THE LATEST NEWS

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1863.

THE SEIGE OF VIOKSBURG—DISPATOR FROM GENERAL PEMBERTON TO HIS WIFE-HIS ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS. The papers of yesterday were barren of late intelligence from Vicksburg. We are, however, hopeful of Pemberton's ability to hold the city until Johnson can concentrate a force sufficient to fall upon Grant's flank and rear and compel him to raise the seige.

Our exchanges from the South bring us some interesting particulars of the seige of Vicksburg. The Selma (Ala.) Reporter says that a dispatch was received in that place from General Pemberton to Mrs. Pemberton, dated Vicksburg, Saturday evening, twenty-third instant, in which he says: "We have repulsed the enemy the sixth time, with great slaughter. I think the worst is now over, and Vicksburg is now safe."

This dispatch was brought to Jackson by a lieu tenant of Gen. Pemberton's staff, and sent by telegraph from that city to Gainesville. ADDRESS OF GEN. PEMBERTON TO HIS TROOPS.

The Southern papers publish the following address of Gen. Pemberton to his troops: HEAQ'RS DEP'T OF EAST MISSISSIPPI

AND LOUISIANA, Vicksburg, May 12, 1863 Soldiers of the Army in and around Vicksburg

The hour of trial has come! The enemy who has so long threatened Vicksburg in front, has at last effected a landing in this department, and his march into the interior of Mississippi has been marked by the devastation of one of the fairest portions of the State. He seeks to break communication between the members of the Confederacy and to control the navigation of the Mississip pi river. The issue involves everything endeared to a free people. The enemy fights for the privi-lege of plunder and oppression. You fight for your country, homes, wives, children, and the birthrights of freemen. Your Commanding General, believing in the truth and sacredness of this cause, has can his lot with you, and stands ready to peril his life and all he holds dear for the trium; h of the right. God, who rules in the affairs of men and nations, loves justice and hates wickedness. He will not allow a cause so just to be trampled in the dust. In the day of conflict, let each man, appealing to Him for strength, strike home for victory, and our triumph is at once assured. A grateful country will hail us as deliverers, and cherish the memory of those who may fall as martyrs in her defence. .

Soldiers! be vigilant, brave and active; let there be no cowards nor laggards, nor stragglers from the ranks, and the God of battles will certainly crown our efforts with success.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. General Commanding.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register states that a large body of Mississippians have been ordered and are now on their way to defend their own State, their place in the army in Tennessee being supplied by soldiers from other States. They are mostly cavalry, and under the command of Generals Jackson and Cosby, who are transferred

to Gen. Johnston's department.
The entire cavalry which Van Dorn commanded on the left of Bragg's army, has been placed under command of Gen. Forrest, who has been made a Major General, and who nobiy deserves every mark of distinction.

The Advertiser and Register of the 26th, in an editorial, says

We feel as it the Yankees' last effort to take Vicksburg, and garner to its cause the vast attending advantages of its fall, were already a fail-ure. He has already vainly launched upon the river front all the thunder of his naval power; and now, after six assaults upon its land front, his armies have recoiled in bloody defeat. We hear from an officer just from Jackson that in one assault, after the Yankees had penetrated to our third line of defences, our brave grey jackets rallied and drove them eight miles from the works.

Gen. Johnston has now on hand 40,000 men ready to take their part in the picture in support of their devoted brothers beleaguered at Vicksburg. Grant's losses at Raymond, Big Black and outside of the Vicksburg works, are enormous. If he began with 100,000 men, his losses will reduce his force to an equality with ours. That being so, who can doubt the result?

If we were not deterred by the bad Yankee habit of predicting good tidings, we would venture to prophecy that we shall soon hear that Grant is taking to his boats, and has abandoned the siege of the heroic city.

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS FROM VICKS. BURG.

RICHMOND, May 31. Northern dates to the 28th received. Latest official dates from Vicksburg are to 4 a. m. 24th. Vicksburg was then holding out. Grant hopeful of success. The number of troops in Vicksburg is estimated

from 25,000 to 30,000. The city is full of women and children, not only original inhabitants, but refugees from the surrounding counties. CINCINNATI, 27 .- The rebel reports of the capture of Helena are false.

