

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864. [No. 42.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

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

THE AMENDED TAX BILL.

The following is the bill to amend the tax laws, passed by the House of Representatives on Thursday last. We copy from the Richmond Sentinel, which says in reference to it, that the proposed amendments equalize, by reduction, the burdens of the tax as it now stands. The equalization is right; but it may be doubted whether it would not have been better to raise the low taxes than to depress the high.

A BILL ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND THE TAX LAW.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first, second and third sections of the act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government, approved 17th February, 1864, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section I. That in addition to the taxes levied by the act to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, approved April 24th, 1863, there shall be levied from the 17th day of February, 1864, on the subjects of taxation hereinafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partnership, association or corporation, liable therefor, taxes as follows, to wit:

First—Upon the value of all property, real, personal and mixed of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. Provided, that from the tax in the value of property employed in agriculture shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind derived therefrom during the same year, as assessed under the law impressing it and delivered to the government, whether deliverable during the year or afterwards including the bacon delivered after and not prior to the assessment of the tax on property employed in agriculture aforesaid; and the collection of the tax on such property shall be suspended after assessment under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury until the value of the tithes to be deducted can be ascertained, and when so ascertained it shall be the duty of the Post Quartermaster to certify and of the district collector to deduct the amount of such tithes. And any balance found due may be paid in bonds and certificates authorized by the act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds in like manner, as taxes payable during the year.

Second—On the value of gold and silver ware and plate, jewelry and watches, ten per cent. On the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, railroad, dry dock companies, and all other joint stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, five per cent, which tax shall be assessed against and paid by the company in each case. And when the shares or interest in any such company are taxed, no other tax shall be imposed under this act upon any property of such company represented by the valuation of such shares or interest, as directed in the second section of this act.

Section II. The value of property, shares and interest taxed under the preceding section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same as similar property in the neighborhood, when assessed in the year 1860, except that where lands, slaves, shares or interests have been purchased since the 1st day of January, 1862, other than land purchased by refugees and held and occupied by them for their own use and residence, they shall be assessed at the price actually paid for them by the owner, or, if for any cause that cannot be ascertained, then at the market value at the time of such purchase. Shares or interests created since the year 1860 shall be assessed at their actual cost to the present holder. Provided that no shares or interests which are now worth par or over par shall be assessed at less than par.

Section III. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion, unless purchased since the first day of January, 1862, and then upon the actual cost to the present holder, ten per cent, except where the same is already included in the tax on shares or interests imposed by the first section of this act, and in such cases ten per cent, less the amount of tax so imposed; and upon the value of all moneys held abroad or bills of exchange drawn therefor, and promissory notes, rights and credits payable in foreign countries, five per cent, according to the value thereof, at the place where the tax thereon is payable at the time of assessment, except where the same is included in the tax on shares or interests imposed by the first section of this act, and in such cases five per cent, less the amount of tax so imposed, payable in Confederate Treasury notes or in per cent. bonds or certificates authorized by the act of February 17, 1864, to reduce the currency and authorize new issue of notes and bonds.

Section IV. That paragraph 4th of section five of the act to amend the tax laws of the Confederate States, approved February 17, 1864, be amended so as to read as follows: "In the case of disagreement between the owner and the officer as to the reduction of taxes under this section, the question shall be settled by referees as provided in the cases of disagreement under the 8th section of the act to amend an act entitled an act to levy taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, approved February 17, 1864."

Section V. That paragraph sixth, section four of the act to amend an act entitled an act to levy taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, approved February, 1864, be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to include as wholesale dealers, manufacturers, and all other miners and salt manufacturers, who make it their business to sell their own products to other dealers, to sell again: And that section 16th of the same act be, and is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: "The income property and money, other than Confederate Treasury notes, of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools, colleges, and other charitable institutions, shall be exempt from taxation under the provisions of this or any other law. The property

of companies provided under the act entitled 'an act to establish a volunteer navy,' shall be exempt from taxation, except on the income. Second—That paragraph sixth, section seven, of the same act be, and the same is hereby amended, by adding thereto as follows: "If any person shall fail to make due return, as required by said section, of the income or profits taxed under any law of Congress, or in case of disagreement with the assessor, to submit the same to referees, as provided by law, or shall fail or refuse to pay the tax thereon, within such time as shall be prescribed by public notice by the district collector, under the direction of the commissioner of taxes, such person shall be deemed and held to be in default."

Section VI. That this act shall not be so construed as to subject to taxation corn, bacon and agricultural products, which were produced in the year 1863, and in the possession of the producer on the 17th day of February, 1864, and necessary for the support of himself and family during the present year, and from or on which taxes in kind had been deducted and delivered or paid.

Section VII. That section fourth, paragraph one and two, of the act approved February 17, 1864, entitled "an act to lay additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," be so amended as to levy an additional tax of fifty per cent. upon the amount of all profits made by selling the articles mentioned in the said paragraphs, between the 17th day of February, 1864, and the 1st day of July next, which additional tax shall be collected under said act.

At 2 o'clock the House went into secret session, and continued until 8 o'clock, and then took a recess until 8 o'clock, p. m.

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Times.

A YANKEE CONFESSION.

The annexed, which has been placed in our hands, shows that at least one Yankee officer is disposed to tell the truth, so far as to relieve the many from condemnation by placing the facts before the public against the war.

As the wretched destruction of property by the Yankees at the time of the evacuating Washington, N. C., is officially admitted by the officers in command, that question is now settled:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA, Newbern, N. C., May 8, 1864.

[General Orders, No. 5.] While the troops of this command may exult and take just pride in their many victories over the enemy, yet a portion of them have, within a few days, been guilty of an outrage against humanity, which brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every true man and soldier.

It is well known that, during the late evacuation of Washington, N. C., that town was fired, and nearly, if not entirely, consumed, thus wantonly rendering homeless and homeless hundreds of poor women and children, (many of them the families of soldiers in our army,) and destroying the last vestige of the once happy homes of those men who have now given up all to serve their country in her hour of peril. And this was done by men in the military service of the United States.

It is also well known that the army vandals did not even respect the charitable institutions, but, bursting open the doors of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges, pillaged them both, and hawked about the streets the regalia and jewels. And this, too, by United States troops. It is well known, too, that both public and private stores were entered and plundered; and that devastation and destruction ruled the hour.

The commanding general had, until this time, believed it impossible that any troops in his command could have committed an act such as this which now blackens the fair fame of the army of North Carolina. He finds, however, that he was sadly mistaken; and that the ranks are disgraced by men who are not soldiers, but thieves and scoundrels, dead to all sense of honor and humanity, for whom no punishment can be too severe.

The commanding general is well aware what troops were in the town of Washington when the flames first appeared. He knows what troops last left that place. He knows that in the ranks of only two of the regiments in the district of North Carolina the culprits now stand.

To save the reputation of the command, it is hoped that the guilty parties may be ferreted out by the officers who were in Washington at the time of these occurrences.

This order will be read at the head of every regiment and detachment in this command, at dress parade, on the day succeeding its receipt, and at the head of the 17th-Massachusetts volunteers, and the 15th Connecticut volunteers, at dress parade, every day for ten consecutive days, or until the guilty parties are found.

By command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer. Official: B. H. TICKNOR, Captain and Acting Aid de-Camp.

A NEW ORDER OF AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS.—Gen. C. Washburn, the new commander at Memphis, has issued the annexed order:

The practical operation of commercial intercourse from this city with the States in rebellion has been to help largely to feed, clothe, arm, and equip our enemies. Memphis has been of more value to the Southern Confederacy since it fell into Federal hands than Nassau. To take cotton belonging to the rebel Government to Nassau, or any other foreign port, is a hazardous proceeding. To take it to Memphis and to convert it into supplies and greenbacks, and to return to the lines of the enemy, or place the proceeds to the credit of the rebel Government in Europe, without passing again into rebel lines, is safe and easy.

I have undoubted evidence that large amounts of cotton have been and are being brought here to be sold, belonging to the rebel Government. The past and present system of trade has given strength to the rebel army, while it has demoralized and weakened our own. It has invited the enemy to hover around Memphis, as his best base of supply, when, otherwise, he would have abandoned the country. It renders of practical non effect the blockade upon the ocean, which has cost and is costing many millions. It opens our lines to the spies of the enemy, and renders it next to impossible to execute any military plan without its becoming known to him long enough in advance for him to prepare for it.

The facts here stated are known to every intelligent man in Memphis. What is the remedy for these great and overwhelming evils? Experience shows that there can be but one remedy, and that is total prohibition of all commercial intercourse with the States in rebellion.

It is therefore ordered: That, on and after the 15th day of May, 1864, the lines of the Army of Memphis be closed, and no person will be permitted to leave the city, except by river, without a special pass from these headquarters, after that date. All persons desirous of coming into the city will be permitted to do so, but should be notified by the pickets that they will not be allowed to return. All persons who desire to leave the city to go beyond the lines must do so before the 15th inst.

STOP THE FIGHTING—MAKE THIS CAMPAIGN THE LAST!

This is the appeal—stop the fighting, make this campaign the last!—that now comes up from the conservative press of the North. The New York News, speaking of the terrible losses already sustained in the campaign of Virginia says:

We are yet in the beginning of this campaign and already we count the dead by thousands and the wounded by tens of thousands. The contest for Richmond has been waged in with a hideous naturalism of blood. This havoc of the first few battles is without parallel upon the red pages of human strife, unless we look far back into the record of heathen barbarism, when slaughter was the object and not the instruments of warfare. It is true that at rare intervals great numbers have perished upon single fields, but never, in a military sense, to so little purpose. Waterloo decided the fate of Europe. The victory there was complete, the defeat utter and overwhelming. The total loss of the French was twenty-six thousand three hundred; the battles of the Wilderness, decisive, barren of preceptible results, and but the prelude of work more terrible yet to be done, have cost the North, as has been computed, twenty-five thousand men.

If we estimate the Confederate loss as equal to ours, there is the appalling list of fifty thousand human beings killed or disabled at the very threshold of the campaign. Fifty thousand human beings, in their strength and manhood—as many as constitute the total population, men, women and children, of a second class city, have been stricken down at the very first collision, without bringing the issue nearer to its close. When it is considered that fifteen thousand wounded Federal soldiers are huddled together in the streets of Fredericksburg, and that they are a portion only of the victims thus far of this campaign, the extent of the carnage can be more nearly realized. Every better feeling attests the inhumanity and folly of prosecuting a war that involves such waste of life and serves to accomplish no desirable end.

Whatever may be the military result of this campaign, so terribly inaugurated, the blood that will be shed must not appear in vain against the prolongation of this infernal war. We cannot believe that the people will consent to repeat these scenes of mutual destruction. There must be a period in this strife when humanity will refuse to permit such slaughter, when common sense will imperatively command at least a pause for reflection, an opportunity for the ministrations of reason. If we interpret aright the suppressed sentiment of the people, that time has come. They are appalled and conscience-stricken at the ghastly aspect which the present phase of this struggle has revealed. They say, in their souls, if not aloud: "We have gone too far; the God of Christians will not sanction this mutilation and destruction of his creatures, endowed with the essence of his divinity."

In testimony to this growing conviction, the confession of a noted and extreme Abolitionist is most opportune. Wendell Phillips said on Tuesday last: "As an American white citizen I deprecate one month of war. I see in it the seed of debt, military ambition and despotism. The settlement of this war is not to be by battle, but by statesmanship."

The evils generated by this war have now so much accumulated, the sacrifice of life, awful as it has been, threatens to become so unendurable to christian sentiment that we think the time has come when, without distinction of party or social condition men will rally to the standard of peace.

It is our solemn conviction that no man of ordinary perceptive faculties honestly believes to-day that further bloodshed will secure a political result more desirable than such, whatever it may be, that can be secured by negotiation. Neither is it a question of sectional prowess or courage; for the battlefields of these three terrible years, now closing in horrible carnage attest with fearful witness that no charge of weakness or cowardice will stand against either section. Why do we then persist in dealing death-blows that vindicate no principle; that satisfy no point of honor, and that promises no result that a free people should covet for themselves or others? As we turn with a shudder from the list of innumerable dead and from the records of the crowded hospitals; as we hear in the heart's sympathetic echo the lamentations that come from a hundred thousand desolated homes, let us resolve that with this campaign, whatever its result, the butchery shall cease.

INCREASED PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The bill to increase the compensation of the General assigned to duty at Richmond, which elicited some newspaper comment when it was under consideration in the Senate, has undergone some important changes, and at length passed both branches of Congress so much improved in form that its progenitors would not now recognize it as one of their own offspring. It was sent to the House some days ago, and by that body modified so as to include all the Generals in the army. The Senate subsequently added some unimportant amendments, which were yesterday concurred in by the House, and the bill now only awaits the President's signature to become a law. It gives a General \$500 per month, Lieutenant General \$450, Major General \$400, and Brigadier General \$350. Generals in command of an army to receive \$100 a month in addition, and all others in the field \$50.—We look upon it as an act of wisdom in the House thus to remember those who are daily risking their lives in defence of the country, and it will no doubt receive the popular approval; while it might have seemed invidious to have selected an officer whose good fortune it has been to be assigned to duty at the capital as a particular object of favor, however deserving he may be.

The bill to increase the pay of soldiers was amended by the Senate so as to make it applicable only to one year, instead of as a permanent arrangement, and in that form has passed both branches of Congress.—Richmond Dispatch.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE F. M. Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung. Raleigh, N. C., May 25th, 1864.

THE MERCURY!

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"JENNIE ASTON;" a Romance. "THEY FORGOT THE MURDER;" a Thrilling Romance. "KERTLEY;" an exciting Story from the German. "ALBAZO VENZILATA;" or "SECRETARY'S RING;" an Italian Tale of Love and War. "BLUE AND SCARLETT;" being Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

"NON INTERVENTION;" "THE REFUGEE'S HOME;" "THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;" "THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP."

All these articles, together with an endless variety of LITERARY MISCELLANY, are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, \$10 00. The Trade supplied at 25¢ per hundred. Address, WM. B. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. May 7, 1864.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary \$25,000. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary \$4,000. Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Cassatt, of S. C., Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood. Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss. Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant. Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Kays, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhoads, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia, Public Printer. Treasury Department—C O Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E H Lewis, of S. C., Comptroller. S M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cragg, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, Lt Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor. War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Keen, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Fairley, Major J B Allen, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutant and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon. Navy Department—B R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J M Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottwood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions. Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Hatwell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. F Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison. Commissioners—Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby. Middle Ward—W. B. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott. Eastern Ward—Dr. W. E. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Sharp. J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector. W. B. Richardson is City Treasurer. Town Constables—J. J. Bogg, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant. K. P. Battle, City Mayor. J. L. Pennington, City Printer. F. G. King, Weigh Master. Next Ward—Captain—C. H. Horton. Watchman—E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lister, C. A. Driver and Wm. Orndy. The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance, Bancombe, Governor. Col David A. Barnes, Northampton, Aid. do George Little, Wake. do Richard H. 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. Terry, Wake, State Librarian. Major General R. C. Oglin, Lenoir, Adjutant General. Major J. W. Caldwell, Johnston, Quartermaster. Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster. Major Thomas D. Hoag, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer. Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster. Major Henry A. Dowd, Edgecombe, do. Major James H. Fooks, Asst. Adj. Gen. (Roll of Honor.) Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst. Adj. Gen. Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department. Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adj. Gen. Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster. Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster. Lieut. Thaddeus McGehe, Wake, Asst. Commissary. Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court—Richmond M. Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice. William H. Battle, Orange, and Matthias B. Manly, of Craven, 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 Morgan term has been discontinued.] Superior Courts—Judge—Edwin G. Reade, Person, Romulus M. Saunders, Wake; Robert R. Heath, Chatham; Robt S French, Robeson; James V Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B. Gilliam, Granville; William M. Shipps, Henderson. Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J. Yates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C. Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H. Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Baxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F. Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P. Bynum, 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Bancombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, 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. Kidgedge Johnston; J. R. Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R. Stubbs, Martin. Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance-President. Ex Officio, Rev. William E. Pelt, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H. Battle, Jr., Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance, President. Ex Officio, Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren; J. H. Flannery, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee, 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. Willis F. Palmer, A. M. is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh. Dr. Edward O. Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

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

Table with columns: No., COLONELS, LIEUT. COLONELS, MAJORS. Lists names of officers for various regiments.

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacLear. The First Battalion Sharpshooters by Capt R E Wilson. The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major Capt R. E. Wilson. The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W. Moore. The Fourth Battalion by Maj James J. Ireland. The Fifth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col Joseph B. Starr. The Sixth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J. L. Henry. The Seventh Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J. M. McKee. The Eighth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James O. McKee. The Ninth Battalion (Cavalry) by Col Wm H. Thomas. The 1st and 2d Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnston's Division, Wm. H. Corps. The 3d, 4th, 14th and 20th are in Hancock's Brigade, Rodde's Division, Ewell's Corps. The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodde's Division, Ewell's Corps. The 21st, 24th and 27th and 1st Battalion Sharpshooters are in Hooker's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st are in the 2d Division, Whiting's Corps. The 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th are in Lee's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 40th, 41st and 42d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43rd, 44th, 45th and 46th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 47th, 48th and 49th are in Scales's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 50th, 51st, 52nd and 53d are in Whooz's Division, Hill's Corps. The 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 58th, 59th and 60th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 61st, 62nd, 63rd and 64th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 65th is in Acton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps. The 66th, 67th, 68th and 69th are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodde's Division, Ewell's Corps. The 70th and 71st are in Herber's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 72nd is in McNeil's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps. The 73rd is in Davis's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps. The 74th and 75th are in Reynolds's Brigade, Beauregard's Division. The 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th and 80th are not brigaded.