

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner of Wednesday. DISPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE—A TEN HOURS FIGHT WITH THE ENEMY—VICTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES!

The following dispatch received last night at the War Department, from Gen. LEE, will surprise the public though not unpleasantly. It was universally supposed that the movements of some Confederate troops towards the upper part of the Rappahannock was offensive. It appears from this dispatch that it was needed to repulse an important attack of the enemy.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR BRANDY STATION.

The Richmond Sentinel states that the cars on Wednesday evening brought down 302 prisoners of war, cavalrymen and artillerymen, captured by Stuart's cavalry in the fight near Brandy Station on Tuesday. Twelve of the number were commissioned officers, including one Colonel, one Major, and sundry Captains and Lieutenants. Twenty prisoners captured in the Valley, accompanied those above named.

The bodies of Colonel Hampton, of Hampton's Cavalry Brigade, and Col. Sol Williams of North Carolina, were received by the same train, and escorted by the Virginia State Guard to the Capitol. They were to be conveyed South for sepulture.

From passengers and other sources of information we present the following details: The cavalry of the enemy numbered, it is supposed, eight to ten thousand. It was accompanied and supported by two or three thousand dismounted men and artillery.

The enemy's force crossed in one place, it is said, at a ford discovered by them for the occasion. They then eluded our pickets, got in their rear and captured them, and pressed on rapidly to our camp. This was at an early hour in the morning.

The let South Carolina and 4th Virginia, which were on picket, lost many men captured in these operations.

The enemy's column next fell on Gen. Jones' brigade, which they found in the act of forming, with guns and pistols not yet loaded. Taking them at this disadvantage, they pierced and broke our line, and forced our men to fall back. They gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters, and understand, some stores there.

Our men, recovering from their surprise, now rapidly came forward and threw themselves, sabre in hand, upon the enemy. These were driven, in their turn, nearer to the river, with the loss of a number of prisoners, besides the killed and wounded.

The fight fluctuated throughout the day, lasting from five to five-and-a-half hours. It was doubtless the severest and most extensive cavalry fight of the war. The scene lay chiefly on the ground now occupied by the late John S. Barbour, Sen., who, from the shelter of the adjacent timber, did considerable damage. But the hand to hand encounters of cavalry and the crossing of sabres were the principal features of the fight.

During the conflict the enemy charged and captured our horse artillery. But it was quickly recaptured by the desperate determination of our troops. We learn that we simply retaliated afterwards by capturing and holding a battery of 4 or 5 guns belonging to the enemy.

We captured from them in the fight and on the retreat 302 prisoners, already received in this city. Besides these, we were sent six hundred more, brought to Culpeper Court House yesterday morning, and they were still coming.

Our own loss is variously stated. The information at the Provost's office at Culpeper Court House, yesterday morning, was that about two hundred of our men were prisoners. Our killed and wounded are supposed to reach several hundred. Some put the figures higher and some lower.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is believed to be considerably greater than ours.—This is usually the case with the army that is defeated.

Among our slain are Lieut. Col. Hampton, of Gen. Hampton's brigade, and Col. Sol Williams, of the 2d N. C. Regiment. Col. Butler, of S. C., had his foot shot off and has suffered amputation. Gen. W. H. F. Lee received a painful, but not dangerous flesh wound in the thigh. He came down to Col. Wickham's, in Hanover. Col. A. W. Harman, of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, was wounded, but not seriously, in the neck.

Our forces engaged on our side were the brigades of Generals Hampton, W. H. F. Lee and Jones.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Our scouts report the enemy's pickets ten miles deep. Every means of approach is closely guarded, and the greatest care and courage are required to reach Vicksburg.

Grant communicates with the fleet by signal lights, which were seen last night constantly signaling, betokening, it is thought, a movement or renewal of the assault.

The roar of the enemy's mortars, at intervals of two seconds, was heard all night, and continues this morning.

Nothing from Port Hudson.

