

From the Richmond Examiner of Wednesday. DISPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE-A TEN HOURS FIGHT WITH THE ENE-MY-VICTORY OF THE CONFEDE-RATE FORCES!

The following dispatch received last night at the War Department, from Gen. LEE, will surprize the public though not unpleasantly. It was universally supposed that the movements of some Confederate troops towards the upper Rappahannock was offensive. It appears from this dispatch that it was needed to repel an important attack of the enemy. As Gen, LEE is cautious in his language, we are justified in regarding the battle which he relates, as having been a very considerable affair. -

CULPEPER, June 9, 1863.

To General S. Cooper :

The enemy crossed the Rappahannock this morning at 7 o'c'ock, A. M., at the various fords from Beverly to Kelly's, with a large force of cavalry, accompanied by infantry and artillery ----After a savere contest till 5 P. M., Gen. Stuart drove them across the river. R. E. LEE.

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 Ingday. Twelve of the number were commailoned officers, including one Colonel, one Major, and sundry Captains and Lieutenants. Twenty prisoners, captured in the Valley, accompanied those above named.

The bodjes of Colonel Hampton, of Hampton's Cavalry Brigade, and Col. Sol. Williams of N. 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.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE WEST! VICKSBURG STILL HOLDING OUT\_THE TROOPS IN GOOD SPIRITS-MILLI-KEN'S BEND OCCUPIED BY GEN.KIR-

BY SMITH-GRANT'S SUPPLIES CUT every farmer should take that journal and study OFF, HTC. well its contents. It will be found fo contain JACKson, June 6th, (via Mobile, 9th)-General thousands of dollars worth of valuable informaremberion has sent word that he could hold Vicksburg, and Gen. Johnston is to take his time eion for one dollar a year. Address D. Redmond,

to organize and discipline his forces. JACKSON, June 6th .- A special to the Mississippian, from Panola 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 Black, where he is awaiting reinforcement from Banks. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been stripped of troops. Rosecrans reinforcing Grant via .Louisville. All the steamboats at Louisville and Memphis have been

ressed. Four thousand five hundred Confederates had reached Memphis. The officers go to Sandusky, and the men to Indianapolis. them to order.

Gen. Hulburt has been ordered to prepare hospitals at Memphis for thirty thousand twounded. Grant asks Hurlburt for thirty thousand men, and Hurlburt replied that he did not know where they were to come from. Their own figures foot up a loss of 50.000.

MOBILE, June 9 .- A special dispatch to the Tribune from Jackson, dated the 8th, says there are many rumors, the most reliable of which is that Gen. Kirby Smith, instead of being at Port Hudson, has taken Milliken's Bend, with ten thousand men, and cut off Grant's supplies. burnt by the fire.

It is reported that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburg. Jackson has vidently done something.

Heavy firing is heard from Vicksburg. Grierson is believed to have been driven fige miles from Clinton, La.

A special to the Advertiser and Register, from Jackson, 8th, says a courier from Vicksburg reports phearingly. Our men are fatigued, but in good spirite. Our loss is little over 500. Col. Murks, of Louisiana, is mortally wounded. Waddell's batters, of Columbus, Georgia, lost 12 killed and 23 wounded.

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

JACKSON, June 8 .- A scout just in from Vicks burg reports all working well. The men are somewhat wearied from lying in the trenches and exposure to the sun, but are in good spirits. They hailed his arrival with cheers for Joe John-

key, and will command one dollar per bushel in ston, and say that he will make all right. Grant is slowly advancing by building parallels, the market. which are four hundred yards from the outer through cloths fastened over the receiving tubs to works.

in Vicksburg, and the soldiery and ci

clear it of all trash. There has been no general assault for ten. days past. There is plenty of ammunition and provisions

#### THE BLACK REGIMENT. HOW TO MAKE SYRUP FROM CHINESE

SUGAR CANE.

Augusta, Georgia.

But read the following :

#### LETTER FROM GEN. HUNTER TO JEFF. W. Toney, E:q, of Eufaula, Alabama, com DAVIS-TERRIBLE · RETALIATION municates the following interesting and instruc-THREATENED, ETC. tive article to the Southern Cultivator. By the by

HD'QRS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, Port 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 West-

ern Department have been cruelly murdored by THD MANUFACTURE OF SORGHO OR CONFEDE RATE SYRUP .- My directions are for farmers and planters who have not, cannot, and would not, war and humanity which may take place in this get the elaborate apparatus of a sugarhouse; but department" shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel of highest rank here are essential fixtures, &c., which must be there are essential fixtures, &c., which must be had, to wit: a mill, boilers, a bailing dipper of wood of five gallon capacity, with a long handle, a com-mon dipper, and perforated ladles or skimmers. THE MILL.—Get one mill for fifty acres, and two for a hundred acres or more; the size, 18 two for a hundred acres or more; the size, 18 be held responsible in this world and in the world inches in diameter, and 24 long, for the cylinders.

