

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, June 3. The siege of Vicksburg so far is very successful. The enemy has been repulsed with immense slaughter in every attempt to storm the works. Grant will be compelled to raise the siege in a few days. Grant is reported as returning to Grand Gulf. An attempt to storm the works is looked for within the next forty-eight hours. Memphis Bulletin of the 30th instant claims 5,000 prisoners at Young's Point. It says the news from Vicksburg is not encouraging, but says the slaughter on the Federal side is not so large as reported. The plan is closely watched. Apprehension is felt as to the result in Memphis. Confidence is felt in regard to the result at Vicksburg by the Confederates.

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 3.—A fire broke out at eleven o'clock last night, and destroyed the residences of James Dawson and T. D. Walker, both valuable buildings. The latter was partially insured.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURG—THE ENEMY DISCOURAGED BY REPEATED FAILURES.

[Special Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.] FREDERICKSBURG, June 2d, 1863. The following is from the N. Y. Herald, of the 29th and Washington Chronicle of the 1st: DISPATCHES FROM GEN. GRANT. A Washington telegram of the 29th says: Despatches from Gen. Grant, dated near Vicksburg, 25th, (Monday), have been received at the War Department to-day. They represent the siege of Vicksburg progressing satisfactorily, and that Grant is abundantly able to maintain his investment of the town and repel any attack on his rear. LATER ACCOUNTS FROM VICKSBURG—GENERAL JOHNSTON'S INTENTIONS. A Cairo despatch of the 29th says: Advice from Vicksburg are to the afternoon of Tuesday the 26th. No fighting had taken place since Monday. The position of the army is said to be changed. McPherson's corps holding the extreme left and McClernand the centre, while Sherman still holds the right. Five or six thousand prisoners are reported to have arrived at Memphis to-day. Johnston is reported to be at Jackson, with 15,000 men. The rebels also hold Big Black River bridge. A St. Louis telegram of the same date says: Gen. Johnston is rapidly receiving reinforcements in the vicinity of Jackson, with the intention of attacking Grant in the rear. Gen. Johnston is reported to have said that if Vicksburg should hold out for fifteen days, he would throw 100,000 troops into it, if it required the relinquishment of every foot of territory in his department to effect it.

VICKSBURG BATTER STRONG FOR GRANT.

A Murfreesboro' despatch of the 28th says: Reports from highly respectable sources represent that Grant, since Sunday, had made some things like a general attack upon the rebel works at Vicksburg, and failed to carry them; that he had thereupon concluded the place was too strong to be taken by assault, and had opened a terrible and sustained fire upon it with his artillery.

OTHER ACCOUNTS FROM VICKSBURG.

Unofficial despatches from Grant's army, of the 26th, represent no material change in affairs there on the 26th. On the evening of that day Pemberton asked a truce of two hours and a half to bury the dead, which was granted.

A Cairo despatch of the 31st says the fighting Monday lasted six hours. The battle was renewed Tuesday. But few if any batteries have been taken. Shells from Sherman's guns come over into the city, as seen from the fleet. Banks' forces have not arrived. Four thousand four hundred prisoners are expected to-night, and will be sent to Indianapolis.

THE CHRONICLE'S CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE REAR OF VICKSBURG, the 22d, says to day a general charge was ordered on the enemy's works, though I cannot learn that at any point the works were completely carried. The singularly rough nature of the ground makes it almost impossible to tell what we have to encounter before us, and rapidly fatigues the men.

COMMENTS OF THE HERALD ON THE "SITUATION."

Commenting on the military situation in the South and the moves on the chess-board, the Herald says:—On the whole, considering the defensive position it (the South) has at least equal strength with the North for this campaign. Pemberton, according to our latest intelligence, will be able to hold out in that strong hold ten days or a fortnight, until Johnston with his army raises the siege and engages Grant in battle. Johnston is rapidly receiving reinforcements from all quarters at Canton, a central point on the railroad. Grant is being reinforced, too, some down the Mississippi, which land at Haines' Bluff on the enemy's left flank, and some up the Mississippi, landing at Warrenton on the enemy's right flank.

IT IS thus reduced to a question of speed and numbers between the opposing forces, complicated with the question of the strength of the fortifications and Grant's tactics in the approaching great battle. The rebels cannot afford to lose Vicksburg, but if they succeed there, by concentrating the victorious army of Vicksburg at Chattanooga, it will be an easy matter to clean out Tennessee. Johnston has no doubt been advised of this, and a heavy blow from Grant's hands in the rear, and attacking Vicksburg in the rear. Lee with heavy reinforcements is about to move into Pennsylvania, and Stuart, with 15,000 cavalry, is behind the Rappahannock. What is their destination? But Hooker, whose army is twice as large as General Lee's, must first be whipped. You may see no question asked in Richmond seems to direct all the movements of the Southern chess-board of the war. What kind of a head and what head makes the counter moves at Washington?

FROM TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

A Murfreesboro' despatch of the 29th says: Parties who entered our lines to-day from the South report that Breckinridge and Carol's divisions of Bragg's army were on their way South.