An officer captured by Grant's pickets, and who afterwards escaped, arrived this morning and reports the Yankee army as much depressed by the knowledge that Gen. Johnson is missing a heavy force in their rear and that certain death awaits them in front. The officers say certain defeat and annihilation await them.

FREDERICKSBURG.

There is very little change in the position of affairs at Fredericksburg. Yesterday the enemy's pickets, which have been occupying posts midway between the river and the road leading to Hamilton's Crossing, advanced a short distance and our pickets fell back. Beyond this there is no change in the position of the troops on either side.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE WEST.

VICKSBURG STILL HOLDING OUT—THE TROOPS IN GOOD SPIRITS—MILLIKEN'S BEND OCCUPIED BY GEN. KIRBY SMITH—GRANT'S SUPPLIES CUT OFF, ETC.

JACKSON, June 6th, (via Mobile, 9th).—General Pemberton has sent word that he could hold Vicksburg, and Gen. Johnston is to take his time to organize and discipline his forces.

JACKSON, June 6th.—A special to the Mississippians, from Paducah to-day, says the Yankees and Unionists were celebrating the anniversary of the occupation of Memphis, yesterday.

The Chicago Times of the 2d has been received. Grant admits a heavy loss, and has fallen back to the Big Bayou, where he is awaiting reinforcement from Banks. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been stripped of troops.

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It is reported that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through Vicksburg. Jackson has recently done nothing.

Grison is believed to have been driven five miles from Clinton, La.

A special to the Advertiser and Register, from Jackson, 8th, says a courier from Vicksburg reports that the sun, but are in good spirits.

Our loss is little over 500. Col. Marks, of Louisiana, is mortally wounded. Waddell's battery, of Columbus, Georgia, lost 12 killed and 23 wounded.

Five trains of troops, believed to be from Rosecrans' army, arrived at Memphis Saturday. There is merely a garrison at Memphis.

JACKSON, June 8.—A scout just in from Vicksburg reports all working well. The men are somewhat wearied from lying in the trenches and exposure to the sun, but are in good spirits.

Grant is slowly advancing by building parallels, which are four hundred yards from the outer works.

There has been no general assault for ten days past.

There is plenty of ammunition and provisions in Vicksburg, and the soldiers and citizens are perfectly contented of the result.

Our entire loss during the series of assaults does not exceed six hundred.

There was heavy firing with musketry and artillery yesterday, and artillery firing to-day.

MOBILE, June 9.—A private dispatch from Jackson, 8th instant, says: "Vicksburg is all right. Kirby Smith is in possession of Milliken's Bend."

One of the Yankee gunboats has left Red river, owing to the low water.

ENGAGEMENT AT CLINTON, LA.—THE ENEMY DEFEATED.

WOODVILLE, June 4.—Grison's cavalry, 1,000 strong, with eight pieces of artillery, attacked Col. Logan at Clinton, La., yesterday afternoon. Logan had 400 men and several pieces of artillery.

He drove them back six miles, capturing two pieces of artillery, and killing and capturing thirty-five of the Yankees. Our loss was two killed and several wounded. The enemy threw several shells into the town, killing one man by the name of Coleman.

THE PEACE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

RICHMOND, June 10. From Shelbyville we learn that all is quiet in front.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 4th has news from the convention held in New York on the 3d. Fernando Wood was the most prominent speaker. He presented strong resolutions, which were passed, declaring their loyalty to the Constitution and the State. Under the Constitution there is no power to coerce a State by military force.

The House unanimously passed a resolution, condemnatory of Burnside's order, suppressing papers, and calling the attention of the Government to the infringement of popular rights and the invasion of the sovereignty of Illinois.

From Lexington, Ky. on the 4th, we learn that Burnside, by direction of Lincoln, has revoked the order suppressing the Times and World.

LATEST FROM THE RAPPANNOCK.

RICHMOND, June 10. News from the Rappahannock in the vicinity of Fredericksburg unimportant, except that the enemy maintains his position near Deep Run.

All day yesterday add this morning heavy columns of black smoke have been rising above the hills on the Stafford side, for several miles up and down the river.

