BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JOHN FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1863. { NO. 41.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,..... 2 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 3 00
Do. do. 3 do..... 4 00
Do. do. 3 months without change,..... 14 00
Do. do. 6 do....do.....do.....25 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged $2 per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber's Salt Works, on the morning of the 24th May, his boy TONY, (Anthony.) Was seen in town same day. Said boy is about years old—weighs about 150 lbs., black, with a yellow complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, thickly built, quite polite when spoken to, well known as TONY ASHE. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.
N. R. FOWLER.
May 27, 1863. 194-2w—36 6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having, at May Term, 1863, of the County Court of Robeson, qualified as Administrator's of the estate of James H. Blanks, dec'd, notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be in bar of recovery. Debtors are required to make payment.
R. McNAIR, } Adm'rs.
WILLIAM BLANKS, }
June 25, 1863. 195-3t-36-6t.*.

SALT.
THE SUBSCRIBER is making Salt at Stump Sound, Onslow County, which he will sell at his works two dollars bushel below the Wilmington Market price, or he will exchange for provisions at the current market rates.
He is now selling at as low a price as it can possibly be made, and parties likely to want it would do well to lay in a supply at once.
M. L. F. REDD.
June 1863. 32-3m*.
☞ Standard copy Weekly, to amount of $10 and send bill to office for payment.

NOTICE.
The following certificates of Bank Stock were lost some time since. Notice is hereby given that application is made for new Certificates:
Certificate for 20 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear in the name of John Myers & Son.
Several certificates, in all amounting to 50 shares, in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of John Myers.
Certificate for 9 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of Harriet E. Myers.
Certificate for 4 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of Lucy A. B. Worthington.
Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Lucy A. Worthington.
Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Louisa B. Worthington.
Certificate of 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Harriet E. Worthington.
JOHN MYERS.
Wilmington, April 15th, 1863 30 3m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land: 1,200 acres immediately on White Lake in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two and a half miles from the Little Sugar Loaf on the Cape Fear River. This Land is as good for farming as any in this county; there being six or seven hundred acres of good swamp, the most of which is draining, the balance under cultivation which will produce forty bushels of corn per acre. There is on this land a good dwelling house nearly finished, and other good buildings. Also sell 150 acres adjoining the lands of Daniel Cain and Wm Bordeaux; also 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining the lands of Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 acres adjoining the lands of John Cain. These lands are well timbered. I will take in payment for the above lands negroes at a fair price. I have other lands on Colly Creek that I will sell.
R. P. MELVIN.
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, April 30, 1863—31-13t*

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 10th inst., my Negro girl RACHEL. Said girl is about years of age, medium size, and of copper color, a scar on her arm and side of her face, caused by a burn. Her mother lives in Wilmington, and her husband is free, no doubt she will make way for one of those who will give the above reward for her delivery to me or confinement in any Jail so that I can get her.
Address,
B. L. DANIEL,
Black Rock, P. O., Bladen Co.
June 1, 1863. 39 4t*.

TO FARMERS AND QUARTERMASTERS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., 13th June, 1863. }
TAX IN KIND.
THE FOLLOWING is the system adopted for the collection of the tax in kind:
Officer of the Quartermaster General's Department is placed to the special charge of the subject. A controlling Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster with the rank of Captain to each Congressional District, where it is practicable to collect the tenth.
Each Congressional District will be subdivided, by the Quartermaster in charge of it into sections, for the convenient delivery by the tax-payer of his quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each section.
At these depots can be established, or the assessments required under the law be made, the crops of small grain and the clip of wool for the present year will be secured.
To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of this Government portion, as well as to obtain impressments for the use of the army, the Department advises and requests farmers residing near posts where Quartermasters are now stationed to deliver the Government tenth, or any part of it to that Quartermaster.
By the law, farmers are required to deliver their tenth not more than eight miles from the place of production. If they will deliver under this request, the Government will pay for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving produce under this notice will give receipts to the producer as evidence that so much of his tax is paid. And as the Post Quartermaster of a Congressional District is responsible for the tenth, the assessor has established and made it known to the Quartermaster to whom the produce is delivered to give receipt for it to the Post Quartermaster of the District, who will endorse a copy of the receipt upon the assessor's estimate before transferring it to the agents at the depot.
LARKIN SMITH,
A. Quartermaster General in charge.
June 1863. 214-1w—39-1m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified at May term of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, as Executor upon the estate of Benajah C. Bryant, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
B. MERRITT, Executor.
March 26th, 1863. 40-4.*