those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for THE BOILERS .- They should be proportioned their couptry to be folons, and directed the imm in size and number to the size of the crop ; say one diate execution of all such as should be captured. for twenty acres two or three for fifty acres, and I have given you long enough to reft ct on your five or six for one hundred acres, more or less. As many as five or six can be put in one ba tery. folly. I now give you notice that unless this and operated by one furnace, running under all. order is immediately revoked I will st once cause. The capacity of the boilers can be greatly increased the execution of every rebel officer and rebel ed by fastening a wooden rim eight of ten inches slavehelder in my possession. This sad state of high around their tops. The brick work of the things may be kindly ordered by an all wise Provfurnace should not reach higher on the inside than dence, to induce the good people of the North to midway of the boilers, otherwise the syrup will be act earnestly and to realize that they are at war.

The cane should not be cut until ripe, which The poor negro is fighting for liberty in its truest sense; and Mr. Jefferson has beautifully may be known by the sead becoming of a purlish black, and the stalks streaked with red on a said : "In such a war there is no attribute of the yellowish ground. It is well to know and re- Almighty which will induce him to fight on the collect that the canes, if left standing on the land side of the oppressor."

you are fighting for liberty; liberty to keep four dren, husband and wife, brother and sister; liberty to steal the products of their labor, exacted with many a cruel lash and bitter tear; liberty to seduce their wives and daughters, and to sell your own children into bondage; liberty to kill these children with impunity, when the murder cannot be proven by one of pure white blood. This is the kind of liberty-liberty to do wrong--which for when he was cast into Hell. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient ser-D. HUNTER. vant.

Major General Commanding.

A QUESTION .- N' Importe, a correspondent of

There is a mooted question now concerning the To CLARIFY THE JUICE .- Put the juice in the rank of the highest grade of Confederate officers. largest boiler, nearly filling it, and start a gentle An item which recently went the rounds fire under it, and put the juice to simmering-not of the press, giving the confirmation of full Generals, failed to give that of Gen. Braxton Brage From this many supposed that the Senate ha failed to confirm him. This is an error. He was ap pointed the day of the battle of Shiloh, and confirmed at once, being the first full General confirmed by the Permanent Government. Generals Cooper, Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, &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 thereforetheir 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 has not been 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, and General Bragg patriotically refusing to claim his undoubted privileges, and for the benefit of the service continuing to command the army which he has so well organized, disciplined and controlled.

### A Teacher Wanted. PLEASANT AND, GOOD SCHOOL TO PROVIDE FOR THE FUNDING AND FURTHER ISSUE OF can be had for a Male teacher of good moral char

acter and competent, by applying to L. P. BRANS-LEY, and others, near Greenville, N. C. May 19, 1863. May 30-1mpd

Bank of the State of North Caroli-

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

May 28, 1863.	C. DEWEY, C May	
TREASURY	DEPARTMENT, C. S	

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

### Right Rev. THOS. ATEINSON, D D., Visitor, Rev ALDERT SHEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN JULY 10TH. , and end Dec. 5th. For Board and English Tuition, the charge will

\$225, physble in advance. For a circular containing full particulars, apply

the Rector. Parents desiring to enter their children the next

term, should address the Rector immediately. Raleigh, May 30th, 1863. June June 3-4t

# 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 Carn.

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 s per cent. Bonds will be furnished as stated.

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

Charlotte, March 20, 1863. mar 25-ti

## Hillsboro' N. C. Military Accedamy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIF TH Academic year of this Institution will commence on the 1st of July next.