It is conjectured that the enemy is burning his superfluous baggage, stores, &c., preparatory to falling back and joining the main body supposed to be moving in the direction of Culpeper.

Three hundred prisoners, captured in the engagement yesterday on the upper Rappahannock, arrived this afternoon.

HOW TO MAKE SYRUP FROM CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

W. Toney, Esq. of Enfala, Alabama, communicates the following interesting and instructive article to the Southern Cultivator. By the way, every farmer should take that journal and study well its contents. It will be found to contain thousands of dollars worth of valuable information for one dollar a year. Address D. Redmond, Augusta, Georgia.

But read the following: THE MANUFACTURE OF SORGHUM OR CONFEDERATE SYRUP.—My directions are for farmers and planters who have not, cannot, and would not get the elaborate apparatus of a sugarhouse; but there are essential fixtures, &c., which must be had, to wit: a mill, boiler, a boiling dipper of wood five gallon capacity, with a fibe handle, a combs mill, and perforated ladles or skimmers.

THE MILL.—Get one mill for fifty acres, and two for a hundred acre or more; the size, 18 inches in diameter, and 24 long, for the cylinders. They should be cast iron; the foundries will make them to order.

THE BOILERS.—They should be proportioned to size and number to the size of the crop; say one for twenty acres, two or three for fifty acres, and five or six for one hundred acres, more or less. As many as five or six can be put in one battery, and operated by one furnace, running under all.

The capacity of the boilers can be greatly increased by fastening a wooden rim eight or ten inches high around their tops. The brick work of the furnace should not reach higher on the inside than midway of the boiler, otherwise the syrup will be burnt by the fire.

The cane should not be cut until ripe, which may be known by the seed becoming of a purish black, and the stalks streaked with red on a yellowish ground. It is well to know and recollect that the canes, if left standing on the land where they grow, will keep good until the crop is made, if you will have your crop cut off all the ripe seed, if you will the better the cane will dry up, it being the mouth and lungs of the plants.

THE GATHERING OF THE CANES.—Pull the fodder as you do corn fodder, each day as you grind your cane. Cut the stalks close to the ground with sharp hoes, and haul them to the mill with the seed on, with a small crop, but cut seed off in the field if a large one, dry the stalks in the sun one day and the other land, and containing by chemical analysis 66 per cent. of starch, is about two-thirds the value of corn or rye for feeding stock, or "horreus referenda," for making whiskey, and will command one dollar per bushel in the market.

The juice as pressed out by the mill should run through cloths fastened over the receiving tubs to clear it of all stalk.

To CLARIFY THE JUICE.—Put the juice in the largest boiler, nearly filling it, and start a gentle fire under it, and put the juice to simmering—not boiling—and keep it so for about thirty minutes, until clarified. This is to be effected by administering some alkali solution.

The best alkali for this purpose is the super phosphate of soda. Put one heaping teaspoonful of soda in a pint of water, dissolve it, and pour it into the boiler of simmering juice, stir it up, and a violent effervescence takes place, rising four inches high; and finally settling in a thick greenish scum all over the surface of the juice. Skim this off, and repeat the process every few minutes, for about thirty minutes, more or less; but stop it as soon as, but not before, all effervescence ceases.

The process will neutralize the sulphuric and phosphoric acids which abound in the Chinese sugar cane juice; and the super carb. of soda is the purest and best alkali for this purpose, as sodium, the base of the peroxide, is lighter than water. The pressure of the mill forces out with the juice a great deal of green feculent matter, which the alkali takes hold of by the attraction of its acids, and binds to the surface of the stalks. These constant skimmings will soon give you a clear juice, capable of making a clear, thick, acidless syrup. This use of soda I discovered in 1857 by experimenting, and experience has fully confirmed its superiority over all other alkalis.