For the Wilmington Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP 1ST N. C. CAVALRY, }
Loudoun County, Va., June 24, 1863. }
Meeting of the officers of the Regiment, convened for the purpose of giving some expression of feeling in regard to the death of Capt. Houston, by motion of Captain Baker was called to the Chair, and Lt. Gaines appointed Secretary. On motion, a Committee of three composed of Major Whitaker, Capt. Ruffin, and Lt. Baker was appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions, which Committee, by additional motion of Lieut. Baker, the Secretary was added.
After a recess of a few minutes, the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:
1st. That in the death of Captain Wm. J. Houston, the 1st North Carolina Cavalry, who was killed in battle at Miss's Farm, Loudon co., Va., on Sunday, 21st inst., the Regiment has lost an efficient, gallant and accomplished officer, and the State of North Carolina one of her most gallant, patriotic and devoted sons.
2d. That we, who have witnessed his dashing gallantry and intrepid courage upon many a field, will ever cherish his memory, and though we mourn the loss of one whose amiability of his disposition and the urbanity of his manners, was endeared to the officers and men of this regiment, yet our grief is greatly mollified by the fact that he died at the post of duty, and in the maintenance of the great and glorious cause of Southern Independence, and sealed with his life's blood his devotion to his country.
3d. That we condole with the widow and family of our deceased in the irreparable loss they have sustained.
4th. That the Adjutant of the Regiment be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased.
The following resolutions was offered by Capt. McLeod viz:
5th, That the Adjutant of the Regiment be requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Wilmington *Journal*, and that the other papers of the State be requested to copy them.
On motion of Captain Andrews, the meeting adjourned.
L. S. BAKER, Ch'm.
L. GAINES, Sec'y.

Among the many fancy doings of the Yankees in our midst, was their riding in full costume, band, with damsels the color of a new saddle. Leader, just imagine Gen. Dwight, with five gallant Bayou Robert tangle foot in his carcass, and pretty, rosy face, driving through the streets with black and chrone yellow Dinah's by his side, and have one of the pictures of the past month. The odor of assafœtida and mashed garlic was a fragrance to the atmosphere embalmed by Dwight and his nigger gals. A bumper for Dwight and his wives.—*Louisiana Democrat.*

A. M. Scales, of the 13th North Carolina volunteers has been promoted to Brigadier General.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 2, 1862.

WHAT other objects General LEE may have in view we are unable to say, but it is certain that his movement North has already accomplished one important object It has forced HOOKER out of Virginia. It has transferred the war with its burthers to the enemy's country instead of ours — The soil of the Confederacy no longer groans beneath the pressure of two vast armies. The bread and the beef, the sugar and the coffee, the bacon and the lard, the forage and the corn necessary for man and beast come from the fields, the barns and the storehouses of the "loyal" Pennsylvanians or the still more contemptible traitors of Western Maryland. Our men are in clover. They live upon the fat of the land and fancy themselves in the land of Goshen. We know the kind of country they are in. It is highly cultivated. It has good pasture; the cows and horses are fat, the barns are big and the men are solid. They don't care "under which king" so they can remain at ease in their possessions. They are not an educated people nor a refined people in that section of country, neither are they as cute a people as the New Englanders to the North and East of them, but they are good livers and hard workers, and when they get a public contract they somehow contrive to make "a good thing" of it as well as the smartest Yankee could do.

York is nearly East of Chambersburg, and is in direct connection with Philadelphia by rail. It is on the North Pennsylvania Railroad running from Baltimore through Harrisburg to the New York line, where it connects with the New York and Erie Railroad. It is only 28 miles from Harrisburg, and although we have no assurance that our people have advanced to the latter place, we see nothing to render their having done so at all improbable. Besides its proximity to Harrisburg, York is only 21 miles from Lancaster, the residence of the "Old Public Functionary" Ex-President BUCHANAN. It is 92 miles from Philadelphia. The population of the borough is between seven and eight thousand. It would seem, however, that General EWELL's main advance has been made or will be made by way of Carlisle which is to the South and West of Harrisburg, whereas York is to the South-east. Carlisle is only 18 miles from the Capital of Pennsylvania. It is the county seat of Cumberland county, and is pretty well known in connection with the celebrated U. S. Cavalry barracks which have been established there for many years.