All is quiet at this point, and the rumors of a formidable demonstration on our right are hardly confirmed. Some portion of the enemy's vidette line has been retired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Cincinnati dispatch reports that President Davis replied to a dispatch of Gen. Bragg with regard to Vallandigham, that if he took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy to receive arms, and not, to send him back. Major Frank R. Glenn is said to be attached to the command of Gen. Henry A. Wise, and arrested in Baltimore on the 25th, whether he had gone to get married.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, of Osterhaus' division, was seriously wounded in the rear of Vicksburg on the 20th ult.

On the 24th the Peace Convention in New York, on the 2d, the Herald says: Fear Democrats are chipping in with the peace men.

Austria, Mississippi, has been burned by the federalists.

Forty-five hundred rebel prisoners, captured by Grant, arrived at Memphis on the 29th.

Five per cent. of Hunter's army at Port Royal said to have fatigues for 30 days.

Gold in New York rose to 145, closing at 144 1/2. Exchange 157 1/2 to 158.

Burnside has removed the headquarters of the Department of Ohio to Hickman's Bridge, Ky., ten miles South of Nicholasville. He has com-

A GLANCE AT AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.] A friend who has had an opportunity of reading the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 22d May, furnishes us with the following items of news from the Northwest:—

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF OHIO will meet on the 14th of June next; and it is almost absolutely certain that Vallandigham will be the nominee for Governor of the State without opposition.

The columns of the Enquirer teem with accounts of outrages by Lincoln's soldiers upon unoffending citizens in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana; and several cases are referred to wherein soldiers and officers have been assaulted and beaten for no other cause than merely wearing Lincoln's hated livery.

The comments upon the war in its general features are metaphysically and full of forebodings. The following are all the legislative acts of his General and the atrocious profligacy of his administration, are sorrowfully deplored.

The story of Mrs. Vallandigham's insanity is a sheer fabrication—the glories in the fearless and patriotic attitude her husband has taken.

The speech of Voorhees, made in the midst of threatening bayonets, and surrounded by hostile spears and withering artillery fire delivered on this continent. It is considered far more reasonable and adroit than the one of Vallandigham, which caused the latter's arrest.

There were more than 75,000 citizens present at the meeting at Indianapolis, on the 29th May, and Vallandigham that the ground was encircled by soldiers, and that no one was allowed to enter without special permission.

Voorhees presided, and his speech was received with enthusiastic approval.

The resolutions stated that government powers are vested in three departments: legislative, executive, judicial, and the legislative power therein granted should be vested in Congress.

All power is inherent in the people. Military power must be in strict subordination to civil authority.

The Constitution enacts that Congress can make no law abridging freedom of speech, and of the press; the right to assemble, petition for the redress of wrongs, &c., &c.

The people have a right to discuss the acts of public servants.

The day has arrived when the servants of the public, setting themselves above their employes, have two wars on their hands—one on the rebels, the other on the Constitution and those attempting to uphold it.

The Legislature of Indiana are denounced for deserting their posts in a time of emergency, and the Governor can only free himself from participation in their crime by repudiating their action.

The arrest of Vallandigham for no other cause than the exercise of his right of free discussion, has been received by the democracy of Indiana with feelings of just disapprobation, as another evidence that the first and most sacred right of the citizen has been stricken down in his person, and he sent to that gallant tribune of the people's sympathies, his democratic friends of Indiana, who, though assailed at home by kindred oppression, are yet prepared to stand firm by him in his defence of the sacred rights of constitutional freedom.

LOCALITIES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The following description of localities in Mississippi, will be read with interest, and in view of the interesting and exciting events now transpiring in that State, will be useful for future reference, and will enable our readers to understand more distinctly than they could otherwise do, the position of our own and the enemy's forces in the progress of the contest of which that State is the theatre.

Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated on Pearl River, about forty-six miles east of Vicksburg, and about two hundred miles north of New Orleans. The Southern Mississippi railroad, from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad to Memphis and the North cross each other at Jackson.

Vicksburg is situated on elevated, uneven ground on the bank of the Mississippi, about forty-six miles west of Jackson, and by the course of the river, about two hundred miles from New Orleans. It is a beautiful city, and is a complete city, and is situated on the west, and to Selma, Ala., on the east. The latter road (Southern Mississippi) crosses the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad at Jackson, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Meridian, Miss.

Meridian is a small place, 134 miles west of north of Mobile, situated on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, where it is crossed by the Southern Mississippi from Vicksburg to Selma. It is about 140 miles east from Vicksburg, and 94 east from Jackson.

Grenada is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Yazoo river, one of the tributaries of the Yazoo, and 113 miles N by E of Jackson, on the N. O., Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

Canton is a flourishing town in Madison county, Mississippi, of which it is the county seat. It is situated on the N. O., Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, about twenty-five miles N E of Jackson.

Raymond is a village about sixteen miles N W of Jackson, and about eight miles South of the Southern Mississippi Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch road, and about the same distance from the N. O., Jackson & Great Northern Railroad.

