The Raleigh Register.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1863.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The agent of the Press Association has furnished the following news summary, copied from the Baltimore American, of Tuesday, the 11th instant:

Gen. Meade has issued an order announcing severe measures of retaliation against the disloyal farmers residing on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, between Alexandria and Warrenton, who aid Mosby in his guerrilla raids. They are to be made responsible for all damages committed on the railroad by guerrilla forces, to be impressed as laborers for the repair of the road, and their houses to be taken for Government use.

With the exception of the capture of a number of Mosby's guerrillas, there is no active movement of Gen. Meade's army to be reported.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, has addressed a letter to the President relative to the draft, in which he complains of the injustice done to the State by the mode of enrolment, and asks for a suspension of the draft until the errors can be corrected. He states that a large body of the people believe the conscription act to be unconstitutional, and claims that its legality should be tested in the courts. The President replies very briefly. He says: "I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York." He promises to see that justice shall be done, and will not object to see the constitutionality of the conscription tested. But at present no time can be wasted or argument used, if we would prevent the rebels from turning upon our now victorious soldiers.

The President has ordered that three prisoners from South Carolina shall be held in close confinement as hostages for three negro seamen captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, and who are now in prison at Charleston.

The frigate Hartford, with Rear Admiral Farragut on board, arrived at New York on the 10th, and was received with salutes from the American, French and Spanish war vessels in port.

At the latest dates from Vicksburg, General Banks had just arrived there on a visit to General Grant. The British Consul at New Orleans and the commander of a French man-of-war in port, accompanied Gen. Banks on his visit to Vicksburg.

The Nashville Union is officially authorized to announce that General Johnson proposes issuing writs of election for a Legislature at the very earliest practicable day.

The expedition up James river was accompanied by the turret iron clad Sangamon and gunboats Comm. Barney and Cohasset. A torpedo was exploded under the bows of the Barney, lifting them completely out of the water, and throwing a great quantity of water high into the air, which fell upon the deck of the boat, washing overboard five men of her men, including Lieutenant Cushing, the commanding officer. Major Gen. Foster was upon this boat. The Barney and Cohasset were injured by shots from field pieces.

Returns from thirty-eight counties in Kentucky show a Union majority of 20,350.

Parson Brownlow, on the testimony of a surgeon recently returned from Richmond, states that Gov. Aiken, of S. C., is a prisoner in the Libby prison, his crime being persistent fidelity to the Union. The surgeon states that he was confined in the same room with Gov. Aiken, and had many conversations with him.

Foreign advices to the 1st inst. have been received. It was believed that the Polish question would be settled by diplomacy, and the war panic had subsided in Paris. The American question still occupied much of the attention of the English press. The Rebel loan was heavy at Rheden prices. Both the cotton and breadstuff markets were dull.

Participate quotations of cotton in New York, Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina [illegible]

FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

Passengers by the Central cars last evening communicated a report as we heard it, of a skirmish on the Rappahannock. Our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy on Monday near Brandy Station, in which the enemy lost twenty killed and wounded, and fifteen captured. Our loss was three wounded only. We surprised the enemy, which accounts for our small loss, as the Yankees retreated immediately. General Meade was in heavy force at Warrenton, and his army was gradually approaching the Rappahannock ground, Stafford, and Falmouth heights.

Gen. Imboden, and our other forces in the Valley, met the enemy on Monday and Tuesday last in the Valley, and checked their advance beyond Harrisonburg. The fighting was severe, but the loss on our side was not estimated. Scores of the killed and wounded left the enemy on a field in our hands. The Yankees retreated toward Winchester, where they have a force.

It is very evident from the position of affairs that a battle is at hand, and it is brought on by General Lee. Meade is one of the slow coaches, and won't fight unless he can find an opportunity. A battle is inevitable in September, but it will not be longer before, unless General Lee wills it. He is now emphatically master of the situation. It doesn't matter where his army steps are turned. They are publicly distributed, and they will appear at the proper place at the proper moment.

Soldiers who come down on furlough, because of sickness or wounds, express surprise that any but the most sanguine expectations should be felt in the army of Northern Virginia. Its ranks are never fuller, nor the men more buoyant in the prospect of a fight. This much is sufficient.

