

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM CHARLESTON.  
The following official dispatches from Gen. Beauregard will give our readers all the information we have from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 18, 1863.  
To General S. Cooper:  
We attacked part of the enemy's forces on James Island, this morning, and drove them to the protection of their gunboats in the harbor, with small loss on both sides. Thereafter, I massed his troops on Morris Island, evidently for another attack on Battery Wagner to-night or to-morrow. Three Monitor gunboats and the mortar boats kept up an almost constant fire all day on that work, with little damage to it and few casualties.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.  
CHARLESTON, July 18.  
Gen. Cooper.—The Ironsides, 5 monitors, 9 gunboats, 2 land batteries, and five guns fired vigorously all day on Battery Wagner, killing 14 wounded and a gun battery disabled.  
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

LAND ATTACK ON WAGNER—GALLANT REFUSE OF THE YANKEES.  
Charleston, July 19, 3.40 A. M.  
After a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the enemy assaulted Battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly, beginning at 1.30. Our great slaughterer, a battery of prisoners were captured. Our loss is relatively slight.  
However, we lost many valuable lives. Brig. Gen. Taliaferro was commanding on our side. Our pickets were now well on in the advance. God is again with us.  
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FROM CHARLESTON—DESPERATE FIGHTING—OUR FORCES VICIOUSLY WOUNDED.  
Charleston, July 19.—The bombardment of Battery Wagner's position, was terrific, five monitors, the Ironsides, seven wooden gunboats and two Yankee land batteries, maintaining a constant fire for 11 hours. At dark the enemy numbering 15,000 men, made a desperate assault on our works, and were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss about one hundred killed and wounded. Enemy's loss estimated at 2000. The pickets were now well on in the advance. All night, some black troops were in the assault. All quiet to-day, and burying dead.

FROM JACKSON, MISS.  
Dispatches from Jackson state that up to Wednesday last no general engagement had taken place between our troops and the Yankees at Jackson, Miss. The enemy had been reinforced heavily by the arrival of Burnside with two divisions, and had set fire to their shells and burned nearly the whole of the city of Jackson. They were making desperate efforts to cross Pearl river on our right in order to flank us.

EVACUATION OF JACKSON.  
Jackson, July 17th.—Our army quietly withdrew from Jackson at 10 o'clock last night to prevent being flanked on the right. The sick and wounded and all the stores have been removed. The enemy had made a desperate effort to capture the city, but had been repulsed. Our army is in line of battle on the north side of the city.

LATER FROM MISSISSIPPI—SURRENDER OF JACKSON.  
MORTON, July 18.—Our army is still slowly falling back. Up to four o'clock yesterday evening no troops except about two thousand cavalry had crossed the river. Our cavalry is now in line of battle on the north side of the city. The enemy's loss is estimated at 2000. Our loss is relatively slight.

LATER FROM MISSISSIPPI.  
MORTON, July 20.—Gen. Pemberton, Stephenson, Bowen, Barton, Smith, Lee and Cummings and all the field officers captured at Vicksburg have been evacuated. The men have straggled all over the country. Gen. Bowen is being brought to our lines. Gen. Jackson's cavalry has just returned from the rear of Grant's army, having captured and destroyed a train of one hundred commissary wagons. He reports that the city of Vicksburg is now in our hands. The river will be a deadly force on yesterday said are moving on as usual.

WE regret very much to learn of the death of Gen. Pettigrew, at Staunton, of wounds received at Gettysburg. The telegraph also tells us of the death of Gen. Pettigrew. The fatal wound was probably received in the skirmishing at the crossing of the Potomac.

Truly, we have a long list of noble martyrs to mourn and to venerate, stricken from the roll of our generals, but greatly emboldened on the roll of fame. Banks, Lee, Fremont, Grant, Sherman, Pettigrew, Porter, and perhaps Armstrong, slain or fatally wounded in one series of operations, is a large number. The enemy's loss we believe to have been still greater. One of their papers puts their less in killed and wounded generals at fifteen to eighteen.

RECAPITULATION.  
Killed and supposed to be killed, 19  
Wounded, 49  
Total killed and wounded, 68  
I was also wounded badly in the leg, just below the knee.  
R. M. TITTLE,  
Captain Company F,  
26th Regiment N. C. Troops.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.  
MOB-LAW IN NEW YORK.

THE CONSCRIPT ACT RESISTED.  
A TERRIBLE AND BLOODY RIOT.  
A Number Reported Killed.

HOUSES SACKED AND BURNED.  
THE "TRIBUNE" OFFICE ATTACKED.

