## 11章D個 製造所 再列合作 所数を集りれた。

MD, April 20 July next, not necessary for family consumption, the growth or production of any preceding year; and on all moneys so hand or on deposit, on the less July next, and on the value of all credits not employed in business named therein; an advalorem tax on sales, not materially different from the bill originally passed by the House, except that hotels, taverus, eating houses, do., are to be classified according to the yearly routal. When the actual or estimated rent amounts to \$10,000, the tax shall be \$500. The smallest tax in this paragraph is \$50.

The sections regulating taxes upon incomes are substantially the same as those passed by the Senate except that interest on Confederate bonds or stocks is not exempt.

stocks is not exempt.

The tax on incomes over \$500 and not exceeding \$1,500, five per cent., over \$1,500 and less than \$3,000, dive per cent. on the first \$1,500, then 10 per cent.; of or over \$3000 and less than \$5. 000, 10 per cent. ; over \$5,000 and less than \$10,000, 125 per cent. ; over \$10,000 a tax of 15 per

Section 10, imposes a tax of 10 per centron all profits during the past year by purchasers of provisions, forage, shoes, clothes, &c., except made in due course of regular retail business.

Sections in the Senate bill prescribing the tax to be received in kind, are retained with few mod-The act covers 29 printed pages.

FROM MISSISSIPPL JACKSON, April 20.—The Mississippi at Austin has failen eleven feet below the highest point,—Fell twenty-six inches yesterday. Gun-bosts with transports, towing flats or pontoons, have gone down. Onalmers is marching on Tuliaboma with a large force—he is on the north side of Cold mater. Cold water.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] JACKSON, April 26.—Chalmers gallantly re-pulsed four thousand Yankees—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, on the Cold Water. The enemy retreated in great haste and confusion. Chal-mers is pursuing energetically. The reads are very heavy. Our men behaved well, though many were for the first time under fire. The ene-my's less unknown. Our loss one killed and six A special dispatch to the Appeal says the Chicago Trines of the 14th has been received. No

Burnside has issued an order declaring all par-sons within the Federal lines benefitting Confed-erates shall, on conviction, suffer death. Car rington, at Indianapolis, has issued a similar or-der. The Times says the entire Monitor fleet has been sent to the Mississippi.

It is reported at Havana that Wilkes had been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer. Miles ordered the arcest of Wilkes. Gov. Curtis offers twenty thousand militis to protect Washington. Four thousand Yankess re-ported near Hernaude.

JACKSON, April 20.—Enemy balleved to be advancing on Holly Springs from Corintb.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19.

A Convention of Teachers is proposed to be held at Columbia, S. C., on the 28th inst., to arrange measures for preparing and issuing school books, as education is of vital interest to the Southern Confederacy. All editors are requested to urge the importance of a full meeting.

A YANKEE REPORT OF THE DESTRUC-TION OF THE RAM QUEEN OF THE

PONCHATOULA, April 17 .- The New Orleans Era, (Yankee,) of the 14th inst., has the follow-

"The captured ram Queen of the West was de stroyed this morning at 10 o'cleck by our gan boats on Grand Lake, and her crew captured.— The gunboat Diana is in a tight place, and will probably be captured or destroyed. The rebels evacua ed their works at Peterville last night and retreated up the Teshe. It is expected that the rebel force will be captured. The enemy is now between the troops of Gen. Grover and General Emery. Gen. Grover has succeeded in gaining the rear of the enemy, and will intercept his retreat. He left his guns and ammunition behind him, which have fallen into our hands."

FIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA. Goldeboro', N. C., April 18.—Maj. Nethercutt, commanding about 120 men of the 8th North Carolina battallion, engaged and fought a large force of Abulitionists at Sand Ridge, L6 miles this side of Newbern, yesterday morning.—The fight lasted one hour and twenty minutes.— Our less is two killed and four wounded. The latter have arrived in town. Mej. Netheroute having retired behind the breastworks, was reinforced and again advanced upon the enemy, forceing him to fall back in turn. The Yankee force is estimated at 2,000. Their loss is unknown, but

FROM PORTHUDSON. Pour Hudson, La. April 17.—The enemy's upper first has returned above Bayou Sara. They stopped at Point Coupse Post-Office and returned the letters taken on their way down. No depredations were committed. The lower fleet is quiet. One vessel in sight.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE. MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., April 18.—The Senate has passed the H use bill organizing the State guard militia, including all persons between the ages of 18 and 60 years not subject to conscription, and abrogating the commissions. The Legislature adjourned at half-past 12 to day.

SUPPLIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT. The people are responding liberally and patriotically to the demand of the Government for provisions and supplies. The impressment law, as we expected, has caused a good feeling among the farmers, and since the Government has shown a disposition to be just to them, they, in turn, have manifested a readinest to let the Government have all that can be possibly spared, after satisfying the necessary consumption at home. So far at wasses advised, the measure has mot with a success area greater than could have been expected. In Amelia county sions, in the single space of one week the rep rt of the Committee shown to have been a slicoted: 14,790 pounds bacon, 1,150 barrels corned to the special space of the same decisions. The enemy exhibit at away point a readiness to mest in. They certainly have great numbers and ententies their strength and coulf-decision to be just to them, they, and the strength and coulf-decision to be just to them, they, in turn, have a second of the same day Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the President—

"A general engagement may take place at any hour. An advance by us involve a battle more selections. The enemy exhibit at away point a readiness to mest in. They certainly have great numbers and ententies their strength and coulf-decision to be just to them, they, in turn, have an equal force."

On the same day Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the President—

"A general engagement may take place at any accessive. The enemy exhibit at away young the resulting the provider of the existing the provider of the enemy exhibit at away young the provider of the existing the savised, the measure has not with a success over greater than could have been expected. In Amelia county alone, in the single space of one week the rep rt of the Committee shows to have been a disoled: 14,290 pounds bacon, 1,180 barrels corp. 93 barrels flour, 2,500 bales prover der.

These reports are gratifying, indeed, and show what little reason there has been for this great has and dry of scandity of provisions. As we have always contended, there is an abundance in the country, and it only made a fair and equitable rule of section on the part of the Government to get all the supplies it needs.—Rich Remainer.

Out Growing Navy — One of our most accomplished navel officers is about to start with a fine yousel on a tour of exploration, to rivel the doings of the Alabamis—and another will be ready on the let May, under another colleges of the colleges of the let May, under another colleges of the let May and the let May and the let May are considered to the let May and the let May are considered to the let May are considered to

PAIGN NOTHING which composed it by himself. He neglected to send 4,000 troops to keep open the navigation of the Potomas, which the report says "caused the President manifest disappointment." After his

army got to the Peninsula, Gen. Heintzelman recaived information that the rebels had only 10, on troops at Torktown, and the place might be taken. He advanced to make a heavy reconnoisance, but was recalled by McClellan, who "hoped that nothing had been done (by H.) to give the enemy information of the line of operation of the army." It was certain that Magrader had no more than 7,000 men, and this was confirmed by "Hon. Lemuel J. Bowden, of Williamsburg."-Notwithstanding all this, McClellan determined on

Notwithstanding all this McClellan determined on a seige, and here is the way it resulted:

The returns in the Adjutant General's office, signed by Gen. McClellan and his Adj't General, show that on the 30th of April 1862, the forces on the Pennsule, under Gen. McClellan, amounted to 112,392 present for duty.

On the let of May the President telegraphs to General McClellan: "Your call for Parrott guns from Washington alarms me, chiefly because it argues indefinite procrastination. Is anything to

be do e?"

Os the night of the 3d and the morning of the 4th of May the enemy evacuated Yorklown without loss. One of the witnesses testified that Gen. McCiellan was very much chagrined and mertified at this evacuation, as he had made his preparations to open from his batteries on Monday, the

The evacuation was discovered by daylight on the morning of the 4th. Between ten and eleven o'clock, Gen. Stoneman, with the cavalry and some light horse artillery, started in pursuit.—About one o'clock Gen. Hooker, with his division, lett Yorktown with orders to support Gen. Stoneman. Gens. Summer, Heintzelman and Keyes, also moved out during the day with the whole or portions of their corps.

