THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1863.

THE LATEST NEWS.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Speiman, of the *State Journal*, for the following dispatch received yesterday:

THE MOST BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF THE WAR--FORREST CAPTURES 1,600 YANKEES!

CHATTANOOGA, May 4.

A special dispatch to the *Rebel*, dated Rome, Ga., 4th, via Dalton, says:

Forrest accomplished the most brilliant feat of the war yesterday. He captured Straitt's entire command, consisting of 1,600 infantry. He pursued them from Courtland, Ala., and captured them two miles from the Georgia line and twenty miles from the former place.

The fighting was incessant for five days and nights.

Gen. Forrest's loss is 10 killed and 40 wounded.

His reception at Rome yesterday was a triumphant ovation. A salute of 20 guns was fired, and the ladies welcomed him with smiles and tears of gratitude.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

THE YANKEES ROUTED ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK!

FIGHTING JOE HOOKER ON THE RUN, LEE IN PURSUIT OF HIM!

THE BATTLE PROGRESSING AT FREDERICKSBURG—JACKSON COMMANDS THE RIVER.

RICHMOND, May 4.

A dispatch from Gordonsville received at the War Department, says that Dr. Woodfork who left Chancellorsville at 3 o'clock p. m., yesterday, reports that the fight was still going on at Fredericksburg.

Gen. Jackson occupies all the Fords except Ely's, and had taken 5000 prisoners. More were coming in. Our men are in good condition. No enemy in Culpeper.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

THE PROGRESS OF THE YANKEE CAVALRY RAID—ITS PROXIMITY TO RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 4.

Some excitement was occasioned here this morning by a report brought by couriers, that the Yankee cavalry who were at Ashland yesterday, are at Laingary this morning, eight miles from this city. Their force is estimated at 2000 to 3000. It is expected they will be captured or dispersed before noon.

HOOKER DRIVEN BACK--OUR VICTORY COMPLETE.

PAXTON KILLED--JACKSON SEVERELY WOUNDED--HETH AND A. P. HILL SLIGHTLY WOUNDED!

RICHMOND, May 4.

The following official dispatch is just received dated Milford, May 3d:

To President Davis:

Yesterday Gen. Jackson penetrated the rear of the enemy, and drove him from all his positions from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville.

He was engaged at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's Divisions.

This morning the battle was renewed. He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville and driven back towards the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating.

Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large.

We have again to thank Almighty God for another great victory.

I regret to state that Gen. Paxton is killed, Gen. Jackson severely wounded, and Gens. Heth and A. P Hill slightly wounded.

Signed, R. E. LEE,
Gen. Commanding.

THE YANKEE CAVALRY GONE.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 4—4 p. m.

Nothing received from the Secretary of War since Lee's official dispatch. The Yankee cavalry have cleared out in the direction of the Pamunkey River. The railroad will be repaired in a short time.

GENERAL JACKSON NOT DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

A dispatch at a late hour last night brings the gratifying assurance that Gen. Jackson is not dangerously wounded.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Monday.

THE "SITUATION"—A YANKEE RAID.

The city yesterday was in a high state of excitement, which was caused by a number of reports of a Yankee raid made on a scale which has heretofore been unapproached by them. In the afternoon several thousand persons were congregated at the depot of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, anxiously awaiting the news expected to arrive by the train. The train, however, was destined not to arrive. The rumors which circulated yesterday might be extended in the sensation style to several colums; but, reduced to the absolute facts of the case, may be stated as follows:

Yesterday the Yankees entered Columbia, Fluvanna county, Va., and destroyed the canal banks there.

At 7 o'clock yesterday evening a force of Federals was within eight miles of Farmville, with the intention of destroying the High Bridge, on the Southside railroad.

In the morning the Federals entered Ashland with a large force of cavalry and artillery, and, it is stated, burnt the town, which consists of a hotel and twenty or thirty cottages.

In the evening they were reported to be at a station on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, eight miles distant from the city. This report is supposed to be correct, though nothing was heard of them afterwards. It is more likely that after the raid at Ashland they turned their attention to the Central Railroad, which last night at 9 o'clock had been torn up near Peak's, about six miles from the city. The party performing this feat is evidently on its way down the Peninsula to secure a safe retreat within their lines. On their way they will meet General Wise's command, and may be overpowered by it and captured.