Richmond Examiner.

We observe that the Raleigh *Standard* is getting on pretty well in its efforts at alienating certain of the citizens of North Carolina from their Confederate sympathies. The public meeting held in Granville county, particularly must have given the *Standard* fine odds of fight. The dear patriots who were there assembled, met only to denounce the "Virginia fifthing man" to their great satisfaction, but resolved that they *would not go off the track at all!* Resolved, that we pledge ourselves to each other to resist to the bitter end [illegible] They have thus [illegible] in open defiance of the *Standard* and its bands.

These conspirators will be powerless to destroy their country, as they desire. They will but destroy themselves. They will be known in history, as we now know the tories of the Revolution, the New England traitors and Hartford Convention men of the war of 1812. But they will be powerless to do what they seem their predecessors in [illegible] to destroy the points of their [illegible] The great State of North Carolina will not [illegible] in the fight, despite the defection [illegible] and its gallant [illegible] They take advantage [illegible] to manufacture [illegible] They will be as chaff [illegible] when the [illegible] blow upon them.

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THE LATEST FROM THE DESERTER.

On the retreat of the army of Middle Tennessee through Tullahoma, Chattanooga, a number of men [illegible] deserted and with their arms went to the side of allegiance to the United States, and with [illegible] that by this simple process they would be permitted to remain quietly at home. Recovery in the case was sworn by the Nashville papers, and there are [illegible] persons who have [illegible] out from Middle Tennessee, the deserters and stragglers from the Confederate army were arrested and confined in the Penitentiary at Nashville, with the option left them either to go immediately into the Yankee Negro Dutch army, or else to be sent North, there to be immured within the dungeon walls of a filthy Yankee prison, to the end of the war.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

[From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, July 31.]

ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS—STATE OF THE WAR.

The overwhelming advance of the enemy and the immediate conquest of Mississippi and Alabama, which the faint of heart and desponding of our people looked for as the immediate result of the fall of Vicksburg, have not taken place. Is not this a warning to such persons of the danger of giving up when the public prospects are darkened and lowering clouds threaten? We hope it may be heeded and improved upon. The gloomier the hour of a people's fate, the more call is there for fortitude and courage to breast and resist adverse fortune. We are not worthy of freedom and independence if we are not equal to this, and nothing is more certain than that a wise Providence, working by fixed laws on the destinies of nations, will never so shape events as to confer independence on a people unworthy of it. Nothing has ever alarmed us in the contemplation of the final result of the struggle, except the conduct of despondent and frightened people. In the spread of this feeling to the masses of the Confederacy lies our only danger.

Speculators may pray upon the people, blockade runners may play wild with our currency, and we may yet maintain the fight to the glorious end—But croakers are our deadliest enemies, for they spread a moral contagion which unmans and emasculates the public mind, and does more to subjugate us than all the armies of Lincoln. If they must tremble, for God's sake let them retire to the shades of night or the solitudes of their chambers to do it. Let them forbear to show their long and ill-omened countenances to the faces of a people engaged in a struggle so sacred and so fearful as this. Palsied be the coward tongue that says yield, or prates of peace and reconstruction, and saving of property. There is no safety, no property, no civic liberty or personal honor for any Southern man or woman that does not lie along the path made bloody and brilliant by the points of the bayonets of a people who have sworn they will not own Yankees for masters, and become the serfs and vassals of the viper brood of Puritans in religion and Abolitionists in politics. The croaker, we say, is the deadliest enemy of the cause, the most eloquent auxiliary of our foes. Frown him down as one already subjugated and ready for the Yankee yoke. Avoid him as you would a pestilence. And to *them* this word, and we shame to say it, is to be addressed to here and there a man who ought to be a leader and a beacon to the people in this struggle—Beware lest ye yield too soon, lest hope desert you and leave you a wreck prematurely stranded on the beach of this great revolution, while its tumultuous waves still roll grandly on in triumph, success and independence. This revolution cannot fail if the people will it to succeed. If they have the courage to go through with it, the guerdon of freedom awaits them at the end of a struggle that cannot, in the nature of things, be much longer protracted. We have to chose the crown of freedom or the whip of the master. Choose ye!