The Louisiana and West Indian sugar planters use lime to purify the juice, but it will neutralize the acids, but I doubt its purifying agency. The lime will readily unite with and neutralize the phosphoric and sulphuric acids, but are not compounds, the sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris, being one, too heavy to elevate the green, woody matter to the surface? I think so, and for this reason, unless you wish to use plaster of Paris, in mechanical solution in your syrup, do not use lime in your cane juice.

I am fortified in these views, against the use of lime to clarify and purify syrup, by Dr. Robert Battey, one of the ablest practical agricultural chemists in Georgia. He says deliberately: "Lime answers no useful purpose so far as syrup is concerned, save to neutralize the free acid which exists naturally in the cane. Lime darkens the color, and, to my taste, detracts from the grateful flavor of the syrup." I regret that Dr. Battey did not go farther and give the reason why lime does not clarify. I have already suggested the specific gravity, as a basis; as being too heavy, as the reason.

If soda cannot be had, have ready strong lye from green hickory ash. This alkaline solution is the next best to that of soda, and apply it in the same way.

After the juice is both neutralized of its free acids and purified of its fecula, which may be seen and known by the cessation of effervescence and the transparency of the juice, then boil down to the consistency of syrup.

In the absence of instruments, which cannot now be had, be sure you boil enough. It is safer to err by boiling too much than not enough. As a general guide, you have to go by eye sight, and as but a few in the South ever paid any attention to it heretofore, I will give certain general rules which should be observed.

1. Boil down until the syrup is about one-fifth of the original quantity of juice, for it is true that five gallons of juice will average one gallon of syrup.

2. Boil down until the syrup, being reduced to about one-fifth of its original quantity, will hang in flakes on the rim of the dipper as you pour it out, and spend it in the air.

3. Boil down until all water is expelled. This may be seen and known when the syrup, being reduced to about one-fifth its original juice, throws up jets some six inches high; this latter is the water escaping as steam; continue to boil until these jets cease; then strike off your syrup into tubs, and when cool barrel it.

THE BARRLS.—Put your syrup in cypress barrels; white oak barrels will not hold syrup.—Several large planters put up their syrup in poplar troughs. These will hold the syrup, but the oxygen of the atmosphere will certainly, as it has done, acidify it, as it thus has so much surface to act on.

In conclusion, the Chinese sugar millet is an industrial plant of great utility to the South in these our times of trial, blockade and war. Its fodder is equal to that of corn, and its seed is equal to two-thirds of corn, and its syrup nearly equal to that of sugar house molasses, yielding as many gallons of syrup per acre as the land can pecks of corn.

DEPARTERS SHOT.—Following in the rear of, and belonging to the 46th N. C. Regiment, which arrived in this city yesterday, were two soldiers under guard and handcuffed. One of them was under sentence of death for desertion, and the other under arrest, to be court martialed for the same offense. The delay in the execution of the condemned man, until he reached this city, was caused by the regiment, of which he was a member, being on the march. On arriving in Poca-hontas, therefore, a favorable opportunity offering, the unfortunate man was taken a short distance beyond the corporate limits, and shot.

We understand he had deserted several times.

Some of the Alabama papers mention engagements for wheat of the new crop at \$2.50 per bushel.

THE BLACK REGIMENT.

LETTER FROM GEN. HUNTER TO JEFF. DAVIS—TERRIBLE RETALIATION THREATENED, ETC.

HQ'S DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Fort Royal, S. C., April 23, 1863. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Richmond, Va. The United States flag must protect all its defenders, white, black or yellow. Several negroes in the employ of the Government in the Western Department have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into slavery.—Every outrage of this kind against the laws of war and humanity which may take place in this department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel highest rank in my possession; for man, these executions will certainly take place for every one murdered, or sold into slavery worse than death. On your authorities will rest the responsibility of having inaugurated this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in this world and in the world to come for all the blood thus shed.

In the month of August last you declared all those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for their country to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such as should be captured. I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice that unless this order is immediately revoked I will at once cause the execution of every rebel officer and rebel slaveholder in my possession. This sad state of things may be kindly ordered by an all-wise Providence, to induce the good people of the North to act earnestly and to realize that they are at war. Thousands of lives may thus be saved.

