CAIRO, 18th. Lat at dates from Grant through CAIRO, 18th.—Lat'st dates from Grant, through Sederal channels, to the 11th inst, say Ligan and Saterhaus were moving towards Jackson, driving he rebel Bowen, with a reported force of 15,000, sefere them, while Grant was marching upon selected them, while Grant was marching upon black river, expecting to engage Pemberton at the bridge over that stream. Pemberton's force a estimated at 50,000, strongly entrenched near the bridge. A great battle there was imminent. The health of the Yanksa army was subserb.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.—Reports of the success schieved by Grant's forces in their operations in the rear of Vicksburg were regarded at the war Department sub-tantially correct. The restaction of Vicksburg considered likely in a few lays. Private advices recently received from that marter state that arrangements for the reduction of Vicksburg and capture of the rebel army are complete that it cannot much longer held out.

o complete that it cannot much longer hold out.

The track of the Seaboard Railroad was being aken up by the Suffolk forces between Carraville CINCINNATI, 18.—The revels are collecting a arg cavalry force south of the Combertand river, and a large infantry force in Bast Tennesse,

d will advance into Kentucky this mouth an-Burnside's order recites the proceedings of the

Valiandigham court-martial, the inding of which is a sentence to close confinement during the war in some Fortres to be deleted by the commander of the Department. The order named Fort Warren as the place of confinement.

An immense mass meeting was held in Union Square, New York, on Monday evening under the auspices of the Democratic Union Association, to protect themselves against the recent arbitrary acts of the Administration in suppressing the fredom of speech and of the press. There were four stands and speakers at all of them. The Herald says it was the largest meeting held that city during the war.

One of the speakers said the Norbury of the present day was Judge Leavett, who denied the right of habeas corpus to Gallandigham.

Let him remind Lincoln that Omar had his Brutus, Charles the First had his Cromwell. Let him remind George the Third of the present day that he, too, may have his Cromwell or his Bru-

All the speakers denounced the administration, and were loudly applauded. Gold and foreign exchange unchanged. LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, May 21

An arrival at New York from New Orleans Alexandria, La., by Admiral Porter.
The Herald says that accounts from Grant show him to be waiting reinforcements moving to his apport from various points along the river and from Memphis and Baton Rouge. The steamship City of New York had arrived

om Liverpool with deter to the 6th. Minister Adams had addressed a deputation of he Traies Unionists, who presented an address

Adams expressed the hope the friend relation would be continued between both countries. ntertained greater regard than for England .the real sentiments of the people of each councould be clearly established he had no fear of

The Times is confident that neither England or America wishes to go to war with each other, ind says, "we must submit to certain interruption n our trade in deference to the rights of a bellig-

The reply of the Czar in regard to Poland is satisfactory to France, but unsatisfactory to En-

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, May 21 The steamer Norseman with 150 bales of cotton for Nassauf in going out ant night struck a snag, supposed to be the wreck of the Georgiana. She was run ashore on Long Island beach, but is believed to be a total wreck

[From the Petersburg Express, 20th.] THE SKIRMISH IN ISLE OF WIGHT-DESPERATE FIGHTING.

A physician of this city who witnessed the kirmish in Isle of Wight county on Sunday: ast, has furnished us with further particulars of the affair. It was a hand to hand fight, and lesperate while it lasted. On Saturday, at two o'clock, between 400 and 500 of Dodge's New York Mounted Riflemen left Suffolk, accompanied by two pieces of artillery. They reached Isle of Wight Court House Saturday night, and immediately threw out pickets.

On Sunday morning sarly, a squad of the

enemy, seventy-five strong, started to find our pickets, six of whom, with five horses, were captured. A courier was immediately despatched to our headquarters at Mill Swamp for reinforcements. Captain Moore, commanding at Mill Swamp, ordered fifty of the Third North Strolina, (Col. Baker) to start in pursuit, and tonce the gallant Carolinians were promptly the saddle, leaving about half-past one o'clock. pon nearing Carroll's Bridge, only three miles om Isle of Wight, Dodge's seventy five Yan Fees were observed trotting leisurely along, with our captured pickets and two citizens of the county, who had been seized while going to

