

An Act providing for the establishment and payment or informally impressed for the use of the army. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus-John W Ellis The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to appoint and assign, in each congressional district and for each territory, an agent, not liable to military duty in the field, who shall, at stated times, in under the direction of the post ach county or parish, quartermaster nearest to him, receive and take proof, under oath, in relation to all claims in said district for forage, provisions, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, teams and wagons heretofore furnished to the army by the owner, or heretofore taken or informally impressed for the use of the army, and not yet paid for, by any officer in the military service, or by his order or direction, express or implied from the use of the property, whether said officer be a line or staff officer, and whether he be a bonded officer or otherwise, and report the facts and transmit the evidence in each case to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, together with his opinion as to the justice and validity of the claim; and the said accounting officers are hereby authorized to audit and control and order payment of such claims as appear to them to be equitable and just: Provided, That all such claims originating West of the Mississippi river shall be reported to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department established for the trans-Mississippi Dspartment, who are hereby authorizee to audit, control and direct payment of the same in the same manner as the accounting officers of the Treasury East of the Mississippi river. And the said agent is hereby authorized, in taking testimony in regard to said claims, to administer oaths to witnesses, and, if he think proper, to the claimants themselves. The compensation allowed to said agent shall be ten dollars per day while actually engaged in the performance of the duties imposed on him by this act, and 30 to be paid under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided, That the Secretary of War may assign to the duty herein mentioned any quartermaster or disabled officer of the army; and, in that event, said officer or quartermaster shall, in addition to the compensation now allowed him by law, be entitled to mileage at the rate of forty cents per mile : Provided, further, That the Secretary of War may appoint any non-commissioned officer or private to perform the duties under this act who may be unfit for active service in the field because of wounds received or disease contracted in said service, and the pay and allowance of such non-commissioned officer or private. when so appointed and assigned, shall be the same as are allowed to persons so appointed who may not be prohibit the importation of luxuries or of articles not liable to military service. Sec. 2. That this act shall cease and determine on the first day of January, 1865, east of the MississIppi river, and on the first day of May, 1865, west of the Missiswise, and brooms and brushes of all kinds," is hereby sippi river; and all claims of the description aforesaid, not presented to the agent aforesaid prior to said dates repealed. at the respective places mentioned, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act. Approved June 14, 1864.

mander of the subordinate division, corps, district, &c., to pass upon and refer for trial all charges and

of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army. mit the same direct to the War Department, remit or suspend sentences (where lawful) and take all action June, 1861, fell the beaviest rain on record in this and exercise all jurisdiction in that behalf which per- | State, seven and a half inches. The heaviest rain tains under existing laws to the commander of the ar- ever observed was in Guinea-twenty-one inches. my or department.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act

deep. From an eighth to a quarter of an inchwould make a moderate "April shower," one-half to three-quarters of an inch, a good farming "sea-An inch deep would be a heavy rain. In -Raleigh Conservative.

sog."

presence of an opposing force. They consisted of from the position of affairs, immediately concluded four regiments of whites and the same number of that there was foul play. The negroes denied any blacks. Prisoners, of which ten or twelve are in agency in the matter, and tried to make it appear our possession, state that this force was commanded that it was accidental, but the neighbors would not by Generals Potter and Hatch; some of them say listen to such a tale. Miles was at once arrested General Foster was also present as chief of .com- and chained, and soon after, search being made, a mand. The negroes, as usual, formed the advance, quantity of property which had been removed from

teries opened upon them down the road with a ter- | ters, and in the ravine in their rear. This led to WHO IS TO BLAME .- Many persons will cen- rible volley of spherical case. This threw them the discovery of the matter, and by little and little sure the members of the Legislature for voting into temporary confusion, but the entire force, esti- the facts, as already detailed, were brought out. nounced immediately, and the person so tried and ac- themselves \$45 a day, but they are not as much to mated at five thousand, was quickly restored to Miles, Harriet, Minerva and Sandy, were taken blame as some others. They are here in the per- order and thrown into line of battle parallel with into custody, the first as principal, and the latter formance of public duties and ought at least have our own, up and down the margin of the swamp. as accessories after the fact, for concealing the their expenses paid. But what are their expen- Thus the battle raged from 11 a. m. till dark .- | murder. Many of those present urgently demanded ses? Certainly not less than \$45 a day, for on the The enemy's centre and left were most exposed that Miles should be hung on the spot, but they very day the body assembled the patriotic hotel and suffered terribly. Their right was posted be- were overruled. He was taken out and given three keepers of this city advanced board from \$25 and bind an old dam that ran through the swamp, and hundred lashes, and in the afternoon tried by a \$30 to \$40 a day. Who then is to blame for this maintained its position till the close of the fight. court, consisting of a magistrate and five freeadditional tax upon the people, the members of the Our left was very much exposed and an attempt bolders, and sentenced to be hung on the 16th Dec. Legislature or the tavern keepers who are enrich- was once or twice made by the enemy to turn it ing themselves at a time when the whole land is by advancing through the swamp and up the hill, in sackcloth and ashes? We know what provis- but they were driven back without a prolonged The centre and left of the enemy fought with a to conduct a hotel can keep a public house, here desperate carnestness. Several attempts were in Raleigh, at \$25 a day and make money rapidly. | made to charge our batteries and many got nearly The present price, \$45 a day, is worse than specu- across the swamp, but were, in every instance, lating, worse than extortion,-it is-we won't say forced back by the galling fire poured into them what; but let not the members of the Legislature from our lines. We made a vist to the field the be censured for the avaricious propensities of the day following and found the swanp and road literally strewn with their dead. Some eight or ten We are assured that while this imposition is be- were floating in the water where the road crosses, ing practiced upon the members of the North Car- and in a ditch on the road-side just beyond, we olina Legislature, members of Congress are living saw six negroes piled one on top the other. A hundred per centum on the government cost of each well in Richmond for \$20 to \$25 a day -Raleigh Colonel of one of the negro regments, with his horse, was killed while fearlessly leading his men across the creek in a charge. With that excep-WOULD LOSE FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS .- tion, all the dead and wounded dicers were car-A Maine officer recently applied for a furlough, ried off by the enemy during the night. Many stating that if it was not granted he should lose traces were left where they were dagged from the fifty thousand dollars. This attracted attention at woods to the road and thrown into ambulances or headquarters, and the officer was desired to forward carts. We counted some sixty or seventy bodies a statement of how he would lose it. He did so in the space of an acre, many of which were horto the effect that he had been in the army without ribly mutilated by shells; some with half their a leave of absence for two years; that he was en- heads shot off and others completey disembowellgaged to a young lady worth fifty thousand dollars; ed. The artillery was served with great accuracy, that there was another fellow after her, and that and we doubt if any battle-field of the war presents she had written to him that if he did not come such havoc among the trees and strubbery. Imhome and marry her right away she would have mense pines and other growth were cut short off or torn into shreds. As before stated, the general command was yested in Major-General Gustavus Smith, of the -Some weeks ago the Rev. Isaac Oxford, of Cald- Georgia State forces, though the line was immediately under the direction of Col. Coleock, whose do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; conduct on the occasion is spoken of as beyond all the man who requires you to do so, is dearly pur-praise. The gallant Col. Gonzales was an active chased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly, with participant in the fight, and might bave been seen all your classmates; you will find it the policy attracted by the circumstance, he approached the everywhere along the line posting the guns, and which wears best. Above all do not appear to So much for the battle of Honey Hill. The to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what ing a nap. As soon as the fodder was removed, enemy were whipped long before its close, but they you complain; there is no more dangerous experihowever, he awcke, and finding that he was about waited for night to save themselves from disaster to be captured, he jumped up and struck the Rev. in their retreat. Soon after dark, they made off fore a man's face and another behind his back. gentleman a severe blow which was instantly re- with all possible speed, and, as the evidences show, We should live, act, and say nothing to the injury turned in kind. A regular set to then followed with the wildest fright and confusion. Nearly of any one. It is not only best as a matter of prinwith the variations customary in old fashioned fist- everything was thrown away in their flight. The ciple, but it is the path to peace and honor. cuff fights, when the clergyman, proving too hard road and woods for miles was strewed with clothfor his adversary, finally brought him to terms, ing of every description, canteens, cooking uten- hasty letter, inform you that nearly a hundred tied him, took him to the jail of the county, where sils, &c., &c., whilst in their camp about two miles years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom he was safely deposited for safe keeping. Shortly from the battle-field, they left everything. Any and darkness-still known as the dark day-n day after that the same gentleman was out shooting quantity of provisions, bottles of liquor, preserved when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, squirrels, when he come upon three other yankee meats, blankets, overcoats, &c , were abandoned in as if by an colipse. The Legislature of Connectiprisoners, all of whom he captured. They were their hasty retreat. With the exception of shell. cut was in session, and as its members saw the unall reported to belong to the gang which escaped ing from their gunboats next day, which was expected and unaccountable darkness coming on, from Florence. S. C. Can any other gentleman in harmless, nothing has been heard of them since they shared in the general awe and terror. It the Southern Confederacy beat this? if so, we their galling defeat and inglorious flight .- Savan- was supposed by many that the last day-the day nah Republican.

and had nearly reached the creek when our bat- the house, was found concealed in the negro quar-The others were tried yesterday. Minerva was used as State's evidence. Harriet was sentenced to receive eight hundred lashes, one hundred at once, and one hundred every Monday until the full amount had been laid on, and Sandy to have three hundred in the same way. After the fire was extinguished, the remains, consisting of a few calcined bones, were collected, placed in a box and buried by the side of his wife. The affair has created great excitement in the community.

Wake-W D Jones Nash-A J Taylor Franklin-W Harris Warren-Dr T J Pitchford Granville-R W Lassiter Person-CS Winstead Orange-John Berry Alamance and Randolph-Hon Giles Mebane Chatham-E H Straughn Moore and Montgomery-Dr J M Crump Richmond and Robeson-Giles Leitch Auson and Union-Col W C Smith Guilford-Robt P Dick Caswell-William Long Rockingham-D W Courts Mecklenburg-W M Grier Cabarrus and Stanly-Dr J E McEachern Rowan and Davie-W B March Davidson—Henderson Adams Stokes and Forsyth—JE Matthews Ashe, Surry, &c-Jonathan Horton Iredell, Wilkes, &c-A M Bogle Barke, McDowell, &c-S F Patterson Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba-M L McCorkle Rutherford. Polk, &c-Dr W J T Miller Buncombe, Henderson, &c-M Patton Macon, Haywood, &c-S C Bryson

Daplin-W R Ward

Onslow-Isaac N Saunders

Sampson-William Kirby

Wayne-Benj Aycock Johnston-T D Snead

Cumberland and Hamett-W B Wright

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance-R Y McAden, C F Faucett Alexander-J M Carson Anson-A J Dargan, L L Polk Ashe-Mr McMillan Beaufort-Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter Bertie-P T Henry, Jas Bond Bladen-J W Russ Brunswick-D L Russell, Jr Barke-J J Erwin Bancombe-J M Gudger Cabarras-P B C Smith Chatham-J H Headen. W J Headen, W P Hadley Caldwell-J M Isbell Camden-W A Duke Carteret-Stephen D Pool Caswell-Montford McGehee, S S Harrison Catawba-W P Reinhardt Cumberland and Harnett-Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick Cherokee-G W Hays Chowan-L C Benbury Cleaveland-D Beam, J W Gidney Columbus--Forney George Craven--Wm Lane, T H Gaskins Currituck--Davie--R F Johnston Duplin--Zach Smith, R B Houston Davidson-C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes Edgecombe-David Cobb, L D Farmer Franklin--W K Davis Forsyth--W H Wheeler, W B Stipe Gaston-W T Shipp Gates---Richard Bond Gailford-D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton Granville--P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis Halifax-H Joyner, A H Davis Haywood--Samuel L Love Henderson--- M M Patton Hertford-J B Vann Hyde--Mr Gibbs Iredell-T A Allison, L Q Sharpe Jackson--W A Euloe Johnston-W A Smith, W G Banks Jones-F G Simmons Lenoir, Allen W Wooten Lincoln, Ambrose Costner Macon, J M Lyle Madison, W H Brown. Martin, S W Oulterbridge McDowell, W F Craige Mecklenburg, John L Brown, E C Grier Montgomery, Allen Jordan Moore, 'Elam J Harrington Nash. GC Lewis New Hanover. Saml J Person, J R Hawes Northampton, S T Stancill, W J Rogers

An Act to increase the compensation of the heads of the several Executive Departments, and the Assistant Secretary of War and the Treasury and of the Assistant Attorney General and the Comptroller of the Treasury and other officers therein named.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the compensation of the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Governmentshall. for one year from the passage of this act, be increased to nine thousand dollars ; and of the Assistant Secretary of War and of the Treasury and of the Assistant Attorney General and the Comptroller of the Treasury be increased to six thousand dollars; and that the salaries of all clerks and employees in the various departments, located in the city of Richmond, be increased thirty-three and one-third per cent., and at all other points throughout the Confederate States twenty-Provided. That the clerks detailed from the army or navy shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act. Approved June 14, 1864.

An Act to amend the several acts in relation to a Vol unteer Navy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a Volunteer Navy.' or Marylanders; and the President is hereby authorized

when any person shall have been tried by any military court or court martial, and acquitted of the charge or charges prefe ed, the finding of the court shall be anquitted, if a soldier, shall be released from arrest and returned to duty; and if other than a soldier, discharged from custody without awaiting the examination or report of the reviewing officer of such court. Approved June 14, 1864.

> An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field. and to define the powers of said courts,'" approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixtyfour.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America lo enact, That the proviso to said act, and also so much thereof as requires that the judge of the military court in north Alabama shall give ten days notice of the times and places of holding said courts before the same are held, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Approved June 14, 1864.

An act to amend the laws relating to the commutation value of hospital rations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the commutation value of rations of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers in hospitals or cents per mile for every mile actually traveled by him, fixed at the Government cost of said rations, and one other places, used in camp or the field as hospitals, be hundred per centum thereon: Provided, That said one ration commuted shall constitute a hospital fund, and be drawn and appropriated as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary, to purchase supplies for the use of the sick and disabled of the army in hospitals. Approved June 14, 1864.

> An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of luxuries or of articles not necessaries or of common use," approved Feb. 6, 1864. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That so much of the act entitled "An act to necessaries or of common use," approved sixth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as forbids the importation of prepared "vegetables, fruits, meats, poultry and game, sealed or inclosed in cans or other-

Approved June 14, 1864.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts," approved October 9th, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That so much of the said act as empowers the said military courts to appoint their clerks and marshals, and provides for the payment of the salaries of the said officers, is hereby repealed; and hereafter it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to detail and assign persons to fill said offices from military officers and non-commissioned officers and privates unable to perform duty in the field, and the compensation of such persons shall only be the pay to which they may be respectively entitled by virtue of their military commission. [46-4w]

Approved June 14, 1864.

RESIGNATIONS .- 2d Lieut. W A Thompson, five per cent., for one year from the passage of this act: 23d N. C. Troops ; 2d Lieut. John Hester, 45th N. C. Troops; 2d Lieut. W B Field, 1st Cavalry; Capt. John E Bailey, 5th N. C. Troops; Capt. J W Gidney, 12th N. C. Troops.

Capture of Hon. Roger A. Pryor.-We regret

to state that the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of this city, widely known throughout the State and the entire passed 11th February, 1864, be so amended as to allow South, was captured by the enemy yesterday persons to volunteer in the service of the volunteer morning. He was taken by means of the basest vatire. navy : Provided, such persons are resident foreigners treachery, such indeed as the Yankees alone could be guilty of. While riding along the lines on our to cause passports to be issued to such persons as shall volunteer as aforesaid, and shall be accepted by the President of the company by which such vessel was left his horse and private arms with one or two beyond the Confederate other articles in charge of the pickets, stating that poor. The establishment is excellently arranged sisted of four regiments of white and four of negro be brought in so that the House could proceed

ions cost in this market and we know what it costs | struggle. to feed a man, and we say that any one competent

tavern keepers.

Progress.

the other man. He got his furlough.

CAPTURE OF ESCAPED YANKEE PRISONERS. well county, in passing through his fields, discovered that some one had pulled out a portion of the fodder from one of his stacks, and which appeared to be lying on the ground. His curiosity being spot, and, on removing the fodder, found a yankee encouraging the troops. prisoner snugly ensconsed beneath it, quietly takshould like to hear from him.-Raleigh Conser-

The yankees near Grahamville have made no THE SOUP HOUSE .- The City Soup-House further demonstrations, but are fortifying under went into operation on yesterday, and over eighty cover of their gunboats. The infantry engaged had come, he desired to be found at his place do-

PRIVATE LETTER FROM GEN. LEE

The original of the following private letter from General Lee to his son was found at Arlington House, and is interesting as illustrating a phase in bis character:

ARLINGTON HOUSE, April 5, 1852. My Dear Son : I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My fine old regiment has been ordered to that distant region, and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of. I have but little to add in reply to your letters of March 26, 27 and 28. Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness; they have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot; you will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never others what you are not. If you have any fault ment than that of undertaking to be one thing be-

In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this of judgment-had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old Puritan legislator, Devenport, of Stamford, who said, that if the last day

Orange. S F Phillips, W N Patterson Onslow, A J Murrill Pasquotank, W E Mann Perquimons, J H Riddick Person, John W Cunningham Pitt. B G Albritton, C Perkins Randolph, Joel Asheworth, E T. Blair Rowan, F E Shober, W H Crawford Richmond, B F Little Robeson, David Bethune, T J Morisey Rockingham, Mr Strong, A J Boyd Rutherford, J L Carson, A R Bryan Sampson, L A Powell, Patrick Murphy Stanly, R Harris Stokes. W H Flynt Surry. Mr Waugh Tyrrell, Union, C Austin Wake, D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers Wayne, M K Crawford, J M Caho Warren, W T Allston, T J Judkins Washington, L C Latham Watauga, Wm Horton Wilkes, A S Calloway, P T Horton Yadkin, A C Cowles Yancy, D M Young.	 proved May 1st, 1863. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in the first line of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to create a provisional navy of the Confederate States," the word "provisional" shall be substituted for the word "regular," so that the said fourth section shall read as follows : All commissioned officers of the provisional navy shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whenever in his judgment the public service requires their appointment, and in such numbers as he may think necessary, to the following ranks and grades, viz: Admirals, vice admirals, rear admirals, commodores, and to such other ranks and grades as may exist in the regular navy. Approved June 14, 1864. An Act to authorize the formation of new commands. to be composed of supernumerary officers, who may resign to join such commands, and to limit and restrict the appointment of officers in certain cases. 	he intended, as was often his custom, to go forward and exchange papers with the enemy's videttes. He advanced in the direction of the Yankee lines, flourishing a paper in his hand, in token of his ob- ject, and after proceeding some distance was met by a Yankee officer. An exchange of papers was effected, and Mr Pryor had turned to retrace his steps, when he was suddenly seized by two or three armed men who were lying in ambush, and hurried away. The whole transaction, we under- stand, was witnessed by some of our men, but at too great a distance to render any assistance. Mr Pryor had frequently exchanged papers with the enemy, and his name and character had no doubt been reported to them. They resolved to have him by fair means or foul, and descended to the basest treachery to accomplish their purpose. We trust some notice may be taken of the matter by our military authorities, and every effort used to secure his early return. During the last few months, the General has been acting as an inde- pendent scout, in which capacity he has rendered	attention is paid to cleanliness and order. This is decidedly the most important charity that has been set on foot during the war. By it, the poor are supplied with clean, rich soup, composed of beef- shin, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, earrots, onions, rice, etc., at twenty-five cents a quart. The same food cannot be procured and prepared by an indi- vidual at a less cost than five dollars a quart.— <i>Richmond Dispatch</i> . The Central Railroad Company have gone to work, with a large force, to repair their Road, which is now in running order from Macon nearly to Gordon. The West Point Railroad is also to be immediately repaired. The Etowah Iron Works will be re-established at once.	Hundred wounded left on the held.—Augusta Con- stitutionalist, Dec. 4. Hood's ABMY.—The latest tidings from Gen. Hood show a large accession to his army from re- ernits. Gen Forrest is sweeping everything be- fore him, and his horses and men revelling among the rich fields and yankee stores of Tennessee. The yankees have been forced to evacuate Hunts- ville, Decatur, Pulaski, Columbia, Franklin, and other towns in North Alabama and Middle Ten- nessee, destroying vast amounts of yankee stores. At the late Presidential election in the North, Lincoln carried eight of the large eities, and Me- Clellan seven. The Lincoln cities were Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore and Indianapolis. The MeClel- lan cities were New York, Brooklyn, Albany, New	mind—the quietness of heavenly wisdom—an in- flexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things like the old Puritan. You eannot do more; you should never wish to do less. Never let me and your mother wear one gray hair for any lack of duty on your part. Your affectionate father, R. E. LEE. To G. W. Curtis Lee. A FAITHFUL NEGRO.—During their visit te Warren county, the Federals halted a carriage on the road and attempted to force the negro driver to shoot his master. Presenting a musket at his head they told him they would blow his brains out unless he killed his owner. Sambe with his eyes as big as saucers, stuttered out "can't do it; massa; I raised ole massa from a leetle boy. Kill me but don't shoot ole massa." The Yankees after taking out the horses, cutting up the barness, and stealing
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