In the battle of Williamsburg which followed Hooker, after tosing 1,700 men, was so hard pressed by the rebels that he sent Gov. Sprague for re Gov. Sprague arrived at Yorktown about one

Nolock, having been about an hour going down. He testifies that when Gen. McClellan was told that he had supposed "those in front gould attend to that little matter," After sometime Gen. Mo-Olellan startes from Yorktown, and reached the vicinity of Williamsburg about 5 orelook in the

That night the enemy evacuated their position at Williamsburg. General McClelian states that after be arrived on the field he was so satisfied emy had been beaten, and would be compelies to evacuate their position that night or be taken at a great dissiduantage, that he countermanded orders to the divisions of Richardson and Sedgwick and sent them back to York-Then came the long stay on the Chickshominy

and they McClellan's heart failed him. The report

Gen. McClellan continued calling for reinforcements, representing that the force of the enemy in his front was superior to his own, and that the force under Gen. McDowell would do more for the protection of Washington, if sent to his army, than in any other position in which it could be placed. In a letter written on the 21st of May, he asks that Gen. McDowell's corps besent to him by water rather than by land, as the more expe ditious mode, and that be and his forces be expli-

citive mode, and that he and his forces he explicitly placed under his orders, "in the ordinary way." He closes his letter by saying:

"I believe there is a great struggle before this army; but I am neither dismayed nor discouraged. I wish to strengthen its force as much as I can; but in any event, I shall fight it with all the akill and caution and determination that I possess. And I trust that the result may either obtain for me the permanent confidence of my Government or that it may close my career."

The affair of Seven Pines is next given by the committee. They say :

The officers engaged in that battle, who have been examined, testify that the army could have pushed right on to the city of Richmond with little resistance; that the enemy were very much broken and demoralized—throwing away arms, clothing, etc., that might impede their flight. Gen. Acclieitan seems to have contemplated an immediate movement upon Bichmond, for the day after the battle, June 2d, he writes to the Secretary of War:

Wer:

"The enemy attacked in force and with great spirit vesterday morning, but are everywhere most signally repulsed; with great loss. Our troops charged frequently on both days, and uniformly broke the enemy. The result is, that our left is within four miles of Richmond. I only wait for the river to fall to cross with the rest of the force, and make a general attack. Should I find them holding fism in a very strong position, I may wait for what troops I can bring up from Fortress Monroe. But the morale of my troops is now such that I can venture much. I do not fear for odds against me. The victory is complete, and all credit is due to the gallantry of our officers and men." The movement was not made, however, as Ger

McCirilan states, because of the high stage of water and the bad roads.

The deception practised on the young Napolson about sending Confederate troops from Richmond about sending Confederate troops from Richmond to reinforce Jackson is thus described:

On the 13th of June Gen, McClellan telegraphs to the Secretary of War that he has received information from deserters to the effect that troops have left Richmond to reinforce Jackson; that the movement commenced on the 15th, and that if reinforcements have gone to Jackson they are probably not less than 10,000 men; that he cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but that it seems pretty certain that it is believed in Richmond and among the rebel troops. To this the President replies on the same day, that the information is corroborated by a dispatch from Gen.

iminaries."

The seizes of Gan, McClellaft to the Adjutant

revious to the "seven days' battle," they are given bere to full. Received 8.50 P. M.

McClatlan's, June 25, 6.15 P. M.

I have just returned from the field, and find our dispatch in regard to Jackson. Several

McClarlan's, June 25, 6.15 P. M.

I have just returned from the field, and find your dispatch in regard to Jackson. Several contrabands just in, give information coherening the supposition that Jackson's at rance is at or near Hanover Court House, and that Beauregard arrived with strong reinforcements in Richmond yesterday. I incline to think that Jackson will attack my right and rear. The rebel force is stated at 200,000, including Jackson and Beauregard. I shall have to contand against vastly superior odds if these reports be true; but this army will do all in the power of man to hold their position and repulse any attack. I regret my great resterdsy. I incline to think that Jackson will attack my right and rear. The rebel force is stated at 200,000, including Jackson and Beauregard. I shall have to contend against vastly superior odds if these reports be true; but this arrow will do all in the power of man to hold their position and repulse any attack. I regret'my great inferiority of numbers; but iself that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of reinforcements; that this was the decisiva point, and that all the available means of the Government should be conveniented here. I will do all that a General can do the arms do not fire, but exist only. Our rations are impossible in proportion. We do the province of the Government should be conveniently to the necessity of reinforcements; that this was the decisiva point, and that all the available means of the Government should be conveniently and only that a General can do the arms do not fire, but exist only. Our rations are wi.h the splendid army I have the honor to command; and if it is destroyed by overwhelming numbers, can at least die with it and share its fate. But if the result of the action, which will occu

responsibility cannot be thrown on my shoulders; it must seet where it belongs.