The road being well protected by trees, and he soil sandy, our man got within one hundred ands of the invaders before they were discovred. The order to charge was given, and our nformant states that he never listened to such n ear piercing yell as that given by the brave boys, when they stuck spurs to their with drawn subres, Tushed to the conflict. Lieut. Henderson, who was in comthe light was raging hand to hand, sabres clashing, pistols firing, and our boys shouting at the top of their voices, "victory or death." In difteen minutes the conflict was over, and the Carolina boys remained masters of the field. such of the Yankess as were not killed and captured, taking to their heels. Several disnounted and sought safety in the adjoining

thicketa Our loss is but three. Lieut Wiggins was shot through the heart and instantly killed.—
A private, whose name we have been unable to ascertain, was also killed, and one other is missing, but he is supposed to have been lost in the woods and may reterror.

woods, and may yet come in.

The enemy left 18 deud on the field, and we brought off 26 prisoners, 40 Sharpe's rifirs, 18 horses, and several pistols and sabres. We also recaptured our pickets taken in the morning, and released the civilians from their captivity A private encountered a burley Irishman, weighing over 200 pounds, and for five minutes the struggle for the mastery between these two were desperate and exciting, the Irish Yankee being so close to the Confederate that the latter could not draw his sabre, whilst his antagonist was striking him pondrous blows over the head with a big unloaded pistol. This private, by a desperate effort, smally disengaged himself, and drawing his sabre, pleased the Irishman through and through the body, the weapon protruding several inches at the back. The recipient of this terrible thrust, tembled from his borse, and expired instantly.

expired instantly. Lieut. Nash gave one of the Fankee caval-rymen his quietus by a powerful and well di-rected blow on the head, which clear the skull,

knowing that a heavy force was at Isle of Wight Court House, only three mile distant, men left the dead unburied, and hastened

oack with their prisoners and spoils.
One of the captives relates an amusing inci dent. He states that they were riding leisurely along not dreaming of danger, when one of their number, a New York clerk, remarked that he would give a \$10 greenback, to see half a dezed rebals, as he really felt that he could white that number. The remark had barely say whip that number. The remark had barely es whip that number. The remark had barely escaped his lips, when a most unearthly yell saluted their ears, and upon turning their heads, here came like an avalanche, not a half-dozen rebals, but what appeared to their bewildered gaze, one thousand of the bloody secesh. Singularly, enough, as we are informed by this prisoner, the valiant New Yorker, who but a second before had offered a premium for a look at the rebels, put spurs to his horse, and was out of sight in a twinkling.

The prisoners say they do not know what

The prisoners say they do not know what number of troops are stationed at Suffolk-that they are arriving and departing every day— and they are unable to form a correct estimate.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION. This body held a meeting on Saturday night. for the purpose of promoting army evangelization. After interesting addresses a collection was

taken up yielding the handsome sum of three thousand dollars. On the meeting of the Convention this morning a series of resolutions, contemplating more active efforts for the welfare of our soldiers, was submitted by the Rev. Mr. Tupper, which were unanimously adepted.

At ten o'clock, the devotional exercises preeribed for the hour were conducted by the Kev. Dr. Reynolds, of South Carolina. A touching altusion was made to the death of General Jackson and fervent prayer was offered for the country in view of this deep bereavement.

A Committee was appointed to recommend a place for the next meeting. The committee

through their Chairman (Judge Cabiness, of Ga., recommended Raliegh, North Carolina, as the On motion of Dr. Manly, jr., of South Carolina, a Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of sending a suitable brother to Europe to promote the interests of our several Boards, and

especially to procure Bibles and other religious publications. On motion of Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Virginia Mr. Charles J. Elford, of South Carolina, was elected Treasurer of the Convention. The Committee on the state of the country submitted the following resolution, which was

adopted : That the events of the past two years have only confirmed the conviction expressed by this Convention at its last session, that the war which has been forced upon us is, on our part, just and necessary, and has only strengthened our opposition to a re-union with the United States on any terms whatever; and that while deploring the dreadful evils of the war and earnestly desiring will render a hearty support to the Confederate h dates to the 9th, brings news of the capture. Government in all constitutional measures to se-

oure this independence. The other resolution acknewledges God's hand preservation of our Government and enforces the duty of liberality and prayer in view of the will growing out of the war. Augusta Chroniste