A council of war was held at the White House on the 20th in reference to offensive movements. The sabels in Virginia have for some time been threatening Hooker—bringing up all their forces from Charleston and North Carolina to make aggressive movements. In view, however, of the publicity given to their threats, it seems to be their design to provide for the defence of Richmond and deter Hooker from making another immediate

A riot occurred at Harrisburg on Monday night between the negroes and whites, supposed to be caused by dissatisfaction at the delay in the payment of soldiers. A dispatch from San Francisco on the 26th

says the French had not abandoned the seige of Puebla on the 30th April. The enrollment under the conscription act was

proceeding in New York city. Negroes and whiter were being taken down indiscriminately. Fifteen nine months regiments from Pennsyl vanua had returned to Harrisburg. Gov. Curtin left for Washington on the 27th

to consult the President relative to the protection of the State against invasion. The principal harbors of New England are being fortified.

Gold closed at 144. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

LATER FROM VICKSBURG. PETERSBURG, May 31.

The evening edition of the Baltimore American and the New York Times, both of the 29th, re-A special dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated

"on the field before Vicksburg, Saturday, 9 p. m.," says, no fight to day. The troops are resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse on all parts of the rebel lines was complete, but no discouragement-need be enter-

and building rifle pits.

Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Johnston's forces. Our loss yesterday was about one thou-

LATER .- A special dispatch to the Times, dated the 27th says, our forces were repulsed at Vicksburg on Friday, but another steamer which left the vicinity of Vicksburg on Monday has arrived to day and reports that Grant has captured every rebel redoubt. The fighting was desperate. The rebels rolled shells down the hills creating fearful havoc among the Federals.

The same dispatch adds that the battle was going on fearfully when the steamer left, although every redoubt had been captured.

Cairo, May 28.—The fighting on Friday was desperate. Grant charged the fortifications and took some of them, but the rebels rallied and retook them. Much hand-to-hand fighting, the rebels using hand grenades when the Federals sttempted to storm the works. The Federal loss

One or two corps of Bank's army are reported to have reached Warrenton.
Philadelphia, May 28.—Arreals here from Pernambuco to the 3d, report great destruction of Federal shipping by the Alabama and Florida. Among the destroyed ships are mentioned the Ida, Louisa Hatch, Noral, Chas. Hill, the barges Henrietta, Lafitte, Kate and Cora, and the schooner Kingfisher. Two of the ships were

schooner Kingfisher. Two of the ships were laden with very valuable cargoes of tea.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Times dated Washington, May 28th, mid-night, says, "Nothing late from Vicksburg. It begins to be talked in official circles that the siege may last two weeks. Friday's attack was very sanguinary, and the national loss very heavy. The rebels fought with great coolness and desperation, reserving their fire till the Federals came within murderous the federals came within murderous the fire till the federals came within murderous the feder

range. They were, however, driven back by main force into their last line of entrenchments. A special dispatch to the Herald, dated Wash ington may 28th, says, Lee's army is in motion. Trains are moving towards Culpeper, followed by heavy columns of troops. Lee has issued an address to the rebel army foreshadowing a faid into Maryland.

Compton who was to executed as a suy on Friday at Fort McHenry, has been pardoned by

FROM VICKSBURG-THE ENEMY FALLING BACK. MOBILE, May 29 -The special reporter of the "Advertiser and Register," at Jackson, states that the enemy have retired from the immediate front of the fortifications at Vicksburg , and are reported to be fortifying. Want of water will force him back to the Big Black.

Col. Wirt Adams has had a spirited skirmish on the Yazoo, killing and wounding some twenty

FROM JACKSON, MISS.

Yankees.

THE YANKER OCCUPATION OF THE CITY-TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY-FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS.

We find the following in the Brandon, (Miss.) Republican, of Monday, May 18th :

In order to ascertain the amount of damage ione by the Yankees during their forty-eight lours occupation of the city of Jackson, we went over and took a careful survey of the place vesterday morning, and give below the result of our observations. . We could not get a complete list of the property burned and otherwise destroyed, owing to great confusion in the city. The following buildings were burned:

Green's Cotton Factory, together with all the machinery, 300 bales of cotton, and all the buildry and all the small buildings connected therewith; J. A. Stevens' foundry, Bailey's cotton shed, containing a large quantity of tar, lime, cement, &c; Catholic Church and parsonage; Mrs. Blakewell's house, and contents; Confederate House, together with furniture, &c; Railroad depot, and all buildings immediately west and south of the same; State penitentiary, with all the ma-chinery; flouring mill, near Phillips' factory; all the houses on State street, from Shaw's store to Grave's corner, including Green's Banking House; Ambrozier's grocery, Allen and Legon's store, and Grave's large brick building, with a number of small intervening houses; all the houses on the south side of Pearl street, from State street to the Mississippi Baptist office, including the Confederate Quartermaster's office; a number of sheds or warehouses, near the old depot of the Southern rai . road, containing an immense quantity of cotton, sugar, molasses, &c., and a number of old cars, belonging to both railroads; all the houses in front of the City Hall, and Market house, except Mrs. Sanders' boarding house and one or two small shops; Lemley's hat factory, Robinson's warehouse, Gen. Freeman's dwelling house; all the buildings belonging to the Fair Grounds; rope factory and saltpetre works; the railroad and city bridges across Pearl river, and all the bridges and trestle work on the Southern Railroad for several miles; all shops where government work was being carried on. All the stores in the city were pillaged, their contents either carried off or thrown in the street and burned. The Mississippian office was broken open, the types thrown in the and the presses and furniture broken up. The Postoffice was rifled of its contents. The Governer's mansion was broken open and pianos and fur-

niture destroyed. The Episcopal church was entered and the whole interior effaced. Nearly aff the private residences were entered and trunks broken open, fine dresses torn to pieces, and all jewelry, silver ware and provisions taken. Dr. Knapp's office was broken open, his dental instruments carried off and his furniture destroyed. Capt. L. Julian's bookstore and bindery was destroyed. J. W. Gray & Co's drug store was partially destroyed. Jo Murgridge was an extensive sufferer by the depredations of

the vandals. E. Verden's loss in sugar, melasses, &c., is estimated at \$200,000. D. W. Busick lost heavily in his tobacco commission stere. Allen & Ligen lost all their books, papers, money and merchandize. Dr. S. C. Farrar lost his horses and mules. J. M. Rawlins lost his carriage and carriage horses. Almost every horse, mule, cow and hog in the city was taken. Watches and breastpins were forcibly taken from gentlemen on the street. Negross, from 300 to 500, were taken from the city and adjacent country, and as an inducement for them to go they were promised commissions in the Yankee army, and about 100 of them were armed before they left the city.

Intelligent gentlemen estimate the loss of property in the city at five millions of dollars. On Friday morning a squadron of cavalry came over to Rankin and tore up the railroad about four miles, and a few rails at other places to within 2 miles of Brandon. They ransacked the private dwellings for arms and ammunition, taking away a few negroes, horses and mules. Among the chief sufferers in the raid were Mrs. S. M. H.m. ilton, 14 negroes; Austin Neely, 14 negroes; A. J. Neely, 6 negroes; A. P. Miller, 4 negroes; G. W. Rains, 2 negroes; Gen. P. Henry, 1 ne-

gro and 3 horses, &c. It is asserted and believed that in the retreat be ween Jackson and Clinton, many houses were burned and nearly all the horses, mules and cat-

the driven away... We could learn no particulars of the fight at Raymond, except that our loss was about 200 and that of the enemy from four to five hundred. It is reported that we whipped the enemy very badly at Edwards' depot, on Friday, and that we captured his immense wagon train. We have no

doubt of the truth of the report. We can get nothing reliable as to the position of the two armies, but we think it quite likely that Grant's army will be totally destroyed before

the end of this week. THE FIRE IN WILMINGTON .- The Wilmington Journal, speaking of the recent fire in that city by which a quantity of Government cotton was

destroyed, says:

We learn that the amount of cotton destroyed tained of our final success. We are entrenching by the fire yesterday, was some 1,016 bales, of which 900 bales belonged to the Confederate Gov-A cavalry expedition has been sent towards ernment, and 116 bales to private parties. The government sustained a loss of about \$150,000 .-We learn that of the balance, 100 bales belonged to O. G. Parsley & Co. We do not know whether it was insured or not. The 16 bales belonged to Captain Powers, and was insured. The buildings were comparatively of little value.

> Helena is in Phillips county, Arkansas, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, and nearly opposite the Yazoo Pass. It is, perhaps, 75 mil-s below Memphis, about 100 miles above Napoleon, and is nearly 300 miles above Vicksburg-these distances all by way of the river.