We call upon the men of Mississippi, so lately threatened and so unexpectedly reprieved from the menaced danger, to use the breathing spell allowed them, and gird up their loins for the defence of their State. Join the arms you have at home to those of Gen. Johnson, and without the help of another Confederate soldier you can not only defend but redeem your State. The same may be said of Alabama and Georgia. Flock to Bragg's standard and you can drive Rosencrans from your borders. There is no doubt of this. We are in the crisis of the war—at a turning point when every man belonging to the army should be at his post, or failing to go, be driven there by the force of public opinion, the entreaties of friends and the scornful frowns of women. We are at a point when the Confederacy should throw its whole fighting force into the field to turn the scale of the present campaign in our favor. That done, there are a hundred reasons to believe that the war will be speedily ended. Lincoln can put no more armies in the field—his present forces are melting away, and by a united effort on our part can be swept from the land. If Lincoln fails in this campaign, revolution will spring upon him at home, and we can be spectators of a civil war tearing the vitals of our enemies.

For the present the tide of war has turned to the East. We believe that Grant's army is being moved to Virginia, in the belief (and the true belief) that Virginia is the backbone of the Confederacy, and that with Lee's army beaten, and Virginia occupied, the war will be at an end. It may be, and it now looks like it, that the great and final battle will crimson the soil of the dear, noble and brave Old Dominion, and that the whole of our moveable forces may be called there to meet the grand onslaught of the combined armies of the enemy. We hope the Government at Richmond is awake to such a contingency. From a quarter of a million of Confederate soldiers, under such leaders as Lee, Johnston, Bragg and Beauregard, etc., the North cannot muster the masses, even in Persian numbers, to ravish a victory. But none what will—let what may be wrapped in the womb of the future—for us there is but one policy, one duty for us. It is to *fight*—to FIGHT—to FIGHT to the bitter end.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION—CAPTURE OF A YANKEE BARGE AND CREW.

On Tuesday night a detachment of some thirty men of the 25th S. C. V., (Eutaw Regiment) under Capt. Sellers, and detachments from gunboats Chicora and Palmetto State, under command of Capt. Warley, started off on an expedition for the capture of some Yankee pickets, stationed on a little Island at the mouth of Schooner Creek, near Morris' Island. The Yankees were in the habit of passing up this Creek in barges every evening, taking position behind the wreck of the old steamer Manigault, and signalling any perceptible movement on our part, to their land batteries.

The detachment of the Eutaw Regiment left Fort Johnson about half-past eight o'clock in small boats, and rowed round to Schooner Creek. Leaving their boats our men deployed as skirmishers, wading through the marsh knee deep in mud. They encountered the Yankees in two barges, and a spirited engagement took place, lasting about twenty minutes. One boat's crew, consisting of Capt. Lewis C. Paine and nine men, of the Ono Hundredth New York Regiment, surrendered, after having four men wounded, one fatally, one seriously, and two slightly, Captain Paine being one of the latter.

The other boat made her escape, but as a continuous volley was poured into her, and the oars were seen to drop, it is supposed very few got back safe. The only casualty on our side was Private B. Furtick, of Capt. Sellers' company, killed.—One man had the sleeve of his coat torn badly by a minie ball.

The boat captured is a very beautiful barge, and capable of holding from twenty-five to thirty men.

A very fine glass, belonging, it is said, to Gen. Gillmore, was also taken with the boat. The prisoners say they were taken by surprise, having left their customary boat, with a mounted howitzer, behind. Had they brought this along, they say the result would have been different. The boat and glass, we learn, have been turned over to Capt. Warley. The Yankee prisoners were brought to the city Wednesday morning, and the wounded sent to the Queen Street Hospital. They are all Germans, and appear to know little outside of their own regiments.

They exhibit a very confident and assuming air, however, and say they will accomplish their design—the capture of the city. The affair having proved a successful, we trust will lead to other and still more daring enterprises.—*Charleston Courier.*

The light house on Smith's Island, Chesapeake Bay, was recently destroyed by a party of Confederates. They brought off all the lamps and about three hundred gallons of oil. The feat was accomplished by only ten men armed with revolvers.