TREATMENT OF CONFEDERATE PRIS-

Major Charlton H. Morgan, who has just reurned from captivity at the North, having been taken by the enemy at Lexington and recently exchanged, confirms the brutal trea ment of rebel prisoners at the North, as related by others and heretofore published. He on account of his fraternal relation to Gen. John H Morgan, was subected to special indignities. At Camp Chase the gold mines; and if this he true in a negative prisoners were stripped to the waist is the presence of women and children and robbed of their lothing and money. In passing through Philadelphia the prisoners were attacked by a mob, the boys throwing sand and stones at them, and the women making the most indelicate and insulting demonstations. At Fort Dalaware, where they were confined for a short time, they were put in consisting of crackers and the brackish water of the Delaware, which made half of them sick. The second meal consisted of crackers and tainted meat, cooked with garlic to disguise its putridity. On the way to Camp Chase the most insulting treatment received was from the East Tennessee renegade soldiery.

VALUABLE TROPHIES .- The number of muskets gu hered from the battle-fields near Frederidgeburg, and already brought to Richmond, adounts to nearly 20,000; and the knarsacks, cartridge boxes, &c., are so numerous as almost to exceed belief. It is understood that the whole number of muskets collected is 35,000, which may be considered one of the substantial fruits of our victory. - Rich. Sentinel.

Reiscopal Council. - The Diccesian Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Virginia, met at St. Paul's Church in this city yesterday, Bishop Johns presiding. The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. Joshua Peterkin, of St. James' Church, before a large and attentive audience. Since the dissolution of the Union the Episcopal Church in the South, has adopted the word "Council" as applicable to annual meetings, in place of the word "Convention," in vogue at the North .- Rich. Sentinel.

REV. R. J. GRAVES .- In a brief paragraph refating to the Rev. R. J. Graves, published in Taesday's paper, the reporter had no intention of doing injustice to the Rev. R. J. Graves. The proceeding in the Court, to which reference was made, should have been accompanied by a statement that Mr. Graves was here and ready for trial. We are now informed that the Court was not ready, and that the case was postponed to the danger awaiting us in the future was, that so soon Jape term.-Rich. Sentinel.

FOR THE REGISTER ON HEARING OF THE DEATH OF GEN. T. J. JACKSON

"THY WILL BE DONE !"

Gods will be done!" with anguished mosn, A Nation's heart sobs out, Yielding submission at the Almighty throne, Without one fearful, or rebellious doubt Of our great Father, and his will to save A trusting people, who, above the grave Of an heroic and God serving son, With prayerful hope still sigh, "Thy will be

He was a beacon light along our path, A radiant glory round the stars and bars, A wall of Adamant against the wrath Of foul oppression and its battling jars. Hopeful himself, in a good cause and just, Fearless he faced the conflict's hideous bray, And thousands, fired by him to equal trust. As fearless followed where he led the way No recreant heart palsied the sinewy arm,

This beacon light, this radiant glory thou Hast suffered to pale out, Oh! God! this wall Of Adamantine strength and towering height, to

And Stonewall's name seemed o'en gainst Death

Down in the dust before thee, in its fall Crushing the hearts of millions, who had viewed Its vast proportions, as a shelter, where The hand of outrage never could intrude; For our War-wearled land, a shadow fair! But thou hast willed it, and the dead is done! And we with reverence say, Thy will be done!

Bouthern independence is recognized at last ! stance of the Confederate States as a distinct Government has been acknowledged—not indeed by torsign Governments, but what is probably even more important, by foreign capitalists. Of all the clever things done by the sagacious man who guide the dativies of the Southern States, this is perhaps the cleverest. Next to being able to lend, the floors thing in the world is certainly being able to borrow, and this feat they are now performing with signal success. The Confederate Government have introduced a new feature into their transactions. The Moorish loan, concluded some twelve months ago, provided that a certain proportion of the regular customhouse revenue should be set apart for reimbursing the isnders; and the Egyptian loan was entered into on a somewhat similar understanding; but the present is, we believe, the first opposion on which a foreign Government has proposed to place in the bands of its creditors a real, tabyible, commercial security-a security on whose value every man can form his own opinion with certainty and distinct-