When the raid on Ashland was consummated our ambulance train, with 198 sick and 69 wounded, was captured, and it is stated that the cars were burnt after the prisoners were paroled.

A gentleman who arrived here last night states that a body of Yankees, numbering 15,000, (an exaggeration doubtless,) were at Dolfrick's Store, in Goochland county, yesterday, and were taking all the horses and negroes to be found in the neighborhood.

From Gen. Lee's army we learn that on Friday we met the enemy at Chancellorsville in Spotsylvania county, defeated them and drove them back five miles. Among the killed on our side was Major Channing R. Price, of Richmond, Aid-to Gen. Stuart. Among the wounded was Col. Harris, of the 19th Mississippi. It was stated that yesterday there was a fight going along the lines; but, as the telegraph lines were down, and there was no railroad communication, of course the report is not to be relied on.

Richmond Dispatch.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., via Queenstown on the 19th, arrived at New York on the 30th ult. The following is a summary of her news:

On the 16th instant a deputation of shippers and merchants interested in the Mexican trade waited on Earl Russell. The importance of the interview was considerably enhanced by an announcement being made during its progress that while the United States Government have been so zing British vessels bound to Matamoras without any contraband of war being on board of them, Mr. Adams has been giving a special license for a ship to proceed from England to Matamoras, free from any interference by American cruisers, to carry supplies, which are stated to consist of arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in their war with France. It was also shown that the interference of the Federal cruisers with the Mexican trade had the effect of enabling the Americans to establish a monopoly. The immediate object of the deputation was to elicit from the Government some assurance of protection for the steamer Sea Queen, which is detained at Falmouth waiting the decision of the Government.

A suggestion was made for the Government to send a mail agent in the ship who would represent an official guarantee that she was bound to the port for which she cleared. Earl Russell promised to consider the proposal. He expressed much surprise on hearing of the detention of the Shannon and Peerless on board and Tuscarora, they not being criminals nor subject to criminal laws.

A policy of insurance was stated to be effected at Lloyds on the 16th, the vessel being furnished with certificates from Minister Adams, addressed to Admiral Dupont, dated from the United States Legation, London, and stating that Messrs. Rowell & Tadman had furnished Mr. Adams with evidence that the vessel was really bound to Matamoras with a cargo for the Mexicans, and he therefore cheerfully gave them certificates at their request. The Times' editorial says:

Mr. Adams has transferred the policy of the Mexican land frontier to English ports of shipment by a system of passes for English goods and merchandize, without which they are not to reach the Mexican coast. The safeguard he has granted evidently has a money value, since it was produced at Lloyds in order to obtain insurance. If it was likely to reduce the premium it gave shippers an unfair advantage over all firms to which Mr. Adams, from caprice or misinformation, might refuse his pass. But the commerce of England will not accept exemption that gives it freedom of action on an American locke of leave. All the coast of Mexico is neutral territory, and by no right can one of its ports be blockaded. Continuing our commercial intercourse with Mexico, we deny even the liability to any detention or interruption. The traffic is legitimate and cannot be carried on in the fetters of permits and certificates from the United States legation. English merchants cannot go as supplicants to foreign ministers for licenses to transact business. The whole proceeding is monstrous, whether as a calculation or a blunder."

The Times' city article gives further particulars of the affair. It says:

"The gentlemen named in the pass by Mr. Adams are Mr. Rowell, an American contractor, and Gen Zerman, of the Mexican army; and it was the agents of these who attempted to effect the insurance. Mr. Adams in a letter said he grant-ed the certificate on account of the creditable object in view. That object was to ship arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in their war against France. The insurance proposed was £80,000 on the arms and £30,000 on the ship's freight."

The Globe reports:

"Mr. Adams felt so chagrined at the publication of his letter to the Federal Admiral that he visited the city to censure the indiscretion of the parties who gave it publicity."

The Daily News says:

"There can be no doubt that irritation between England and the United States is gradually increasing. There are unquestionably faults on both sides But, except in the case of the Alabama, it is impossible to point to any one act which offers just ground of complaint. Result is no doubt determined to derail he can to prevent another Alabama affair. But unless his efforts are supported by public opinion they will be unavailing. And certainly unless the temper of the country alters, it is difficult to see how it can be avoided."

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Mr. Horsfalt gave notice of his intention to call attention to the seizure of the gunboat Alexandria at Liverpool.