The poor negro is fighting for liberty in his truest sense; and Mr. Jefferson has beautifully said: "As such a war there is no attribute of the Almighty which will induce him to fight on the side of the oppressor."

Those who are fighting for liberty. Yes, you are fighting for liberty; liberty to keep four millions of your fellow beings in ignorance and degradation; liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife, brother and sister; liberty to steal the products of their labor, exacted with a cruel lash and bitter tears; liberty to reduce their wives and daughters, and to sell your own children into bondage; liberty to kill these children without mercy, without pity, without remorse, by your own white blood. This is the kind of liberty—liberty to do wrong—which Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending for when he was cast into Hell. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

D. HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

A QUESTION.—N. Imports, a correspondent of the Savannah Republican, says: There is a mooted question now concerning the rank of the highest grade of Confederate officers. An item which recently went the rounds of the press, giving the confirmation of full Generals, failed to give that of Gen. Braxton Bragg. From this many supposed that the Senate had failed to confirm him. This is an error. He was appointed the day of the battle of Shiloh, and confirmed by the Permanent Government.

The question raised by John J. Beaufort, &c., were first appointed and confirmed by the Provisional Government, and were consequently obliged to be appointed and confirmed by the Permanent Government afterwards, and therefore their appointments were made after Bragg's, giving the latter the seniority, as is now claimed, making him the ranking General of the service. The question raised until recently, though it is said the President discovered the singular discrepancy some time ago, and kept it quiet for prudential reasons; yet, since investigation of the matter, it is believed in official circles that he maintains that Bragg is the senior officer. In the meantime, things go on as usual, each officer acting as heretofore, according to his supposed rank.

MORE NEGRO REGIMENTS. The New York Herald, referring to the raising of negro regiments, says: We are glad to perceive that Governor Todd, of Ohio, and Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and other individuals are exerting themselves to raise negro troops, to fill the places of the white men who are returning home from the South, after two years hard fighting. The universal freedom of the negro race is declared by the radicals to be the main object of the war. It is but meet and right that the free negroes should lend a hand in such a work. The blood of white men and other individuals are being shed for the negroes. Let the negroes, who are bled a little, if only for sake of victory. It is very hard to catch them, but let them be brought speedily under the constraint of the conscription act, and we shall soon have an ebony army to march Southward. We shall thus get rid of the blacks, and their places will be well supplied by the sturdy and more intelligent labor of the Irish and German emigrants who will become good citizens in five years. We have no need of negroes at the North. Let the whole race be sent South, and let some thousands of mean whites of the stamp of Theodore Tilton go with them to take command of these fellows who will not fight, they will do well enough to run away; but we hope they will be caught by the enemy, and never exchanged. The country will have a good ridance of them.

SOLDIERS ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. Rev. Dr. Deems, the Agent of this benevolent enterprise, visited the County of Halifax recently, where he obtained subscriptions to the amount of \$17,900. Four scholars' trips were taken in that County by four gentlemen—each \$2,500. We learn that the subscription list a short time since, amounted to about \$85,000, leaving only \$15,000 to be raised as at N. C. Christian Advocate.

PERSONAL.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, lately exiled from the United States, by order of the Dictator at Washington, arrived in this city, yesterday morning, and took rooms at Jarrett's Hotel. During the day he was visited by many of our citizens, who showed him every mark of respect and sympathy. Mr. Vallandigham will leave the city this morning.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Treasury Notes. RICHMOND, June 11, 1863. ALL HOLDERS OF TREASURY NOTES issued prior to 6th April, 1863, are notified that the 1st August inclusive, they can be funded in seven per cent. Bonds. After that date the notes bearing date prior to 1st December, 1862, can no longer be funded. Those which bear date between the 1st December, 1862, and 31st April, 1863, can be funded in seven per cent. at any time on or before 1st August, 1863; after which date, they are fundable only in four per cent.