Since I commenced this I have received additional intelligence confirming the supposition in regard to Jackson's movements and Beauregard. I shall probably be attacked to morrow, and now go to the other side of the Chickshominy to ar ange for the defence on that side. I feel that there is no use in my again asking for reinforcemente. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The answer of the President is as follows:

Washington, June 26, 1862.

Your three dispatches of yesterday in relation to the affair, ending with the statement that you completely succeeded in making your point, are very gratifying. The later one of a quarter past six P. M., suggesting the probability of your being overwhelmed by 200,000 men, and talking of whom the responsibility will belong, pains me very much. I give you all I can, and act on the presumption that you will do the best you can with what you have; while you continue, ungenerously I think, to assume that I could give you more if I would. I have omitted, I shall omit, no opportunity to send you reinforcements whenever I possibly can.

Major Gen. McClellan.

Then we have a history of the seven days' fight-WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.

Then we have a history of the seven days' fighting, and the following statement as to how the

ing, and the following statement as to how the falling back was managed:

It would appear, from all the information your committee can obtain, that the battles were fought, the troops handled, new dispositions made and old ones changed, entirely by the corps commanders, without directions from the Commanding General. He would place the troops in the merning, then leave the field and seek the position for the next day, giving no directions until the close of the day's fighting, when the troops would be ordered to fall back during the night to the new position selected by him. In that manner the army reached the James river. After getting to Harrison's Landing McClellan applied for 50,000 ceinforcements to enable him to resume active operations. Gen. Halleck, when he visited the srmy, informed Gener I McClellan that the Government could furnish him only 20,000 additional troops. Gen. McClellan consented to renew operations with that number of reinforcements, and Gen. Halleck left with that understanding. But the day that he left Gen. McClellan wrote to him, saking for 15,000 or 20,000 troops from the Western'army, in addition to those promised to him, urging very strongly that they should be brought here temporarily, to be returned to the West after Richmond should have been taken. As this could not be done, the order was given for the withdrawal of the army, as rapidly as possible, in order to co-operate with the forces under General Pope, then in the presence of a superior force of the ene-

Here is McClellan's testimony when examined as to why he did not pursue Lee after the battle of Sharpeburg (or Antietam.)

The next morning (the 18th) I found that ou loss had been so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that I did not consider it proper to renew the attack that day, especially as I was sure of the arrival that day of two fresh divisions, amounting to about fifteen thousand men. As an instance of the condition of some of the troops that morning, I happen to recollect the returns of the first corps—General Hooker's—made the morning of the 18th, by which there were about 3,500 men reported pres-ent for duty. Four days after that the returns of ent for duty. Four days after that the returns of the same corps showed 13,500. I had arranged, however, to renew the attack at daybreak on the 19th, but I learned sometime during the night or early in the morning that the enemy had abandoned his position. It afterwards proved that he moved with great rapidity; and not being encumbered by wagons, was enabled to get his troops across the river before we could do him any serious injury. I think that taking into consideration what the troops had gone through, we get as tion what the troops had gone through, we got as much out of them in this Antietam campaign as human endurance would bear.

The committee give the first correct history of the "resignation" of Burnside. It appears that after the battle at Fredericksburg he issued "Order No. 8," dismissing some officers from the service, and sentencing some deserters to be shot. This order Lincoln refused to approve:

Thereupon Gen. Burnside again insisted that his resignation be accepted. This the President declined to do; and, after some urging, Gen. Burnside consented to take a leave of absence for thirty side consented to take a leave of absence for thirty days, with the understanding that at the end of that time he should be assigned to duty, as he deemed it improper to hold a commission as Maj. General and preceive his "pay without rendering service therefor. Gen. Bursaide objected to the wording of the order which relieved him from his command, and which stated that it was at his own request, as being unjust to him, and unfounded in fact; but upon the representation that any other order would do injury to the cause, he consented to lot it remain as it then read. ring last Spring, Summer and Winter, the Union armies did literally nothing, and wind up their report with the following work which remains to

