will be of interest to every North Carolinian : FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 18, 1864. Messrs. E J. Hale & Sons :- I enclose to you for publication, two letters, containing statistical information, which should, at least, be interesting to

North Carolinians. The substance of these letters was embodied in remarks made by me in the House of Representatives at its session just concluded.

Very respectfully, your obd't servt., THOS. C. FULLER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,) OFFICE ROLL OF HONOR, RALEIGH, May 81st. 1864)

Hon. Thos. C Fuller, Richmond, Va: Dear Si: :-Yours of the 12th inst., is to hand. In my absence from the office, the delay in answering is accounted for. I hope however it is not too late to comply with your request. The number of Volunteers from N C. according to our books is eighty eight thousand, one hundred and forty seven (83.147), the number of Conscripts 14.460 -grand total 102,607, which the State has furnished, up to about the 1st March, 1864, in the army of the Confederate States. There are but few now in the State service, as most all have been turned over As to the losses, we can only approximate to shything like a correct statement. The returns have been made from nearly all the Regiments, but the labor is so great they have not been all recorded on our books. But a probable estimate of the losses can be formed by taking a number of Regiments and making an average, which we have done and find that it would be safe to say that our loss in killed, died and discharged for disability, will reach at least forty per cent. of the whole. Our list of killed and those who have died from wounds and iseases is indeed great, but I am not prepared to give the figures, and I have made no estimate since full and complete is seventy (70,) and about 14 Battalions and some anat ached companies, which would make in a 1 al out 80 Regiments. A number of these Regiments have had as high as 1,700 men. The 17 year old Boys have all been sent into Camp recently Eastern Counties, by Gen. Holmes. Hoping that this may serve your purpose, though not as satisfactory as I could wish.

I am sir, very respectfully, yours, JAMES H. FOOTE, Maj. and A. A. Gen.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEP'T, STATE OF N. C.

Raleigh, May 23, 1864. Hos. Thos C. Fuller-Dear Sir :- In reply to your communication of the 12th, which has just reached me. I herewi h enclose statement showing approxima e estimate of Clothing, Comp and Garri son Equipage furnished by the State of North Caros line to the Confederate States, from the 1st of Sept.

Besides the enclosed tist, there has been a large quantity of shoes, tents, tent flies, cooking utensils, furnished through Major Pierce, C. S Q M The State has also Jurnished to the Confederate Navy 10 000 yards Woolen Jeans and a few hundred suits of Clothing; and in addition to this several thousand suits, including shoes, blankets, &c., to the troops in State service exclusively. And I further mention, Army Cloth.

Very respectfully, H. A. DOWD, Maj & Q. M., per J. W. GARREIT, A Q M. List of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from Sept. 1, 1861, to March 31, 1864, and delivered to Maj W. W. Pierce, Quartermaster, A. C. S. A. at Ruleigh.

. 6,217 Mess Pans,

8,252 Axes,

801 Hatchets,

16 112 yards Tent Cloth,

1.928 Hides.

13 045 Hats,

131,258 Caps,

\$5 946 (oats,

600 Havelocks. .

6 275 Camp Keitles.

209 116 Jackets, 2,245 Axe Helves. 77 053 Overcoats, 2,566 Pi k Axes, 287.874 Pants. 1,808 P ck Axe Helves, 279.174 Drawers, 4,473 Tents, 667 Wool ditto. 149 Officers' Tents, 261 132 Shirts, 149 Hospital ditto, 12 303 Under Shirts, 32,850 lbs. Nails, 176,567 Prs Socks, 2.016 lbs. Castings, 62,670 Blankets, 2 232 pades and Shovels, 4 631 Boots, 103 Pots and Ovens, 12,838 Pra Shoes, 144 Buckets, 1,625 Pouches, 235 Drums, 642 Guard Caps, 114 Fifes, 26 946 Knapsacks, 63 Flags, 7 277 Knapsack Straps, 731 Tent Flies, 26 618 Canteens, 58 577 lbs. Leather, 27.443 Canteen Straps, 1 520 bs Hoop Iron, 7 976 lbs. Wool, 1 481 Tent Poles, 86 \$29 Haversacks, 111 500 Tent Pins.

YANKEE DISASTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST. The Richmond Whig of Saturday, publishes the following ext act from a letter written by a gentle man emiloyed in Gen. Steel's (it should te Gen.