It seems to us that the change is a decided improvement, and this feeling is evidently shared by those who are offering to send twelve millions sterling to a people who only ask for three.— Strange as it may be thought at lirst eight, this new nation, who have not naval strength enough to keep open one single port for the purposes of trade, bids fair to achieve one of the greatest financial successes in borrowing that has happened in the memory of man; a success which will go far to resuscitate their slightly stiaken dogma that Cotton is King, for cotton is the magician whose wand has conjured up these millions of sovereigns: Some fifteen years ago, when Russia was seeking a loan in London, Mr. Cobden held meetings, at which he demonstrated the unsoundness of Russian finance, and promised to crumple up the Russian Empire like a sheet of cap paper. Yet Russia succeeded in borrowing every rouble she applied for, and the public, heedless of Mr. Cobden's Cassandra-like warnings, were so sager to become her creditor that they tumbled up stairs

the Crimean war, proposed to burrow direct from his people, great and small, his people offered him two or three times as much as he required; and the Emperor, for the double purpose of showing his gratitute and rewarding their patriotism, borrowed the whole sum tendered. But Russia and L. Marshall. France were strong independent empires; no blockade impeded their mercantile operations; no rainous civil war was desolating their provin-

that Exeter Hall would subscribe with much less avidity to a Confederate loan than to a fund for enabling Garibaldi to reventionin; Rome and blow up St. Peter's, even being the security and interest were not quite the same in each case. We are inclined to think it would require two or three per cent. extra to carry the day against the Italian General; and in the present case we cannot belp fancyng that political feelinus, or convictions, have operated pretty freely. We do not believe that a Federal loan on the security of pork or corn would have the same success. The pocket is considered, by unthinking persons, an entirely neutral organ, incapable of being affected by love or hatred. This is a great mistake; the pocket is quite amenable to conscientious sensibility. No wealthy Englishman or Frenchman would or could subscribe to a loan for suppressing the Polish revolution, not even at 20 per cent., with security over the Uralian sense, there is no absurdity in believing it equally true in a positive sense. Hence we look upon the present transaction as no less a political than

It is true that the comparatively small sum of three millions will not provide them with a navy, it will not pay their enormous armies, nor supply them with cash sufficient to establish a basis fur filthy pens and received two meals a day, the first | their currency; moreover, if the supplies to be purchased with this money are to be introduc dinto the country by the medium of running the blockade, the means are perilous, and the success of the scheme doubtful. We believe, bowever that something more certain and less hazardous is iptended. In the first place, it is undeniable that a great financial success gives a moral strength and position to the nation which achieves it; such a practical proof of the confidence of Europe in their cause is a mighty encouragement and it must further be observed that the security for this loan is of necessity based on the loyal execution of the

engagement entered into. Those who are prepared to lend their money to the Southern States must feel convinced that the pledge undertaken will be faithfully performed, of setting aside certain property for the liquidation of this debt. The cheerful co operation of the planters in handing over their cotton for the purposes of a struggling Government must be assumed. It is so far a question of good faith. That good faith will be observed, seems to be implicitly believed. The power of the Southern Government to protect such an amount of property is another element in the calculation, and the sword of Lee must endorse the word of Davis. The cotton shut up in the South must, at the moderate price of 6d. per lb., be worth fully Torty millions sterling; as we know the covetous energy of Butler was entirely unable to reach more than a very insignificant portion of it. It is said, indeed, that the severity of that hero towards the inhabitants of New Orleans was caused in part by this disap-

There is another point of view in which, as Englishmen-or, rather, as Europeans-we may regard this question. By granting this loan, we are furnishing ourselves with three millions worth of cotton at less than the ordinary price. Onegreat as the cotton ports were opened, we might be com-pelled to pay, within a brief period, for three or four millions of bales of cotton, at a pr ce which would inevitably be exaggerated by a considerable export duty. From this export duty, the sabscribers to the loan are guaranteed, and the prospects of our money market are proportionately im proved. Commercial men who have paid attention to the subject, will not have failed to remark town of Brownsville, and though's long land carrisge is an extensive operation, the route seems pretty sure and safe into the heart of the Confede Lee had been defeated, would not the Xai rate territory. It becomes merely a question of soon have been in Richmond?" money. In all probability, not one sovereign will leave these shores in consequence of this loan; the whole sum will be invested in the stores so much needed by the inhabitants of the land of Dixte and the manufacture of these articles will give wages and comfort, both present and prospective, to many an English laborer. To those, therefore, who object that the success of this loan will lead to further similar transactions, we simply reply that, for the good of this country, we hope there may be several more Confederate loans brought

Nor Waked UP .- In our humble opinion, if the people of the Confederacy do not wake un to the necessity of volunteer organizations to meet Federal raids, there will be sore bones over the neglect before long. The achievements of Stone man and Grierson will set the whole North in ecstacies, and they will be glorified as no man has yet been in that section since the war began-Raids now will be the hobby and ambition of every Federal cavalryman. This will be the mode—the sensation, and for the part six months they will be thick as blackberries. Why not get ready for them now, while we may, and not wait for the loss and disgrace they may inflict?

Macon Telegraph.

Have the loss and disgrace they may inflict?

May 8th, 1868. every Federal cavalryman. This will be the

out on similar security, and with similar success.

of Gen. Forrest's staff and setting Inspector Gen-eral, for most of the particulars of the capture of Yankees 20 miles from this place, on last Sunday. Gen. Forrest received news that large forces of morning Gen. Forget, with not more than 1,500, angaged the enemy, 10,000 strong, for several nours. The engagement took place at Town creek, between Goarting and Florence and across the creek, as it was so much swellen by heavy rains that it was impossible for sither party to cross. The diplocation of the place without the accomplishment of a great deal on either side.

From this place a Yankee brigade of 2,000 man. From this place a Yankee brigade of 2,000 men were sent in the direction of Rome, commanded by Col. Streight, of Indiana. Gen Forrest left a regiment at Courtiand, and with a small force went is pursuit of Streight, marching from 40 to 50 miles a day and fighting more or less every day, and had one fight at a purious at night.

A hard fight took place on Sand Mountain on Thursday, when Capt. Forrest, a brother of the General, was wounded, and it is feared mortally. On Friday they fought at Blountville, where Col. Hathaway, of Indiana, was shot in the breast and fell dead from his horse. We are intermed by Mr. Jos. G. Blount that when Col. Hathaway fell several Yaukee officers went to him and fell un his body and west like children. Col. Streight saked Mr. Blount to put the body of Col. Hatha-way in a metallic coffin and send it through the lines, but was informed, that such a coffin could not be procured. He then saked him to put him in a pine coffin and bury bim, but Mr. B. replied. "I can't do that for you have barnt all my him-ber." He then seked him to roll up the body in an oil cloth and bury it. With this request Mr. B. complied, not withstanding they burned his bacon, corn, and all his provisions, his cornerib. and fell over one another in heaps in the room stables and other outhouses, and took all his mules where the applications for allottment were received.

When the Emperor Napoleon, at the period of forced upon him by a military necessity. As Gen. Forrest was in such hot pursuit of Ool Strength

On Friday night or Saturday, a detachment of two hundred picked men were sent by C lone! Streight to Rome, with orders to do their work ces. It was reserved for the Government of the and then return to the command. They came to Confederate States to find a way out of financial difficulties, under circumstances of adversity, such as few nations have labored under. We believe this way has been found, accompanied by security in lenders, such as no lenders have before njoyed.

Canitalists are no doubt, he was registered. They, therefore, returned to their sists of.

His Exc'y Z. B. VANCE, Capitalists are no doubt the most realistic of command without approaching nearer than the

In the meantime, Gen. Forcest overtook the main body on Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, in Alakama, two miles from the Georgia line and 20 miles from Rome: He sent a flag of truce to THOMAS S. ASHE. Col. Streight with a demand to surrender. The surrender was soon agreed upon. When Col. S. returned to his command and informed his men he had surreudered, he made a speech, a the conclusion of which he proposed three cheers for the Union, to which his men responded. Thus onded one of the most brilliant achievements for our arms of the war. Gen. Forrest and his glorious men espturs i a force three or mur times greater than his own, but "One blast upon his bugle horn is

worth a thousand men." The victory may be summed up thus: Yankee loss in killed and wounded, 300. There were paroled at Rome 101 officers, including 2 Colonels, one Li ut Colonel, three or four Majors, Captains, &c., and 1,365 privates, or 1 466 in all, not includ-ing two Surgeons and four Chaplains, who were sent off witnest being paroled. A consi ferable number of the Yankees were left rick along the line of travel, others broke down, an i were overtaken and paroled by Gen. Forrest. Horses, mules, wagons, arms and equipments, ammunition, &c., were all taken and brougt into this place Seve