A BOLD GEORGIA BOY.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says there is young Georgia soldier, who has been two years in service, and has fought all through the Virginia battles, except the first Manassas, and has never been touched by shot or shell, until du ring the recent great fight on the Rappahannock. There he was wounded very severely in the face, and also in the hand by minnie balls. Walking off the fle'd, covered with blood and very faint, though still keeping his loaded gun in the uninjured hand, he saw a Yankee marching off three | Corn, of our boys unarmed, as prisoners. The Yankee called out to the wounded soldier, beings quite near him, to surrender; instead of which he instantly raised his gun and shot the Yankee dead, thus saving himself and releasing three prisoners. The name of the young soldier is Jesse J. Morris. a private in Capt. Johnston's fine company, the Thomson Guards, Co. F, 10th Georgia regiment. He is one of four brothers now in service, whose parents reside, and were born in Columbia county.

A QUIETUS IN THE SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS .-At last a panacea for the ills of substitution in the army has been found, which if it does not check it altogether, will go far towards suppressing the frauds by which so many persons are swindled. By an order from headquarters, promulgated yes-terday, all substitute papers, to be valid or of any avail, must be countersigned by the commanding General of the array to which the substitute is sent. As Generals don't care to have their commands encumbered with substitutes, the substitute market may quoted hereafter be as "dull, and few offering."—Richmond Examiner.

Executive Department North Carolina. Adjutant General's Office (Militia,)
Raleige, May 11, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM THE Act amendatory of the exemption Act, passed by Beef, the last Congress of the Confederate States is pub. When lished for the information and guidance of those whom | Flour, t may concern. (HXTRACT.)

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted ly the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless Sugar. such Legisla ure, shall, by law, exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

II. Militia officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt shedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary "for the due administration of the Government and laws of the State.' III. Commanding officers of the Militia will communicate this order to the officers under their com-

By order of Gov. VANCE: DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Adjutant General. May 16-w2w Raleigh May 15, 1863.

Horse Thief. MAN, ACCOMPANIED BY A NEGRO, Meal, put up-at my house on last Tuesday night, 5th inst. He had with him a horse and a mare, (with two bridles and one saddle,) both of which he was very anxious to sell. Upon questioning him I be- Flour, came convinced that the horses were stolen and determined to secure them. The man and the negro made their escape as soon as they found they were

The man gave his name as R. T. EVANS; said that he was from Harnett county, though he told others that he was from Chatham. He had a discharge from the army, signed by a Maj. Botts, on account of be ing a shoemaker. He is about six feet high; rather dark skin, dark hair and beard on his chin. He is about thirty years old, and would weigh 170 or 180 lbs. He was dressed in an ordinary gray suit, with hat and boots. He looks like a man somewhat in the habit of drinking, and is very free to talk. The negro he called Ben. He was a black negro, had on a cap, and boots, and was righing the horse on an old sack stuffed with hay. Other marks not distinctly

The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property according to law, and take them away .-My house is about & miles S. E. from Raleigh.

A Teacher Wanted. PLEASANT AND GOOD SCHOOL can be had for a Male teacher of good moral character and competent, by applying to L. P. BRANS-LEY, and others, near Greenville, N. C. May 30-1mpd

Bank of the State of North Caroli-THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their

Banking House in this City, on the first Monday in July next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

May 28, 1863. IN XCHANGE NOTICE -- NO 5.

RICHMOND, May 9th, 1863. The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared: 1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th. 1863. 2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole. 3. All men captured in North Carolina er Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee in December last. 5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart at Nan Bu en, Arkansas, January 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, Mississip pi, on the 23d of December, 1862; at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, 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 ROBERT OULD,

May 16-6t Agent of Exchange. John G. Williams & Co. STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS.

RALEIGH, N. C. CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BRO. kerage business at their old stand as heretofore. in all its various branches. Feb. 25-6mpd

To Cotton Planters. HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash. Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State. buying in my name, will have written certificates of

appointment. 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, however, the 8 per cent. Bonds will be furnished as

Patrietic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotion rather than to private capitalists. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 20, 1863.

Artillery Horses Wanted. THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SERVICE require a number of ARTILLERY HORSES, I earnestly request that any one having good Harness . Horses, call on my agent MR. WM. F. ASKEW. who is authorized to pay the most liberal prices.

May 20-4t Majo & Chief Q. M. Dist. of N. C.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR THE State of North Carolina do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the Government for the next sixty days,

subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it adjisable.