Lord R Cecil asked if it was true that spies had been sent to Liverpool to watch the dockyards and the Confederate agents?

Sir G Grey denied that any spies had been employed by the Government. The facts were these: Earl Russel had received a letter from the American Minister containing various allegations in reference to the infringement of the foreign enlistments act at Liverpool. The Mayor of Liverpool had consequently been requested to make inquiries; but no suggestion had been made as to the manner in which such inquiries should be made. He was afterwards informed that the head constable of Liverpool had made inquiries, and that neither the Mayor nor the Watch Committee had raised any objection.

Napoleon had addressed an autograph letter to the Queen of Spain in rather pressing terms on behalf of the imprisoned Protestants.

The following paragraph appeared in the Moniteur, and it has attracted considerable attention:

"The growing hostility of the United States toward England is exciting uneasiness in London. The last dispatches from the Washington Government have a character of increasing irritation."

The London Times is very bitter on the letter of the American Minister, Mr. Adams, to Admiral Dupont, exempting a certain ship for Mexico from England, and calls it an arrogant assumption. It says there has been nothing equal to it since Popish bulls were issued from Rome overriding the laws of England. It adds: "The exercise of the slightest authority by foreign Ministers in England is not be permitted for one moment after the assumption of power either condemning or absolving is made known."

CONFEDERATE FLAG.

The two Houses of Congress have agreed upon a new *flag*, as well as a seal, for the Confederacy. It is *pure white* with our present battle flag in the upper left hand corner as the "union," so called. This is a combination of *peace* and *war*, *the flag of truce* and the *battle flag—parley* and *fight*—which we hang out to the world in proof that we are ready for either, and leave it to other nations to make choice. The Peace emblem predominates however.

This flag is simple, but it is—very white. Perhaps, we shall be better able to indulge in "sentiment" over it, when better used to it, and when the success of our struggle shall have consecrated it. Till then it looks—very white!

Richmond Sentinel.

LOSS OF THE YANKEE SLOOP OF WAR PREBLE.

MOBILE, April 30.

Official information has been received here that the United States sloop of war, Preble, was burned on the 28th inst., off Pensacola.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

WILMINGTON, May 2.—A collision of trains took place at Halifax station, on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, this morning. One soldier was killed and three or four wounded.

THE RAID ON McMINNVILLE.

We have conversed with a gentleman just from McMinnville. He represents the outrages of the enemy in that quarter as surpassing any yet perpetrated in Middle Tennessee. His account is substantially as follows:

The enemy appeared on the northwest side of the town at 8 o'clock on Monday. Tidings of his approach had been brought in an hour or two before, allowing the straggling men, convalescent soldiers and others a chance of escape. There was a company of Provost guard-men present, who made a stand against the first advance for the purpose of giving our wagons, *et cetera*, a fair start. After a brisk skirmish of half an hour, overpowering numbers forced this handful of men to disperse. Some escaped and others were captured. There being no farther obstacles the Federals proceeded at once to the public square. They were mostly mounted infantry, estimated at between six and ten thousand in number.

Their first business was the destruction of the large cotton factory, near the railroad bridge. It is one of the most extensive, and has been also one of the most useful, in the South. It was completely destroyed. They then burnt the depot buildings, and adjoining houses, and the bridges across the Barren Fork. It is also reported that they burnt the courthouse, but of this our informant could not speak with precision, as he was unable to reach the public square. It was also reported that two citizens of the town had been shot.

Gen. John H. Morgan was in the town at the time, and only succeeded in making his escape with his wife, by a hair's breadth. He left on an ambulance (himself mounted) on the Sparta road. We are happy to announce that he reached Sparta that night in safety. Ellsworth ("Lightning") his famous telegraphic operator, who had his leg broken some time ago, was captured.

Who is to blame for this ugly business? Here is a cavalry dash upon one of our chief frontier towns, its possession and the destruction of large and useful property—the raid is even extended as far as Hillsboro, passing almost under the guns of Manchester and right under the nose of the military there—and yet not a shot is fired and the vandals escape with glory, trophies and all! Who is to blame for it? It certainly is one among the most commendable circumstances which have occurred in Middle Tennessee.

Chattanooga Rebel, 26th.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

FROM NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. IMBODEN.