The New York and Baltimore papers of the 15th inst. furnish details of a very destructive and bloody riot in New York, caused by an attempt to enforce the draft in that city. The riot commenced on Monday, and had not been quelled up to Tuesday night, when the papers we extract from were printed and sent off.

The Herald states that the drafting commenced in the ninth district on Saturday, the 11th, and proceeded without interruption to the close of that day. But though no open violence was attempted on Saturday, the Herald states that on that evening there was intense excitement in the neighborhood, and when the names of the conscripts were read there seemed to be a general determination to resist the law. Whoever supported the draft seemed to be regarded as an enemy of the people, or at least as an individual who had the mammoth antidote to it—three hundred dollars.

These indications ripened on Sunday when the rioter obtained the list of over twelve hundred names, which the wheel of fortune and a man blindfolded, independent of their will—and in hundreds of instances of their knowledge—enrolled as soldiers.

The fact that nearly all the men drafted were laborers and mechanics added fuel to the flame. There was many a sad household on Sunday in the city, where the names were read, and it must be stated, by way of an explanation of the extraordinary resistance which marked the draft, that the female relatives of the conscripts mingled their wildest denunciations against the conscription law, and thus gave the people a "cavalier" motive to enter the terrible struggle. Sunday closed peacefully. We have reason to believe that no organization was then formed to resist the draft. But when Monday came—the weekly holiday of the people—when labor is merely started, the masses generally abstained from work. The day was to effect developments of no ordinary character in the city.

It was well known that the draft was to be continued yesterday morning in the Ninth district. As the movements of the throng were not anticipated, no measures were taken to overcome them by strong force.

At an early hour the people met, but two thousand in number, in the 23d ward. They proceeded through the city, on what might be termed recruiting service. One of the number had a copper pan—a gong—with which he drummed up men to participate in the hostilities. The throng met with a welcome reception almost everywhere; their calls were promptly answered; at their bidding they entered the office of the Ninth District, No. 12, and proceeded to destroy every vestige of the conscription there, and wreak their vengeance indiscriminately on the officers.

As they rushed through the streets they armed themselves with various weapons; but although many of them had fire arms, they were not used till a later portion of the day.

At the 12 o'clock the throng quietly up to ten o'clock, when a portion of the crowd—the advance guard—pushed in the spectators; then interruptions followed. A passing team, directed at the head of the Provost Marshal, but which a reporter received, was the signal for the attack, which subsequently broke out in the most terrific and furious manner.

The building was sacked and then set fire to and consumed, and the enrolling officers were compelled to flee for their lives. The lists, records, blanks and the great books in which the names of the drafted men were to be engrossed were seized by the rioters, torn into fragments and scattered in the streets. The fire from the enrolling office, which had been kindled at 12 o'clock, the entire block was in flames.

From the Ninth District enrolling office the crowd proceeded to the Eighth district enrolling office, on Broadway, but the officer in charge, hearing of their approach, prudently postponed the draft.

At this point of the riot a detachment of the provost guard, from the Park barracks, made their appearance.

Arriving at the corner of Forty-second street, further passage was barred by a crowd of some three thousand persons, who flourished their weapons, and told the soldiers that they could proceed to their quarters, except at the expense of their lives. The rioters, at this moment, were in close column, and looked as if they meant work. All the people who were there assembled seemed determined to do anything—even sacrifice their lives—rather than the soldiers should triumph over them.

Bricks now began to fly and a general confusion prevailed. The soldiers were hemmed in so that they could hardly move. There was, however, a wind of temporary lull in the tumult; and at 12 o'clock the entire block was in flames.

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BRAVE AND ABLE DEFENDER OF STATES RIGHTS IN NEW YORK.

A gentleman who has recently arrived from the North brings us, among other things, a number of a new monthly journal entitled "The Old Guard"; a monthly journal, devoted to the principles of 1776 and 1787. It contains several able papers; among them, "How to Treat Unconstitutional Acts of Congress," "The Administration as Gold Digger," "Seward on Federal Appropriations and Despotism;" "Strength of Arms," &c. In the article on "How to Treat Unconstitutional Acts of Congress," it counsels resistance. It declares that "when a free people submit to oppressive acts, passed in violation of their Constitution, for a single day, they have thrown down the palladium of their liberty; submit to despotism for an hour, and you concede the principle. John Adams said in 1775, 'Nip the shoot of arbitrary power in the bud.' It is the only thing a people determined to be free can do.

