

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Hyman, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army—More Fighting.

SPOTTSYLVANIA O. H., May 19.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock the enemy with considerable force attacked our left wing. The attack was however quite feeble, and was readily repulsed with slight loss on our side, but with considerable slaughter of the enemy; the fight lasted about one hour and a half. During the engagement we captured about sixty prisoners, and the enemy left over two hundred dead on the field. Last night the enemy retired from our left, leaving their dead unburied. They seem to be massing on our right, either for the purpose of attacking us again or to fall back.

After the fighting yesterday on our left, the enemy opened a vigorous cannonading on our right wing, to which we responded, and a fierce artillery duel kept up for two hours, one field abandoned by the enemy. Many arms are being obtained which were buried by the enemy.

Yesterday evening there was some cavalry fighting near Guinea Station, but it amounted to little. To-day matters have been quiet all day. Meade sent in a flag of truce yesterday to Gen. Lee, thanking him for sending him the body of Gen. Wadsworth, for which he applied by flag of truce during the Wilderness fight. Meade on the 18th issued a congratulatory order to his troops. He claims that Lee has now abandoned his last entrenched position so tactically held, suffering a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-four colors, and eight thousand prisoners. He further states that the fight is not over, and that Meade expects reinforcements which Lee cannot possibly equal.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, MAY 20.—Up to three o'clock yesterday nothing of interest occurred. About that time Gen. Ewell moved forward in force on a reconnaissance towards the enemy's right flank. About five o'clock our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy a little west and north of the road leading from Spotsylvania Court House to Fredericksburg. The enemy soon brought up a heavy force, consisting of Hancock's 2nd and a large part of Burnside's 9th corps and heavy artillery troops, drawn from the defenses at Washington, armed as infantry. A considerable fight ensued, and at one time our line of skirmishers had possession of the enemy's wagon train, but were compelled to relinquish it, not, however, until we had brought off some of the wagons. The fight lasted until two o'clock at night, when Ewell fell back to his original position, having lost in the engagement about one hundred and fifty wounded, about thirty killed, and a few missing. The prisoners report the enemy's loss much greater. We captured about one hundred prisoners. Not a gun fired to-day. It is supposed that Grant is awaiting reinforcements from the West in order to renew the attack.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, MAY 21.—The Senate to-day passed a bill to establish a bureau of "Foreign Supply"; also, a bill amending the act allowing rations to commissioned officers of the army and navy; and a bill authorizing the appointment of chaplains in battalions. The House was engaged in discussing the HABEAS CORPUS question. The death of Mr. Carrin was announced, and suitable resolutions adopted.

The President Recommends a Continuance of the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

RICHMOND, MAY 21.—The President, in a message to the House, in response to a resolution, says: "The public safety requires a continuance of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; the reasons given in special message last session continue to exist in undiminished force. The present juncture especially requires a continuance of the suspension. Its effects have been most salutary, and to that law, in a considerable degree, are we indebted for the increased efficiency in our military preparations, which have enabled our gallant army, under the providence of God, to beat back the invading foe which still threatens us."

From Beauregard—Gen. Walker Missing.

RICHMOND, MAY 21.—A telegram from Gen. Beauregard, dated Headquarters, this morning, says all was quiet last night. We remain in possession of the enemy's rifle pits, and the ground gained in yesterday's fight, which was quite severe, especially near West Bottom Church. Gen. W. S. Walker is missing; it is feared that he fell into the hands of the enemy while gallantly leading his troops into action.

Butler Ditching.

PETERSBURG, MAY 21.—The enemy are busy to-day entrenching, eight hundred yards from the entrenchments wrested from them yesterday, under fire from our sharpshooters and field pieces. About thirty of the enemy's pickets were brought in this evening.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

ATLANTA, MAY 21.—By the train from the front this evening, we learn that a column of the enemy crossed Etowah river 8 miles above the Railroad bridge yesterday, marching on Marietta, and McPherson's, with fifteen thousand troops—crossed the river about five miles below Etowah Station, and crossed the river. The movements made a change of position flank or left. The enemy is ordered to preserve its communications, and it has slowly fallen back along the line of the Railroad. Etowah bridge was burnt last night. The advance of the enemy in force is becoming more slow as he recedes from his base. Several days may elapse before a general engagement can occur. There has been no skirmishing during the past two days. A portion of the relief committee that were in the rear of the army have returned to the city.

