THE LATEST NEWS.

EROM SUFFOLK. Point brought up, among other paroled prisoners, on Wednesday, 118 of the men belonging to Captain Stribling's company and the #450 A labama Regiment, who were surprised and captured on the Namemond river on Sunday night last. The battery captured by the Yankess consisted of three twelve pound Napoleons and two 24-pound how—itzers. The commissioned officers captured at the same time bave been confined in Fortress Mon-

FROM THE UNITED STATES. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO, &c., &c.

The Richmond Enquirer has received the New York "Herald" of the 20th April, from which it makes the following interesting extracts:

ESCAPE OF GENERAL POSTER FROM WASHINGTON. NORTH CABOLINA.

Gen. Poster arrived in Newbern at nine o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, from Washington, N. U., which place he left on Tuesday morning at halfpast five o'clock. He ran the rebel batteries in broad daylight.

His pilot was killed at the wheel. Only one other man, a negro deck hand, was wounded. having his arm shot away. Over two hundred shot and shell were fired at his vessel, besides the volleys of musketry and small arms. Sixteen cannon took effect in the steamer.

The reinforcements at Washington consist the Fifth Rhode Island. Gen. Heckman's brigade was arriving at Newbern when the Terry left. The transport Escort ran the blockade from Newbern to Washington and carried reinforce-

ments to the deleaguered city. Upon her return Gen. Foster was on her and safely reached New-

The troops from Hilton Head are arriving at Newbern. Part of Heckman's brigade, from Hilton Head, has arrived at Newbern. Gov. Johnson, of Tenn., has been authorized to raise twenty-five thousand troops for special

service in the Eastern part of the State. FINANCIAL. Gold was very tame and weak last week. sold on the news of the repulse of Dupont as high as 1583 but fell almost immediately, and closed

vestorday at 151. FROM MEXICO. SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1863.

By the steamer Sonora, from Acapulco, dates from the city of Mexico to the 1st of April have The French bombarded Puebla ten days, and

were repulsed twice. The fortifications of San Jarvier were rendered untenable by shells from rifled guns. The Mexicans withdrew, and the French occupied them on the 31st of March, taking one hundred and fifty prisoners. The French hold the outside fortifications round all the city.

The bembardment was continued at the latest detes. The principal fortifications still hold out. Forey's headquarters were at the Church of Santiaga, inside the Garita.

Comenfort was at St. Martin with 10,000 Ortega is in Puebla with 25,000.

The French have cut the communications between Ortega and Comonfort. The French strength is 20,000, with 5,000 Mexicans under Marquez. Their base of supplies

Reinforcements daily arrive from Vera Cruz -There are 20,000 Mexican troops in the city of

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. KIMBALL.

Gen. Corcoran has published a letter on the late collision at Suffork, which terminated in the death of Lieut. Col Kimball. The General gives a full statement of the occurrence, and alleges that Lt. Col. Kimbell was not on duty at the time, and was not justified in violently attempting to arrest the progress of his commanding officer, who was in the performance of his duty, in visiting the outposts. Gen. Corcoran, while regretting the disaster, states that the attack made upon him rendered the action which he took an imperative necessify.

From the Daily Progress. GALLANT BEHAVIOR OF NORTH CARO-LINA TROOPS.

We take pleasure in publishing the following tribute to the gallantry of certain soldiers belonging to Gen. Daniel's Brigade, and Nethercutt's Battalion. We are glad to see that Gen. Hill has an eye to the rights of the private soldier. Some officers consider them but machines:

The Editor of the Progress will oblige me by publishing this list of gallant men. It is desirable to promote and encourage gallantry. Besides, the private is just as much entitled to credit for good conduct as the Commanding General. D. H. HILL,

Major General. HEADQUARTERS, KINSTON, N. C., March 23, 1863. Major A. Anderson, Asst. Adjt. General, Golds-

boro'. N. C. Majon :- I have the honor to call the attenion of the Major General Commanding to the following named officers and men, who acted with conspicuous gallantry in the skirmish with the en-emy at Deep Gulley, on the evening of the 13th

Privates Sykes, Tallent and Smeed, Co. K, 43d Privates J. Atlen and Robt Allen, Co. I, 43d

N. C. T. Privates Hunley and Omerry, Co. G, 431 N C. T.—Omerry, wounded severely.
Private Theril, Co. B, 43d N. C. T., wounded

Second Lieut R. B. Collins, Co. B. 20th N

Capt. John Keller, 63d Regt N. C. Troops I am Major, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JUNIUS DANIEL, Brig. G.n.