SO FAR as we can learn it has not rained this forenoon. This is *very* extraordinary; it is surprising. Such a thing has not been known in weeks The month of June, just past, has certainly been a remarkable month in this latitude. To say nothing of the rain, and we never recollect quite as much, the weather has been much cooler than is usual for June. The thermometer in our office is 81, and we think that is just about as high as we have seen it this summer. Last year in June the temperature rose frequently above 90. June of last year was at least ten degrees hotter than the month which closed with Tuesday.

We regret to learn that a good deal of low ground corn is likely to suffer from the excessive wet. We learn from gentlemen, citizens of different Eastern counties, that too much of it already shows a tendency to turn yellow. However, should the rain abate, without too hot a sun, the injury to the low grounds may not be so serious.

We should judge that although there has been more rain in the interior than the farmers could desire in the wheat cutting season, there has been much less there than there has been along the seacoast. The Cape Fear River, which rises in the Central and Western counties, does not exhibit and has not exhibited that swollen and angry lock which it certainly would have done had there been any such rains along its head waters, as we have had down this way.

WE don't like to use naughty words ourselves, nor to hear other people use them, yet we have caught ourselves at something not very unlike that thing within a few days. We regret it—we deplore it—we are ashamed of it, but nevertheless, we fear that it is so. After publishing "Ye Journal" with all the news, telegraphic and otherwise that we could rake or scrape, we ventured down street in something of a hurry, when we were brought up standing by a patriotic gentlemen who had nothing else to do, with a demand for news from Vicksburg. "Anything from Vicksburg"—he had asked us the same question four times before that day. "Not a d——d thing." *Exeunt Omnes.*

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR VANCE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

The reasons for my calling you together at such an unreasonable time, and so soon after your adjournment, will be found in the accompanying able and interesting report of the Public Treasurer.

The gravity of the question, whether considered in reference to its probable effects upon the the finances and credit of the State, or upon the interest of the people and the success of our common cause, will, I trust, constitute an ample apology for my action in calling you together, in which I need not say I was unanimously sustained by the Council of State.

By a recent act of Congress, all non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes were classified and a limitation put on the time of funding them, as set forth in the accompanying report of the Public Treasurer. By this action, intended to reduce the great volume of paper money in circulation, by causing it to be funded, the notes of the two issues referred to were rendered of less value than those of later issues; and though to that extent it was a repudiation of them, no action would have been necessary on the part of the Legislature had the matter ended here. But the Legislature of the State of Virginia, being then in secret session, immediately provided against these issues being received in payment of taxes, with a view, as was said, to aid the operation of the act of Congress, by hastening the funding process; and soon thereafter the banks of the city of Richmond, actuated, no doubt, by the same patriotic but unfortunate motive, declining to receive them, it at once became a matter of serious concern with the Treasurer and myself whether some legislative action would not be required in self-defence, and if any were required, it must be soon, as the collection of the taxes begins in July.

The Ordinance of the Convention, No. 35, February Session, makes it the duty of the Treasurer to receive these issues; but if he were invested with power to reject them, it evidently would not become him to exercise it under circumstances so different from any contemplated by the framers of the Ordinance.

To continue to recive them after this partial repudiation of Congress, and after the Legislature and the metropolitan banks of Virginia had refused them, would of course have subjected that officer to the danger of filling the treasury with notes greatly depreciated; it might be, or perhaps entirely, unicurrent. There was no telling how soon the other banks of the country might follow the example of those of Richmond, nor what action other States might take; and of course it being impossible to fund it all, and inconvenent to fund any, so long as it would pass, it might be rushed into this State and paid into our Treasury. Such a result would be ruinous alike to her creditors, her officers and her soldiers.

This created a responsibility too great to be borne by the Public Treasurer, without Legislative sanction, and the matter is therefore submitted to you.

After a careful survey of the situation, I confidently recommend you to provide for the continued reception of these notes, as the safer and more honorable course. So far no other State has followed the example of Virginia, and no Bank outside of Richmond, in the whole Confederacy, have refused them. Our example may have a most happy influence upon the contemplated action of others. No more deadly blow could be stricken at our cause than the repudiation of our currency. And that the honest old-fashioned, debt-paying State of North Carolina should be among the first to dishonor the money paid her citizens for their substance, and her soldiers for their blood, is something I should regret living to see.