ral negross were also taken. About four o'clock in the afternoon the news reached Rome that the whole Yankee torce had been captured by Gan. Forrest, and that all would reach the city in an hour or two. Then a scene of wild excitement and joy prevailed, which we have never seen equalled. The ladies, who had been all day devoutly asking, with streaming eyes, the protection of Heaven, soon filled the windows, doors, portiones and gardens on either side of the streets through which the procession would pass: At 6 o'clock the booming cannon foretold toe near approach of the conquering hero. Soon, General Forcest, at the head of the procession, made his appearance. He was greeted with a spontaneous shout that made the welkin ring. His path was literally strewn with flowers. We heard Colonel. Streight say he had never seen such a demonstra-

tion of secessionism in his life before. THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COUNTRY. A surgeon attached to Harrison's regiment, and recently direct from the Trans-Mississippi region; furnishes some very interesting intelligence from that sections He brings flattering accounts of the improving condition of affairs in Missouri and Arkaness The people of the former State are in. great numbers bastening to the standard of Gen. Price, and are represented to be well suppled with urms, cannon, and other munitions of war. The Ucion families of Missouri are stated to be leaving the State leaving their growing crops-and the Southern families are sending their husbands and sons to the army, and all come forward and voluntarily take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. The wheat crop in Arkansas is being harvested, and a finer one was never seen. Corn is 25 cents a bushel, and flour \$3 per 100 pounds,

in Misseuri. sie The disaffected troops of Hindman's commandwere returning to the ranks under Price. From one county sions the narrator saw seventeen companies return to their arms. The accounts from Louisiana are not less cheering. Kirby Smith was being reinforced with some of our best troops to an extent sufficient to enable him to perform good service to our cause. A month ago the growing corn was shoulder high, with a fair prosnect of an abundant yield. Richmond Dispatch

CHILD's WISDOM .- In a conversation relating the tra e which is springing up between Liver to the recent conflict on the Reppataunock, a pool and the Mexican port of Matamoras. That gentleman remarked that Lee doubties and gaintown is only separated by a river from the Texan, ed a victory, but had accomplished nothing by it. -there were no important results. A little gir who was present, quietly asked : "But if General Sumter Watchman.

> THE CONCERNOR J. P. KNIGH? & CO.
>
> having been dissolved this day by J. P. Knight,
> I take this method of notifying my friends and former
> customers that I am no longer a partner in the concern. They will henceforth please address me in person. I shall continue to carry on the Commission
> business, and solicit consignments of Tohacon, Gotton
> and produce generally. Having been engaged in the
> commission business for the last eight years. I flatter
> myself that I can give satisfaction to all who may
> favor me with their consignments. Hoping that my
> old enstomers will continue to stand by me in the fature as they have done in the past. I pledge my best old enstoners will continue to stand by me in the first time as they have done in the past. I pledge my best efforts to give the atmost satisfaction not only to them, but to all who may favor me with their patronage.—As to my character, and qualifications, I refer to the following contlemen:
>
> A.G. Mol'Lwang,
>
> Thos. Wallace, President of the Eschange Bank.
>
> JNO. Havar, President of the Eschange Bank.
>
> and the merchants and business men of Petersburg generally.
>
> Petersburg, Va. April 30, 1864.
>
> Marian.

Petersourg, Va., April 30, 1863. Mar. 12-14

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SERVICE

I require a number of ARTILLERY HORSES. I

carnestly request that any one being good Hisness
Horses, call on my agent MR. W.M. F. ASKEW.

who is authorized to pay the most liberal prices.

May 20—4. Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. of N. C.

May 20—4. Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. of N. C.

call the missing the secretions and harbor and companies the secretion and harbor and companies to do the secretion and th

Yankes cavalry were in North Alabama, and STOTICE IS HERHEY GIVEN TO ALL marched immediately to meet them. He seached Courtland, Ala, on Monday morning, 27th ult. Gev. Dodge (Yankee) was then in the neighborhood of that place with a force of 10,000. Skir-some of its Depositories on or before the 31st day of mishing began, that evening, and on Paceday of funding or they will be debured the privilege of funding.

> been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared and 1. All officers and men who have been delivered at ity Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.
>
> 2 All officers captured at any place before the of April, 1863, who have been released on purole. 3. All men cantured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released

4. The officers and men captured, and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennesses in December last. 5 The officers and men captured and paroled Lieut, Col. Stawart at Nan Bu eu, Arkahena, Januare 25th, 1863; by Col. Dickey in December, 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Miss., in December, 1862.
6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1862; at Dasark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, Cameron, at Corinth Miss., in December

Louisiana, on the 23d of Fedruary, 1863. 7. All persons who have been captured on the sea or the waters leading to the same or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December, 10th, 1862. 8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same. 6. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, of in any section or any previous exchange. notice wherein they are declared exchanged are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities. BOBERT OULD

Dniversity. HE EXAMINATION OF THE STUdents of the University of North Carolina will be-His Exc y Z B VANCE, Gov. of the State, and Ex Officio

Agent of Exchange.

Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

Hen. DAVID L. SWAIN, L. L. D. Pres't of the College. WILLIAM LANDER. WILLIAM W. AVERY, DANIEL M. BARRINGER, " Bar. F. Moore, RUFUS L. PATTERSON. DAVID S. REID, FRANCIS E. SHORER, KERP P. BATTLE, WILLIAM A. BLOUST, LEONIDAS P. SIERR. THOMAS BRAGG. GRORGE F. DAVIDSON. Da Witt C. Stone, WILLIAM BATON, JR. BURGES F. GAITHER, JAMES F. E. HARDY,

JOSEPH M. PAYLOR, MASON L. WIGGINS, NICHOLABILE WILLIAMS. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Altonia 1 12-90 on bere-All other Trustees of the University who may tend will be considered members of this Committee CHAS. MANLY, Secretary. May 6th-td May 4th, 1863.

Steel Pens. 300 GROSS JOSEPHS GILLOTT'S STEEL bux or quantity at

Lea! Pencils. INTHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT

Envelopes. TATHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

Blank Books. LARGE SUPPLY CAP, DEMY AND MEDI-UM SIZES FOR CASH ONLY AT

Gilham's Manual. FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA. TEW EDITION CONTAINING ALL THE NEPLATES-FOR CASH ONLY POMEROY

Bank of North Carolina. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in this City, on the second Thursday, the 11th of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. C. DEWEY, Cashier Bank of North Carolina

A the Capital Stock of this Bank has been this day declared out of the profits for the last six months, payable in Currency to the Stockholders, at the Principal Bank, Branches and Agencies, on the ist Monday in Jude next. C. DEWRY, Cashier, May 6th, 1863.

To Cotton Planters. HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE Secretary of the Treasury, hief Agent for the purchase of Gotton 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 is my name, will have written certificates of

appointment.

By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in per cent, Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent. Bonds will be furnished as Patrictic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotion rather than to private capitalists. Charlotte, March 20, 1863. MILLIAMS.

John G Williams & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. RALEIGHTONIC Constant odd , sac CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROW

in all its various branches and the

Feb. 25-6mpd PEW DOZEN BROOMS FOR SALE TICE LOT OF BACON FOR AT E. A. le game swithtenkurs VANDLES BY THE BOX OR RETAIL

to disconfigure and last and agric THE BEST IRISH GLUE.

Artillery Horses Wanted By the Covernor of North Carolina

Now therefore I. ZEBULON B. VANCE, Govern trace & L'quawn !

not of the State of North Carolina, do issue my pro-paration commanding all such evil disposed personal H. I. A. M. to design from such base, cowardly and treasonable H. I. A. M. conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil NROM TAURUTAS contempt and detentation of all good and henorable MRTS193S out ety Wednesday, and SEM introduce on totalers of place amire on visitation.

Denday and Saturday, upgestide a set made enous come con totalers.

more abject, no treason more base, then for a calcular, upon a solution of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection the state of the State, and the state of the stat SEMI. WEERLY Recreated of tenn constant socialments bas gaidlude evitable consequences; no ples can excuse it. The ...

(arther or the brother who soes it should be shet in the RATES of the delided sictim, for he deliberated the latest lead of his deluded sictim, for he deliberated the senil eviews) excupe and stroys the soul and manhood of his own fleshed the senil eviews) excupe and blood. And the same is done by him who harbors have viewe and strop of but.

conceals the deserter. For who can respect of ther one conceals the deserter. What hones man will ever who deserter the control of the contro conceals the deserter. For who can respect either one or the other? What honest man will ever wish on 1981 her defenceless pend, the worth of that herote be her defenceless pend, the worth of that heroid similars, on had no expended the pended that or any other that you were ever born. Instead of now that you were ever born. Instead to low the pended that or any other that or any other that the pended the pended that the pended the pended that the pended that the pended the pended the pended that th he who lacks course and patriotism can inside the party of the course of you be seen to rectain the course of you rejected the party of the course of you rejected the party of the terms o

Again our troops have met the enemy and outlighed; ni stand of our victory has been won. But so, ord thou troops and of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. There is a soldiers fell in achieving it for us. man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an undergon to the state our still powerful enemy but a still powerful en desertion is prevented our strength must depart from at cond, the district at meret our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while mes edil at guige nor either through a false and mistaken sympathel enterthous downright disloyalty, they receive any contagning at the stime through the downright disloyalty, they receive any contagning at the stime at the street of t the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil. t will grow antil our army is well nigh ruined. I The H V HHT danger of starvation having happily passed away-

Unless the good and the patriotic all over the approaching and apparently bountons, harvest 10 1911 H. M. M. M. Siving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year —our greatermy in Virginia again jubilant, over a best of mighty victory—I am well assured that our dinger best of more in the disorganisation produced by Managing MON I You can arrest it, my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous effort, if you will but bring to bear the weight of a great a patriotic and united to make the weight of a great a patriotic and united to make the properties of a great as patriotic and united to make the properties of a great as patriotic and united to make the patriotic and united to be the patriotic and the patriotic and united to be the patriotic and the patriotic

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By the Governor of North Carolin vissols at gradadaiv

THE BRIDGE CURDIT A.M. A I SORT Civisons of Releight Tores in bottom in the Hand To seem in W clamation, dated the 13th of April, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the States of right right wood nor of North Carolina, do, by and with the mariconade, U.S. Well, Series of North Carolina, do, by and with the process of North Carolina, do, by and with the Process of North Carolina, do, by an and the Process of North Carolina, do, by an analysis of Had we been liable done of State, issue this Proglams distribution of the Council of State, issue this Proglams distribution thirty days and been liable and the militia law, were the militia tow, were the control of the exceptions and resident the council of th

obeyed any summons to do mail in the latter of the latter bear in beniation of the 13th of April, in the latter of Justices of the Peace are also all enjoined tromestes good carrying out this Proclamation.

In witness whereof, Zesus 24.19 washind nevo with branch der in Chief, bath signed these presents of the Grand bundance and caused the Great Stal of the State of the State of the Grand the City of Raisigh, this State of May of the City of Raisigh, this State of May of the benined the City of Raisigh, this State of May of the benined the City of Raisigh this State of the benined the benined the State of the benined the b

denos mond de de de la companie de l R. H. BATTLE, Ja., Private Secretarial doids suled tant drive store May 18 Was 20 Marion and In diam a custapp nin too n New Auctionmand Commissis intest eved sudt bar Bousect best smit she time tent is sauce

CREECH & LITCHFORD allow out for the constituence of the companies of the constituence Wares and Merchandise, Real and Personal Property,
&c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on radio but segbine
Payetteville and Harget streets, in the const of the part radio but segbine
business of the city, and universelly consider the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the balt semand a of near two
teen years in the Mercantile or Author business; thous year not being this city, as flatter ourselves that we can make it house year to being the interest of parties to make their distiputation needed to the parties of parties to make their distiputation or mandofaw tud gas
as for either private Commission or Auction dalors, proceed to the contract of the parties to contract the parties of the contract of parties to make their distiputations are conducted. na for eliber private Commission or Auching deles guoled su'soob sad J. J. LITCHFORD TENDE TO GOT Juodije

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and most respected citizania of Make FULL SUPPLY OF FAMILY SEO: boil oH eries daily expected at Alag Stb, 1761 and or Bu A. Wolf Life H. R. Saggeo a to tast val ixty-seventh year of his agherra W vence M Charles to the shenson was one of the said of the state of this paper, at the list of the list of this paper, at the list of this paper, at

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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