INCREASE OF PRICE.—The Atlanta press have been again compelled to advance the price of their papers. They now charge $36 per annum, and 20 cents for a single copy. For advertising they charge $2 per square for first insertion, and $1 50 for each succeeding.

FILL UP THE RANKS.

We have reached the crisis of the war. The blows that are to be struck during the next thirty days will be likely to have a very important influence in determining the future of these Confederate States. It is a time when every soldier of the Southern army should be at his post. The heavy work of the late campaign has left great gaps in the ranks, which must be filled—and filled at once. The country calls for every man capable of bearing arms to shoulder his musket and to bear his part in the common struggle. Let there be no skulkers in this great emergency. Let each man act as if the safety of the cause rested upon his own individual efforts, and there is good ground for the confidence we shall yet safely pass through the perils which beset us.

The duty of the conscript officers, at this juncture, is one of the last importance. Upon the intelligence, rigor and promptitude with which they discharge that duty, depends, in great degree, the strengthening of our forces in the field. We trust that no laxity nor undue delay on their part will thwart the intentions of the Government in inaugurating the conscription and disappoint the people, who have come to regard that measure as the sheet anchor of their hope.

Charleston Mercury.

Two gentlemen from Canton, communicate the following instance of Yankee barbarity to the editor of the Montgomery *Mail:*

Mrs. M. R. Fort was a lady sixty-five years of age, of the highest respectability, and supposed to be worth some forty thousand dollars. She was visiting the house of a friend six miles south of Canton, some two weeks ago, when some Yankee officers, hearing of her wealth and believing that she had gone to the country for the purpose of hiding money, went, with a gang of negroes, to the house at 2 o'clock a. m., took her out of bed, and whipped her until 6 o'clock—four hours—to make her tell where her money could be found.—She had no money, and of course could not satisfy the savages. The wretched lady died under the torture of the lash.

A correspondent, writing from London to the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, says the "Japan," now the "Virginia," has got safely to sea.

We are pained at learning from the Selma Reporter, that Lamar Fontaine is dangerously ill at a hospital in Selma.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and to light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when, with any approach to such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse shall be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that no one who owes service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

By the President:

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

aug 5-tsun 25

Conscript Office,

CAMP HOLMES, August 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE proclamation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instructions immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are instructed to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morgantown, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District, will report to Capt James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,

Commandant of Conscript for N. C.

J. W. MALLET, Adjutant.

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SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable. We divide the State into 4 Districts, as heretofore:

DISTRICT No. 1 is to consist of all the counties East of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen, and Columbus, inclusive, and in said district the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	$ 15 00	per bbl. of 5 bush. 56 lbs. to the bush
Meal,	3 15	per bush. of 48 lbs. to the bush.
Bacon,	25	per lb.
Pork,		
Lard,	5	per lb.
Wheat,	6 00	pr. bush. of 60 lbs. for choice white.
Flour,	30 00	per bbl. of 196 lbs. 1st quality, super.
Wheat Bran,	50	per bush. of 17 lbs.
Shorts,	75	per bush. of 22 lbs.
Ship Stuff,	1 45	per bush. of 37 lbs.
Brown Stuff,	95	per bush. of 28 lbs.
Oats, sheaf,	2 50	per 100 lbs.
Oats, shelled,	2 00	per bush. of 32 lbs.
Rye, cleaned,	4 00	per bush. of 56 lbs.
Peas,	3 50	per bush. meas'd.
Beans,	8 50	per bush. meas'd.
Potatoes, sweet,	2 50	per bush. meas'd.
Potatoes, Irish,	3 50	per bush. meas'd.
Dried peaches, peeled,	8 50	per bush. of 38 lbs.
Dried peaches, unpeeled,	4 50	per bush. of 38 lbs.
Dried Apples, peeled,	4 00	per bush of 28 lbs.
Onions,	6 00	per bushel.
Hay, clean Timothy,	3 00	per 100 lbs.
Other Hay and Fodder,	2 00	per 100 lbs.
Shucks,	1 50	per 100 lbs.
Straw, Wheat and Rye,	1 00	per 100 lbs.
Straw, Rice,	1 00	per 100 lbs.
Pasturage 1st qual., near town,	7 00	pr head pr month.
Pasturage, common, near towr,	5 00	pr head pr month.
Pasturage, 1st quality, in country,	5 00	pr head pr month.
Pasturage, common, in country,	3 00	pr head pr month.
Horses, extra fine,		
Horses, 1st qual., artillery,	500 00	per head.
Horses, 2d qual., artillery,	400 00	per head.
Horses, 3d qual., artillery,	300 00	per head.
Mules, extra fine,		
Mules, 1st quality,	500 00	per head.
Mules, 2d quality,	400 00	per head,
Wool, fair, washed,	4 00	per lb.
Wool, fair, unwashed,	3 00	per lb.
Salt, dry and clean,	12 00	per bush of 50 lbs.
Soap, hard and dry,	40 00	per 100 lbs.
Candles, tallow,	1 00	per lb.
Vinegar, cider,	90	per gall.
Vinegar, manufactured,	45	per gall.
Whiskey and Brandy,	6 00	per gall.
Sugar, clarified,	2 00	per lb.
Sugar, fair brown,	1 00	per lb.
Sugar, coarse and damp brown,	50	per lb.
Molasses,	8 00	per gall.
Syrup from Chinese cane,	5 00	per gall
Rice,	20	per lb.
Coffee,	3 50	per lb.
Tea, green,	10 00	per lb.
Tea, black,	7 00	per lb.
Iron, good old Railroad,	160 00	per ton.
Iron, pig, 1st quality,	125.00	per ton.
Iron, pig, 2d quality,	110 00	per ton.
Iron, Pig, 3d quality,	100 00	per ton.
Iron, bloom,	180 00	per ton.
Iron, smith's round, bar and plate,	380 80	per ton.
Leather, harness,	3 50	per lb.
Leather, sole,	3 00	per lb.
Leather, upper,	3 50	per lb.
Beef Cattle, stall fed,	25	per lb.
Beef Cattle, grass fed,	20	per lb.
Sheep, fair,	25 00	per head.
Army woolen cloth, ¾ yd 10 oz. to the yard,	4 50	per yard.
Army woolen cloth, 1¼ yd. 20 oz. to the yard,	9 00	per yard.
Flannel, ¾ yd. 6 oz. to the yd,	3 00	per yard.
Cotton Shirting, ¾ yd., 4½ yds to the lb.	50	per yard.
Cotton Shirting, ⅞ yd. 3¾ yds to the lb.,	60	per yard.
Cotton Sheeting, 4 4 yd., 3 yds. to the lb.,	70	per yard.
Osnaburgs, ¾ yd 6 oz. to the yard,	75	per yard.
Osnaburgs, ⅞ yd. 8 oz. to the yard,	80	per yard.
Drills, ⅞ yd. 3 yds. to the lb.	80	p yard.
Shirting Stripes, 3 yds. to the lb.	80	per yard.
Tent cloths, 10 oz. to the yd.	1 00	per yard.
Cotton yarn,	1 50	per lb.
Cotton raw,	50	per lb.
Army Shoes,	10 00	per pair.
Shoe Thread,	6 00	per lb.
Wool Socks,	1 00	per pair.
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers,		
Baling long forage,	50	per 100 lbs.
Shelling and bagging corn, Sacks furnished by the Government,	5	per bushel.
Hire 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the owner,	12 00	per day.
Hire 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government.	6 00	per day.
Hire 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner,	15 00	per day.
Hire 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by the government,	7 50	per day.
Hire 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by the owner,	15 00	per day.
Hire 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by the government,	9 00	per day.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by the owner.	2 25	per day.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't,	1 25	per day.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	47 00	per month.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't,	22 00	per month.