If one issue of the Confederate notes be good, then all are good, since the same honor is pledged for their redemption. It is exceedingly dangerous to take the first step towards dishonoring, in the slightest degree, our enormous volume of paper currency. The action of one forces the action of another, when if all stood firm the public credit might be saved. A refusal to receive these notes, from whatever cause and however weighty the reason, would create among the non-commercial classes the most general alarm and even distrust; and the want of confidence would become universal.—The danger can now be stopped. If we fail to check it, in my opinion it will be beyond remedy.

The suggestions of the Treasurer in regard to the manner of providing against any probable loss, are well worthy of your consideration, and I have no doubt will have great weight in your deliberations.

Desiring to detain you but a few days, at this busy and inconvenient season, I refrain from bringing before you various other matters which might well claim your attention at a regular session. I will therefore only call to your notice one more subject.

The President of the Confederate States having called upon me for 7,000 militia, it becomes important to revise the existing militia law in certain particulars, both to facilitate their raising and equipment with all possible speed, and to enlarge the lists of exempts for the proper protection of the State. In regard to these amendments I will take pleasure in consulting with and assisting your military committees.

Permit me to thank you for your prompt assemblage at my call, and to congratulate you upon the improved condition of our affairs, State and national.

Since your adjournment our gallant armies have again won great victories, and driven back with slaughter and confusion the vast forces of the enemy. The danger of suffering for the lack of food has happily passed away, and the goodness and mercy of God has visited us with a harvest almost unparalleled, while the growing crops everywhere promise equal bounteousness.

Let us gather fresh courage from these Divine blessings, and struggle with renewed strength for the honor and independence of the country.

Z. B. VANCE.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, June 29th, 1863. }

To His Excellency Governor Vance:

Soon after the passage of the Act of Congress, providing for the funding and further issue of Treasury Notes, approved 23d March last, and the Act of the Legislature of Virginia, making only the Confederate States' non-interest bearing notes of the denomination of or over five dollars, dated and issued on and after 1st April, 1863, receivable in payment of taxes and other public dues to the State," I addressed to your Excellency a communication suggesting the propriety of convening the Council of State and submitting to them the question whether the General Assembly ought not to be called to consider what Legislation on the part of this State, the aforesaid Acts had rendered necessary.

The Confederate Treasury Notes not bearing interest, issued prior to the passage of this Act, were made fundable at the pleasure of the holder, in the bonds of the Government, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. for the issues dated prior to December 1862, and 7 per cent. for the subsequent issues.

The Acts under which these issues were made, made no limitation as to the time within which these notes were to be presented by the holder for funding.

The Act of the 23d March last, in effect classified these notes and others which the Act authorized to be issued; and put a limitation on the time of funding them as follows:

1. The holders of the issues dated prior to December 1st, 1862, were allowed to fund them in 8 per cent. bonds, at any time prior to April 22d, 1863, in 7 per cent. bonds at any time after 22d April 1863; to and including Aug. 1st, 1863; and after August 1st, 1863, they were not to be fundable at all.

2. Notes dated after 1st December, 1862, and before 6th April 1863, were to be fundable on or before 1st August 1863, in 7 per cent bonds; and, afterwards in 4 per cent bonds.

3. The Act provided for a new issue of Treasury Notes, to be dated on and after 6th April 1863, the issues not to exceed fifty millions in any one month, which were to have the month of their issue printed in large characters, across the face of them, and were to be fundable for one year from the 1st day of the month printed across the face of them, in 6 per cent bonds.

The primary quality of these issues, making them fundable at the pleasure of the holder, without limitation of time, in bonds bearing a high rate of interest, had tended much to give them currency, but the vast amount of issues had already greatly depreciated their value, so that supplies could only be bought with them at extravagant prices, and these prices were likely to be greatly augmented as the redundancy of currency increased, whereby the issues would soon become so great that it would be impossible that the Government could pay them; and consequently public confidence in them would be lost. The evil was the redundancy of the currency and the high rate of interest, and consequently, if any remedy could be devised, it must necessarily be sought in a diminution of the currency and a reduction of the rate of interest.

The policy of Congress was to bring about this diminution:

1st. By inducing the holders to fund the currency promptly, by limiting the time within which the funding would be allowed at the rate of interest originally fixed, and by making the first class not fundable at all, and consequently uncurrent, if not funded by the 1st August, 1863, and the second class of less value, and consequently less current than the third class, thus operating on the holders to fund and diminish the currency, both by motives of interest and fear of loss.

2d. By absorbing a very large amount of the currency by a heavy money tax.

3d. By furnishing the army with much of its supplies by a tax in kind, and thus avoiding in future, excessive issues of currency.