## ANACT

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, Bank of the State of North Caroli-na. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Banking House in this City, on the first Monday in July next, at 11 o'clock, a. m. and after the said first day of August, they shall no longer be fundable at the pleasure of the hot-der, but shall be receivable in paymer: of public dues, except the export daty on cotton, and rayable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, as specified on their face. All treasury notes not bear-ing interest, issued after the first day of December, eighteen hundred and maty-two, and within ten days after the passage of the set, shall befundable in seven per cent. bonds or stock that the first day of August next; and after the said bet day of August, shall be fundable only in bonds, tring interest at the rate of four cent. per amann, a payable is the seven such notes not funded at the receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, of all public dues, excep the export duty on cotton, and shall be payable sil months after the ratification of a treaty of peace bett on the Confederate government and the United States. All call certificates bearing eight per cent. il erest, shall, with the accrued interest, be fundable on ; before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and \$ tty-three, into bonds of the Confederate States, bean g interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and paya' le at any time not exceeding thirty years afts their date: Provided, That the accrued interest afors said may, at the option of the holder, be paid instead & being funded. All call certificates of every description, outstanding the first day of July, eighteen h. adred and sixty three, shall, after that date, be deem 1 to be bonds bearing an annual interest of six per ent, and payable at a date not exceeding thirty ye ts 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 auti-orized to issue monthly, an amount of such notes, b' aring no interest, not exceed ing fifty millions of dol ars, which shall be receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and payable tithin two years after the ratification of a treaty if place between the Confederate States and the United States, and fundable at the pleasure of the holder, during twelve months from the first day of the month of their issue, in bonds of the Confederate States, payable at any time not exceeding thirty years after date, and bearing rates of interest as follows : If funded within twelve months from the first day of the month of their issue, the bonds shall bear six per cent, interest per annum; if funded after that period they shall be fundable into bonds bearing four per cent, interest per annum. These notes shall bear upon their face the month and year of their issue, and if not funded, shall be paid at he 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 rej rosents, 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 reconveorted within six months from the first day u its monthly date, shall be exchanged for a bond payable at any time not exceeding thirty years from the expiration of the said six months, and bearing interest at the sate of six per centum per annum. Trea-sury notes, which by the operation of this act become fundable into bonds bearing a yearly interest of four per cent., may be converted, at the pleasure of the bolder, into call certificates bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, from their date until reconverted or paid; the said certificates being reconvertible at any time by the holder into notes fundable in four per cent. bends, and payable and receivable as heretofore prescribed, but the said certificates may be redeemed by the government after six months from the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Cou; federate States and the United States. SEC. 4. That all bonds or registered stock authoriz. ed to be issued by this act, shall be payable not less than thirty years after date; but shall be redeemable nive 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 measury 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 millions of dollars. SEC. 6. The treasury notes hereby allowed to be ssued, shall be of any denomination of not less than five dollars which is now authorized by law, that the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. The authority hereby given shall cease at the expiration of the first session of Congress, after the ratification of a treaty of peace, or at the end of two years, should the war continue so long. SEC. 7. In addition to the 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 dollars; and said notes shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and receivable in payment of all public dues except the export duty on cotton, but shall not be fundable. SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury be 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 six1y-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 Secretary of the Treasury, is also authorized, at his option , after the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to issue and sell, at not less than par, as estimated in treasury notes, coupon bonds of the Contederate States, bearing six per cent interest per annum and payable as hereinbefore directed. The said coupons to be paid at the pleasure of the owner, either in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States, or else in cetton certificates which pledge the government to pay the same in cotton of the quality of New Orleans middlings. The said cotton to be paid at the rate of 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, Sa-NEW EDITION CONTAINING ALL THE vannah, Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary PLATES-FOR CASH ONLY. of the Treasury may direct: Provided, however, That of the Treasury may direct: Provided, however, That

They should be cast iron ; the foundries will make to come for all the blood thus shed, In the month of August last you declared al

Phousands of lives may thus he saved.

You say you are fighting for liberty. Yes. where they grow, with all their leaves or fodder on them, will keep good until the erop is manufactured, if you will barely cut off all the ripe millions of your fellow beings in ignorance and degradation; liberty to separate parents and chilseed. If you pull the fodder the canes will dry THE GATHERING OF THE CANES .-- Pull the fodder as you do corn folder, 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 panicles in the sun one day and house. The seed will equal Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending or exceed corn on the same land, and containing by chemical analysis 66 per cent. of starch, is about two-thirds the value of corn or rye for feeding

the Savaanah Republican, says ;

at a ford prepared by them for the occasion. They thus eluded our pickets, got in their rear and captured them, and pressed on rapidly to our camps. 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 early operations.

The enamy'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 beadquarters, near Brandy; also, Brandy Station, and, we 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

. The fight fluctuated throughout the day, lasting from tive to five-twelve long hours. It was several shell into the town, killing one man by doubtless the severest and most extensive cavalry | the name of Coleman. fight of the war. The scene lay chiefly on the The enemy made much use of their sharpshooters, who, from the shelter of the adjacent timber, did as considerable damage. But the hand to hand encounters of cavalry and the crossing of sabres were the princ pal features of the fight. Many of our own wounded bear the evidence of this on their persons; whilst the slain and wounded of the enemy prove it still more conspicuously. Our men being caught with unloaded fire-arms, left them,

indeed, no other resource at first. During the conflict the enemy charged and captured our horse artillery. But it was quickly rocaptured by the desperate determination of our troops. We learn that we amply retaliated afterwards by capturing and holding a battery of 4 or 5 guns belonging to the enemy.