We now see clearly what we have to do. We must obtain uninterrupted control of the Mississippi. We must reach those great railroad arteries, the one bordering on the Atlantic scaboard, the other stretching through the Virginia and Tennessee valleys to the West and South. We must, as soon as possible, take the few fortified seaports remaining in procession of the seaports. ing in possession of the rebels; and then me shall have virtually disarmed the rebellion, cut it off from all external sources of food and arms, and have surrounded it by forces, which can pressupen it from any quarter, at the same time severing into isolated portions the rebel territory and destroying their means of intercommunication by which alone they have hitherto been enabled to meet us in torce wherever we have presented curselves, and by which alone they have been able to feed and supply sheir armies. and examine the same of second

THE SUFFERINGS OF VIRGINIA. The Jackson "Mississippine," community describing the destruction of property

NAAR FARDERICKSBURG, April 7th, 1865.

IR. Epiron: — Thinking you would not object to using comothing from the field wing, of the Army Bottlem Unglain, I have taken it upon myself to seast, indeed, but thank God the spirit is as unconquerable as ever. No one unacquainted with the hard fare we get, or the terrible exposure undergone this severe winter, would for a moment think see caldom get enough to eat, or had braved the snows, sleets, ienced for years, so cheerful are our boys. The bli cheerful whistle, the clastic step, the buoyant spir.t, all proclaim a confidence that neither kardships or Vanies mendeer can subdue. The army of Nor thern Virginia has a proud record, and that record will be sustained whenever the occasion demands. There is one characteristic of this army as potent as

the meapons it wields, and that is, abiding faith in the ultimate success of our glorious cause. Nothing disache the calm confidence of our army or its renown ed and noble chief. They are sustained by the same powerful arm thrown around them from the beginting of this assured war, and they feel that a just God will avenge the wrongs their country has been made to guffer by a wicked and relentless fee. Indeed, Mr. Editor, we have every reason to be confident. Compare our present prospects with the dark cloud which hung over our country at this time last year, and at a glance t will be seen that we have much to cheer, sustain and comfort even those who look continually apon the dark side of the picture. Let us begin here upon the Rap pahaunock, and we find Hooker's army, (so often beaten) still irresolute and in no hurry to "on to Rich-mond," for the army of Northern Virginia stands ready to harl him back. In North Caroline our arms are doing well, and as the spring opens will make the enemy abandon that portion of the country now held by them. In this quarter matters look bright. In Charleston, the enemy have already given signs of a hopeless job, there too they falter and are irresolute; they dare not dry the issue, to certain are they of dis nater; they can only roll their fiery sye balls and heep harmless improcations upon the object of their hate. Vicksburg glorious Vicksburg, the Queen of the Mississippi, she has stood a barrier, the insurancemobstacle to all of their efforts to clear sissippi, even that mighty stream, they tried to turn from its time honored bed to get at the object of their heart's desire; but she stands defautly, the same coolcalm, determined Vicksburg, ready to sink as many gunboate as dare try the gauntlet. Lort Hudson presents another reason for cheerfulness on our part in the glorious defeat of a powerful fleet, whose darling object was to dismantle every gun that dared show its mussle; baffled, and defeated, amid the burning wreck of a powerful frigate and the shattered hulks of two other vessels the enemy "thanked God they escaped entire destruction." These are but some of the reasons why we should be cheerful and look confidently for the success which stamps the future. We have but to be true to ourselverand the end is hard by. Let the farmers sustain the army, by planting grain for its support, and all will be well. Let not cotton and tobacco be the yield this year, but corn wheat, peas, beans, potatoes, &c., be abundantly planted, that starvation may not be stalked through our land, and add its horrors to the catalogue of our troubles—rather let full barns bid defiance to the hopes so pleasingly indulged in by our enemies that we are bound to succumb because of starvation, "All quiet along the Rappahannock;" nothing of interest (that can be divulged) has transpired. The health of the army is splendid; and its discipline and mo-

rale unsurpassed. Our Regiments are filling up rapidly and begin to look as of yore, and it is quite cheering to see how much more efficient they are rendered. You shall be advised of any movement up this way of any consequence. The 27th of March was solemnly observed hereby all. An unusual stillness reigned and no doubt many sincere prayers were offered up in behalf of our bleeding land, and that peace would soon fold its heading wings upon the bosom of our blood stained country.