GALLANT EXPLOIT.

. States Navy, Jeft Mobile, with a party of four-

central committee have agreed on the following prices for corn and bacon, viz: corn, there dollars per bushel, and bacon, one dollar per pound, both to be delivered to the Quartermaster at Charlotte without further charge.

The Keokuk steamed up to within three hundred yards of the fortress, while the other vessels by at intermediate distances between that and six hundred yards. The Ironsides—the Admiral's flagship—had become entirely unmanageable refusing to answer ber helm; so that, with the exception of one broadside which she poured into Fert Moultrie, she trok no

The latest accounts from Suffolk represent eve-rything as quiet. The flag of truce boat to City almost bloodless in its results, may be classed among our most discouraging military disasters." The Bal-timore American denounces it as a "shemeful aban-York Harald, who was in the fight, gives that paper the first minute account of the orgagement which we have seen. We take some extracts from the

The great struggle is over. The enterprise on which so many months of preparation have been bestowed, and to which the eyes of the whole American people, loyal and disloyal, have been directed with the most intense interest, has proved a failure. The rebel flag still floats over Charleston and its defences, and our iron clad fleet has withdrawn from the conflict, baffled and in part disabled. Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, the maddening excitement of yesterilay abated, and some chance afforded of learning all the incidents of a never to be forgotten scene, let me endeavor to group together such of the main fea-The great struggle is over. The enterprise on which me endeavor to group together such of the main features of the day as present themselves to my mind, and to write as clear and succinct a narrative as I may be able to do of the battle between the pigmies and glants—between the little floating double gunned revolving towers of iron and the forts and batteries that ine the shores of Morris and Sullivan's Islands, standing as grim sentinels in the harbor, and with three hundred monster guns guarding the entrance to the rebel city of Charl ston.

On the morning of Monday everything was ready or the movement. The captains of the vessels had been already furnished with the plan of attack and order of battle, as follows:

The bar will be buoyed by the Keckuk, Commander Rhind assisted by C. O. Boutelle, assistant United States Coast Survey, commanding the Bibb; by Act-ing Ensign Platt and the pilots of the squadron.— The commanding officers will, previous to crossing,

The vessels will, on signals being made, form in the prescribed order absed, at intervals of one cable's The squadron will pass up the main ship channel without returning the fire of the batteries on Morris Islaffd, unless signal should be made to commence

The ships will open fire on Fort Sumter when within easy range, and will take up a pos tion to the north-ward and westward of that fortification, engaging its left or notheast face at a distance of from one thousand to eight hundred yards, bing low and aiming at the centre embrasures.

The commanding officers will instruct their officers and men to carefully avoid wasting a shot, and will enjoin upon them the necessity of pracision rather than a rapidity of fire.

Each ship will be prepared to render every assistance possible to vessels that may require it. olad vessels will be used in action. After the reduction of Fort Sumter, it is probable he next point of attack will be the batteries on Mor-

And will be in readiness to support the iron clads when they attack the batteries on Morris Island. F. S DUPONT, Rear Admiral, Com'g South Atlantic Block'g Squadron

The correspondent then proceeds to give a description of the fight prefacing it with the fact that"the same onfidence of success which seemed to have taken possession of the people and even to the Government did not find itself fully reflected in the minds of the Admiral and his officers."

And, therefore, with no trepidation, no shrinking, no calculation of defeat, but at the same time without the confidence which unprofessional persons seemed to possess, the gallant Dupont and his officers prepared to move forward and test the great question whether the Monitors were or were not a match for the forts and batteries. The attack would have commenced an hour or two earlier than it did had it not been that the Admiral was advised to wait for the ebbtide rather than sail up with the flood tide, as the former would be more apt to discover the l cality of the obstructions in the channel; and the tide turned at Il c'clock. During these hours of suspense the eye had an opportunity of taking the features of the seene on which the great act was to be played. The blue waters danced in the bright sunshine, and flocks of see birds dipped their white wings in the waves and uttered their shrill cries as they swooped downward