Notes bearing date on or after 6th April, 1863, are fundable in six per cent. Bonds, if presented within one year from the first day of the month printed across their face—after the year they are fundable only in four per cent.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

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 9th

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

A Teacher Wanted.

PLEASED AND GOOD SCHOOL. Can be had for a Male teacher of good moral character and competent by applying to L. 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 30-1mpd

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. 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.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C. Right Rev. Thos. Arignani, D. D., Visitor, Rev. ALBERT STUBBS, D. D., Rector. THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN JULY 10TH, and end Dec. 5th. For Board and English Tuition, the charge will be \$25, 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

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 to 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 3 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 3 per cent. Bonds will be furnished as stated.

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

CHARLES L. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, March 20, 1863. Mar 25-1t

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

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held in the office of the Company, in Raleigh, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 6th of July, 1863.

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary. June 6-1d

Farmers! Farmers! Farmers! BLACKSMITHS & EVERYBODY ELSE. GRINDSTONES, GRINDSTONES, GRINDSTONES.

Made by Patrick Lenehan at the Deep River Quarry. For sale by D. H. BREEN. Any person wanting GRINDSTONES must come quick as they will be cheap FOR CASH.

June 6-2t

Tobacco; Tobacco!! I STILL HAVE ON HAND SOME 300 or 400 Hogheads of Tobacco. I would like to sell in crops, to be delivered at Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Macon and Littleton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, about 150 Hogheads. The crops are best of the season, and will average about 40 lbs. from \$40 to \$100, and quality would vary from common to the best bright coal-cured leaf. Address me at Louisburg, N. C. THO. K. THOMAS. June 6-3t

THE CONCERN OF J. P. KNIGHT & 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. I will henceforth please address me in person. I shall continue to carry on the Commission business, and solicit consignments of Tobacco, Cotton, 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 customers will continue to stand by me in the future, as they have done in the past, and that my best efforts to give the utmost 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 gentlemen: N. F. LESTER, Thos. WALLACE, President of the Exchange Bank. JNO. KEAR, President of the Farmers Bank, and the merchants and business men of Petersburg generally. B. M. ROBERTSON. Petersburg, Va., April 30, 1863. May 13-1t

Dickens New Novel. GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles Dickens [Box.] Price, \$3.00. When sent by mail \$3.25. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Steel Pens. 300 GROSS JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS, VARIOUS KINDS, by the single box or quantity. 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 MEDICAL SIZES—FOR CASH ONLY. AT POMEROY'S

Gilham's Manual. FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA. NEW EDITION CONTAINING ALL THE DETAILS—FOR CASH ONLY. Price \$10.00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Large Arrival of Valuable Imported Drugs AND TOILET ARTICLES JUST RECEIVED

PESCUD'S BIG STORE. CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING: 10 Cases Sup. Carb. Soda. 100 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases. 200 Cases Quinine. 150 lb Gum Camphor. 300 lbs Copperas. 300 lbs Extract Logwood. Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases. 2 Gross Loos's Brown Windsor Soap. 2 Gross English Tooth Brushes. I pledge my best efforts to give the utmost 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 gentlemen: N. F. LESTER, Thos. WALLACE, President of the Exchange Bank. JNO. KEAR, President of the Farmers Bank, and the merchants and business men of Petersburg generally. B. M. ROBERTSON. Petersburg, Va., April 30, 1863. May 13-1t

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AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE FUNDING AND FURTHER ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all Treasury notes not bearing interest, issued previous to the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be fundable in eight per cent. bonds or stock, until the twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; that from that date until the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, they shall be funded in seven per cent. bonds or stock, and after the said first day of August, they shall no longer be fundable at the pleasure of the holder, but shall be receivable in payment of public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and payable only on the redemption of a treaty of peace, as specified on their face. All Treasury notes not bearing interest, issued after the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and within ten days after the passage of this act, shall be fundable in seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the first day of August, next; and after the said first day of August, shall be fundable only in bonds, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable at the rate of four per cent. per annum, in the date thereof