Yours, MUSKET:

reached this office yesterday. It has the following uning the recent fight:

concarning the recent fight:

We have stirring name from Franklin, in Williamson county. Van Born with his command, seven thousand attent, as the current on dit has it, made an assault on that place on Friday last. The fight which enuned was bloody, and desperate to the end.

After the fight at Thompson's station the Federals fell back to Franklin. There they have bugged their branstworks ever since. It became expedient to dislogde thum, and, at the time specified, a very well appointed expedition appeared in front of the place.—After a random five of half an hour the Federals retired, and our accept resched the public square.—Froman's Batter, was posted near the market house. The Fankees had not preceded for before they may Sheridan's Division, encamped five miles gut. With these reinforcements they dashed upon our troops, who had believed the day's work was done. A furious encounter ensued, resulting in the capture of Freeman's battery and its gallant commander. Our force retired to the outskirts of the town. The Fankees did not pursue.

A consultation was here hold, which resulted in a resolve to recepture our lost gams at every hazard.

With this intent a gament assault was made. The columns of cavalry dashed down the different streets in splendid style. But when the enemy perserved our object he clubbed his forces before the market-place, barricading the battery. The struggle here was most bloody, with heavy loss on both sides.

In the midst of the meles the Yankees, anable to held either position or our artillary, assausinated Contain Freeman, who had been must a prisoner to the rear. We thereafter took no more prisoner to the rear. We thereafter took no more prisoner.

Such are the details reported to us. We have no means of asograining their period truth. Lasy acceptant to us, however, so positively, that we should do ourself erong in felling to notice them.

We do not regard the results of this agint to be enrious or look upon it in the light of a disaster. 

forced.

I carnestly appeal to all good citizens to such and aid use in carrying out the object this Proclastion is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

[SEAL.] VANCE, Governor, Captain-General Commander-in-Chief, hath signed to presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to the St affixed.
Done at our City of Rajeigh, this 13th day of April

A. D., 1868, and in the year of our Independence th

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary. ap 15—2w
All papers in the State copy for weel
to Executive Office.

areas i Snuff! Snuff! tond bissu WE HAVE SOLD OUT OUR ENTIRE

Stock of "Carolina Belle," to Measts. N. F.

RIVES & CO., to whom all orders for the Snuff should

We shall, in a few days, convert our Mill into a Wheat and Corn Mill, and stop making Snuff. Our patrons would do well to send forward their orders quickly, as the supply will soon be exhausted.

JAMES M. VENABLE & CO, April 7-1m. Petersburg, Va.

Carolina Belle: are prepared to fill orders for the sa brand of Snuff, we N. F. RIVES & CO., Druggists, Petersburg, Va. April 7-Im

DEPOSITARY C. S. A.

A LL TREASURY NOTES NOT BEAR-ing interest which bear date prior to 1st 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, 1862, will be funded in seven per cent bonds. Interest will be paid on interest bearing treasury notes up to January 1st, 1863. GEO. W. MOBDECAL

mar 21-t22an

To Cotton Planters. HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE Secretary of the Treasury, chief 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

By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury. 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. Bonds will be furnished as

Patrictic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotlon rather than to private capitalists. Charlotte, March 20, 1863. QUARTERMASTER'S DEP'T.

Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1863. oon fold its heading wings upon the bosom of our lood stained country.

Yours, MUSKET:

GEN. VAN DORN'S FIGHT.

The Chattagooga Rebel, of Tuesday last, April 14,

The Chattagooga Rebel, of Tuesday last, April 14, month. W. W. PEIRCE,
ap 15 2w Maj. & Q. M., O. S. A.

> A Jack Wented. WELL TRIED YOUNG JACK WAN Address H. K. BURGWN, Raleigh, N. C., stating age, size, qualities and price.
>
> April 7—5t-pd
>
> State Journal and Stundard copy 5 times.

156 Bales of Cotton Rail Boad in the interior and under shelter of good and safe inventment. Payment taken in Confederate bends or mency. Apply to H. K. BURGUWYE. State Journal copy cod 5 times and Standard Valuable Property near Raleigh

en poù sklud no m one mile east of the Capitol, with (365) three handred and sixty-five seres of land attached, one hundred ered and sixty. Eve seres of land attached, one hundre and seventy acres of which is cleared. The hou contains eight rooms and is in good repair. F. P. HAYWOOD.