Okolona is a small town in Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about 170 miles N E of Jackson, and about 70 miles north east of Grenada, and 360 miles by the railroad, from Mobile, and 67 miles south of Corinth. At present the cars on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad do not run beyond Okolona.

Grand Gulf is a small town on the east bank of the Mississippi river, two miles below the mouth of the Big Black, and about 90 miles S W of Jackson.

Port Gibson is a flourishing town on the Bayou Pierre, a small stream which enters the Big Black, and is situated about 28 miles from the mouth of the Bayou, about 10 miles southeast from Grand Gulf and 65 miles southeast from Jackson.

Port Hudson is a town of some importance in the parish of East Feliciana, Louisiana, 20 miles below Port Hudson by the course of the river.

Pearl river rises in the Northern central part of Mississippi, and flowing in a southerly direction past Jackson, a distance of 150 miles, passes through Lake Borgne into the Gulf of Mexico.

Yazoo river is a deep, narrow, sluggish stream, 250 miles long from the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers, which form it, to the mouth of the Mississippi, about 12 miles above Vicksburg. In navigable qualities it is said to be unsurpassed by any river of its size.

Yalabusha river rises a little to the westward of Okolona, and pursuing a westward course, unites at L-flore with the Tallahatchie and enters the Yazoo. In the winter it is navigable by steamboats to Grand Gulf on the N. O., J. & G. Railroad, a distance of 90 miles.

Tallahatchie river rises in the extreme northern middle part of the State, and running first a southeast, and then a southe by direct ion, forms a junction with the Yalabusha at LeFlore, about 100 miles by land, north of Jackson, and forming the Yazoo. Its length is about 250 miles, and it is navigable to the mouth of the Coldwater Creek, a distance of one hundred miles.

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 advisable.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include Corn, Meal, Bacon, Beef, Wheat, Flour, Oats, Peas, Hay and Fodder, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Lard, Leather, Molasses, Whiskey and Brandy, Iron, round and plate.

DISTRICT No. 2, is to consist of all the counties West of the aforesaid Counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond, exclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include Corn, Meal, Bacon, Beef, Wheat, Flour, Oats, Peas, Hay and Fodder, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Lard, Leather, Molasses, Whiskey and Brandy, Iron, round and plate.

DISTRICT No. 3, is to consist of all the counties West and including said counties to Alleghany, Watauga, McDowell and Rutherford, exclusive, and in said counties the prices shall be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include Corn, Meal, Bacon, Beef, Wheat, Flour, Oats, Peas, Hay and Fodder, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Lard, Leather, Molasses, Whiskey and Brandy, Iron, round and plate.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include Corn, Meal, Bacon, Beef, Wheat, Flour, Oats, Peas, Hay and Fodder, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Lard, Leather, Molasses, Whiskey and Brandy, Iron, round and plate.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

Right Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor, Rev. ALBERT SWENDE, D. D., Rector. THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN JULY 10TH, and end Dec. 5th.

For Board and English Tuition, the charge will be \$20.00 per annum, payable in advance.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

Parents desiring to enter their children the next term, should address the Rector immediately. Raleigh, May 30th, 1863. June 3—4t

EXCHANGE 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 8th, 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 or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. All 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 the late Col. Stewart at Nat. Ben, 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, Mississippi, on the 22d of December, 1862; at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of February, 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 contracted by them, if any 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.

9. If any persons engaged in any of the foregoing sections, 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 TULD, Agent of Exchange. May 16—6t

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 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 stated.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to their Cot. on rather than to private capitalists. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, March 20, 1863. mar 20—4t

THE UNDERSEA.

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A Teacher Wanted.

A PLEASANT AND GOOD SCHOOL can be had for a Male teacher of good moral character and competent, by applying to J. P. BRANLEY, and others, near Greenville, N. C. May 19, 1863. May 30—1mpd

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

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.

C. DEWEY, Cashier. May 30—1d

TRASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A. RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL holders of two year Treasury notes issued under the act 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 debared 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, Secretary of Treasury. May 20—11a

John G. Williams & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb. 25—5mpd

GLUE, GLUE, THE BEST IRISH GLUE, MANUFACTURED BY THIEM & FRAPS, RALEIGH, N. C. March 11—4f

FEW DOZEN BROOMS FOR SALE. E. A. WHITTAKER'S. At Charlotte, March 20, 1863. mar 20—4t

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

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, Superintendent. May 27—3m

Dickens New Novel.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles Dickens (Box) Price, When sent by mail \$3.00 For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Steel Pens.

300 GROSS JENSEN GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS, VARIOUS KINDS, by the single box or quantity at POMEROY'S.

Lead Pencils.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT POMEROY'S.

Envelopes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT POMEROY'S.

Blank Books.

A LARGE SUPPLY CAP, DEMY AND MEDIUM SIZES—FOR CASH ONLY, AT POMEROY'S.

Gilham's Manual.

FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA. NEW EDITION CONTAINING ALL THE PLATES—FOR CASH ONLY. Price \$10.00 For Sale by W. L. 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. May 6th, 1863.