The battle at last settled decisively in our favor. The enemy repulsed and driven at all points, fell back to the Rappahannock and recrossed it.

We captured from them in the fight and on the retreat 302 prisoners, already received in this city. Besides these, between fifty and sixty more were 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 deteated.

Among our stain 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 dangerons flesh wound in the thigh. He came | enemy maintains his position near Deep Run. down to Col. Wiekham's, in Hanover. Col. A. W: Harman, of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, was wounded, but not seriously, in the neck

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

## FROM VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, June 9. 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

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

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

MOBILE, June 9 .- A private dispatch from Jackson, 8th instant, says : "Vicksburg / is all ight. Kirby Smith is in possession of Millken's Bend.'

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

ENGAGEMENT AT CLINTON, LA. - THE ENEMY DEFEATED:

WOODVALE, June 4. - Grierson's cavalry, 1 boostrong, 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 number of prisoners, besides the killed and wound- two pieces of artillery, and killing and capturing thirty-five of the Yankees. Our loss was two killed and several wounded. The enemy threw

> THE PEACE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

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

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 war is contrary to the Constitution, and should cease. The claim of dictatorial and

unlimited military power over the trial of citizens by Court Martial, is monstrous and execrable,-They protest against the cowardly, despotic, in human and accursed act, of banishing Vallandigham. They recommend a suspension of hostilties and a General Convention to settle the manner of reconciliation.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE UPON BURN-SIDE.

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 sovereighty of Illinoss. From Lexington, Ky., on the 4th, we learn

that Burnside, by direction of Lincoln, has re- the syrup point. voked the order suppressing the Times and World.

#### RICHMOND, June 10.

News from the Rappahannock in the vicinity of Fredericksburg unimportant, except that the umns of black smoke have been rising above the ef syrup. 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.

· A BRAUTIFUL FLAG .- The Richmond Enquir- | when cool barrel it. for the Sixteenth North Carolina Regin

boiling-and keep it so for about thirty minutes. until clarifie l. This is to be effected by adminis-

up, it being the mouth and lungs of the plants.

stock, or "horresco referent," for making whis-

The juice as pressed out by the mill should run

tering some alkali in solution. The best alkali for this purpose is the super carbonate of soda. Fut one heaping teaspoonful in a pint of wator, 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 peroxyd, is lighter than water. The pressure of the mill forces out with the juice a great deal of green feculous matter, which the alkali takes hold of by the attraction of its acids, and brings to the surface as scum. 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 alkalies. The Louisiana and West Indian sugar planters use lime to purify the juice. 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 est plaster of Paris, in mechanical solution in your syrup, do not use lime in your cane juice.

I am fontified 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 exista 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 base ; as being too heavy, as the reason.

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

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 caught by the enemy, and never exchanged. The

In the absence of instruments, which cannot now be had, be sure you boil enough. It is sater to err by boiling too much than not enough. As LATEST FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK. 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

1. Boil down until the syrup is about one-

about one filts of its original quantity, will hang in flakes on the rim of the dipper as you pour i out and suspend it in the air.

### MORE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

The New York Herald, referring to the raising at Louisburg, N. C 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 now 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 has been shed very copiously in the cause of the 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

emigrants who will become good citizens in five generally. 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 Tillon go with them to take command of these fellows who will not fight, they will do wel enough to run away; but we hope they will b country will have a good siddance of them.

SOLDIERS ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL

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 scholarships 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 first projected.

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 Jarratt'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.

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

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETing of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company will be beld in the office of the Company, in Raleigh, at 12 o'clock, on Mon-day, the 6th of July, 1863.

R. H. BATTLE, June 6-td Secretary.

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 sold CHEAP FOR CASH. June 6-2t

Tobacco: Tobacco?!! STILL HAVE ON HAND SOME 300

or 400 Hogheads of Tobacco. I would like to sell in crops, to be delivered at Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenten, Macon and Littleton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, about 150 Hogsheads. The crops on hand are generally very good prices would vary from \$40 to \$100, and quality would vary from common to the best bright coal cured leaf. Address me THO. K. THOMAS. June 6-w3t