Over the parapets of Forts Sumter and Moultrie the rebel defender, were watching our movements and signalising them; and even on the roofs and steeples of the di tant city we could see hundreds of spectators. Distinctly in view were the numerous batteries, extending from the Wappe creek, on the Ashley river, under the belief that Richmond was to fall, and following the countour of James Island, down to the thus end the rebellion. The day previous Abraham Light-house battery, on the South point of Morris's Island. On the other side they were more numerous still. Breach Inlet Battery on the lower end of Sullivan's island; Fort Beauregard, and on up to Fort Moultrie, while in the centre of the picture, rising as it were from the water, stood Fort Sumter, displaying the rebel flag on one angle, and the Palmetto flag on

the opposite angle; and beyond Fort Ripley and Cas-tle Pinckney, the city filling up the background.

Meanwhile the attacking vessels lay at anchor in the main ship channel, within a mile of the batteries on Morris's Island, without provoking a hostile shot.— The Weehawken was in the van, and the othervessels in the order in which they are named in the plan of attack. Precisely at half past 12 o'clock the first commenced to move. The distance to the positions at which they were directed to attack was nearly four miles, and for all that distance they were in range of the enemy's batteries. But again there is a delay. rappling irons attached to the Weehawken have got foul of her anchor cable, and it takes nearly an hour to set matters right. At last the difficulty is got over, and once more the vessels are under way. Slowly they move up the ship channel. They pass in easy range of Fort Wagner, on Morris's Island; but not a shot disputes their progress; they pass the battery at Cummings's Point—named I believe, Battery Bee but still not a discharge from a rebel gun. And it is not till the vessels have got fairly between the two upper points of Morris's Island and Sullivan's Island which are about a mile apart and are rounding to make the entr nee of the harbor, that the ominous stilliness is broken. Fort Sumter opens the ball with her barbette guns, Fort Moultrie takes up the loud refrain, the various batteries join in the deafening chorus, and the iron, clads find themselves within a circle of fire, concentrated from all the rebel guns that can be brought to bear upon the point.

Nor is that all that these little floating turrets have o contend with. If it were, they might have held or their way defiantly and run the gaunlet of all the batteries that stood between them and Charleston.— The weak side of Fort Sumter is well known to be its northwest front. That was the point against of roping, so fixed as to be sure to get entangled in the propelling apparatus of vessels, and also connect ed with torpedoes. Into this net the Weehawken, which led the van, fell; and for a long time her machinery was useless and she drifted with the current At last, after great exertion, she e tricated herself. The other vessels sheered off and avoided the same peril. There was no getting into the required position. tion in this way. Any attempt to perseve in that course would have rendered the fleet unmanageable On the 6th instant, Mr. G. Andrews, of New Orleans, an Acting Master in the Confederate States Navy, left Mobile, with a party of four-teen men, and on the 12th inst., captured the enemy's steamer Fox, in the Mississippi river, and carried the vessel and her craw, consisting of twenty—three prisoners, sately into Mobile, and through the enemy's fire, on the 14th instant.

MECKLENBURG.—The patriotic citizens of this glorious old county have gone to work in enrassing central committee have agreed on the following.

The Keckuk steamed up to within three hundred and exposed it to destruction. Baffled in the attempt

part in the attack, although she was herself the tar-

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

A PULL AND INTERESTING YANKEE ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON

—A "SHAMEFUL ABANDONMENT OF THE SIEGE."

The Yankees have given up the "reconnoisance" dodge, and now confess that the assault on Charleston was the attack, and resulted in a disastious failure, The New York Herald says that the repulse, "though almost bloodless in its results, may be classed among our most discouraging military disasters." The Ballimore American denounces it as a "shemeful abandonment of the siege." A correspondent of the New York Herald, who was in the fight, gives that paper the first minute account of the sugagement which east front of Fort Suinter, which was the only one exposed to our fire, was badly damaged. No less than eleven holes, some of them three feet wide and two embrasures knocked into one, showed the effect of the Monitors guns. But that was all we effected—that and dissipation of a popular error that Charleston could be captured by nine or ten iron-clads. The signal to cease firing was given about 5 o'clock. It was obeyed, and the vessels fell back to the flag-ship, the parting shot being fired by the Nantucket as she assed Fort Wagner.

And thus ended the most remarkable conflict that has ever taken place between war vessels and land fortifications remarkable in this, that the guns of the forts outnumbered by ten to one those of the versels. And yet, after all, to what is our failure to be attributed? to the imp equability of the land batteries or the weight and number of their guns? Only to a slight degree. The real instruments of our defeat were those apparently insignificant and contemptible barri-sides of rope work and netting suspended across the channel, and which kept our vessels at a point on which the rebel guns had previously been concentrat-ed. Forts might have been passed and batteries silenced, but these twining enomies, which, like the of their iron arms, were not to be got of by force. And therefore the unfavorable result of the enterprise is not to be accepted as any test of the relative powers of iron-clads and land batteries. Without those obstructions, all the forts that defended Charleston, from Lighthouse Point to Castle Pinckney, would have been insufficient to stop our Monitors from anchoring

off the Battery at Charleston.

It has been calculated that some 3,500 rounds were fired by the rebels. In one minute there were one hundred and sixty counted. On our side there were but one handred and fifty shots fired in all, so that the rebels fixed over twenty shots to our one. The Keckuk only fired three shots before she received her death

The Captains of the iron clads met in the evening on board the flag-ship, and I understand that there was but one opinion among them as to the question of abandoning or renewing the conflict, and that was against renewing it at present Besides the impediments which had to be contended with yesternay, similar obstructions could be seen higher up the harbor. The space between Fort Ripley and Fort Johnson was barred with a triple row of piles like those between Fort Sumter and Cumm'ng's Point; only in the contre there was observed an opening at which it is said there is a torpedo set, loaded with the enormous charge of five thousand pounds of gunpowder. And yet the capture of Charleston is by no means abandoned, only there must be more powerful means used.

cers, with which his own evidently coincided. He did not, however, announce any decision; but to-day he declared his intention of withdrawing from the attacks determined to force his way through my lines at for the present. The injured iron clads have been sent to Port Royal. The remainder will follow as son as may be. The Keckuk went down this morning about 8 o'clock, her crew having been first taken off by the tug Dandelion and placed on board the Ironsides.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN OHIO-A BUTTERNUT PRESIENTA-TION.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham is the Dem cratic candidate for Governor of Ohio and is making. peeches through the Stave. He addressed a mass meeting at Hamiltion, Butler county, Ohio, a few days since. The Demorcracy turned out very strong, with flags, cannons, music, &c. Mr. addressed them in a speech denouncing Lincoln's Administration and defying it. During his address he gave the following lie to the people

On the 12th of last December, when from the city of Richmond information came to the city of New York that there was a disposition to compromise and return delegates to the National Congress and be obedient to the Constitution, and the laws, and thus restore the Union as it was, the President on that day rejected the proposition, and the danshing evidence of that rejection exists in New York over his own autograph; [cries hear, hear, but there is an obligation of secresy at present, and the letter has not yet been given to the public. The day alter the Federal army Lincoln rejected all propossitions to return, over his own signature; and the day after the hopes of the blind man in the White House were dissi pated in the defeat at Fredericksburg and the oss of 20,000 of our sons and brothers. He could have entersined the proposition on the 16th of December; but he heedlessly and wickedly drove away all overtures. The question now The Administration party—the Ab litionists.

Betore Mr. Vallandigham took his seat Mr.

Green, of the Vincennes Sun, stepped on the platform and presented to Mr. Vallandigham a bex naide of which was a string of handsomely polishat butternuts, interw ven by evergreen, and red white, and blue ribbons Mr. Green said he had been deputed by the citizens of Hamilton to present that momento to the valiant champion of the great and growing element of this country.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees addressed the meet ing. The meeting did not adjourn until after six o'clock. The attendence is variously estimated at from ten to twelve thousand, the majority of whom stood the seven hours of the meeting, shoulder to shoulder in the park, without fatering the slightest, or showing the least evidence of

The meeting was exceedingly orderly and peace ful, although enthusiastic in feeling and senti-ment. The devotion of the people to Mr. Valandigham was astonishing; even the small children on the sidewalks, in very portion of the town, greeted the passer by with "Hurran for Vallandigham." The ladies thronged around him and, grasping his hand, bid him God speed. The meeting will be remembered as one of the most demonstrative gatherings ever held in this State.

CONFEDERTE CONCRESS.

Drum Major Henry Nutt, 50th N. C. T.

Sergeants B. W. Venters, J Kincey, L. Harper and R. S. Beston, and Privates S Herring, J
per and R. S. Beston, and Privates S Herring, J
Moultrie, were suspended—Soating from barre's and
Moultrie, were suspended—Soating from barre's and
Moultrie, were suspended—Soating from barre's and
The bill to provide for the conscription of aliens In the Senate on Tuesday a resolution was adopted fixing the 1st of May as the time for the under more favorable circumstances, was transferred to the secret calendar. House bill for the assessment and collection of taxes was amended and assed.

The House passed Senate bill abolishing supernumerary officers in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments; also Senate bill authorizing the lease of a site near Richmond for the prenaration of naval ordnance stores. The Committee on the Flour contract made a report exonerating Messrs. Haxall, Crenshaw & Co.

The Senate on Wednesday passed the bill establishing a flag and a battle flag for the army. The flag is a Union in a square two-thirds the width, dividing the white field lengthwise. It also passed the bill to amend the impressment act, providing that when the impressing officer disapproves an assessment, the claim is to be settled according to the principles of equity and justice.

The House was engaged in the debate on the Senate bill amending the sequestration act. The bill was rejected.

NEGROES HUNG.-Four negroes were hung in Orange county on the 10th inst., America and Daniel for the murder of Mr. Lockbart, and Lucian and Allen for the murder of Mr. Strowd.

COL. MALLETTS REPORT OF THE

FIGHT AT KINSTON. FATETTEVILLE, N.C. F.b. 20, 1863. Governor :- Confinement to my bed for the last

Gospinor: Confinement to my bed for the last two months will, I trust, be apology sufficient for the delay in reporting to your Excellency the part taken by my command in the battle near Kineton, on Sunday, December 14th.

I arrived at Kinston by Railroad, on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, and reported immediately to Gen. Evans, who ordered me to take position with my Battalion, consisting of 19 officers and 460 men, in the rifle pits on the east bank of the Neuse river to support as C. Battery, commanding the county bridge. At 83 oclock we were in position, and in a few moments musketry firing commenced on the left line of battle, which was formed on the West side of the river, and at 9 o'clock the first gun was fired by the artillery. At o'clock the first gun was fired by the artillery. At 91 I received an order through one of General Evans, aids, to march at double quick across the bridge. Having crossed, I met Gen. Evans on the West side, directing men pouring spirits of turpentine on cotton placed upon the bridge. He ordered me to take my command through the field on the right of the White Hall road, and en-

was passed through a field under fire of shell from the enemy, (losing one man) to the distance of a quarter of a mile, to a fence on the edge of a swamp, on the other side of which the enemy appeared to be in force. Here we were engaged for some time, but the principal point of attack appeared to be the Church known as Harriet's chapel, on my left, where was stationed a section of Starr's battery, supported by the 61st N. S. Troops under Col. Radeliffs. At length the firing upon my part of the line ceased almost entirely: Being anxious to charge the enemy and drive them back, I sent Lieut. Little to the section of artiflery on my left, to ascertain the real position of the enemy and our forces, as it was impossible to charge through the swamp in my front.

About the time of Lieut, Little's return, without any accuratesinformation, I received a written order from Gen. Evans by a courier, viz: 'Colo nel, let me know if the enemy are in your front if not join me at the bridge." At this time, there being no indication of the enemy in front, I draw off in good order and returned to the bridge, but to my surprise Gen. Evans was absent, leaving no orders or instructions for me.

Observing the S. C. Battery commanding the bridge, had been removed, and the bridge apparently described, I concluded the General was waiting for me on the East side, retreated towards Kinston, and proceeded across the bridge. In a few moments after crossing, I was met by an officer of his staff with orders to go back. This order I promptly obeyed, marching again at a double quick through the same field to my former posiion under heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and was almost immediately hotly engaged with his infantry. In about an hour I was reinforced with 90 or 100 men from the 61st regiment N. C. I., commanded by Lt. Col. Devane, who took position on my right. The enemy made a vigorous Johnson, 16 25; Prof G Phillips, 8; Mrs E 8 charge at this time on my left hand and was as vigorously repulsed. Old veterans could not have Ladies, by Ray E Hines, 10; Mrs M A Roper, 5; the church. I ordered Lieut. Col. Devane to reinforce my left. He took his position promply and did good service, and I here take pleasure in testifying to his coolness and undoubted bravery. With his assistance and the company of my right flank, commanded by Lieut. McRae, also ordered to the left, we held the enemy in check for some

My ammunition now began to fail, and after sending repeatedly to the rear could not be replenished. Apprehending an attempt to turn my right also, Captain McRae (acting as my Lieut. Col) was directed to observe closely and give me immediate notice of any advance in that direction. He reported the enemy in force, who, however, made no attempt to flank me, owing, I surpose, to the impenetrable swamp between us.

At this time, having held the enemy in check about three hours, and looking in vain for further reinforcements; (the section of artillery near the church retired, I since learned for want of ammunition,) immediately after Lieut. Col. Devane sent me werd the enemy was flanking us on the left, and withdrew his men towards the

Finding myself alone, and the enemy pressing upon us, I ordered a retreat, which was made in good order, the men continuing the fire with good effect. At the bridge I intended to make another stand, but on approaching, found it on fire, and crewded with men endeavoring to cross. A panic ensued; the enemy pressing upon us in two directions at double quick in large force, and the bridge, the only means of escape, in flames .-The greater portion of my command succeeded in crossing, while others were driven back by the flames. While endeavoring to keep the men back, fearing the bridge would fall every moment, I was wounded in the leg by a minnie ball, and obliged to relinquish the command to Capt. Mc-Ras, whose self-possession and bravery should not

be left unnoticed. Being under a heavy cross fire from an overwhelming force, my men and ammunition exhausted, and the bridge impassable, I advised Capt. McRae to surender. The enemy now directed his fice upon our retreating troops on the Kinston side of the river, who spiritedly returned the fire with good effect, killing a Col. Gray, and several others near the bridge.

The enemy's 'force was between 20 and 25,000 men, with 72 pieces of artillery. Gen. Fester admitted to me we had repulsed three of his veteran regiments with a loss of 100 men, since ascertain-

sd to be about 250. I regret to report the loss of two of my best officers, who fell at the close of the engagement. Lieut. J. J. Ried, commanding company H, fell by my side near the bridge, and Lt. Jos. H. Hill, commanding company C, while retreating on the Kinston side. Both led their companies galiantly through the entire engagement. Braver or more gallant young men (whose loss we lament)

Our loss was 7 killed, 22 wounded, 8 missing, and 175 taken prisoners. After diligent search and enquiry for Adjutant R. W. Mann, and Lt. B. K. Williams, I am rejuctantly forced to include them in the list of killed.

Officers and men, who nearly all were under fire for the first time, behaved with the coolness, determination and bravery of veterans. It would be almost invidious to call attention to any particular one, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the conspicuous and gallant bravery of Lieutenant J. R. McLean, commanding com-

Hoping I may be allowed to engage the enemy I am, Governor, Your obedient servant,

PETER MALLETT. Col. Com. Battalion.

His Excellency GOY. Z. B. VANCE.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN, TENN.-It turns out that our whole loss in the affair at Franklip Tenn. which the first dispatches magnified into serious reverse, was about fitteen men. The report is confirmed that the gallant Capt. Freeman was murdered in cold blood, after the Yankee had had him, prisoner for several hours. They found that our troops were apout to ra-capture Freeman, and thereupon shot him in the face, killing him instantly. But the three men who fired upon Capt. Freeman were killed in turn by our men, as a retaliation for the inhuman deed which brought upon them the just penalty of death.

GEN. MORGAN. Gen. John H. Morgan, the distinguished partcan leader, left McMinville, Tenn, on the 13.h for the front. There is weren work sheed for him, and he and his command are in excellent tries and the same of the same of

> SACKS PAMELY POUR Hargett street.

A PONTE CAMES AND A L TO PANNIE B. _____, TROUBLESOME, N. C.

48 to 18. You think your heart is growing eld-'Tie only you are growing weary; Wait 'till a few more yours are told,

The young, their sinews all untried, Sink 'neath the first downweight of sorrow; And all unused to stem the tide New ills from Imagination borrow.

Your song will then be far more cheery.

They doom their wees a mountain chain, Close shutting in their young life's valley, And faneying the effort would be vain To scale it, ne'er attempt to rally.

Their native powers but tamely yield. To what appears a conquering fate, And for a time forsake the field :

But reason rouses, soon or late, And with the swell of rolling years, And with the growth of lowering mind, They far o'er top their forg er fears, And leave their sorrows far behind

One who hath known of good and ill, More than thy youth can yet have dreamed, Conjures thee, let thy grief be still ; What seemed so grie ous, only comed.

When years have given thee farther sight Into this wide world's wondrous ways, Thou'lt think thy present sorrows light, Or but remember them to praise The guardian hand that went hefore To point the rocks along the shore.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Donations for Testaments, Hymn Books Tracts for Soldiers.

Bethpage congregation, by Rev W W Pharr, \$33; sundry individuals, by Mrs E C Wharton, 30; E J C, 1; Mrs W H Lowe, 60 cents; Mrs B Wyche, 1; W R W, 55; Mrs H S M, 4; Dr Jos Thackston, b; Rev T B Kingsbury, 1; Tally Ho Soldiers' Aid So., 50; Alexander and John, 3; M. MS, YPS, JM A and S BS, each 25 cts; W N Whitted, 10; a lady, 10; Mrs E Newell, 1; S-E W, 250; A, 2; Rev W N P, 2; a Soldier's sister, 1; Miss O Finley, 1; Bethel Church, 30 60; B. ffalo Church, 27 65 ; 91 75 by Ed'r N. C. Pres-

W R Reynolds, 1; Mrs C A McRae, Freemans, 25 cent; Mrs M M Greenlee, 2; S H Greenlee, 2; John H Greenlee 1; a Soldier and others, by Ed's Weekly Message, 42 60; Centre congregation, (with proceeds, 31 29, of Concert) by Rev J H Coble, 118 85; George Allen 5; Reem's Creek Soldiers' Aid So., 40; Jas B Rankin, 3; Lebanon congregation, by Rev Danl W J Bingham & Sens, 50; W A Harris, 20; B.thel Church, by Rev R B Anderson, 35 70; Mrs M McKenzie, by Ed. N. C. Advocate, 5; Capt J Ayers and daughter, by Rev J D Wilson, 2; Mrs M A E Carrington, 5; Rev J L Michaux. 3; Bethesda Church, by Rev S P J Harris, 27 65 : Miss H Stapher, 40 ; Jas L Caldwell, 10 ; T S Black and lady, 2; Dr Fay and lady, 2; J R Caldwell, 1; Peter Price, 15 cents; Rev D R Bruton, 8; public collection, 9 20, 32 35 by Rev D R Bruton ; M A Weller, 5; Rev Dr Wilson, sundry individuals, Raleigh and vicinity, 192; Young Men's Christian As'n, by A M Gorman, Tres., 50,-proceeds of Judge Shepherd' Lecture.

This amount has enabled us to send to our Solliers, over 1,400,000 pages of Gospel truth, approved by the Pastors of this city. Letters recently received from Chaptains, Colporteurs, officers and privates, show that they are gladly received, and are doing much good under God's blessing. The demand upon us is increasing. Let Ministers and friends continue to secure dons-

WM. J. W. CROWDER, Agent of General Tract Agency. Raleigh, N. C., April, 1863.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS IT HAS BECOME APPAwelfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the crime of peculating in the necessaries of life can be arrested and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be

the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following, articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Gloth, and Yarn and Woolen Gloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, Distriot, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for dis-tribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons, whether residents or non residents of the State, who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception s to extend to Salt made by non residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in transitu from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is en-

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclama tion is designed, as far as possible, to effect. In witness whereof, ZEBULON B

VANCE, Governor, Captain-General and
Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these
presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be

Done at our City of Baleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the Z. B. VANCE. By the Governor: B. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary ap 15—2w
All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

To Cotton Planters. HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE Secretary of the Treasury, which 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." Gotton 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 new offered an opportunity is aid the Government by selling to it their Cotion rather than to private capitalists. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 20, 1868. * mar 25-11

John G Williams & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. RALEIGH, N. C. VONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BE kerage business at their old stand as here

To PROVIDE FOR THE PUNDING AND SURTHER ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

To Provide for the remarks and supplies may to Thankow Norms.

Shorten 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do smeet, This all treatury notes not bearing instruct, issues provines to the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be fundable in eight per cent, bonds or stock, until the twenty-record day of April eighteen hundred and sixty lines, they shall be funded in seven per cent, bonds or stock, and after the said first day of August, they shall no longer be fabrilled as the pleasure of public day, in the first the critical of the said first day of August, they shall no longer be fabrilled at the pleasure of the fall day, in the critical in the critical of the first day of December, and after the critical of a fearly of December, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and within tan days after the purpose duty on cotion, and payable in seven per come, bonds or stock until the first day of August axis, and after the gaid figst day of August axis, and after the gaid figst day of August axis, and after the gaid figst day of August axis, and after the gaid figst day of August axis, and after the gaid figst day of August axis, and after the gaid figst day of August axis, and after the gaid figst day of August axis, and after the gaid figst day of August axis, and after the gaid figst day of August axis, and after the gaid figst day of August axis, and after the gaid first day of Juny, and shall be payable it would be accounted to the first day of Juny, and shall be payable at a certification of a fragit of peace between the United State. All call certificates bearing dipt per cont. Interest, shall, with the accrued bearing dipt per cont. Interest, shall, with the accrued bearing dipt per cont. Interest, shall, with the accrued bearing dipt per cont. Interest, shall, with the accrued bearing dipt per cont. Interest, shall, with the accrued bearing dipt per cont. Interest, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years from the said first day of July, sighteen hundred and sixty-thre

the time specified on their face without interest.

SEC 3. After the passage of this act, the authority heretofore given to issue call certificates shall cease, but the notes fundable into six per cent, bonds may be converted at the pleasure of the holder, into call certificates, hearing 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 fit represents and he convertible into lake notes at any time within six months from the first day of the month of its monthly date aforesaid. But every certificate not recenveerted within six months from the first day of its monthly date, shall be exchanged for a bond payable at any time not exceeding thirty years from the expiration of the said six months, and bearing interexpiration of the said six menting, and cearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum. Treasury notes, 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 reconverted 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 redsemable five years after date, at the pleasure of the government, 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 dellars whichis new authorised by law, that the secretary of the Treasury may direct. The authority hereby given shall cease at the expiration of the first ession of Congress, after the ratification of a treaty of peace, or at the and of two years, should the war

SEC. 7. In addition to the avthority hereinbefore given to the Secretary of the Transury 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 the notes of the denomination of one dollar, heretofore issued, shall not exceed the sum of fifteen milliens of dollars; and said notes shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace-bemonths 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 expert duty on estion, but shall not be fundable.

SEC. S. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorised to sell bonds bearing six per cent, interest per annum, and payable as hereinbefore directed, at par for treasury notes issued since the first day of Desember, eightsen hundred and sixty-two, to such of the Goufederate States as may desire to purchase the name; or he may sell such bonds, when guaranteed 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 honever. That the whole amount of such bonds shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars: And provided, further, That the treasury notes thus purchased shall not be reissued, if the effect of such reissue would be to increase the whole amount of treasury notes, hearing no interest which are in circulation, to a sum greater than one hundred and saventy-five millions of dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury, is also sutherised, at his option, after the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to issue and sell, at not less than par, as estimated in treasury notes, coupon bonds of the Confederate States, or else in cetton straincates which pledge the government to pay the small even point to be paid at the pleasure of the owner, either in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States, or else in cetton straincates 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 pleasure of the owner, either in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States, or else in cetton straincates which pledge the government to pay the same in cotton of the such and the pleasure of the bonds, hereby tween the Confederate States and the United States.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act, to make publication of a copy thereof in each State, in at least two newspapers, published in the State, and to have said publication continued until the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved March 28, 1863:

apr 8—tlAu

BLOCKADE GOODS.

PS MERINOS AND CASHMIERES
46 pieces Black Alpacens.
100 dosen Heavy Jeans Drawers, just received.
100 pieces Fine White Linen drawers all sises.
212 pre Linen Sheets all ready for use, heavy.
50 les Black Sewing Silk.
100 lbs White Brown Flax, No 1 article,
Conts, Pants, Vests, Over Conts, Military and Citisens
Dress.

T. W. ROYSTON,

OLUE. GLUE, Steway at

GLUE. MANUFACTURED BY THIEM & PRAPE

BUSHELS SWEET POTATORS