Forr st's, we presume,) army: daily to hear the result of Gen. Steel's expedition countries, would certainly follow from this state of south of Camden. So I had better give you the truth, things. Nevertheless, we should be careful how as it is seldom given in the papers ween the result has been like the pres nt. Steel's army got back to this place on the Sd instant, and are demoralized. He lost, while on the expedition, between 3 600 and 4,000 men, besides 2d Indiana and 2d Missouri bat- by individuals, and we may become a little too acteries. In the train captured near Camden he lost 196 six-mule wagons and 2 3 six mule wagons in the little too contented with a limited share of our engagement on M ro Bottom, near the Saline river A great portion of the lost were killed. Two negro regiments were nearly exterminated,

"By the time this reaches you, you will have heard of this command striking the enemy a very unexpected blow, and a very serious one, if I am not of the history of our Northern antagonists, who mistaken. Meantime, we are anxiously awaiting the issue between Johnston and Sherman, I have no doubt, before determining how or where we shall strike with the whole force of this command, which is truly formidable in prestige and material. With such a man as Forrest to lead us, its personal as a cavalry force is hard to excel. We are anxious for an advance especially the gallant Kentuckians, under

their noble leader, Gen. Buford." We find in the Wilmington Daily Journal a letter from a Nassau correspondent, giving a list of the vessels which have run or attempted to run the blockade from that port, with the fate of each, from which it appears that out of 495 attempts to run the blockade from Nassau alone, 868 have been successful, and only 62, or about one in seven, unsuccessful. This record should make the European powers blush for shame, if they have any shame left, whenever they look at their celebrated Teaty of Paris, which requires that blockades shall be made efficient or that they shall not be regarded.

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

No. 54.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.

The New York Times has at last found out that even if Richmond were taken, it would not end the war. This amazing discovery is the result of three years' study and observation. The rebellion is no lorger to be 'speedily crushed.' 'It is only this year,' quoth the Times, 'that a very considerable portion of the public has thoroughly wakened up to the fact that, owing to the enormous extent of the territory we seek to conquer, the occupation of places is of comparatively little value. Of course, some places, such as the Capitol of the Confederacy, have more value than others. The loss of Richmond would be a heavy blow and a great discouragement to the enemy; but it would be simply a moral blow. It would be a mortifican tion, but unless it was an indication of weakness, it would be nothing more.' The Times then con cedes that our people have suffered too much to be appailed by 'moral blows,' and that if Richmond were taken, and Lee's army allowed to retire Southward without much damage, 'there is no question whatever we should not have made much progress. He would hold out in North Carolina, or Georgia, conscript and impress supplies, and fight on as before, and we should have to follow him for hundreds of miles, slowly, continuously, and with difficulties of all kinds sreadily increasing the further we penetrated into the interior and away from our base.'

This is a sage conclusion, though whether it is announced in consequence of an apprehension that Richmond c nnot be taken, and that something must be said to console the Northern fox for the loss of the grapes, we cannot pretend to guess. But whatever the motive of the announcement, it is none the less true. Supposing Grant the beginning of the year. Many regiments have to take Richmond, and not to take Lee's army. lost from 6 to 800 and our books will show, when how long would it take to conquer the South?completed, our entire less and from what cause After Grant had taken Pemberton, he was unable The number of Regiments furnished by this State to follow Johnston's little force more than forty miles. After he had overwhelmed Bragg's interior forces, he was driven back in his very first attempt to follow up his specess Gen. Lee would fall back and fight, and come round and fight, whilst and the Old Men from 45 to 50 from several of the guerillas would swarm in multitudes upon Grant's whole line of supplies. It is, therefore, of the last importance to Grant that he should capture Lee's army, and we may calculate with confidence that nothing less than this has been and is his design and that no effort of stratagem will be left

untried for that purpose. We have no fears for Richmond, not the slightest, nor any reverence for Grant as a great General. His object being the capture of Richmend and Gen. Lee's army, what evidence of generalship was there in permitting Lee to strip him of seventy five thousand men on his way to Richmond by the Rapidan, when by adopting at once McClellan's movement on the Peninsula he could bave sived that immense force and thrown it between Lis and the South. Would not the seven knapsacks, saddles, harness, &c., contracted for and ty-five thousand men he has lost by coming on that famous line which he vowed he would stick to if it took all summer be very convenient now to move upon the rear of Petersburg, a movement which he may intend still to make, and which, if he were a great General, he would have provided that she has furnished each of her officers in Con- for ly placing there that immense host which be federate and State service with a uniform of English has made food for Confederate rifles. The Times may make itself easy. We do not think that either Richmond or Gen. Lee's army is ever destined to tecome the prey of Yankees .- Richmond Dis-