THE CONCERNOF J. P. KNIGH F & CO. having been dissolved this day by J. P. Knight, I take this method of notifying my friends and former customers that I am no longer a partner in the concern. They will henceforth please address me in person. I shall continue to carry on the Commission business, and solicit consignments of 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 a hand in such a work. The blood of white men | favor me with their consignments. Hoping that my old customers will continue to stand by me in the funegroes. Let the negroes now bleed a little, if ture as they have done in the past, I pledge my best only for sake of variety. It is very hard to catch efforts to give the utmost satisfaction not only to them, but toall who may favor me with their patronage .-As to my character and qualifications, I refer to the following gentlemen : A G. McI'LWANE, H. F. LESTER,

THOS. WALLACE, President of the Exchange Bank. JNO. KEVAF, President of the Farmers Bank. intelligent laborer of healthy Irish and German - and the merchants and business men of Petersburg B. M. ROBERTSON. Petersburg, Va., April 30, 1863. May 13-tf

re	Dickens Nev	
ae 11	G. REAT EXPECTAT	IONS.
be	By Charles Dickens [Boz.]	
ie	Price,	\$3.00
10	When sent by mail	\$3.25
	For sale by	W. L. POMEROY.

Steel Pens.

Lead Pencils,

Envelopes.

Blank Books.

Gilham's Manual,

FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

LARGE SUPPLY CAP, DEMY AND MEDI-

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

A UM SIZES-FOR CASH ONLY, AT

POMEROY'S

POMEROY'S

POMEROY'S

POMEROY'S

INSTITUTE.

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

N. C. Christian Advocate.

Petersburg Express of Tuesdag.

which should be observed.

fifth of the original quantity of juice, for it is true All day yesterday and this morning heavy col- that five gallons of juice will average one gallon

2. Boil down until the syrup, being reduced to

3. Boil down until all water is expelled. This may baseen 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

er has been shown a splendid battle flag, made THE BARRELS .- Put up your syrup in cypress

SPRINGFIED, June 3. same way.

The flag is of double silk, fringed with silver is renewal 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 re- ports the Yankee army as much depressed by the knowledge that Gen. Johnston is massing a beavy	In conclusion, the Chinese sugar millet is an industral 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	Treasury Notes. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., )*	For Sale by W. L. POMEROY. Large Arrival of Valuable Import- ed. Drugs TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz;	the bonds, hereby authorized, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars, and shall be applied only to the absorption of Treasury notes as prescribed in this act. SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act, to make fublication 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.
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 energy's pickets, which have been occupying posts midway between the river and the road leading to Ham itton'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. <i>Richmond Dispatch</i> . LOSS OF A SPANISH STEAMER. Motr.z, June 9.—The Spanish steamer Saflor, from Havana for this port, was lost fifty miles off Boil Point, in a storm, on the 26th of May. Of the passengers and crew, numbering forty-two, only four were saved. Among the lost are Col. Sharp, of Gen. Buck- ner's staff. The cargo was valuable—estimated to be worth \$500,000.	to that of sugar house molasses, yielding as many gallons of syrup per acre as the land can pecks of corn. DESERTERS 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 offence. The delay in the execution of the condemned man, until he reached this city, was caused by the regiment, of which he was a mem- ber, being on the march. On arriving in Poca- hontas, therefore, a favorable opportunity offer- ing, the unfortunate man was taken a short dis- tance beyond the corporate limits, and shot. We understand he had deserted several times. <i>Petersburg Express.</i>	seven per cents at any time on or before 1st*August, 1863; after which date, they are fundable only in four per cents. 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.	<ul> <li>10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.</li> <li>10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.</li> <li>200 Ounces Quinine.</li> <li>150 lbs (tum Camphor.</li> <li>300 lbs Copperas.</li> <li>300 lbs Extract Logwood</li> <li>Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.</li> <li>2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.</li> <li>2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.</li> <li>Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shousong</li> <li>and Congou Tea, in chests and half ohests.</li> <li>10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Caleined Magnesia.</li> <li>24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.</li> <li>500 lbs Black Pepper.</li> <li>Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 200 lbs Flewers Sulphur.</li> <li>28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.</li> <li>English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages, 25 lbs Chlorate Potash, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at</li> </ul>	BLOCKADE GOODS. 50 PS MERINOS AND CASHMIERES 40 pieces Black Alpaccas. 100 dosen Heavy Jeans Drawers, fustes ceived. 100 pieces Fine White Linen drawers all sizes. 212 prs Linen Sheets all ready for use, heavy. 50 lbs Black Sewing Silk. 100 lbs White Brown Flax, No 1 srticle, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Military and Citizens Dress. April 1 GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, MANUFACTURED BY THIEM & FRAPS RALEIGH, N. C. March 11-tf FEW DOZEN BROOMS FOR SALE E. A. WHITAKER'S