While your Excellency was considering the expediency of convening the Council of State, and the matter had become the subject of public discussion, many distinguished individuals maintained, on various grounds, that the occasion did not warrant the expense and inconvenience of convening the General Assembly, some insisting that the 2d section of the Ordinance (No. 35, February session of the Convention) conferred on the Public Treasurer the power of prohibiting the Sheriffs from receiving the Confederate currency, depreciated in value by the act of Congress, and passed subsequently to the Ordinance, and that he ought to exercise this power; others maintained that the act of Congress and of the Legislature of Virginia would not materially affect the currency of the old issues, and many urged that I could make an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the old for the new issues.

I did not concur in any of these views, but with your approbation I addressed a letter to each of the Presidents of the Banks of this State, inviting them to meet me here on the 14th of May last to consider the question whether, after the 1st August next, they would receive as currency Confederate non-interest bearing notes, dated prior to April 6th, 1863. I also wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him whether he would make the exchange proposed—whether, in his opinion, the currency of the old issues would be injuriously affected by the aforesaid legislation, and what amount of the issues, dated prior to December 1st, 1862, were funded prior to April 22d, 1863. I also wrote to the Treasurers of the other States of the Confederacy, excepting Virginia, asking them whether the same difficulty existed in their States, and how they proposed to remedy it.

Most of the Bank Presidents met on the day proposed. At that time I had not received the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury, which afterwards came to hand and which I hereto append.

After a full discussion of the subject the Bank Presidents decided unanimously that, at that time, it was inexpedient and premature for them to decide whether they would receive the old issues or not after the 1st August next,

There was this difference, as to the condition of the Public and County Treasurers and the banks. The banks could fund any of the old issues they might have on hand on the 1st of August while the State and County Revenues would not be paid in by the Sheriff till after the 1st of August; and besides, they have no authority to fund.

I have received no answers from any of the State Treasurers, excepting from the Treasuer of Georgia, whose answer accompanies this communication. From this answer it appears that the taxes in Georgia are collected in September, and that Gov. Brown, at that time, was disposed to take no action in the matter.

The banks of Richmond, some time after the act of the Legislature of that State, gave notice that they would not receive on deposit, after the 10th of June, Confederate non-interest bearing notes, dated prior to December, 1862, and of course, I suppose, they will not receive them in payment of debts due to them. The banks of Richmond have not gone so far as the Legislature of Virginia. Those banks reject only the first class of issues, while the Legislature rejects for dues to the State, both the first and second class of issues.—The other banks of the Confederacy, so far as I know still receive all the issues; but whether they will continue to do so, I have been unable to ascertain.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not answer my inquiry as to what amount of the issues, dated prior to December 1st, 1862, had been funded prior to April 22, 1863.

I have been unable to obtain, from official sources, any knowledge as to the amount of the issues of the first, or of the second class, but from the best information I have been able to get, I think the issues of the first class somewhat exceeds $250,000,000, of which about $50,000,000 were funded on and before 22d April, 1863, leaving, of this class, about $200,000,000 in circulation; and I suppose that about $200,000,000 of the second class has been issued; and of this, I presume, no great amount has been funded If the State and the banks continue to receive the old issues as currency, it is not probable that a larger amount than $50,000,000 will be funded between the 22d April and 1st of August; and presuming that the Confederate money tax will retire $125,000,000, the largest estimate I have heard, the new issues to the 1st August, will probably exceed the amount retired.

The object of the act of Congress, of the Legislature of Virginia, and of the banks of Richmond, was to sustain and improve the Confederate currency, and such, I have no doubt, is the wish of every bank in the Confederacy, all of which, so far as I have heard, have, hitherto, unselfishly and patriotically sustained the Government. The difficulty is as to the most effectual way to do it. I regard so much of the plan as leaves afloat, after the 1st of August, several issues of currency of unequal value, as very badly adapted to effect the end desired.

When the holders of notes which have been paid to them by the State and Confederate officers, and by the banks, as money, find one class of it rendered uncurrent by an act of the authority which issued it; when they find the compact, under which they received it, to wit: "The privilege to demand in exchange for it the bonds of the Government bearing a stipulated rate of interest, changed by the Government without their assent, in my opinion, it will greatly damage the whole currency, instead of improving it. Distrust will arise, which will more than overbalance any benefit which will spring from a diminution of the currency, produced by legislation which forces the holder to fund, under the penalty of having his money rendered uncurrent.