We divide the State into four districts, as under present circumstances, we find material differences exist DISTRICT No. 1, is to consist of all the counties East of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus, inclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

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15 00 per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel.
                                     bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
                                   " bushel of 60 lbs., for choice white.
Wheat.
                                   ". barrel of 196 lbs., first quality superfine.
Flour,
                             5|50 " 100 lbs.
Oats, baled,
                             5 00 " 100 lbs.
     unbaled,
                                   " bushel of 32 lbs.
  " cleaned.
                                   " bushel, measured
Peas.
                                  " 100 lbs, unbaica.
" 100 lbs, baled.
Hay and Fodder,
                             3 50
Rice, cleaned.
                             8 00
60
85
                                     bushel of 50 lbs., dry and clean.
                                   " lb., fair quality.
Sugar,
                                   " lb., good.
                             2 50 -4 1b.
Leather, upper,
                             2 00 " lb.
   " harness.
                             2 50 " lb.
                             1 00
 Wheat straw.
                                   " 100 lbs.
                             1 30 " 100 lbs.
 Wheat straw, baled,
                             4 06 " gallon.
 Molasses,
 Whiskey and Brandy,
                           350 00 " ton
 Iron, round and plate,
 DISTRICT No. 2, is to consist of all the counties West of the aforesaid Counties to Rockingham, Guil
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ford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond, exclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows

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20 00 per barrel of 5 bushel, 56 lbs to the bushel
                             4 15 " bushel of 48 lbs.
                               25 while
                             30 00 " barrel of 196 lbs., first quality superfine
Oats, baled
                              5 50 " 100 lbs.
5 60 " 100 lbs.
                                    " bushel of 32 lbs.
                              3 50
                                    " bushel, measured.
Hay and Fodder.
                              4 00
                                    " 100 lbs, unbaled.
                                    " 100 lbs, baled.
Rice, cleaned,
                             10 00 " bushel of 50 lbs., dry and clean.
                                    " lb., fair quality
                                    " lb., good.
 Leather, upper,
                              2 50
                                    " 1b.
                              2 00
2 50
                                    " lb.
         harness,
 Wheat straw,
                              1 00
                                    " 100 lbs.
 Wheat straw, baled.
                              1 30 W 100 lbs.
 Molasses,
                              4 00
                                     " gallon.
 Whiskey and Brandy,
                                      gallon.
 fron, round and plate.
                            350 00
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DISTRICT No. 3, is to consist of all the counties West and including said counties to Alleghany, Wataugs McDowell and Rutherford, exclusive, and in said counties the prices shall be as follows:

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18 00 per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel
                                 " bashel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
                             85 " lb.
                             45 " lb.
                            5 00 " bushel of 60 lbs., choice white.
Wheat,
                          25 00 " barrel of 190 lbs, first quality superfine.
                           4 50 " 100 lbs.
Oats, baled.
                            4 00 " 100 lbs.
 " unbaled
 " cleaned,
                            2 00 " bushel of 32 lbs.
                            3 50 " bushel, measured.
                           2 75 " 100 lbs, unbaled.
Hay and Fodder,
                            3 25 " 100 lbs, baled.
Rice cleaned.
                             25 " lb.
                           12 00 " bushel of 50 lbs., dry and clean.
                             60 " lb., fair quality.
                            85 " lb., for good.
Lard.
                           2 50 " lb.
Leather, upper,
                           2 00 " 1b.
                           2 50 " 1b.
       harness,
Wheat Straw,
                            1 00 " 100 lbs.
                            1 30 " 100 lbs.
Molasses,
                           4 00
                                 " gallon.
Whiskey and Brandy,
                                  gallon.
                         350 00 "
 Iron, round and plate,
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DISTRICT No. 4, is to consist of all counties West of and including said counties, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