From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, MAY 22.—The New York Herald of the 16th inst. has been received here. The news from Virginia unimportant. Grant's losses up to the 15th as estimated at thirty-five thousand. The Key West correspondent of the Herald says the Harriet Lane had escaped from Galveston and arrived at Havana with a cargo of cotton. Quotation of gold not given, having been published the previous day. European advices of the 2nd, state that Earl Russell has again defied his position towards the two contending Republics in America, and has little sympathy for either, on account of their treatment of the negro. The Georgia has sailed from France.

From Gen. Lee's Army—The Enemy Changing His Base.

HANOVER JUNCTION, MAY 21.—On Friday morning last Gen. Lee commenced swinging his column around our right flank. His forces occupied Millford Station and Bowling Green.

Yesterday evening about dark, Gen. Wilcox in front of Spotsylvania O. H., threw forward a portion of his forces and entered the enemy's breastwork, and found them held only by a line of skirmishers, Grant's whole army being rapidly in motion on our right flank. This necessitated a counter movement on our side and the abandonment of the battle ground in front of Spotsylvania O. H. Grant seems to be maneuvering for a position near Richmond and the enemy are reported to have cut loose from Fredericksburg as a base, and to have established one at Port Royal and Tappanhook.

There was some little artillery firing near Chesterfield to-day. Cause unexplained.

The Yankees again Repulsed near Petersburg. RICHMOND, MAY 22.—Last night the Yankees made an assault on our right towards Petersburg, to strike the position and battery lost by them on Friday; they were easily repulsed with heavy loss. Our casualties very few.

THE PHARISEES.

Mr. Editor: I see that your correspondent of the 17th, who gives an account of the Holden meeting held in the city of Raleigh on the 16th, styles the members of said meeting "Pharisees." The name strikes me as most apropos, for there are several striking points of resemblance between the ancient Pharisees, mentioned in the Scriptures, and Holdenite Pharisees. They consist in the following particulars:

1st. The ancient Pharisees composed a sect who separated themselves from the Jews under pretences of greater holiness than that possessed by their brethren. Their name seems to have arisen from their act of separation, it being derived from the Hebrew word pharash, which means separated.

Now, these political pharisees of such recent origin, have separated themselves from the true Conservative party, as well as from the balance of mankind. 2d. The ancient Pharisees were full of self-praise. So prominent a trait was this in their character, that it was not subdued even in their addresses and prayers to Almighty God. "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men," was the language of a Pharisee. This disposition to self-laudation is prominent with the model political pharisees of N. C.

3d. The ancient Pharisees "made void the law of God through their traditions." The modern Pharisees make void the Constitution of the Confederate States through their principles. They are in favor of North Carolina taking "her own affairs in her own hands," in regard to negotiations for peace, which is contrary to the Constitution of the Confederate States, and in violation of the laws of North Carolina, since North Carolina has adopted the provisions of the Constitution of the Confederate States in this matter.

4th. The ancient Pharisees loved the praise of men, and to be called by them "rabbi." The moderns love position and are great office seekers. 5th. The ancient Pharisees would compass land and sea to make one proselyte. The moderns leave no means within their power untried to make proselytes to their cause. They hold public meetings, when it will suit their purposes, and harangue the people by public addresses; and upon they decline participating in public meetings to harangue the people, because they do not wish to call the people from their agricultural pursuits at such a time as this.