It was the cowardice and servility of the Senate of Rome that allowed the emperor to gain power, inch by inch, to overthrow the Republic. The history of the downfall of the Republic is the same in all ages. The first ink that is yielded to despotism—the first blow dealt to the Constitution, that is not resisted—is the beginning of the end of the nation's ruin. It is the appeal first to the Courts—the State Courts—against unconstitutional acts of Congress; but should they be struck down or suspended, "then the scale becomes the supreme law of the land. Then every man's own right arm is not only the Government de facto, but the *jure* divino."

THE CONFLAGRATIONS.  
Estimated Value of Property Destroyed.  
NINTH DISTRICT.  
Four buildings on Tenth avenue, extending north from the corner of Forty-sixth Street. Estimated value \$25,000.  
EIGHTH DISTRICT.  
The block on Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, including their contents, \$100,000.  
Two or three stone dwellings on Lexington Avenue, \$25,000.  
A barber's Hotel in Forty-fourth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenue, and contents, \$15,000.  
Cottage corner of Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, \$1,000.  
Colored Orphan Asylum, very large building on Fifth avenue, extending from Forty-third to Forty-fourth street, \$35,000.  
A large brick building, corner of Twenty-first street and Second avenue, including its contents, \$75,000.  
Total loss, \$276,000.

PROVOST MARSHAL KENNEDY BEATEN.  
Soon after the commencement of the disturbance in the Ninth District to-day, word was sent by special messenger to the police headquarters, and in a very short time Superintendent Kennedy and several of his officers were at the scene of the disturbance. No sooner was Mr. Kennedy recognized than he was seized, knocked down, and severely beaten. He was only saved from death by the interposition of Mr. John Higgins, a prominent politician, and he was then put in a carriage and sent to the police headquarters. He is now attended by two physicians.

THE SECOND DAY'S RIOT.  
The "Times" says the rioting on the next day (Tuesday) was engaged in by vastly larger numbers than on Monday, and the spectators of the disorderly scenes were increased also by many thousands. This may be accounted for by the fact that all the shops and manufacturing establishments were closed, labor on the docks and at the ship-yards was suspended, and every branch of business was arrested, leaving thousands of persons at liberty to participate in the excess, either passively as spectators, or in an active manner.

We have only space to make an abstract of the account of the riot, which occupies nearly eight columns in the "Times."  
In the Second Avenue, the rioters, to the number of about 5,000, took possession of the Union Steam Works, in which the arms taken from the Arsenal, on Monday, had been stored. A fight with the police ensued, in which 14 persons were killed, and seriously injured by jumping from the second story of the building. The police retained possession of the works. In another part of the same avenue the insurgents assembled in formidable numbers, went to the residence of Col. H. F. O'Brien, who had tendered his services to the military for the purpose of suppressing the mob, and thoroughly had an engagement with the police, in which they captured Col. O'Brien, killed him and hung his body to a lamp-post. It was afterwards taken down and thrown into the street, and up to eight o'clock at night had not been removed.

Governor Seymour arrived at half-past 12, and addressed a crowd of thousands, who were assembled to hear him. He exhorted the people to no injustice should be done them by the draft, and advising them to disperse. Some soldiers making their appearance in the vicinity were hooted by the crowd in the wildest manner.

In the Seventh Ward, where the rioters were engaged in tearing down and burning a number of buildings, a company of U. S. Regulars fired on the crowd, killing a large number. The same company was attacked by a large crowd shortly afterwards, with like results. Another company had an engagement in Pitt street, and killed quite a number. Meantime, cannon were posted in various streets and blank cartridges fired, which only succeeded in keeping the crowd for a few moments, when they would appear in full force and menace the military with threats of vengeance.

The Mayor's residence on Fifth avenue was broken open and the windows smashed early in the morning.

The city cars were stopped and the railroad tracks torn up to prevent the cars conveying troops up town.

The vessels in the harbor were compelled to cease loading, and all places of business were closed. The gas house on 42d street, the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of the Fifth District, Har's Hotel, and eight or ten buildings in the vicinity, were set fire to and burned. In various parts of the city private residences were sacked and then set to the flames. Stores were everywhere plundered, especially jewelry establishments. No part of the city appears to have been exempt from the riot. The negroes suffered extensively. Many of them were killed and their houses burned or torn to the ground.

The incidents of bloodshed and lawlessness, with which the New York papers are crowded, reveal the existence of a reign of terror during the first two days of the riot, which promises to expand into a very carnival of murder and destruction, to which the annals of Paris furnish no parallel.

THE VERY LATEST.  
The Herald, of the 15th, has intelligence up to 1 o'clock A. M. Gov. Seymour had received information from Washington that the draft was positively suspended. The residence of Mr. Stewart, publisher of the N. Y. Tribune, was sacked and burnt about 11 o'clock Tuesday night, after this news, and many other residences. Webb's wharfyard was in the hands of the rioters, who were proceeding to burn the vessel there. The boat of Colonel O'Brien could not be found. The Herald estimated that 200 persons were killed in the two days' rioting, of whom 150 were negroes. At 1 o'clock Wednesday morning the mob were still seeking a place to burn.

Among the bloodiest fights was that occurring at the burning of Allerton's Hotel, where a company of 40 soldiers were overpowered by the mob. Nine of the soldiers were dreadfully wounded. In some instances the women jerked the bayonets from their owners and plunged them into the rioters. The rioters threw away their muskets in order the better to expedite their skedaddling, and these were taken up by their pursuers and used against them. When one of them was overtaken he was beaten almost into jelly, and fainting from loss of blood and exhaustion, the poor fellow was thrown into some alleyway, and left to take care of himself as best he might. At the corner of 37th and 33d avenue, the crowd seized hold of one of the soldiers, and after disarming him in a terrible manner, cutting open his cheek and back part of his head, he was fortunately rescued by a gentleman present, who was more or less acquainted with the leaders. He was carried

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITARY), Raleigh, July 10th, 1863.  
GENERAL ORDER, No. 18.  
I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE militia are ordered to enroll all able-bodied white men between the ages of forty and forty-five years, who are subject to the Conscription Act. Those who are exempt from military duty by the Exemption Acts of Congress, are not to be enrolled under this order.

II. In addition to the exemptions under said act, heretofore published, are the following exempted under act of the Congress and approved April 30th, 1863.—Justices of the Peace, County Treasurers, County Solicitors, Coroners, Clerks, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff in each County where there is no Tax Collector, Constables now in office, one Deputy Clerk for each County when the Court may request it, one County Commissioner for each County.

III. The Commanding Officers of the Militia will report with the men ordered to be enrolled, at Raleigh, or before the 1st of August.  
IV. Each man ordered to be enrolled will bring with him to Camp one good pair of shoes, two shirts, two pair socks, and one blanket.

By order of Governor VANCE, DANIEL G. POWELL, Adjutant General.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING TREASURY NOTES.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Richmond, Va., June 11, 1863.  
ALL HOLDERS OF TREASURY NOTES issued prior to 6th April, 1863, are notified that until 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 6th 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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL holders of two year Treasury notes issued under the act of 15th March, 1861, that they must come and present the said notes for funding at the Treasury or some of its Depositories on or before the 31st day of July ensuing, or they will be debarred the privilege of funding.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOSEPH LANGLEY, DECD.—Joseph Langley, of the County of Caswell, State of North Carolina, died seized of a tract of land in said County, which the undersigned as his executor has sold on a credit of six months for \$10,000, and the proceeds of sale are to be distributed among all his heirs. This is, therefore, to give notice to said heirs to prove their identity before me, on or before the 1st Oct., 1863, and receive their respective shares.  
F. A. WILEY, Exr., Hightowers, Caswell County, N. C., April 1st, 1863.

IN JAIL.  
TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Wake County, a Negro boy, about sixteen years old, short, chunky and black, has a low forehead and is named Henry. Says he belongs to Edwin Lookout, of Chesterfield County, Va. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.  
W. H. H. Q. Sheriff.

Blacking Factory.  
WE ARE MANUFACTURING IN HENDERSON, N. C., boot and shoe blacking of unsurpassed quality. It is offered to dealers, in cases of 50, or 100 boxes, as preferred. Orders and enquiries will be promptly attended to.  
ED. FASNACK & CO. jyl-1m

\$150 Reward.  
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, a young mulatto boy, GREEN, a bright mulatto boy, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built and quick spoken. He was accompanied by a negro woman, LEAN, (his wife), belonging to W. P. Ward, who has a child with her, and also by boy JIM, belonging to J. W. Cox. They are no doubt endeavoring to make their way into the enemies lines, and have gone through Franklin, where they may remain some time, as Green has acquaintances there. Fifty Dollars reward will be paid for each of them if taken up and delivered to the owners, or confined in Jail so they get them.  
Darham's, N. C., June 22, 1863.—1m.

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  
M. J. W. GORDAN, Superintendent.  
Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., Raleigh, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th July, 1863.  
W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

Dickens New Novel.  
GREAT EXPECTATIONS.  
By Charles Dickens [Boz.]  
Price, When sent by mail \$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 at POMEROY'S

Leads, Pencils, Envelopes.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT POMEROY'S

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

RECEIVER'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY, will be sold at Jas. M. Towle's Auction Store, in Raleigh, to the highest bidder for cash, one lot in said city, on the North West corner of East and Leander streets, adjoining Mr. Barr, A. Kline and others, owned by the Confederate Court, as the property of J. P. Nivell.

The undersigned will attend in Raleigh on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of July, for collecting the interest on the required debt of Wake County. It is not then paid Execution will issue for the same at the cost of the debtor.  
G. H. WILDER, Receiver.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Richmond, Va., May 11th, 1863.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL holders of two year Treasury notes issued under the act of 15th March, 1861, that they must come and present the said notes for funding at the Treasury or some of its Depositories on or before the 31st day of July ensuing, or they will be debarred the privilege of funding.

THE SAID notes are entitled to be funded in eight per cent Bonds, payable in ten years.  
(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

Notice.  
TO THE HEIRS OF JOSEPH LANGLEY, DECD.—Joseph Langley, of the County of Caswell, State of North Carolina, died seized of a tract of land in said County, which the undersigned as his executor has sold on a credit of six months for \$10,000, and the proceeds of sale are to be distributed among all his heirs. This is, therefore, to give notice to said heirs to prove their identity before me, on or before the 1st Oct., 1863, and receive their respective shares.  
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Gilham's Manual.  
FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA. NEW EDITION CONTAINING ALL THE LATEST—FOR CASH ONLY.  
Price \$10.00  
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

BLOCKADE GOODS.  
50 P.S. MEKINS AND CASHMIREN 40 pieces Black Alpaccas.  
100 dozen Heavy Jeans Drawers, just received.  
100 pieces Fine White Linen drawers all sizes.  
212 pair Black Socks all ready for use. Heavy.  
100 lbs Black Sewing Silk.  
100 lbs White Brown Flax, No 1 article.  
Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Military and Citizens Dress.  
T. W. ROYSTON, Petersburg, Va., April 1

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 fundable 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 debt, except the export duty on cotton, and payable six months after the ratification 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 bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and payable at the expiration of thirty years after their date thereof; and if such notes not funded shall be received in payment of all public debts, except the export duty on cotton, and shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate government and the United States. All call certificates bearing eight per cent interest, shall not be received in payment of public debts, except the export duty on cotton, and shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate government and the United States. All call certificates bearing eight per cent interest, shall not be received in payment of public debts, except the export duty on cotton, and shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate government and the United States.

SECTION 2. In lieu of the power heretofore given by law to the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue treasury notes, he shall be authorized to issue treasury notes, in amount not exceeding thirty millions of dollars, which shall be receivable in payment of all public debts, except the export duty on cotton, and payable within two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate government 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 their date, and bearing rate of interest as follows: If funded within two 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 the time specified on their face without interest.

SECTION 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, shall 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 any such certificates shall be upon their face the monthly date of the oldest of the notes to which they are convertible; 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 so converted and within six months from the expiration of the said six months, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. Treasury 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 holder, into call certificates bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, from their date until repaid; but the said certificates, when being converted or paid by the holder into notes fundable in four per cent bonds, and payable and receivable as heretofore prescribed, but the said certificates may be redeemed by the government at any time within six months from the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.

SECTION 4. That all bonds or registered stock authorized to be issued by this act, shall be payable not less than thirty years after their date, and shall be redeemable at any time after the expiration of the term of years after their date, at the pleasure of the government, and shall in other respects conform to existing laws.

SECTION 5. The Secretary of the Treasury shall use all disposable means in the treasury heretofore 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 amount as, in addition to the notes already issued, shall not exceed the sum of five millions 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 shall be receivable in payment of public debts, except the export duty on cotton, but shall not be fundable.

SECTION 6. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell bonds bearing six per cent interest per annum, and payable as heretofore directed, at par for Treasury notes issued under the act of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same; or he may sell such bonds, when guaranteed by any of the States of the confederacy, upon such plan as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, for treasury notes on such terms as he may deem advisable, to the highest bidder, and not below par. Provided however, that the whole amount of such bonds shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars; and provided, further, that the treasury notes thus purchased shall not be returned, if the effect of such purchase 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, treasury notes, coupon bonds of the Confederate States, bearing six per cent interest per annum, and payable as heretofore 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 in gold certificates, which shall 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 eight per cent sterling per pound, and to be delivered at any time within three months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, at any or all of the ports of New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. Provided, however, that the bonds, hereby authorized, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars, and shall be applied only to the absorption of Treasury notes as prescribed in this act.

SECTION 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act, to make publication of a copy thereof in each State, in at least two newspapers, published in the State, and to have said publication continued until the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved March 23, 1863. apr 8—11A