City Battallion.

LAST CHANCE FOR CONSCRIPTS. AVING BEEN AUTHORIZED TO raise a company to be attached to Major Elliott's the absorption of Treasury notes as prescribed in the absorption of Treasury notes as prescribed in persons subject to conscription (before being encoded) and others to this chance of joining a good the Treasury immediately after the passage of this company (or special duty in and around Righmond.) April ( was see pa W. H. HARDEE,

。在ARS DANIS A RARD BR

the time specified on their face without interest.

But 3. After the passage of this act, the authority heretofore given to insue call certificates shall cease, but the notes fundable into six per tent, hends may be converted at the pleasure of the holder, into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum, from the date of their issue. That every such certificate shall bear upon its face the monthly date of the oldest of the notes which lit reprodents, and be convertible, into like notes at any time within air months from the first day of the month of its monthly date aforesaid. But every certificate not reconverted within six months from the first day of its monthly date, shall be exchanged for a bend payable at any time not exceeding thirty years from the expiration of the said six months, and bearing interexpiration of the said six months, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum. Treasury netes, which by the operation of this act become fundable into bonds bearing a yearly interest of four per cent, may be converted, at the pleasure of the bolder, into call certificates bearing interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum, from their date until re-

converted or paid; the said certificates being reconvertible at any time by the holder into notes fundable in four per cent, bonds, and payable and receivable as heretofore prescribed, but the said certificates may be redeemed by the government after six months from the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Con' federate States and the United States.

SEC. 4. That all bonds or registered stock authorised to be issued by this act, shall be payable not less than thirty years after date; but shall be redeemable five years after date, at the pleasure of the govern-ment, and shall in other respects conform to existing

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury shall use any disposable means in the treasury, which can be applied to that purpose without injury to the public interest, to the purchase of treasury notes bearing no interest, and issued after the assage of this act, until the whole amount of treasury notes in circulation shall not exceed one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars.

SEC. 6. The treasury notes hereby allowed to be issued, shall be of any denomination of not less than five dollars which is new authorized by law, that the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. The authority hereby given shall cease at the expiration of the first

hereby given shall cease at the expiration of the first session of Congress, after the ratification of a treaty of peace, or at the end of two years, should the war continue so long.

Exc. 7. In addition to the authority hereinbefore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes, he shall be allowed to issue notes of the denomination of one dollar, and of two dollars, and of fifty cents, to such an amount, as, in addition to of fifty cents, to such an amount, as, in addition to the notes of the denomination of one dellar, heretofore issued, shall not exceed the sum of fifteen militans of dellars; and said notes shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace Between the Confederate States and the United States, and receivable in payment of all public dues except the export duty on cotton, but shall not be fundable.

SEC. 8: That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sail be not because six near the secretary of the Treasury be authorised to sell bands bearing six per cent, interest per annum, and payable as hereinbefore directed, at par for treasury notes issued since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same; or he may sell such bonds, when gnaranteed by any of the States of the Confederacy, upon such plan as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, for treasury notes on such terms as he may deem advisable, to the highest bidder, and not below par: Provided however, That the whole amount of such bonds shall not axceed two hundred millions of dollars: And provided, further. That the treasury notes thus purchased shall not be reissued, if the elected of such reissue would be to increase the whole amount of treasury notes, bearing no interest which are in directly five millions of dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury, is also authorized, at his option, after the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-titree, to issue and sell, at not less than par, as estimated in treasury notes, coupon bonds of the Confederate States, bearing six per cent interest per annum and payable as hereinbefore directed. The said coupons to be paid at the pleasure of the owner, sither in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States, or also in cettor pertificates which pledge the government to pay the same in cotton of the quality of New Orleans middlings. The said cotton to be paid at the rate of eigh pence sterting per pound, and to be delivered at any time within all months after the ratification of a treaty of pence between the Confederate States and the United States, at any or all of the ports of New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: Provided, however, That the nonds, hereby authorised, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars, and shall be applied only to the absorption of Treasury notes as prescribed in this authorized to sell bands bearing six per cent. interest per annum, and payable as hereinbefore directed, at in at least two newspapers, published in the to have said publication continued until the of America, sighteen handred and sixty-three