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17 50 per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel.
                             3 65 " bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
Meal,
Bacon,
                              12 4" lb.
 Beef,
                             5 00 " bushel of 60 lbs., for choice white.
Wheat.
                            25 00 " barrel of 196 lbs., for first quality superfine.
Flour.
 Oats, baled,
                             4 50 " 100 lbs.
                             4 00 " 100 lbs.
 " unbaled,
 " cleaned,
                            3 50 " bushel of 32 lbs. bushel, measured.
Peas,
                             2 00 " 100 lbs, unbaled.
Hay and Fodder,
                             2 50 " 109 lbs, baled.
Rice, cleaned,
                            15 00 " bushel of 50 lbs., dry and clean.
 Salt,
                              75 " lb., fair quality.
75 " lb., good.
 Sugar,
                             2 50 " lb.
 Leather, upper,
                             2 00 " lb.
                             2 50 " lb.
       harness,
Wheat Straw,
                             1 00 " 100 lbs.
                             1 30 " 100 lbs.
                             4 00 " gallon.
 Molasses,
 Whiskey and Brandy,
                             3 00 " gallon.
 fron, round and plate,
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The undersigned having earnestly endeavored to adjust the differences that have hitherto existed between the Agents of the Government and the holders of supplies necessary to carry on a war for their own defence, do now, most earnestly and seriously, call upon all who would support the Government of their own choice, in this its life struggle; upon all who would preserve themselves and their families from the licentious despotism of a malignant fee; on all who would save their own lives, their own liberties, and their own property from the hands of an unprincipled, devilish and bitter enemy, (who have already declared the entire confiscation of all their estates, and even their very extermination,) to come forward at once, with all they can spare, to the support of their brave sons and brothers now in the field, and with all their aid and sympathy for the Government of their own making, and which is now so beset with many and great difficulties and dangers, and to cease this war of extortion against their own country, so disgraceful to its citizens, and so threatening to their own success in a contest in which their all is at stake. H. K. BURGWYN.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Commissioners of Appraisement for North Carolina. The Wilmington Journal, Western Democrat, Henderson Times, Greensboro' Patriet, and Fayetteville after the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to issue and sell, at not less than par, as esti-Observer will copy for two weeks, and send their bills to Standard office.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, RICHMOND, May 1, 1863. General Orders

No. 52. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS, APproved by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced in General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6th, 1863, and as supplementary to said act: An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate

impressments by officers of the army."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases of appraisement provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appaisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not, he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and, as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State. who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, se as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper depart. ment for the use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory.
[Approved April 27, 1863.]

By Order, [Signed] S. COOPER. Adjutant and Inspector General.

All parties taking appeals from the decisions of local appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due formand accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons. in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on H. K. BURGWYN,

R. V. BLACKSTOCK. Commissioners of appraisement for N. Carolina.
Daily papers publish 6 times, Semi weekly papers
4 times and Weekly paper 3 times, and send bills to Standard office.

MOR SALE AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON E. A. WHITAKERS, 25 Cases Claret Wine. 10 " Blackbery Wins. May 8th, 1863.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Acceda-THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH Academic year of this Institution will commence on the 1st of July next.

For circulars and information apply to MAJ. W. M. GORDAN, May 27-3m Superintendent. Dickens New Novel.

By Charles Dickens [Boz.] Price, When sent by mail \$3.25 For sale by W. L. POMEROY. Steel Pens.

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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. May 6th, 1863. May 9-td

AN ACT To provide for the punding and further insue 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 hol. der, 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 fare. 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 oterest at the rate of four cent. per annum, and payable a say time met exceeding thirty years from the date thereor; and air 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 annuil, and pays le 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 Jtiy, 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

nual interest of sex 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 exceed-ing 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 rati-States and the United States, and fundable at the pleasure of the holder, during twelve another 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. in the per annum; if funded after that period they small be fundable into bonds bearing four per cent. interest per a These notes shall bear upon their face the mon year of their issue, and if not funded, shall be paid

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 oldest of the notes which lit reprosents, 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 o its monthly date, shall be exchanged for a bond paya-ble 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 peration of this act become fundable into bonds bearing a yearly interest of four per cent., may be converted, at the pleasure of the bolder, into call certificate pearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per ann m, from their date until re-converted or paid; the stid certificates being recon-vertible at any time by the holder into notes fundable in four per cent. bon 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 treat, of peace between the Con' federate States and the United States.

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

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

lions 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

SEC. 7. In addition to the avthority hereinberore 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 milliens of dellars; and said notes shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. and receivable in payment of all public dues except the export duty on cotton, but shall not be fundable.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to 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 nctes 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 Secremated in treasury notes, coupon bonds of the Contederate States, bearing six per cent interest per annum and payable as hereinbefore directed. The mid 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 cetton certificates which pledge the government to pay the same in cetton of the quality of New Orleans middlings. The said cotton to be paid at the rate of eigh-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

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. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A. RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL holders of two year Treasury notes issued under the set of 16th May, 1861, that they must come in and present the said notes for funding at the Treasury or some of its Depositories on or before the 31st day of

July ensuing, or they will be debarred the privilege of funding. The said notes are entitled to be funded in eight per cent. Bonds, payable in ten years. (Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER. May 20-tla Secretary of Treasury.

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