From an entirely reliable source we have the information that the Confederate forces under Brigadier General Imboden captured the town of Beverly, Randolph county, on Friday last. Gen. I., with his forces reached the town on the afternoon of Friday last, and after a sharp skirmish, in which two or three of his men were wounded, he succeeded in driving out the enemy, capturing a number of wagons, with some prisoners. Previous to the evacuation the enemy destroyed some $40,000 worth of commissary stores. Gen. Imboden states that he has driven the enemy out of the town, and expected to continue the pursuit of them the next day, (Saturday.) He also states that as a result of his expedition he expected to secure *one thousand* head of cattle in Randolph county.

The reported evacuation of Winchester is not yet confirmed, though the information from that quarter tends to the belief that Milroy's forces have fallen back, with a view to the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Since writing the above we have received an extra from the office of the Staunton *Vindicator* containing the following official report from Col. Imboden:

HEADQ'S N. W. VA., BRIGADE,
Two miles North of Beverly,
April 24 1863.

I attacked the enemy in a strong position on the heights in the rear of Beverly to-day, and defeated and drove him from the town after a stubborn resistance of three hours, pursued him till dark on the Phillippi road—renew the pursuit in the morning. He burnt a considerable part of the town and destroyed his stores, which were very considerable—commissaries alone over $40,000.

I captured five new army wagons, thirty-odd fine horses and mules, thirty-four new Enfield rifles, a number of good tents, a quantity of grain, a Bogus militia Major, and a number of prisoners—list not made up yet. I learn I will procure over 1,000 head of fine cattle in this and Barbour county, and large quantities of bacon.

It has been raining for four days—roads in a perfect mire.

Casualties—A few badly wounded on our side; none killed. Enemy's loss unknown, as he removed all before he retreated. The people are rejoicing at their deliverance from the oppressor.

Enemy's force to day two regiments of infantry, a battery, and two companies of cavalry.

Yours, &c.,
J. D. IMBODEN.

OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

We have the satisfaction of publishing today some perfectly authentic information of the late movements of Gen. W. E Jones, commanding our forces in the Valley. Of these movements we have heretofore had only inaccurate rumors. The expedition on which he set out has, ere this, doubtless accomplished or lost its main object, so that there can be no impropriety in giving the true particulars so far as they have reached us.

It will be seen from our esteemed correspondent's narrative, that Gen. Jones did not proceed upon Winchester, as the first accounts represented. His course led him West and widely away from that town. After gaining the passes of the Alleghany, he left his artillery and infantry to secure his rear, and with his large and admirable cavalry dashed instantly on to his further and ultimate object. On Saturday night last he was on the top of the Alleghany mountains, with his face toward Cheat river and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and not more than fifty or sixty miles distant. Where he was going he did not *tell*; but if he *should* strike the Cheat mountain region—work of the railroad, and should interfere with the bridges and tunnels in the neighborhood, that great line of transit of our enemies will have received a most damaging blow. Meanwhile, it will be remembered that Imboden had reached Beverly on Tuesday last, which is not very far from the same road as Grafton, another very important point.

We learn that the troops engaged in this expedition under Gen Jones, follow his lead with great enthusiasm. What they have considered as approaching timidity in his management of affairs in the Valley, they now believe to have been a proper prudence; and his energy in action, now that action is on foot, has captured their admiration.

Besides the main enterprise which we have described, we learn that Major Myers has had another encounter with the enemy in the Valley—this time a successful one. It took place on Tuesday, the 28th, and at Fisher's Hill, on the Valley Turnpike, four miles south of Strasburg. Myers had with him there about 200 of the infantry, left behind by Jones for the defence of the Valley. They were attacked by two regiments of cavalry. The enemy was handsomely repulsed, with a loss of about forty, in killed, wounded and prisoners. On our side we had only one man wounded—it was fessed, mortally.

The cavalry which made the attack on Myers was part of a mixed force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, which came into Strasburg by the Wardensville road. It is supposed they had been out on a reconnoissance. After the repulse of their cavalry by Myers the whole force made south for Winchester.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

BILL FOR ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

A bill under the above title has passed both Houses of Congress. It is designed to give effect to the tax law, by providing the necessary machinery for its execution. The bill is very long—thirty-five pages. A synopsis will be more acceptable to our readers than the whole bill, and is all that we have room for:

Sec. 1.—Creates an office in the Treasury Department to be called the office of the Commissioner of Taxes; the salary of the Commissioner $3 000. He prepares under direction of the Secretary, the instructions, regulations, directions, forms, blanks, &c., distributes them, and superintends the execution of the tax law generally.

Sec. 2.—Declares each State a Tax Division; to each is appointed a State collector, who must be a resident freeholder of the State; his salary to be one tenth of one per cent. on amount of tax collected in the State, provided it be not less than two thousand nor more than three thousand dollars; State Collector to give bond with sufficient sureties, and superintend the tax collection in his division.

Sec. 3.—Each State collector to divide his State into convenient collection districts following as near as may be, the counties or tax districts; Government State collector to appoint for each collection district a district collector, who shall be a resident freeholder, and shall assess, levy and collect the taxes of his district.

Sec. 4.—Requires collectors to give bond and security.

Sec. 5.—Authorizes a district collector to subdivide his district and appoint as many assistants as he may desire, they being responsible to him, and he to the Government. The State collector shall also appoint for each collection district one or more assessors, residents therein, who shall take an oath without favor or partiality to execute their office.

Sec. 6.—Requires all persons or associations liable to tax, to make return under oath or affirmation, and at the times and according to the forms which may be prescribed, of all property, income, &c., on which tax is ordered to be levied.

Sec. 7.—Enjoins a diligent discharge of duty on the part of collectors and assessors.

Sec. 8.—Requires the assessor to make taxable list, when property-holder fails to make return.

Sec. 9.—Imposes a penalty of five hundred dollars and costs on any person making a fraudulent return, and requires the assessor to make a new valuation.

Sec. 10.—When property holders refuse or neglect to return property lists, the assessor to enter upon the property, and value for himself, and to add twenty-five per cent. to the valuation as a penalty.

Sec. 11.—Requires assessor to value property whose owner is a non-resident, and of which no lists are returned.

Sec. 12.—Allows non-resident property holders to make returns of property to the assessor of the district where they reside, or to be awarded by said assessor to the county in whose district the property lies, for his approval and return.

Sec. 13.—Prescribes the manner in which the assessor shall make up his property lists, and return them to the district collector. Imposes two hundred dollars fine for neglect.

Sec. 14.—Requires district collectors to give notice through the press, or otherwise, of the time and place when assessments may be inspected, and appeals received and determined by the collector.

Sec. 15.—Requires district collectors to forward property lists to State collectors.

Sec. 16.—Requires district collectors to give public notice when the taxes are due, and the times and places of payment. Persons neglecting so to pay, liable to be charged an addition of ten per cent. Authorizes collectors to distrain the property of delinquents.

Sec. 17.—Regulates sales under distraint in certain cases.

Sec. 18.—Declares assessed taxes a preferred lien on property.

Sec. 19.—Provides for selling real estate for taxes when there is not sufficient personalty.

Sec. 20 and 21.—Prescribes the times for collecting, forwarding taxes by the district collectors; also their accountability.

Sec 22 and 23.—Prescribes penalties for unfaithful, delinquent or corrupt collectors.

Sec. 24.—Requires assessments to be estimated in Confederate Treasury Notes.

Sec. 25.—Authorizes collector or assessor to enter any house, except dwelling in the day time, in discharge of their duties.

Sec 26 and 27.—Provides for the cases of sickness or death of a collector.

Sec. 28.—Authorizes collectors to prosecute, where necessary, to recover taxes. Authorizes tax payers owning property in two or more districts, to pay the whole to the collector of the district in which he resides, or to the State collector.

Sec. 29.—Authorizes collectors and assessors to administer oaths.

Sec. 30-35.—Various matters of detail.

Sec. 36.—Compensation of district collectors five per cent. on the first twenty thousand dollars paid over, and two and a half per cent. on all beyond; with two thousand dollars salary as the maximum. Compensation of the assessors, five dollars per day for each day employed, and five dollars for every hundred taxable persons—with one thousand dollars as the maximum compensation.

Sec. 37.—Tax lien to follow property everywhere.

Sec 38.—Authorizes a disbursery clerk for commissioner of taxes, salary $1,750. He examines and settles accounts for salaries, commissions, &c., &c.

Sec. 39.—No person capable of appointment under this act if under forty years, unless declared unfit for military duty or discharged therefrom for disability received in service.

Sec. 40.—Secretary of Treasury may receive taxes in advance, and allow five per cent. interest.

Sec. 41-43.—President may appoint officers during recess of Senate; credits on which the holder endorses his willingness to receive Confederate notes in payment not to be valued at a higher rate.

Rich. Sentinel.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

From the Southern Confederacy.

We feel more encouraged with regard to the prospects of the country financially—every way in which money is involved in or can influence our cause—than at any time since the question of our government finances became a serious one.

Prices of everything are tumbling refreshingly about our ears. Many articles of necessity are worth fully 20 per cent. less than they were two weeks ago; that is, Confederate notes are worth fully that much more in public estimation than two weeks ago. What has given this *confidence* which was rapidly on the decline so recently?

Two things mainly. The first is the large funding of notes since the passage of the currency act. Last evening we were informed by Col. John W. Duncan, the gentlemanly Depositary for this city, that up to that time there had been funded with him $1 232,000. We learn that the people of other localities have funded equally as largely if not more so than in Atlanta. If as much as $100,000 000 have been funded, it will very sensibly affect the currency for good.

The second and the main thing, however, is the prospect of the final passage of the tax bill by Congress—we mean the bill to tax agricultural products in kind, as well as real estate and all other property, a certain rate to be paid in money. If this tax bill becomes a law—of which we have no doubt—it will work the grandest financial reform of any legislative measure that ever was adopted. It will stop the issue of all Treasury notes for any purpose, (unless it be to build a navy.) It will provision and forage the army without bui ging for its support; and the tax to be paid in money will pay the interest on the public debt and all the other ordinary expenses of the Government. When the day comes, that we can go on with the war without going any further in debt—without issuing any more notes—then Confederate credit will go up high, and no man will doubt, either our final success or our ability or certainty to pay our public debt promptly. It is the life giving remedy that tingles with invigorating power in the ends of the fingers of the body poli tic &c.

Surplus Provisions.

ONE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED at the late meeting of citizens in Raleigh, requires that the several Committees raised to ascertain the amount of surplus provisions in their respective Districts shall assemble in this City and make report of their proceedings on a day to be designated by the Chairman of the Meeting. In pursuance whereof, I appoint MONDAY, the 28th instant, (Court week) as the day for said Committees to meet.

CHAS. MANLY, Chairman.

To Cotton Planters.

I 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 appointment.

By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," all Cotton purchased by myself, or by Agents, on and after the 16th 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 stated.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Gogernment by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.
Charlotte, March 20, 1863. mar 25—tf

John G. Williams & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROkerage business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.

Feb. 25—6mpd

City Battallion.

LAST CHANCE FOR CONSCRIPTS,

HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED TO raise a company to be attached to Major Elliott's City Battallion, (25th Va.,) I invite the attention of all persons subject to conscription (*before being enrolled*) and others to this chance of joining a good company for special duty in and around Richmond.—This Battalion is permanently stationed in Barracks at Richmond. $50 bounty and good clothing given. Quarters and Rations furnished from day of enlistment; also, transportation.

Address WM. H. ALLISON, Captain and Recruiting officer, City Battallion, Richmond, Va.

April 7—w&sw6w pd

Snuff! Snuff!

WE HAVE SOLD OUT OUR ENTIRE stock of "Carolina Belle," to Messrs. N. F. RIVES & CO., to whom all orders for the Snuff should be addressed.

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.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE stock of the above popular brand of Snuff, we are prepared to fill orders for the same.

N. F. RIVES & CO., Druggists,
April 7—1m Petersburg, Va.

New Auction and Commission House.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Co partnership in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
ap 25—1 m J. J. LITCHFORD.

Large Arrival of Valuable Imported Drugs

AND

TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED AT

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz:

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.
200 Ounces Quinine.
150 lbs Gum Camphor.
300 lbs Copperas
200 lbs Extract Logwood.
Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.
2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.
2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.
Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shousong and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Calcined Magnesia.
24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.
500 lbs Black Pepper.
Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 200 lbs Flowers Sulphur.

☞ 28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.
English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages, 25 lbs Chlorate Potash, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchasers.

☞ Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COFFEE.

March 21.

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. Wm. Smith of the 6th Regiment N. C. Troops, and that his master lives in Paquier County, Va., when at home. He also says he escaped from the Jail of Wake County some six or eight weeks since, and subsequently from Nash County Jail.

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

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

WM. L. HARRIS,
Jan. 16—tf Jailor.

BANK CAPE FEAR,
20th April, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking Room on Thursday, 7th May, at 10 o'clock.

J. G. BURR, Cash'r.
Wilmington, April 20'h, 1863. ap 25—2w.

Just Run the Blockade

100 DOZEN FINE BRIAR ROOT Pipes, 10 Pieces superior Black, Blue and Gray Cloth, 100 dozen Tooth Brushes, 50 gross Staff Button, wide and narrow Lace Gold, 10 pieces plaid and plain Cashmeres for ladies and childrens' dresses, 100 dozen fine gents Collars, 500 dozen spool Cotton, black and white, Thread black and white, 5,000 needles for the soldiers, large sizes; Haversacks, Military Clothing of all kinds made to order; and a great variety ready made, wholesale and retail.

200 dozen fine Coats for the ARMY.

T. W. ROYSTON,
Petersburg, Va.

March 7—1t

Groceries, Groceries.

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR. By EDWARD A. POLLARD, Author of "Black Diamonds," &c.

Price, $2.00
When sent by mail, $2.50

W. L. POMEROY.

20 SACKS SUPERFINE FLOUR, At WHITAKER'S.

100 BUSHELS MEAL, At WHITAKER'S.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

AN ACT

To provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury Notes.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all treasury notes not bearing interest, issued previous to the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be fundable in eight per cent. bonds or stock, until the twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; that from that date until the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty three, they shall be funded in seven per cent. bonds or stock, and after the said first day of August, they shall no longer be fundable at the pleasure of the holder, but shall be receivable in payment of public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, as specified on their face. All treasury notes not bearing interest, issued after the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and within ten days after the passage of this act, shall be fundable in seven per cent. bonds or stock until the first day of August next; and after the said first day of August, shall be fundable only in bonds bearing interest at the rate of four cent. per annum, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years from the date thereof; and all such notes not funded shall be receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate government and the United States. All call certificates bearing eight per cent. interest, shall, with the accrued interest, be fundable on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, into bonds of the Confederate States, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years after their date: *Provided*, That the accrued interest aforesaid may, at the option of the holder, be paid instead of being funded. All call certificates of every description, outstanding the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty three, shall, after that date, be deemed to be bonds bearing an annual interest of six per cent. and payable at a date not exceeding thirty years from the said first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 2. In lieu of the power heretofore given by law to the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue treasury notes, he shall be authorized to issue monthly, an amount of such notes, bearing no interest, not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, which shall be receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and payable within two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and fundable at the pleasure of the holder, during twelve months from the first day of the month of their issue, in bonds of the Confederate States, payable at any time not exceeding thirty years after date, and bearing rates of interest as follows: If funded within twelve months from the first day of the month of their issue, the bonds shall bear six per cent. interest per annum; if funded after that period they shall be fundable into bonds bearing four per cent. interest per annum. These notes shall bear upon their face the month and year of their issue, and if not funded, shall be paid at 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, 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 eldest of the notes which it represents, 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 reconverted 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 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 holder, 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 Confederate 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 government, and shall in other respects conform to existing laws.

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 passage 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 now authorized by law, that the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. The authority 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.

SEC. 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 the notes of the denomination of one dollar, heretofore issued, shall not exceed the sum of fifteen millions of dollars; 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 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 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 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 however*, 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, bearing 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 authorized, 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, 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 cotton certificates 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 eight pence sterling 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, Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided, however*, That the bonds, hereby authorized, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars, and shall be applied only to the absorption of Treasury notes as prescribed in this act.

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 23, 1863. apr 2—tlAu

BLOCKADE GOODS.

50 PS MERINOS AND CASHMERES 40 pieces Black Alpacas.
100 dozen Heavy Jeans Drawers, just received.
700 pieces Fine White Linen Sheeting all sizes.
212 prs Linen Sheets all ready for use, heavy, on the Block Sewing Gin.
100 lbs White Down Flax, No 1 article.
Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Military and Citizens Dress.

T. W. ROYSTON,
April 1 Petersburg, Va.

GLUE, GLUE, GLUE,
THE BEST IRISH GLUE,
MANUFACTURED BY
THOMAS & CRAPS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
March 11—6t

100 BUSHELS SWEET POTATOES At WHITAKER'S.