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

Corn,	$ 20 00	per bbl. of 5 bush. 56 lbs. to the bush
Meal,	4 15	per bush. of 48 lbs. to the bushel.
Bacon,	90	per lb.
Pork,		
Lard,	90	per lb.
Wheat,	6 00	per bush. of 60 lbs. to the bush., for choice white.
Flour,	30 00	per bbl. of 196 lbs. 1st qual. super.
Wheat Bran,	50	pr. bush. of 17 lbs.
Shorts,	75	pr. bush. of 22 lbs.
Ship Stuff,	1 45	pr. bush. of 37 lbs.
Brown Stuff,	95	pr. bush. of 28 lbs.
Oats, sheaf,	2 60	per 100 lbs.
Oats, sheiled,	2 10	pr. bush. of 32 lbs.
Rye, clean,	4 00	pr. bush. of 56 lbs.
Peas,	3 50	per bush. meas'd.
Beans,	3 50	per bush. meas'd.
Potatoes, sweet,	2 50	per bush meas'd.
Potatoes, Irish,	3 50	per bush. meas'd.
Dried Peaches, peeled,	8 50	per bush. meas'd. 38 lbs.
Dried Peaches, unpeeled,	4 50	per bush. meas'd, 38 lbs.
Dried Apples, peeled,	4 00	per. bush. meas'd, 28 lbs.
Onions,	6 00	per bush. meas'd.
Hay, clean Timothy,	3 00	per 100 lbs.
Other hay and fodder,	2 50	per 100 lbs.
Shucks,	1 50	per 100 lbs.
Straw, Wheat and Rye,	1 00	per 100 lbs.
Pasturage, 1st qual., near town,	7 00	pr head pr month.
Pasturage, common, near town,	5 00	pr head pr month.
Pasturage, 1st quality in country,	5 00	pr head pr month.
Pasturage, common, in country,	[illegible]00	pr head pr month.
Horses, extra fine,		
Horses 1st qual. artillery,	500 00	per head.
Horses, 2d qual. artillery.	400 00	per head.
Horses, 3d qual. artillery.	900 00	per head.
Mules, extra fine,		
Mules, 1st quality,	500 00	per head.
Mules, 2d quality,	400 00	per head,
Wool, fair washed,	4 00	per lb.
Wool, fair, unwashed,	3 00	per lb.
Salt, dry and clean,	14 00	pr bush. of 50 lbs,
Soap, hard and dry,	40 00	per of 100 lbs.
Candles, tallow,	1 00	per pound.
Vinegar, cider,	80	per gal.
Vinegar, manufactured,	40	per gal.
Whiskey and Brandy,	6 00	per gal.
Sugar, clarified,	2 00	per pound.
Sugar, fair brown,	1 00	per pound,
Sugar, coarse and damp brown,	50	per pound.
Molasses,	8 00	per gal.
Syrup, from Chinese cane,	5 00	per gal.
Rice,	25	per pound.
Coffee,	3 50	per pound.
Tea, green,	10 00	per pound.
Tea, black,	7 00	per pound.
Iron, good old railroad.	160 00	per ton.
Iron, pig, 1st quality.	125 00	per ton.
Iron, pig, 2d quality,	110 00	per ton.
Irsh, pig. 3rd quality,	100 00	per ton.
Iron, bloom,	180 00	per ton.
Iron, Smith's round, bar and plate,	380 00	per ton.
Leather, harness,	3 50	per pound.
Leather, sole,	3 00	per pound.
Leather, upper,	3 50	per pound.
Beef Cattle, stall fed,	23	per pound.
Beef Cattle, grass fed,	20	per pound.
Sheep, fair,	25 00	per head.
Army Woolen cloth ¾ yd. 10 oz. to the yard,	4 50	per yard.
Army Woolen Cloth, 1¼ yd, 20 oz to the yard,	9 00	per yard.
Flannel Cloth, ¾ yd, 6 oz. to the yard,	3 00	per yard.
Cotton Sheeting, ¾ yd, 4½ yards to the pound,	50	per yard
Cotton Sheeting, ⅞ yd. 3¾ yd to the pound,	60	per yard.
Cotton Sheeting 4 4, 3 yds to the pound,	70	per yard
Cotton osnaburgs, ¾, 6 oz. to the yard,	75	per yard.
Cotton osnaburgs, ⅞, 8 oz to the yard,	80	per yard.
Cotton Drills, ⅞ yd, 3 yds to the pound,	80	per yard.
Cotton Shirting, stripes, 3 yds to the pound,	80	per yard.
Cotton tent cloths, 10 oz to the yard,	1 00	per yard.
Cotton yarns,	1 50	per lb.
Cotton raw,	50	per lb.
Army shoes,	10 00	per pair.
Shoe thread,	6 00	per lb.
Wool socks,	1 00	per pair.
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers,		
Baling long forage,	50	per 100 lbs.
Shelling and bagging corn sacks furnished by government,	05	per bushel.
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner,	12 00	per day.
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by government,	6 00	per day.
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner,	15 00	per day.
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by government,	7 50	per day
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner,	18 00	per day.
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by government,	9 00	per day.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	2 25	per day.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government,	1 25	per day.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	47 00	per month.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't,	22 00	per month.

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

Corn,	$ 18 00	pr barrel of 5 bush 56 lbs. to bush.
Meal,	3 75	per bush. of 48 lbs. to the bush.
Bacon,	85	per pound.
Pork,		
Lard,	85	per pound.
Wheat,	5 50	per bush. of 60 lbs. for choice white.
Flour,	27 50	per bbl. of 196 lbs. 1st quality super.
Wheat Bran,	50	pr bush. of 17 lbs.
Shorts,	75	pr bush. of 22 lbs.
Ship Stuff,	1 45	pr bush. of 37 lbs.
Brown Stuff,	95	pr bush. of 28 lbs.
Oats, sheaf,	2 50	pr 100 pounds.
Oats, shelled,	2 00	pr bush of 32 lbs.
Rye, clean,	4 00	pr bush. of 56 lbs.
Peas,	3 50	per bush. meas'd,
Beans,	3 50	per bush. meas'd,
Potatoes, sweet,	2 50	per bush. meas'd,
Potatoes, Irish,	3 50	per bush. meas'd,
Dried Peaches, peeled,	8 50	pr bush. of 38 lbs.
Dried Peaches, unpeeled,	4 50	per bush. of 38 lbs.
Dried Apples, peeled,	4 00	per bush. of 28 lbs.
Onions,	6 00	per bush. meas'd,
Hay, clean Timothy,	3 00	per 100 pounds.
Other hay and fodder,	2 00	per 100 pounds.
Shucks,	1 50	per 100 pounds.
Straw. Wheat and Rye,	1 00	per 100 pounds.
Pasturage, 1st qual., near town, per month,	7 00	per head, month,
Pasturage, common, near town, per month.	5 00	per head. month.
Fasturage. 1st qual. in the country, per month,	5 00	per head, month,
Pasturage, common, in the country, per month,	3 00	per head, month,
Horses, extra fine,		
Horses, 1st qual. artillery,	500 00	per head,
Horses, 2d qual. artillery,	400 00	per head,
Horses, 3rd qual. artillery,	300 00	per head,
Mules, extra fine,		
Mules, 1st quality,	500 00	per head,
Mules, 2d quality,	400 00	per head,
Wool, fair washed,	4 00	per pound,
Wool, fair, unwashed,	3 00	per pound,
Salt, dry and clean,	14 00	pr bush. of 50 lbs,
Soap, hard and dry,	40 00	per of 100 lbs.
Candles, tallow,	1 00	per pound.
Vinegar, cider,	80	per gal.
Vinegar, manufactured,	40	per gal.
Whiskey and Brandy,	6 00	per gal.
Sugar, clarified,	2 00	per pound.
Sugar, fair brown,	1 00	per pound,
Sugar, coarse and damp brown,	50	per pound.
Molasses,	8 00	per gal.
Syrup, from Chinese cane,	5 00	per gal.
Rice,	25	per pound.
Coffee,	3 50	per pound.
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Iron, bloom,	180 00	per ton.
Iron, Smith's round, bar and plate,	380 00	per ton.
Leather, harness,	3 50	per pound.
Leather, sole,	3 00	per pound.
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Cotton Sheeting, ¾ yd, 4½ yards to the pound,	50	per yard
Cotton Sheeting, ⅞ yd. 3¾ yd to the pound,	60	per yard.
Cotton Sheeting 4 4, 3 yds to the pound,	70	per yard
Cotton osnaburgs, ¾, 6 oz. to the yard,	75	per yard.
Cotton osnaburgs, ⅞, 8 oz to the yard,	80	per yard.
Cotton Drills