TOO MUCH MILITARY RULE

The Columbia Carolinian says: No judicious lover of freedom ever denied the propriety of temporarily sacrificing a portion of that freedom in order permanently to secure it all. The only ed discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passured and action! ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry question such a man would feel inclined to raise is, whether the sacrifice be really necessary; and, if so, how much of the precious estate was requisite to attain the purpose. Aware of this, we have never doubted for a moment the constitutionality of the suspension of the habeas corpus; and same date. we are now disposed eaen to concede that there may have be n and that there may be still grounds for the suspension of that act which we have not been able to divino. It is not, therefore, with reference to this particular measure or to any oth er, that we wish to drop a few general words of caution with regard to the present predominance of the military power. That predominance is vet nobody can refuse to see that there is a growing tendency upon the part of our authorities to increased, and a growing tendency upon the part of the people to submit to its increase. There may be no danger in this, for, as a nation, we still preserve, in all their integrity, our who'esome opinions of constitutional law, and it is not unlikely that at the close of the revolution there may be still left health enough in the body politic to pre-Well, I suppose you are watching the papers vent such deleterious consequences as in most we tamper any more than we can avoid, with the civil liberties which we have hitherto enjoyed. Hab its of mind are acquired almost as early by nations as customed to the thought of arbitrary rule, and a lawful franchises. We must not be altogether deaf to the warning which lies in the fact that the history of most republics has culminated in despotism Such, too, will surely be the culmination once supposed, as sale from so ignominious a fate as we flatter ourselves that we are at this day. It is true we have a conservative element amidst to believe to make us an acceptionable case. But even with the assurance which this fact supplies us, we cannot be more confident that we shall nev. er fall as republics have hitherto fallen, than, with a few exceptions, we were not many years ago, that we lived under the best government the world ever saw. The ways of Providence are insecurable—the paths of nations, as of sinners, are slippery, and we must walk warily and watch narrowly, lest we trip and stumble into some unex-

> PROMOTED. - Bushrad Johnson, whose Brigade has been conspicuously engaged in the recent battles on the Southside, has, on account of dirtinguished gal. lantry, been made a Major General.

pected abyss.

Mr. Holden an 'Öriginal Secessionist.'

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is Union or Disunion.—W. W. Holden, August 20th, 1854.

All Southern men feel that Mr Fillmore's election would not, in 'tself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. Holden, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Cas it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his
election?

It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE
AND TREAS, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native and to the fury
of the fanatic and the torch of the incendeary; but they are few
and far botween.

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation
of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of discointion
should take place, he could not carry on the government in
the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept
office under him; and our people would never submit to have
their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask
the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE
WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern
people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate
a candidate on sectional grounds, piedged to wield all the
powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate
domestic slavery, and piedged to measures of gross aggression,
without regard to the Constitution, bathe signts and property
of the Northern people; and su pose they should regist it,
and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, at it would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, at it would regard it as a virand THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, at d would act accordingly. The Union can neither be auministered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among as, let them be silenced or required to leave, THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS: IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE W THOUR HO OR AND SAPETY AS A PEOPLE * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. That MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG

Fremont and Dayton gave no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States," We re and them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in his contest, as we do not celeve they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the deve, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremout, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in ?"-Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are IT IS PLEASANT READING enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground -Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgmest, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fu itive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and service war in the South- they would put the torch to our awellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies, and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country .- w. W. Hou-DEN, Sept. 20th, 1-56.

MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK KEPUBLI

CANISM.-W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such mon as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRA-DATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND-even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1866. * * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would submit to Joun C Fremont's election. MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremout's election, and that those who counsel oth rwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the crimmph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North

Carolina who agree with Mr. RAYNER-NOT MANY THANK GOD!-W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 18.6. The Editor of the Progress an "Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possi-

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS

GONE. - Progress 25th January, 1861. * * * We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution. We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a coursewhether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame-for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considerfor every Southern State, and of every Southern man. -Progress, January 29th, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Green ly) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March .- Progress,

The Register sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its preservation; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent * * NORTH WAROLINA must go out and so must all

the border Slave States. It is foil, to talk about saving the Union now and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have slight in comparrison to what it is at the North, gone to stay, and it is fully to talk about bringing them back.-Progress, February 20, 1861.

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER ONVENTION AS .ExBLES.

* -Progress. February 23d. 1861. * * The question now is, not UNION or DI UNION. and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to

save .- Progress same date. * * The Standard can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there was a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yangey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that Union, the Standard was trying to give a seeming zea ous support to Brockinridge and consin Jo. Lane .- Progress, March 22d,

IMPORTANT INVENTION

FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS. THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATANT I right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any preson, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.
With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very : mall and trifling expense. Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them ser-

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights us which we have good and philosophical reasons to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instru-It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from \$90 to \$100 per day, and from \$5,000 to \$7,000 can be made in a conn-

ty, and that in a very short time. y, and that in a very short time.

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June 18, 1864.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT. PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE

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 Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864.

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WM. B. SWITH. Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. May 7, 1864.