In view of all these difficulties I am greatly at a loss to recommend what is best to be done.

I do not doubt that an act such as that of Virginia, and which I think, conforms to the policy of Congress, would cause a vast amount to be funded, but it seems to me to savor of bad faith, and in my opinion would be oppressive to the tax payer and do more hurt than good

While the Act of Congress remains in force, and the Metropolitan State and City continue their policy, I have no idea that any action of the Legislature and Banks of this State, can make the issues dated prior to December, 1862, generally current; and if received into the county and State treasuries, will be the source of infinite difficulties, if not entirely unavailable. If the Public Treasurer be required to receive the old issues, I know no equitable rule by which he can disburse them.

No better plan has occurred to me than to suspend the collection of the county and State taxes to some definite time after the meeting of the next Congress, and the collection of the Confederate tax; and in the mean time to forbid all the revenue officers of the State and counties to receive the old issues; and to address a remonstrance to Congress asking for a repeal or modification of the law, or a provision to exchange the new issues for the old, or such other provision as may protect our State and county Treasuries from loss.—Time will thus be obtained to see whether the absorption by funding and the collection of the Confederate tax will not so reduce the currency as to make the legislation on the subject unimportant.

If the General Assembly shall not approve this suggestion, which I make with great diffidence, and shall decide to receive one or both classes of the old issues in payment of the public dues, I hope they will prescribe some rule by which the Treasury shall be governed in disbursing the different classes of Confederate money. Is each claimant to be entitled to demand any class of Confederate currency in the Treasury, which he may prefer; or is he to pay out the poorest, or the best, first?

If the General Assembly conclude to receive the issues of the second class, and to reject the first or to postpone the collection of the taxes, what is the Treasury to do with the issues of the first class now on hand, and which he must hereafter receive from Sheriffs and others, who now hold such money for the State.

I further recommend whatever the General Assembly may do in the premises, that the Sheriffs be required on or before the 1st day of August, to pay into the Treasury the amount they have collected; and that the Treasurer may be authorized to fund all the old issues in the Treasury on the 1st day of August, with power to sell or use said bonds afterwards, as the exigencies of the Treasury may require.

In January last, I made a contract with J. F. Patterson & Co, of Columbia, S. C., for supplying blank bonds and Treasury notes, authorized by law to be issued. Owing to the difficulties which they allege, they could not overcome, the blanks, until lately, have been tardily supplied; but they are now coming forward rapidly. Most of them have been received.

In the early part of the year I was compelled to sell State bonds and issue our Treasury notes, to meet the demands on the Treasury. I sold bonds to individuals to the amount of $110,500, at an average premium exceeding 5 per cent., and to the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, at par, to the amount of $971,500. On the 19th February last I received from the Confederate government $1,289,495 28, due the State for our advances in clothing our troops for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1862, and at other times since I have received from the Confederate government, for like advances for the 4th quarter of 1862, and the 1st quarter of 1863, $1,631,777 25. From these and other sources of less magnitude I have been able to meet promptly all demands on the Treasury, and I now have in the Treasury $913,570 in Confederate currency, and if the Confederate government shall re-pay promptly the advances of the State for the clothing of our troops, which I have no reason to doubt, I do not foresee any demands on the Treasury likely to require, within a few months, a further sale of State bonds, or the issue of any of our Treasury notes, except fractional parts of a dollar for change, and excepting the amount due to counties within the lines of the enemy under the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army.

The Treasury was not in condition to pay the whole of this appropriation at once, without an unnecessary increase of the State debt, and I determined to pay it in four equal instalments—one on demand, and one on 1st May, August and November, believing it would in this way accomplish the object as well as if all paid at once.

Since the Treasury, by collections from the Confederate government and other sources, has been supplied with Confederate money sufficient to meet all demands on it, I have refused to pay our Treasury notes, excepting fractional parts of a dollar, and to counties within the lines of the enemy, because the issue of our notes would have been equivalent to borrowing money when the Treasury was amply supplied. Many of the County commissioners have urgently pressed me to pay in our notes the quota due them, for the support of the wives and families of soldiers in the army, but as the act specially provides that the counties within the lines of the enemy shall be paid in our notes, I have construed it that the others were to be paid as other claims.

The Commissioners for the county of Jones has presented to me an order, passed by the County Court of that county, which accompanies this communication.—This order directs "that the funds received from the State Treasurer, at Raleigh, by Thomas J. Whitaker, Commissioner and Treasurer for the county, be returned by said Commissioner to the Treasurer of the State, and request that the funds due said county of Jones be paid in the Treasury notes or current funds of the State as provided by the terms of the said act of the General Assembly. The funds, now in the hands of the Commissioner, received from the Treasury of the dates prior to April, 1863, being uncurrent and not to be received in the payment of taxes, as per circular from the Treasurer of the State."

The first installment to the County of Jones, was paid 30th of March, and the second the 15th of May. These payments were made in Confederate currency, of what issues, I do not know, because I then understood as I do now, that that county was not within the lines of the enemy. I declined to comply with either of the requests made in this order, but promised to bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly.

The circular referred to was issued at the suggestion of the Council of State, and was not intended and by no fair interpretation, as I believe, can be construed as claiming any power to forbid the sheriffs to receive the old issues. It was intended only as a recommendation to the sheriffs to abstain from receiving the old issues, as far as they could legally do so, until the pleasure of the General Assembly should be known.

I have made this general statement as to condition and management of the Treasury to enable the General Assembly to see that the ways and means provided for the supply of the Treasury are ample, and to enable them to apply the proper corrective, if they shall disapprove my course in any of the matters referred to.

If the General Assembly shall approve my suggestion as to postponing the collection of taxes, I think I shall be able to meet the demands on the Treasury for several months without making any increase of the State debt, by the sale of State bonds, or the issue of our Treasury Notes to any considerable amount.

Very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH, Pub. Treas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., }
Richmond, May 18th, 1863. }

Jonathan Worth, Esq.,
Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C:

DEAR SIR:—You have doubtless here this received the reply which I gave your Representative in Congress, Mr. Thos. S. Ashe, to the same enquiry which is made in your letter of the 9th inst. I stated that your interpretation of the Law as to my authority to exchange Treasury Notes was quite correct. I have no power to exchange the notes now to be issued for those issued prior to the 23 December, 1862; or for any others.

In your letter of the 9th inst. your request also my opinion whether the old issue of Treasury Notes will become uncurrent after 1st August.

Under the existing Laws there are now three classes of current Treasury Notes.

1. Those issued prior to 1st Dec., 1862
2 Those issued between 1st Dec., 1862, and 6th April, 1863.
3. Those issued since 6th April, 1863.

All the classes are receivable without discrimination at the Treasury for Confederate dues; and for the payment of each the faith and revenues of the Confederacy are solemnly pledged. There is therefore no difference as to the ultimate payment of each class. The difference between them is in a collateral advantage.

The first class is fundable in 7 per cent. bonds until 1st August, after which they are no longer fundable at all.

The second class are also fundable in 7 per cent. bonds until 1st August after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The third class are fundable for one year from their issue, in 6 per cent. bonds; after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The currency of neither class is affected by the Legislation of Congress further than by making a difference in their relative value. The third class will be the most valuable after the 1st August; but the difference of two per cent. in favor of the bonds in which they can be invested will not be sufficient to throw the second class out of circulation—more especially as the third class will not be sufficiently abundant to supply the demands of the community.

It seems to me therefore that you may dismiss all concern except as to the first class. The loss to this class, of the advantage of funding, abates somewhat from their value, and may lead the banks to decline receiving them on deposit, as notes of less value than the general currency. But notwithstanding this their actual circulation in some form will continue for several reasons: first, because they are available to pay the heavy taxes due by every person to the Confederate Government; secondly, because the notes themselves have the same security for their payment as any other debt of the Confederate Government, the difference between them and other notes being only relative; and thirdly, because of this difference, every holder will be disposed to part with and put in circulation that which he deems less valuable.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, }
Milledgeville, May 28th, 1863. }

Hon. Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—On receipt of yours of the 14th inst., I took the earliest occasion to submit to the consideration of the Governor, whose province it is, by our Code, to decide such questions as you have done me the favor to propose.

Governor Brown feels that, in a time like this, while the cardinal principles and integrity of the Constitution and Government are to be guarded with sleepless vigilance and obstinate will, questions merely pecuniary, having a tendency to damage the credit or depreciate the currency of the Confederate States, should not be entertained.

The collection of our revenue begins about the first of September, and unless some greater revulsion and depreciation than we now apprehend shall appear, and the issue you speak of be utterly worthless, (to which event the Governor is determined no act of Georgia shall contribute,) our collectors will not be prohibited receiving at par any issues of the Confederacy intended for currency.

Our people are receiving in good faith for their produce and in payment of debts all Confederate notes with but little apprehension of loss, and, I earnestly believe, without other expectation than to share the fortunes, good or ill, of the Confederate States, at least until it shall come to pass (which God forbid) that the same aggressions on our Constitutional rights shall be attempted in the new, which we are so earnestly resisting in the old government.

With much respect, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Jones County. }
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER }
Sessions, June Term 1863. }

Ordered by the Court, That the funds received from the State Treasurer, at Raleigh, by Thos. J. Whitaker, Commissioner and Treasurer for the County of Jones, for the relief of indigent soldier's families in said County, be returned by said Commissioner, to the Treasurer of the State, and, request that the funds due said County of Jones, be paid in the Treasury notes or current funds of the State as prescribed by the terms of said act of the General Assembly. The funds now in the hands of the Commissioner received from the Treasury, of the dates prior to April 1863, being uncurrent and not to be received in the payment of taxes, &c., as per circular from the Treasurer of the State.

Witness, Benj. Askew, Clerk of our said Court at Trenton the 4th Monday of June, A. D., 1863.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Trenton, this the 22d day of June, A. D., 1863.

BEJ. ASKEW, Clerk C. C.

YANKEE RAID ON DECHERD'S STATION.

Special Dispatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer.

CHATTANOOGA, June 30.—Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry made a raid on Decherds Station yesterday, from Manchester. They tore up the track, burnt the depot and destroyed the water tanks. They were driven back by the guard and citizens, who shot at them from all points.—Several trains of troops were on the way to Tullahoma at the time, and hearing of which, the enemy scattered.

The track has been relaid, and the cars passed over safe.

Our line of battle is on this side of Duck river.

It is doubtful whether Rosecrans will attack. "290."

MARRIED.

On the 2nd of July, 1863, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Lt. D. W. HANBERRY, of S. C., to Mrs. MARGARET A. CROOM, of New Hanover county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. EDWARD O'BRIEN, to ELIZABETH ANN SKIPPER, of Wilmington, N. C.

In this town, on Sunday, 28th June, by L. B. Huggins, Esq., Mr. THOS. BLANTON, to Miss SARAH CANADY.

In this town, on Thursday night, 2nd inst., by L. B. Huggins, Esq., Mr. RICHARD MEADOWS, to Miss SARAH E. ROBBINS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATES OCCUPY YORK, PA.—THE TACONY BURNED AND THE CREW CAPTURED, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, July 1st. 1863.

A telegraph received at Baltimore on Sunday last, dated Harrisburg, Pa., the 27th, says: "The 'rebels' occupied York, Pa., at 5 o'clock this afternoon. No resistance was made by our [Federal] troops."

A telegram from Portland, states that Lieut. Reed and crew of the Tacony burned that vessel on the 25th June, and landed near Portland on the night of the 26th, seized the Cutter Caleb Cushing and went to sea. Two Steamers were sent in pursuit, overtook the Cutter, and after a short engagement, Reed and party put off in boats, and blew up the vessel. They were finally captured and are now under guard at Portland City.

The entire crew of the Atlanta have arrived on the flag of truce boat.

Brokers are buying silver to-day at $4 50 premium, and gold at $5 premium. One month ago the buying rates of silver was $3 50, and gold $7 premium.

The State Penitentiary is so full that the directors have passed a resolution declining to receive any more prisoners convicted by the Confederate Courts.

Notice has been given by Adjutant General S. Cooper, in general orders, that no more quarter masters' supplies will be received under the appeal made by the President, and the plan of the Secretary of War affixed thereto.—Hereafter supplies will be obtained by purchase and impressment.

Several hundred prisoners, mostly cavalry from Northern Virginia, arrived by the Central train this evening.

The York River train this evening brings a report that the Yankees, under Gen. Dix, have advanced as far as the Cross Roads, in New Kent County, on the Williamsburg road, twenty-one miles from Richmond. The city is quiet.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, July 2, 1863.

The Baltimore papers of the 28th ult., say that the Confederate forces were 15 miles from Harrisburg at noon of the 27th. Subsequently a force appeared at Duncannon, 15 miles of Harrisburg.

A telegram from the Headquarters of the army of the Potomac, dated the 27th ult., says the army is in motion, and will soon be to the front, North of Baltimore.

Heavy rains have made the roads so bad that movements are necessarily very slow.

Refugees from Baltimore report that the rebels declare one of their main purposes