6th. The ancient Pharisees were destitute of love to God. It is greatly to be feared the modern Pharisees are destitute of love to their country, and that the ruling passion with them is self-aggrandizement. 7th. The ancient Pharisees, while professing to serve God, were most effectively doing the work of the devil. If we are allowed to reason back from effect to cause, a very natural conclusion would force itself upon us, that the modern pharisees are lending aid and comfort to the public enemy, since deserters from our army in immediate view of their execution, have testified that the teachings of the Standard, one of the organs of the moderns, were the cause of their desertion; since traitors and traitors have been found with copies of the said Standard in their possession, when apprehended and taken in their diabolical drags; since yankee papers have copied from said Standard in a friendly disposition towards them in North Carolina; and since yankee soldiers, while prisoners in our hands, have raised loud cheers for William the great high priest of the modern pharisees.

Nox, it is evident, from these facts, that this sect is giving aid and comfort to the public enemy—whether intentional or unintentional, is a separate question. The fact is the point of inquiry. If, however, this aid and comfort to the enemy is unintentional, they ought to change their policy, and thereby prove to the world their love of country and the purity of their intentions.

These several points of resemblance between the ancient pharisees and the new party of this State, fully entitle them to the name of their ancient predecessors. Nor can they object to the title, since their great high priest appropriated a phrase to designate himself, which is used in the scriptures only in reference to the pharisees, viz: "straitest sect." See Acts xxvi, 5.

It may be added, that they have a temple where the high priest ministers regularly, or occasionally, as circumstances seem to justify. Once he was interrupted in his regular ministrations by the intrusion of the Gentiles, and had not Zebulon, the ruler of the people, interposed in his behalf, the temple itself might have been destroyed with all its furniture and fixtures.

They have also a synagogue, where daily service is observed. Here the priests and the people meet to impart and receive instruction, and to consult in regard to such measures as are best adapted to promote the interests of the sect and the glory of the high priest. There are several rulers of the synagogue who are in special charge of its secret interests. They have also a scribe who notes down the progress of the sect, and the occurrences of the times which may be thought favorable to their interests.

Neither the high priest nor the scribe, and very few of the priests and rulers of the synagogue, were regularly educated for the service in which they are engaged, but a singular combination of circumstances threw them into their present position. Some are influenced no doubt by the hope and promises of honor, and others by the desire of gain; while, perhaps, others have their fears excited from the troubles of the times.

This sect is made up from the different tribes and tongues of those who used to war against each other before the dividing of the country discovered by Vispadius, and the setting up of different governments. How much sorer they formerly stiffled, either in speech or habits of life, they have now, with common consent, agreed that the country is very badly governed, and have made rapid proficiency in learning a common language, so that they may more easily understand each other; and in bringing their habits to a uniformity, so that they may enjoy each other's company. "And, although this sect is of very recent origin, yet they are very anxious to bring the country under their rule, and to this end they are bending all their energies. But so shallow is their cause, that their own members are continually abandoning it. When Zebulon, the ruler, spoke to the people, although it was within hearing of their synagogue, and almost in sight of their temple, and at a time of one of their solemn assemblies, yet so painful was his speech, that many have abandoned the sect in disgust. And no doubt, but the entire sect is doomed to a very short existence; and the most harrowing which will arise from them will be the unpleasant agitation for Zebulon has ruled with so much equity and moderation, and given such general satisfaction, that the different tribes, kindred, tongues, and dialects will rush to his support with a unanimity unparalleled in the history of the realm.

We understand that the Piedmont Railroad has been laid, and that the Danville connection is made through this week. There are so many ways now of reaching Lee's army from the South, that no mere raid of the enemy can cut communication so far as to compel Lee to fall back or lead to the abandonment of Virginia by our troops.—Wil. Journal.

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

(Special Correspondence Chronicle and Sentinel.)

ATLANTA, May 18—1 A. M.

According to promise, I take up my pen to give you the current news and the rumors of many things which concern us here and elsewhere. Speaking of rumors, there is an abundance of them in the Gate City, just at present. More plenty are they than blackberries in a fruitful season. The "reliable gentleman" has his rumor, and everybody you meet in the street has a new one to interest or alarm you with—most, if not all of which, are undoubtedly ungrounded and exaggerated. I need mention but on incident to prove the correctness of my conclusion. An officer just from the front informed me yesterday that at the front for several days, and the most of what he heard he knew to be incorrect.

The Intelligencer of this morning, states that the latest accounts from the army represent that it is bivouacking at Adairville, and that our troops would undoubtedly make a stand there—for the purpose of covering the retreat of our wagon train and ensuring its safety. The Intelligencer then thinks our army will fall back to Kingston, where an engagement will be fought on the North bank of Etowah river.

The assistant editor of the Intelligencer, who had just arrived in Atlanta from the front, says the Yankees are pressing our forces very closely and skirmishing is the order of the day. The force of the Yankees, when they started from Chattanooga, was one hundred and twelve thousand men—consisting of Logan's, Palmer's, Scofield's, Thomas', Howard's, Fove's, Hooker's, and McPherson's corps. This force the Intelligencer thinks has been reduced by losses to about one hundred thousand men. This we think is enough. We hope that there are many less than the last number stated. One hundred thousand in one fight is "quite a pile."

The Intelligencer's assistant also says our army is in fine spirits, and eager for a fight; but that Gen. Johnston will not risk a battle until he gets the Yankees on the ground he desires. He claims that the movements now being made were planned months ago, and that as soon as everything is right, a general engagement will be forced upon the Yankees. These are speculations. We trust they will prove correct, and that the most sanguine expectations of the writer will be fully realized.

There are no signs of disorder or straggling in the army in its movements Southward. This is cheering and shows that our brave troops have implicit confidence in the capability and maneuvers of their leaders. The mortality among our troops thus far has been very small; although much fighting has been done. Most of the wounds are slight, and are of the character that will heal rapidly. The list of casualties thus far does not amount to over twenty-five hundred.

On Tuesday morning the Yankees came near capturing the last passenger train which left Chattanooga. As it was, only a few balls struck the cars, no one was hurt, and the train escaped.

The Confederacy says the latest advices it has from the front state that our army is in line of battle between Adairville and Calhoun.

The correspondent of the Confederacy, writing from Kingston, under date of May 16, says heavy fighting has been progressing all day—a sharp engagement occurring on the enemy's extreme right, which resulted in their discomfiture.

The Confederacy correspondent also says—the loss of the Yankees has been very heavy; our troops are perfectly confident of success; the yankees are fortifying as they advance; the enemy have thus far been repulsed at every point; the evacuation of our positions has not been compulsory as yet; there has been no decisive fight thus far; and concludes by telling the people to be of good cheer.

On Saturday evening three regiments of the Yankee cavalry and a battery dashed in upon and cowardly fired into Gen. Hindman's hospital. They were commanded by Brig. Gen. Stoneham. Our troops repulsed them handsomely, capturing some prisoners, and the colors of the Fifth Indiana Regiment. A son of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, was among our killed. A brave soldier never drew a blade.

Among Georgia's killed are Lieut. Ball and Andrew Bohannon, of Co. B; Among the wounded are Maj. Burns, and Lieut. Borg. Maj. Barbour, of the third Tennessee, is mortally wounded; Col. Williamson, of the Second Arkansas, has lost an arm; Maj. Johnson, of the artillery is severely wounded; Brig. Gen. Findley, has had his left arm broken; Brig. Gen. Stahl is slightly wounded; Brig. Gen. Tacker, is severely wounded; Brig. Gen. Walthall has been wounded three times—at last accounts he was still in the field.

Yankee prisoners say Maj. Gen. Palmer, of the Yankee army was killed at Resaca; also that the Yankee raider Kilpatrick has died of his wounds. Some of our leading officers had narrow escapes. Lieut. Gen. Hardee, besides having one horse killed under him, had also two wounded. Lieut. Gen. Polk, came near being killed; the horses of two staff officers, one on each side of him were killed beneath their riders. Brig. Gen. Maney had a horse killed under him.

The correspondent of the Confederacy announces that several of the Missouri troops deserted their ranks, and came into our lines, and asked that they might enroll themselves on the side of the South. This, if true, is good news.

The Register's correspondent thinks that the withdrawal of our army to the south side of the Oostanaula is a very strategic movement, and that it wears an ugly aspect for Sherman. He is of the opinion that when Sherman crosses the Oostanaula "he will find chaos again."

The Appal of this morning says that all reliable accounts from the army are meagre. It thinks that Gen. Johnston is stronger to-day than ever and that he will whip the fight, the Appeal has not the least doubt.

Among the wounded arriving in our city are a large number of Tennesseans and Kentuckians. The gallant sons of these two States have acted nobly, fought bravely, and acquitted themselves

patriotically. May the time not be far distant when their native States may be released from the galling chains which now bind them. Col. S. S. Stanton, of the Twenty-eighth Tennessee, we regret to say, is among the killed. While the colors of the regiment were in his hands, he fell pierced by thirty balls.

The relief committee from Newnan en route for the front arrived here last night. They are well provided with articles necessary for the comfort of the wounded. Members of relief committees from several other towns are also here on their way to the field duty.

Everything that can be, is being done for the wounded, who have arrived here. The local forces are preparing for action. They were reviewed yesterday by Gen. Wright. It was a fine display, and the troops handled their weapons in an efficient manner.

A citizens meeting "on five dollar bills" was held here last night. Resolutions were adopted disapproving of the acts of Congress, and that the doomed five dollar notes be placed on the same footing as old currency. This will probably "settle this part of our currency on a definite basis." ALPHA.

GIGANTIC FALSEHOOD.

The Yankee system for lying seems to be upon as stupendous a scale as his plans for taking Richmond. The fact was noticed by us a few days ago, that while Butler was inclining to them the falsehood of noble daring," by publishing to them the falsehood of the defeat of Lee, Grant was attempting to keep the courage of his troops up to the fighting point, by publishing to them the equally monstrous lie of the capture of Petersburg by Bolter. The telegraph now informs us that this scheme of Yankee lying extends even to the west, and that Sherman had published to his troops in front of Johnston, the congratulations of a great victory of Grant over Lee! Here we have the disgraceful spectacle presented of the three highest Yankee Generals in command of the three greatest Yankee armies, wilfully and deliberately publishing to their troops base falsehoods to deceive them—falsehoods which cannot fail to damn them to all time. What must the world think of the men who thus shamefully lie in the face of high Heaven? and what must be the curse of God upon a nation of people who thus impiously offend his moral laws?—Lynchburg Republican.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.

We understand that Gen. Clingman's brigade was in the battle on the Southside between Richmond and Petersburg on Monday last. The only particulars we can learn is from a private letter received here from Capt. Lippitt, of Co. G, 51st Regiment. From this we learn that the 51st and 52nd Regiments, which were next to each other in pursuance of orders charged from our own works upon those of the enemy, having to cross an open field in doing so. They drove the enemy from his camp, capturing its contents. The 51st lost 158 men in killed, wounded and missing. In Capt. Lippitt's Company there were 2 killed, 14 wounded and 5 missing. Our forces captured 1500 prisoners, of whom about 300 were gobbled up by the 51st. A large number of wounded, 6 guns, all their horses and eight mules fell into our hands. The men got most clothing than they could carry away. The regiment was complimented by Gen. Beauregard.

Of course the writer can only speak of his own regiment. All the others no doubt, did their work well and bravely. We regret to hear that Lieut. Shalkeford, of the 61st, was killed.—Wilmington Journal.

AN ACT OF PUBLIC DEVOTION.

The Whip, of yesterday, thus appropriately notices a remarkable act of unselfishness and patriotism in an officer holding a high military position: "Gen. Pemberton yesterday resigned his commission as Lieutenant General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and went into active service in the field as Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery. This action on the part of Gen. Pemberton exhibits a highly laudable spirit, and goes far towards sustaining that of his friends have claimed for him as a man of patriotism and honor. It is no time now to criticize the military conduct of unsuccessful Generals, who, whatever errors they may have committed, manifest, as in the case of Gen. Pemberton, so much unselfishness at this critical period of the country's history. The magnanimous people of the Confederacy will remember, to his credit, his present conduct, and those who have left bitterly towards him will be strongly inclined to mitigate their animosity. We have no doubt that Gen. Pemberton will render valuable and efficient service to the cause in the present emergency."—Richmond Dispatch.

THE MYSTERIOUS ARRIVAL.

"Gamma" writes from Richmond to the Mobile Register: "Mr. —, who distinguished himself by the capture, last fall, of a Yankee cotton vessel off Matamoros, has just reached the city, with the gratifying intelligence of the arrival at a 'Confederate port,' perhaps, the most valuable cargo ever received. It would be improper to give particulars, but prudence permits me to say that the cargo consists in part of a present to the Confederate Government, which, in due time, will add immensely to the efficiency of our engines of war. The vessel which brought in this present was built originally for blockade purposes, but, to allay suspicion, was hired for a time to the Yankee Government, and used as a transport between New York and Fortress Monroe. We have reason to believe that the valuable present referred to was a number of machines for boring Whitworth guns."

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed as to require them. Private and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

6-41m. All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS as their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriage, legal, religious and other notices charged at advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed in this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor. Col David A. Barnes, Northampton, Ad. do George Little, Wake. do Richard B. Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary. Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General. John P. H. Russ, Wake, Secretary of State. Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer. Curtis H. Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller. Samuel F. Phillips, Orange, Auditor. Oliver H. Perry, Wake, State Librarian. Major General C. G. Smith, Lenoir, Adjutant General. Major William B. Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster. Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster. Major Thomas D. Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance. (Officer.) Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster. Major Henry A. Dowd, Edgecombe, do Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adj. Gen. (Roll of Honor.) Major William A. Graham, Jr, Asst. Adj. Gen. Lieut. Joshua Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M. Pearson, Yadin, Chief Justice.—William H. Battle, Orange, and Matthias E. Manly, of Graham, Judges; Sion H. Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton O. Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganian term has been discontinued.)

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G. Reade, Person, Rowland M. Saunders, Wake; Robert R. Heath, Chowan; George Lowrey, Wilkes; Robert H. Gilliam, Granville; William M. Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J. Yates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles O. Clark, Currituck; 3rd Circuit, Sion H. Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Washington; 5th Circuit, Ralph Barton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F. Armfield, Yadin; 7th Circuit, William P. Byrnes; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merritt, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon. Asa Biggs, Wake, Judge; George V. Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W. F. Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall. Council of State.—F. B. Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P. Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L. Eldridge Johnston; J. R. Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R. Stubbs, Martin.

Legislative Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President; Dr O. P. Jones, Wilkes, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H. Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board of Internal Improvements.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance, President, Ex. Officer, Wm. Raton, Jr, of Warren, J. H. Flannery, of New Hanover, and Monford McChesne, Richard H. Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N. Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L. Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L. Swain, President. Rev Calvin H. Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wm. J. L. J. A. M. is Principal of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh. Dr Edward C. Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

Table with columns: No., COMPANIES, CAPTAINS, MAJORS. Lists names of officers and companies for various regiments.

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharpshooters by Capt R. E. Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J. Treadwell; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W. Moore; The Fourth Battalion by Maj W. L. Young; The Fifth Battalion by Capt J. O. Cherry; The Sixth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B. Starr; The Seventh Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J. L. Henry; The Eighth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J. M. McRae; The Ninth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Tenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Eleventh Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twelfth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Thirteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventeenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Eighteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Nineteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twentieth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twenty-first Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twenty-second Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twenty-third Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twenty-fourth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twenty-fifth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twenty-sixth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twenty-seventh Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twenty-eighth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Twenty-ninth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Thirtieth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Thirty-first Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Thirty-second Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. 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McRae; The Forty-ninth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fiftieth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fifty-first Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fifty-second Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fifty-third Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fifty-fourth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fifty-fifth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fifty-sixth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fifty-seventh Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fifty-eighth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Fifty-ninth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixtieth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixty-first Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixty-second Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixty-third Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixty-fourth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixty-fifth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixty-sixth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixty-seventh Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixty-eighth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Sixty-ninth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventieth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventy-first Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventy-second Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventy-third Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventy-fourth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventy-fifth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventy-sixth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventy-seventh Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventy-eighth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Seventy-ninth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. McRae; The Eightieth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C. 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