SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1863.

THE NEWS FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Again has the Rappahannock become the scene of exciting interest. The news resolved here yesterday that at two o'clock on that morning the enemy again began to orose the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and that fighting had commenced. The point of crossing was at or below the mouth of Deep Rue, the lower of the two points selected by Burneide for the same purpose. selected by Burnelde for the same purpose. The movement of the enemy was valled by the for at first, rendering its extent not clearly disconduction.

Persons in the distance heard the sound of this conduction which which Persons in the distance heard the sound of the conflict, which sprung up between the enemy and the 13th Georgia regiment, on picket at the place of crossing. Bubs quently the 21 Louisiana went to the assistance of the Georgians. The sound of artillery was added to the uprear when day open ed upon the scene, and was board as far back as Guines's Station as late as to 12 o'clock.

Guinea's Station as late as to 12 o'clock.

We have not been able to obtain full or definite information of the actual events of yesterday. At the War Department, last night, a stbing could be learned beyond the purport of Gen. Lee's dispatch, received early in the morning. From the best sources of information which we have been able to consult, we learn that three brigades are supposed to have been the force of the enemy on this side of the river early yesterday; and it was other we have yet seen; with these that our troops on picket were so heavily skirmishing, at least as late as twelve o'clock.
Four soldiers wounded in the encounter, were

such as to lead us to expect that the enemy were in motion higher up the stream, and were making a general advance.

Accordingly, we are not surprised to hear the report brought down by passengers, yesterdeem it improbable, that a column of the enemy's infantry, estimated at 14,000 men, under Gen Franklin, had crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, in Culpeper county. We do not learn that any resistance was made at that point. That our Generals will receive the enemy in a becoming manner, in this, their new "On to Richmond," is not to be doubted. The signs of activity are all around us, and we have at Fredericksburg as fine an army as the sun over rose upon.

Richmond Sentinet

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHM IND. April 30 .- In the Senate the House bill increasing the pay of soldiers was postponed till next session. The House exemption bill was finally passed.

It repeals the clause in the existing law relative to overseers, but exempts one person on each farm owned by a minor, a person of una sund. mind or a feme sole, or a person absent in the 17 or more slaves.

Several provisions are annexed. One mequir ing the owner of slaves to pay annually into the Treasury \$500. The act also authorizes the President to exempt

such persons as in his judgment should b weemp -It also exempts all State officers' whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempt-

ed for the administration of the laws. In other respects the act of last session remains The Senate also passed the House bill to establish a provisional navy ; and bills relating to the

Congressional elections in Tennessee and Louis-The House passed the bill to prohibit any trade in United States paper currency, under severe penalties; also the bill requiring all persons in

th Qu rtermasters or Commissar & Dapartment to file an inventory of their property, as accurity against fraud. The bill to prevent fraud in the Quarterma-ter's Department and in transportation, with the So ...

ate amendment, finally passed. SKIRMISH AT FREDERICKSBURG-A

BATTLE EMMINENT.

RICHMOND, April 30. Accounts from Fredericksburg to day are very

meagra The train which arrived this evening brought down a number of men wounded in a skirmi h yesterday.

Reports from various sources indicate that the Yankees have or seed in force at points above and below Fredericksburg. A great battle is imminent. Our troops were in fine spirits, ready for action.

PROM THE WEST.

A special dispatch to the Memphis Appeal reports all quiet along the entire front from Memphis to La Tap Yankees are south of the usual line. No indications of an immediate advance.

Northern papers are full of boody accounts.

Tyranny and anarchy are hand in hand.

Mayenes, 21.-Warrenton is reported in the Pederal possession: Movements are on foot such as lead correspondents to the belief that Grant will capture Vicksburg in a

few days.

The number of sick arriving at Cincinnati from Tennessee, is increasing. The hospitals are full. intending to penetrate East 1 mnessee. ridge and Pegram have falles back from Knoxville, commanded by Stonewall Jackson.

This is all we can make of this dispatch. It is signed Wagner and is unintefligible, as all his die patches are. We don't know whether this is hankee news or not, or whether it is any news at all. We bardly know what to make of it .- Editor State Jour-

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, April 29. Dispatches dated Grenada 19th, state that all quiet at Memphis.

Four gunboats have just passed Grand Gulf. One gunboat is below shelling both ways. The firing is

A REBEL PLEEF IN ENGLAND.

The Boston Wachman and Relactor cays:

If Prival letters from L main speak with a term of the first which is in progress of construction.

The Boston Wachman and Relactor cays:

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The Boston Wachman and Relactor cays:

It was a seed all, that no more principle instantly resolved, one and all, that no more principle instantly resolved that all our guns in the strent in black flag in all its more to all that the special capture in which a special capture in the strent in the s

ANOTHER REPULSE OF YANKER GUN-DOATS DET TOUTAL

JACKSON, April 29, (Official:) But gunboats, averaging ten guns each, opened a terrific fire upon our batteries at Grand Galf, at seven a. m., and continued without intermission for six hours and a half, when they withdree, coveral boats apparently damaged.

One boat is disabled lying on the Louisiana.

The suport of Imboten's success over the one my at Barerly, North-Western Virginia, a offidrove them from the town, number of prisoners. Out lam slight.
Nothing later from Fredericksburg.

The Vicksburg Chizan gives the following account of the recent running of the blockade at Vicksburg by a number of Yankee gunboats and transports. It is more circumstantial than any

THE PASSAGE OF THE BOATS.

We have gathered the best information we Four soldiers wounded in the encounter, were brought back to the rear as early at ten o'clock.

The Riebmood cars were not allowed to proceed firther than Guinea's Station, twelve miles this side of Fredericksburg. When they left yesterday on their return hither, our artillery was in full motion from its quarters in the vicinity, to the front. Our army was all alive, the lines form.

We have gathered the best information we could obtain in regard to the running the block—ade on the night of the 16th. About 30 minutes past 11 o'clock the slarm was sounded that the first was approaching, and immediate arrangements were made to give them an appropriate reception. The large number of boats coming down caused the general belief that an assent on the the front. Our army was all alive, the lines form.

city, and an attempt to land troops was to be el and efficers astir. Everything looked like but unde. One large gunboat, said to be the Benton, The information from Fredericksburg was also managed to get by the upper batteries in the darkbuilding was fired on the opposite shore, and a brilliant illumnation of the river enabled our

with good effect, and all of them were disabled and unmanageable, and compelled to drift down with the current without the assistance of steam.

The fleet comprised six gunboats and three transports. The former were the Cincinnati, General Points. Price, Tuscumbia, Benton, Aleck Scott and Lafayette-the two last named being rams; and the transports were the Henry Clay, Forrest Queen and Silver Wave. It is reported that the Henry Clay was sunk by our upper batteries, and the crew abandoned her, some of whom have the kindest terms. He spike as a man proud of the victories won by his country, and confident of her destruction. It also appears that our upper batteries punched the bottom out of the Almighty, whom he glorified for past success, and whose aid he invoked for all future operations to her landing she sunk out of sight.
One of the transports, said to be the Silver.

Wave was set on fire by our shot and was burned to the water's edge. The flames of the burning
best as-isted greatly in lighting up the river as
she dosted by the lower batteries. This adventure of the enemy resulted in a total loss of three beats out of the nine which they had started down, and the disabling of nearly all the rest. The gun boats all, went down below Warrenton on the same night, and seronaded our batteries there as they pa-s-d. The transport lies singly and alone tied to the opposite shore below Brown A. Johnston's

As they passed, they opened a vigorous fire upon the city, and it is a wonder that there are no more casualties to report. One negro had a leg broken, and about a dozen of Government mules were killed by the burning of a shell.

The firing from our guns was good, arcurate and rapid. To what extent the enemy suffered in loss of life is not known, but must have been great -Among the prisoners arrived here, is a woman who was chambermaid on the Henry Clay, and she reports that five were killed on that boat before she sunk. We are further informed that a number of other vessels were en route, but the pasge became so hot that they were forced to return up the river. If they had all succeeded in g thing, below, it was the intention of the Yank es to crostile troops over the river and a tack the place from that quarter. This having failed, may cause snother change of programme.

THE HORRORS OF WAR. A Muriree-boro, correspondent of the New

York Tribune, writing under date of April 12 after detailing the recent battle between Generals Stanley and Van Dorn, says:

Among the prisoners captured at and near Snow Hill were two men who were the National uniform, and who according to the orders of the War Daartment, were subject to the penalty of death by shooting. In accordance with the suthority vested in him, the Colonel had the two executed. At the same time he had suspended to the nearest lumb, until dead, a prisoner who was represented as having once, as daptain of a guardian band, ordered the execution of an old man whose two sons are in Stoke's Federal cavalry. The effect of the act was demonstrated a f-w hours afterward. Col. Wilder had detailed a small party at Reynoldsville, to act as rear guard.

The enemy pounced upon the little company and succeeded in capturing two soldiers, name Vance and Montgomery, belonging to the 78th Pennsylvania. They carried the prisoners with them, and, following Col. Wilder, came up to the place where the three had been executed. Up to this time no indignity has been offered our mer The particulars of the execution, however, having been elicited from the citizens in the vicinity, the rebels immediately shot their prisoners, killing Burnside's advance had reached Cumberland Gap, ntending to penetrate East remeases.

It is now definitely known that Marshall, Breckindige and Pegram have fallen back from Knoxville, and through the jaw, destroying the use of an another strong the second through the jaw, destroying the use of an approximated by Stonewall Jackson. in the woods, unconscious. Reviving as morning dawned and following the direction of a negro be made a detachment of our cavalry and brought to Murfreesboror He is yet alive, and strong hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. FREEMAN .- A COFFEE pondent of the Mobile Advertiser, writing from Stelbyville, gives the particulars of the assassina-

Four cumbouts have just passed Granatum.

The ensuly last evening form to Union Charels on the leaders and flates there is not controlled to the season of the leaders and flates there is not controlled to the control

ATE HEADQUARTERS

From Blackwood's Magazine for January. From Blackwood's Magazine for January.

In visiting, the headquarters of the Confederate Generals, but particularly those of Gen. Lee, any one secusioned to see European armies in the field cannot fail to be struck with the great absence of all the pump and circumstance of war in and around their encampments. Lee's headquarters consisted of about seven or eight poistons, putched with their backs to a stake fence, pop a place of ground so rocky that it was unant to ride over it, its only recor being a little stream of good water which flowed close by the General's tent. In front of the tents were some three four wheeled wagons drawn up without any regularity, and a number of horses restned lose about the field. The servants, who were of course slaves, and the mounted soldiers, called "courses," who always accompany each General of Division in the field, were unprovided with tents, and slept in of under the wagoos.— Wagons, tents, and some of the horses, were marked U.S., showing that part of that huge debt in the North has gone to furnishing even the Confederate Generals with camp equipments. No guard or sentries were to be seen in the vicinity; no grand of side-de-camp luttering about making themselves agreeable to visitors, and endeavoring to save their Generals from receiving those who have no particular business.

deavoring to save their Generals from receiving those who have no particular business.

A large farm house stands close by, which, in any other army, would have been the General's residence pro tem, but, as no liberties are allowed to be taken with personal property in Lee's army, he is particular in setting a good example himself. His staff are crowded together two or three in a tent; none are allowed to carry more baggage than a small box each, and his own kit is but years little larger. Every one who approaches but very little larger. Every one who appronenes him does so with marked respect, although there is none of that bewing and flourishing of forage caps which occurs in the presence of European Generals; and, while all bonor him and place implicit faith in his courage and ability, those with whom he is most intimate feel for him the affection of sons to a tather. Old General Scott was correct in saying that when Lee joined the Southern cause it was worth as much as the acces ston of 20,000 men to the "rebels." Since then every injury that it was possible to inflict the Northerners have heaped upon him. His house on the Pamunkey river was burnt to the ground and the slaves carried away—many of them by force—while his residence on the Arlington Heights was not only gutted of its furniture, but even the sery relics of George Washington were stolen from it and paraded in triumph in the sa loons of New York and B ston. Notwithstanding all these personal losses, however, when speaking of the Yankees, he neither evinced any bitterness of feeling, nor gave utterance to a single violent expression, but alluded to many of his former friends and companions among them in the kindest terms. He so ke as a man proud of 31, 1862. whose aid he invoked for all future operations - August 9 1862. He regretted that his limited supply of tents and available accommodation would prevent him from putting us up, but he kindly placed at our disposal horses, or a two horse wagon, if we preferred it, | September 14, 1862.

to drive about in.

Upon leaving him we drove to Bunker Hill alx miles nearer Martinsburg, at which place Sonewall Jackson, now of world-wide celebri v had his headquarters. With him we spent a most pleasant hour, and were agreeably surprised to find him very affable, having been led to expect that he was silent and almost morose. Dressed in his gray uniform, he looks the hero that he is: and his thin, compressed lips and calm glance, which meets yours unflinchingly, give evidence o that firmness and decision of character for which he is so famous. He has a broad, open forehead from which the hair is well brushed back; a abap-ly nose, a raight and rather long; thin, colories cheeks, with only a very mall allowance of whickers; a cleanly-shaven upper lip and chirand a pair of fine grayish-blue eyes, rather sunken, with overhanging brows, which intensity the keenness of his gaze, but without imparting any flere-ness to it. Such are the general characteristics of his face, and I have only to add that a smile seems always lurking about his mouth when he speaks, and that though his voice partakes slightly of that harshness which Europeans unjustly attribute to all Americans, there is much unmistakable cordiality in his manner; and to n he talked most affectionately of England and of his brief but enjoyable sojourn there. The religious element seems strongly developed in him, and though his conversation is perfectly free from all Puri anical cant, it is evident that he is a person who never loses sight of the fact that there is an omnipresent Duty ever presiding over the minus et occurrences of life as well as over the most important. Altogether, as one of his sol diers said to me in talking of him, "he is glorious fellow !" and after I teft him I feit that I had at last so ved the mystery of the "Stonewall B igade," and d coovered why it was that it had accomplished such almost miraculous feats. With such a leader men would go anywhere and face any amount of difficulties; and, for myself, I believe that, inspired by the presence of such a man, I should be perfectly insensible to fatigue, and reckon upon success as a moral certainty. While Gon-ral Lee is regarded in the light of

infailable Jove, a man to be reverenced, Jackson is loved and adored with all that childlike and trustful affection which the ancients are said to bave lavished upon the particular delty presiding over their affairs. The feeling of the soldiers for General Les resembles that which Wellington's troops entertained for him-namely, a fixed and unshaken tatte in all he did, and a calm confidence o vi tory when serving under him. But Jack-son, like Napoleon, is idelized with that intense forver which, consisting of mingled personal attachment and devoted loyalty, causes them to meet death for his sake and bless him when dying.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DE-

PARTMENT. We get the most encouraging accounts of the situation of affairs in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The recent changes in that department have been attended with the most favora ble rest is, and the return of thegallant old chief tain, General Price, seems to have touched the popular heart and given a fresh ardor and spirit to the people there. The feeling that was produced by his return was almost magical, and so soon as it became known that "Old Dad"—as he tion of Capt. Freeman, a Confederate officer, by the Yankees. He says:

I wrote you in my last an account of the assassination (as it may be truly called) of Capt. Free-sination (as it may be truly called) of C is called by the soldiers-had returned and assum-

AN ENGLISH PICTURE OF CONFEDER- | GENERALS KILLED DURING THE RECESS THON WAS COME THAT COME T A Northern paper publishes the following

> FEDERAL. BRIGADIER GENERAL REGULAR ARMY. KF Mansfield, Connecticut, at Antietam, ptember 17th, 1862. ALW . Methodall to AND STREET, ASSURED BELLEVILLE OF THE PARTY P Kearney, Mar York, at Chantilly, Septem

ber 1, 1862. L. L. Stephens, Massachuset's, at Chantilly, Sep tember 1, 1862. J L Bene, Pennsylvania, at South Mountain. Semptember 14 1862 I B Bichardson, Michigan, at Antictam, Sep. mber 17, 1862. BRIGADIER GENERALS. N Lyon, Connecticut, at Springfield, Augus

W H L Wallace, Illinois, at Shilob, April 1862 T Williams, Michigan, at Baton Rouge, Au-R L McCook, Ohio, by guerrillas in T nnessee August, 1862. Henry Bohlen, Ponnsylvania, on the R pos

- Taylor, New Jersey, at Manassas, Augus J P Rodman, Rhode Island, at Antietam, Sep. tember 17, 1862. P A Hackleman, Indiana, at Corinth, October J & Jackson, Kentucky, at Perryville, October 8. 1862. G D Bayard, New York, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. . W B Tarrell, Virginia, at Perryville, October

8, 1862. C T Jackson, Pennsylvania, at Fredericks burg December 13, 1862. J W Sill, Ohi , at Murfreesbore, December 31, 1862, Total-18.

CONFEDERATE. GENERALS REQULAR ARMY. Albert Sidney Johnston, Taxas, at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

BRIGADIER GENERALS. R S Garnett, Virginia, at Carrick's Ford, July 10, 1861. B E Bee, South Carolina, at Manassas, July 21, 1861. Felix K Z llicoffer, Tennessee, at Somersett, Jan-

nary 12, 1862. James Meintosh, Arkansas, at Elkhorn, March Ben McCulloch, Texas, at Elkhorn, March 7. A H Gladden, Louisiana, at Shiloh, April 7 1862.

Turner W. Ashby, Virginia, in a skirmish, Robt. Hatton, Tennessee, at Seven Pines, May Rich. Griffith, Mississippi, at Savage Station, July 1, 1862. C. S Winder, Manual, at Ceder Mountain, John L Hughes, Missouri, at Independence. August, 1862. R. E. Garland, Virginia, at South Mountain,

L O'B. Branch, North Carolina, at Antietam, September 18, 1862. Wm. E Starke, Mississippi, at Antietam, Sapember 17, 1862. Henry Little, Missouri, at Iuka, September 19,

862. George B Anderson, North Carolina, at An tietam, September 17 1862. T. R. R. Cobb, Georgia, at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862 Maxey Greeg, South Carolina, at Fredericksburg. December 13, 1862. Jas. E. Rains, Tennessee, at Murfresboro, De-

cember 31, 1862. R. W. Hanson, Kentucky, at Murfreesboro, January 2, 1862. To al 21.

THE FEELING IN THE NORTH.

The Memphis Appeal, has had quite a long and interesting conversation with a very intelligent gentleman who has recently passed the F. deral lines. The following are given as some of his

He had mingled and conversed freely with the ading Democratic politicians both of the North and the West, and is fully savi-fi d that the prace or anti-war fe ling in the North is much stronger than would appear from the rerusal of the Northern conservative papers. There papers, he says, do not dare to give a full and corr ot statement of facts as they exist, which would so m to be correlerated by the late order of G ner 1 B ir side pr hibiting private letters from coming South The feeling in New Y rk City is particularly ntense. As an instance, an order had e me from Washing on for the arrest of Hon. Ben. Wood. The marshal was defied and told by Pernando Wood that if such was the game the Administration of Lincoln intended to play, they would meet Jeff. Davis on balf way ground Mr. Seward was telegraphed the facts and the arrest was not attempted. This gentleman moreover, states that a feeling of sadness and sorrow settled upon a large mass of the people of New York when the news of the downfall of Charleston reached them. He was fully eath-fied that the the hands of the peace party would be greatly strengthend by it.

Extensive preparations are making in the North to resist the enforcement of the conscript The only thing that will enable Lincoln to enforce it at all, will be a decided success on some battlefield, either at Vicksburg, Midd'e-Tennessee, Virginia, or North Carolina. She u die be foiled and defeated at any of those points. its enforcement would be impossible, and the

prospects of peace greatly enhanced. It would, he thinks, be unwise, impelitio and unfortunate for the Southern press or Southern statesmen to do at y act or conduct thems lves in such a manner as to cast contumely or reproach upon the growing peace party of the North, such, for instance, as has found utterance in some of the Richmond papers. Their position at prefent is a delicate one, having the powers of the Government and the Abolitionists to contend against, combined with a small fractionof their own party, who have gone off with such men as J hn Van Buren and Brady, of New York, under the dosignation of Union or war Domersts. If left un-assailed by reproaches and hard words from us, the feeling of hostility between the Democrats and Abolitionists will soon become more interse

In St. Ma't ea's Church, Hillsbornugh, on Tuesday the 28th uit, by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, Lieut. R'B. KAT Walker ANDERSON, C. S. A. of Raieigh, to REBUCA BE'NEHAN, eldest daughter of Paul C. Cameron, E.q., of Hillsborougu.

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,

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, nowever, the 8 per cent. Bonds will be furnished as Parietic citizens are now offered an opportunity to

id the Government by selling to it their Cot on ratte than to private capitalists. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS Charlotte, March 20, 1863. mar 25-ti John G Williams & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. RALEIGH, N. C. MONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROkerage business at their old stand as heretofore.

u allies various branches. Feb 25-6mpd

Committed To Jail. WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF 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. Win Smith of the 6th Regiment N. C. Troops, and that his master lives in Paquier County, Va., when at home He also says he escaped 'rom the Jail of Wake Coun ty some six or eight weeks since, and subsequently

from Nash 'ounty Jail. Said Negro is a dark ginger cake or bacon color about 5 cest 5 or 6 inches nigh, has bad teeth in from mi appears to be about 40 or 45 years of age. The owner must prove prop rty, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law di WM. L. HARLISS, Jan. 10-tf

BANK CAPE FEAR. 20-n April, 1864 THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Slockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking Room on Thursday, 7th May, at 10 o'clock. J. G. BURR, Cash'r.

Wilmington, April 20 h, 1868. ap 25-2w. Just Run the Blockade DOZEN FINE BRIAK ROOT 100 Pipes, 10 Pieces superior Black, Blue and Gray Clothe, 100 dozen Touth Brushes, 50 gross Staff Button, wide and narrow Lace Gold, 50 pieces plaid and plain Cashmerce for ladice and childrens' dresses, 100 dozen fine gents Collars, 500 dozen spool Cotton, black and white, Thread black and white, 5,000 ugdies for the soldiers, targe sizes; Haversacks, Military Clothing of all kinds made to order; and a great va-

200 dozen fine Coml's for the ARWY. T. W. ROYSTON, Petersburg, Va.

March 7-1t Large Arrival of Valuable Import ed Drugs

TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED PESCUD'S DAUG STORE. CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

10 Kegs Sup Carb. Soda. 10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases. 200 Ouuces Quinine. 150 lbs thum Camphor. 300 lbs Copperss 200 ics Extract Logwood.

nety ready made, wholesale and retail.

Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Case 2 Gross Law's Old Brown Windsor Soap. 2 Gross English Tooth Brushes. Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shouson and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests. 10 Gross Mateues; 6 dos. Henry's Calcined Magne-

24 Dos. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India 500 lbs Black Pepper.

500 lbs Black Pepper.

Downdared Opium; Ipecse; Dover's Pow Chloroform; Satad Oil; 200 lbs Figwers Sui-

phur.
28 ib Bottles Balsam Oopaiba.

English Blue Mass and Culomel, in jars and pound packages, 25 lbs Chlorate Potash, and many other goods bought at recent settle in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchas Daily expected a hupply of SUGAR and COP.

March 21. BACKS PAMILY MOUN 21 Just received at E. A. WHITAKEL B. Hargett street,

Groceries, Groceries. THE PIRST YEAR OF THE WAR. Price, When sent by mail, W. L. POMBROY.

O and the state of

AN ACT To PROVIDE POR THE PURPLES AND PURPLE

AN ACT hay the Part in the price for the Control of Part Act Part TREASURY NOTES.

rosents, and be convertible into like 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 ble at any time not exceeding thirty years f om the expiration of the said six months, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum. Trea-sury 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 bulder, into call cent ficates bearing interest at the rate of four per cept 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 ortificate may be redeemed by the government after six montes from the ratification of a treaty of peace betwee the Con federate States and the United States. buc. 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 ave years atter 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 m ans in the treasury, which can be applied to that purpose without injury to the public

interest, to the pur hase of treasury notes bearing no interest, and issued after the assage of this act, until the whole amount of treasury notes in circulation hall not ex sed one handred and seventy five miltions of dollars. SEC. 6. ALS treasury notes hereby allowed to be

issued, stall be of any denomination of not less than five dollars which is now authorized by law, that the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. The authorny hereby given shall cease at the expiration of the first session of Congress, after the ratification of a treaty of peace, of at the and of two year, should the war continue so long.

SEC. 7. In addition to the avisority hereinber re

given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treaury notes, he shall be allowed to issue notes of the tenomination of one deliar, and of two dellars, and if fifty cents, to such an amount, as, in addition to the notes of the genomination of one dother, beretofore issued, shall not exceed the sum of fifteen will liers of dollars; and said notes shall be payable , x months after the ratification of a treaty of peace beween the Confederate States and the Unite Pictie, and receivable in payment of all public dues x . t he export duty on cotton, but shall not be innuance.
SEC. 8. Phat the Secretary of the Irensury be

authorized to sell b. nde bearing six per cent interest per annum, and payable as hereinbetore directed, at par for treasury notes issued since the first day of December, eighteen handred and six y-two, to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same; or he may sell such bonds, when guar need by any of the States of the Confederace, upon such plan as may be determined by the recretary 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 exceed two hundred millions of dollars: And provided, further, That the treasury actes thus purchased shall not be reissued, if the etfect of such relesus would be to increase the whole amount of treasury notes, heaving no interest which are in circulation, to a sum greater than one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury, is also authorised, at his option, after the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to issue and sell, at not less than par, is estimated in treasury notes, coupon bonds of the Contederate 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, either in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States, or else in o-pton certificates which pledge the government to pay the same in cotton of the quality of New Orleans middlings. "be said cotton to be paid at the rate of eigh pence stersaid cotton to be paid at the rate of etch pence ster-ling per pound, and to be delivered at any time within six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, at any or all of the ports of New Orleans, Mobile, Sa-vannah, Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: Propided, Accessor, That the bonds, hereby authorized, shall not exceed one bundred millions of delivers, and shall be applied only to

the absorption of Treasury notes as prescribed in this SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Tressury 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 state, three.

Approved March 23, 1863, apr 8-11 Au

BLOOKADE GOODS PS MESCINON AND CASHMIERES

40 pieces Black Alpacens.
100 down Heavy Jamie Drawers, just received.
100 pieces Pine White Linen drawers all sixes.
212 pre Linea Shoets all ready for use. Acates,
50 jus Black Seeing Silk.
100 the White Brown Plax, No 1 article,
Costs, Pants, Vests, Over Costs, Military and Chinese Dress.

T. W. ROYSTON,
April 1

THE BEST IRISH GLUE. THIRM & PRAPS.

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