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m	Fra k M Parker,	ac o rrottite,	
2.5		AND THE PARTY OF T	

31 John V Jordan, Chas W Knight. Jo' n A D McRay, David G towan, Jos H Saunders, F ancis L Twirty, Simon B Taylor, Jas M St. venson, R bt V Cawa , Ge T Goraga, Jas T Johnston, Jo n D Taylor, Wm M Barbour, Wm G Morris, John Ashford, F A Reynolds, John J Hedrick, George Tait, A M Waddell Roger Moore, Thomas J Brown, Chas W Bradshaw Walter J Boggan, Chas M Stedman, "aze L Hargrove, A C McAllister, Nelli McK McNelli Arch D Crud .p.

Henry G Lewis,

Jackson L Bost,

Geo W Flowers,

Wm A Holland,

James T Davis,

Jas R McDunald,

John E Brown, Thos & Kenan, Thos C Singeltary, Samuel H Boyd, Wm L Saunders, Geo H Faribault, 49 Lee M McAfee, John A Fleming, Geo Wortham, John C Vauhook, Hector McKethan, Cal b B Hobson, Marcus A Parks, Wm A Owe s. las I' M. reheat, Ken R Merchison, Ander-on Ellie, 55 John K Connally, Altred H Belo, Paul F Fairon, 57 | Are C Godwin, 58 John B Palmer,

G Gratiott Lake, John W Graham. Hamilton C Jones, James A Craige, homas J Dola, James M Maye, James T Huff, James P Weaver, Win S Pevale, Henry Harding, Geo W Claston, James H McNeill. Stephen B Evans, Wm & Garett. hos P Jones, Al roll H finird. John J Spann, J II Noth routt. lem G Wright, John N Whitford, Rufus W Wnarton, Ed Whitford.

The First Battal on (Heavy artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexand r Mackee; The First Buttalion "harp Shooters by Capt R E Wil-on; he Second B ttalion (Infautry) by —
The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by M j John W
Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelf h
Battalion by Cap I O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lient Col Joseph .. Stur; The Fourteenth Bat talion (Cavairy) by Lient Col J I. Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavairy) by Lient Col J M Wyon; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Fw. ll's t'orps The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps. The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23 i are in Jounston's Brigade, Rodes

Divi ion, Ewe l's Corps. Tue 6th, 21st, 54th and 17th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Br gade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th. 28th, 33d and 37th are in ane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps. The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beau-The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, — Corps.
The 11th, 26th, 14th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th. 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade. Wilcox's Divi ion, Hill's Corps. The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps. The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. .The 24th, 25th, 3 th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigede

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.
The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.
The 33d, 43d, 45th, 58d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell'. Corps.
The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division. The 55th is in Davis' Briga te, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Di-

The 10th. Sad, 64th. 65th. 67th and 68th are not brigaded. JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalien Reserve Forces, Maj. C. W. Broadfoot, W McK Clark, Maj. W. Fo. ter French, GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE

STATES. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary \$25,-

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, sal-Ails to the President -Cal Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Caesaut, of S. C., C. Wm P J haston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col

Private Secretary to President -Burton N Harrison, of Department of State - John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. I. Q Vashington, Chief Clerk. The office

of Assistant Secretary is vacant. Department of Justice -Attorney General, Geo Davis torney General. Bufus H *hodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer. Treasury Department - : G Mamminger, of S C, Senmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Crager, of S. C. Comptreller. B Baker, of Fiorida,

Let Auditor, W H S Paytor, of La., 2d Audtior. War Department-Ja nes A redd in of Va., Secretary of War Judge Jo n & Compact of Als. Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kea . 'bief Bureau of War, Gen & Copper. Adjutant and taspe tr General. Lieut Col Ionn Withers, Lieut Col II I Clay, Major Ed A Pa fr-y. M jur S Melrons and Captain Reilly, Assis ant Adjus ta t. and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of tha, Quartermast r Goneral 'ol L B Northop, of S. C., Commis-bry General C H Smith, M D. Assistant Surgeon. Nacy D partment S R Mattery, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E of Timball Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of O donnee. Com A B Fairfax, In-pector of Orinance. Com J K Mi chell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W a W spit swood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing

Postoffice Department - John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H. t. e rrge -ffu of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau B N Clements, of Tenn , Cuief of appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller of N C. Clark

conjecterate sintes Dist and the... Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W 1 Martin, Judge; George Vesley Jones, Wake, Marshalt.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P
Wes Dick, Guifford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Over Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stabbs, Marsio. Mic Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance Fresident an Ex Officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Eas Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Bloan, of Gaston 8. HE Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary. Collec Vance, President, Ex Officio, Wm Eston, Jr, of Warren,

W J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee-To Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

Assis Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin,

K. Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon J. David L Swain, Orange.
F. The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hilk-Hon David L Swain, President.

Ca. Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common W. Schools of the State. ker. Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instation To for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Releigh.

fixed Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane