THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

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# THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

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## THE WAR NEWS!

### IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

We are in receipt of the Richmond *Examiner*, *Dispatch* and Petersburg *Express* of the 4th, from which we make interesting extracts concerning the military situation in Virginia.

The following "war news" is from the *Dispatch* of the 4th:

The following official dispatch from Gen Lee, received at the War Department late Friday night was made public on Saturday morning:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
July 1st, 1864.

*Hon. Secretary of War:*

Gen. Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration mad by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnson's lines about 5 p. m., yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers, which was re-established at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry in their late expedition against the railroads, beside their killed and wounded left on the field, one thousand prisoners, thirteen pieces of artillery, thirty wagons and ambulances, many small arms, horses, ordnance stores, and several hundred negroes, taken from the plantations on their route, were captured.

R. E. LEE, General.

This confirms the news before received of the summary "taking off" of Wilson's raiding party and puts the number of prisoners about as high as any previous estimate. As the swamps and woods of Dinwiddie are known to abound with Yankees, separated from their main body, the captures will probably yet amount to an "entire brigade." But, after all, there is but little satisfaction in making prisoners of these men. Their keeping is expensive, and at some future day their exchange will give them a license to come and fight us again. In consideration of the enormity of the crimes of these raiders, their plundering, house burning and desolating the country generally, it would be in accordance with the rules of justice to make an example of them, even to the extremest mode of punishment; and at the same time fully in accordance with the rules of warfare which they have themselves inaugurated.

Among the prisoners brought in on Friday was Col. Daniel J. Crooks, of the 22d New York cavalry. Also, one representative of the Northern press, who have the name of Ira B. Van Gilden, reporter for the New York *Times* and Philadelphia *Press*. Rather an abrupt termination to the career of a newspaper man, but it serves him right for being caught in such bad company.

All the facts we have learned in connection with the final event of Wilson's raiders at Stony Creek confirm the account given by our correspondent, and published in Saturday's paper. A repetition is, therefore, unnecessary. So severely were the Yankees punished in Dinwiddie that they will hardly venture upon a similar expedition again for some time to come.

On Friday night, shortly after 10 o'clock, the inhabitants of Petersburg were aroused by heavy firing on the lines, commencing apparently on our centre and extending around to the left. For some twenty or thirty minutes the firing was very rapid, and many thought a general engagement had been initiated, but it soon ceased and all again become quiet. On Saturday it was ascertained that the principal firing was from batteries 7 and 10, and was occasioned by a supposed advance of the enemy. Nothing occured on Saturday except the usual shelling on the part of the Yankees, which has thus far had little effect beyond the disturbing of women and children. Certainly, it has produced no impression upon our soldiers in the field further than to heighten their contempt for a race who would engage in such dastardly business.

Yesterday morning the booming of heavy guns in the distance was heard in elevated situations in Richmond, and straightway, being Sunday, rumor set about explaining the cause. So a report was soon busily circulated that Beauregard had opened upon the enemy with at least one hundred pieces of artillery, and the impression was created that the armies in front of Petersburg were having a lively time of it. It was supposed that Grant had anticipated his fourth of July celebration by one day, and it was with some anxiety that a crowd awaited the arrival of the cars at the Petersburg depot. The train came in at half past 6 o'clock, and passengers were closely questioned as to the situation. The reply was, universally, that nothing unusual had occurred during the day. The firing in the morning was no more than the customary shelling, and that ceased entirely about midday.

A gentleman who was at Gen. Lee's headquarters yesterday states that the enemy had advanced some portion of their line about one hundred yards, but at what point he did not exactly know.

It is currently reported that the enemy have contracted their line by withdrawing their left from the Weldon railroad, and this has given rise to the conjecture that Grant is throwing a considerable force over the north side of the James river. If this be so, the fact will soon develope itself.

The impression is general that the enemy will make a heavy attack upon our lines to day. This is predicated upon the supposition that Grant will essay to celebrate the 4th of July and the capitulation of Vicksburg by an attempt to capture Petersburg; but he will find the latter a somewhat harder road to travel than the one he walked over a year ago.

Many persons heard, or fancied they heard, rapid discharges of cannon yesterday afternoon, accompanied with musketry firing, and a rumor was soon circulated that the enemy had made another raid upon the Danville railroad, capping it at the Tomahawk station, eighteen miles from Richmond. It is almost needless to add that this report was unfounded. The firing, if there was any, was probably the enemy's gunboats shelling the woods down the river.

No official dispatches were received at the War Department last night from any quarter.

FROM THE NORTH.

It was reported yesterday that a New York *Herald*, of the 29th of June, had been received in this city, and we made an unsuccessful attempt to trace it up. Many persons said they had seen it, but no one seemed to know who was its owner. Taking it for granted, however, that such a paper was in some body's hands, we will give a summary of the news:

The *Herald*, it is said, admits that Sherman has been cut off from his communication with his base of supplies at Chattanooga by Forrest's cavalry, his stores captured, and the Yankees, in short whipped.

The Washington Congress has passed a bill repealing the $300 exemption clause in the conscription law, and manifests a determination to get every available man into the field, with a view to filling up the depleted ranks of the Yankee armies, and a speedy crushing out of the rebellion. Hunter has arrived at Wheeling, and in his report makes out that his expedition was a complete success; says that he destroyed an incalculable amount of public stores, and smooths over his defeat at Lynchburg, by alleging that it was not his intention to capture that place. (How this world, and particularly the Yankee portion of it, is given to lying!)

Gold is reported unsettled, and quoted at 236, 238, and 242—some say as high as 249.

The *Dispatch* gives the following as the "Situation" previous to the 4th inst.

Gen. Lee's account of our success against the raiders is very cheering. We did not, it is true, accomplish as much as we expected. But then the extreme difficulty of capturing a whole body of such troops ought to be taken into consideration. This our population are not apt to do. Men mounted on horseback, from the rapidity with which they move, and the facility with which they disperse and throw their pursuers on a false scent, afterwards rallying, and assailing distant points not threatened before, must always be hard to head. We must, we suspect, be content with checking them on their expeditions, guarding important points, wearing them out by rapid pursuit, breaking down their horses, and killing or capturing the raiders, as far as we can. Gen. Hampton, and the two Lees, assisted by Mahone, seem to do as much as we could do, and if there is disappointment, it is because the hopes of the public were too high. If we could kill all the horses, we could take all the men; and *sconverso*, if we could kill all the men, we could take all the horses. Neither of these is possible.

The passage of the 200,000 conscription law, without the exemption clause, alluded to in another portion of this day's issue produces neither surprise nor alarm. It confirms the terrible losses of Grant and Sherman, and was, indeed, passed in view of the latter. So at least says the New York *Herald*.—Grant and Sherman have lost, within the last two months, nearly men enough to balance the whole number raised by this law. Put them in their hands, and they will get them killed off in a very short time. In the meantime the conscription of 200,000 men unconditionally, is apt to work favorably for peace in New England. The scoundrels there who live on it, and who have been more intrumental in keeping it alive than anybody else, will now have to shoulder arms themselves. They cannot put it off upon the Irish and Dutch, by paying a few hundred dollars. They must fight themselves, and being obliged to do it, they will be the loudest mouthed friends of peace in the whole Yankee States.—

The *Examiner* of the 4th of July has the following editorial on the situation of the two armies:

This may be the most eventful day of the war.—There are many and strong reasons to believe that General Grant has determined to celebrate it by a combined attack on both Richmond and Petersburg.

He knows that he cannot keep his army in the position it has held since he crossed the river. His camps are pitched on the most unhealthy ground in Virginia. Hundreds of acres of what is called *sore marsh*, covered every day by water, and the ooze left by tide dried by the sun, are close around him. Our army holds the high and healthy ground and the good wells. In this position we can afford to be idle and Grant cannot. Nor is he the man to be idle without excellent cause. He has been quiet for some time, because time was needed, after all those repulses, to screw his army up to the fighting point again. He has probably prolonged the period of rest in order to make final trial on this, the national holiday. It has once proven a lucky day to him; but apart from personal considerations, its associations and their effect on the minds of his men, are legitimate elements in a military calculation.

Regarding only these general reasons, it would seem highly probable, both that Grant would fight shortly, and fight on this particular day in preference to all others. The apparent intelligence, both from the northern and southern bank of the James, is, in the higest degree confirmatory of supposition. Indications not to be a mistaken point to an assault or a gigantic bombardment of Petersburg this morning—perhaps both will be tried before the sun sets.—Warren's corps, said to be the largest and best of Grant's army, is reported in motion towards the northern banks of the James, and may attack the lines of the city with violence while Gen. Lee is engaged in withstanding or expecting the assaults at Petersburg.

The army of Nornhern Virginia is in perfect order and splendid condition. While it is admitted that the dwellings of the people of Petersburg may be damaged to some extent by bombardment, a feeling of boundless confidence as to the military result pervades both the army and the population. This confidence is greater than what is desirable, or than what is reasonable. We have abundant force to withstand the enemy this day; but only on the condition that the people and army are well aware of the necessity to put forth all that strength. This is a day when no soldier of any description can be spared from duty. Every man should be under arms on this Fourth of July, not on the lines of Petersburg alone, but especially and for a graver reason, on the lines of Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th says:

The city was undisturbed by even a rumor until yesterday evening, when it was reported, upon what authority we could not learn, that a Northern paper of the 30th June had been received, which stated that, upon the receipt of the news of the defeat of Sherman and Kantz, the yankee Congress had taken up the military bill and abolished the three hundred dollar clauseby an overwhelming majority.—It was said the same paper quoted gold at 252.

THE SITUATION ABOUT RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG—RUMORED GRAND ATTACK OF THE ENEMY TO-DAY.

It was the general impression in the army last evening that Grant was prepaing for a grand combined attack on Petersburg and Richmond this morning. He was certainly actively shifting the positions of his forces. New troops were being placed in front of Petersburg, whilst others, who had been there since the beginning of the seige were withdrawn. It was believed to be satisfactorily ascertained that Warren's army corps had been thrown across to the north bank of James river, near Deep Bottom. The Yankees have removed the obstructions recently sunk by them in Trent's Reach.

Deserters who came into our lines yesterday say that Grant, on the previous day, informed his army, in a General Order, that unless it were sooner surrendered he should lay Petersburg in ashes to-day. They also report that a number of heavy guns have been put into position to shell the place.

Last evening it was currently reported in Petersburg that Grant had demanded the surrender of the town by ten o'clock this morning.

Appearances would seem to indicate that Grant is about to celebrate the anniversary of his nation's birth-day, by a grand and final effort to take the capital of the Confederacy and crush this 'wicked rebellion.'

BURNSIDE—WHERE IS HE?

Burnside was reported a week ago to have left Petersburg and gone to Washington. Since then we have heard nothing of him. We admit, as the general conviction seem so strong in that direction, that he has left Petersburg, but we are by no means satisfied that his whereabouts has been satisfactorily settled. Why should he go to Washington? The Yankees certainly do not intend to make "heavy artillery" out of him and his negro troops. Possibly he may be on the Pamunkey, in the neighborhood of the White House, ready to co-operate in a combined movement against this city.

MOSBY ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We have authentic information that last Wednesday Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Rrilroad at Duffield Station, captured seventy five men, burnt the depot and destroyed the railroad at that point. Duffield is between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. This information comes from an officer who was present and participated in the attack.

MORE OF THE GREAT RAID—ITS TRULY DISASTROUS TERMINATION—THE TOTAL ROUT AND UTTER DEMORALIZATION OF THE VANDALS—LOSS OF EVERYTHING, ETC.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 4th has the following particulars:

The more we hear of the overthrow of the recent great thieving expedition sent out to operate in Southside Virginia under the immediate auspices of the inflated Wilson, the more we are convinced of the magnitude of its discomfiture. The rout was equal to the great stampede of Grierson and Sturgis, in North Mississippi, and the spoils are only not so great as on that occasion, because Wilson and his followers started out more with the expectation of thieving upon the helpless people in the rural districts through which they expected to pass, and did not take as many wagons with them.

THE FIGHT OF TUESDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHT.

The fight of Tuesday and Tuesday night near Sapponi church, was most hotly contested, and continued from 6 p. m. of Tuesday, until after sunrise on Wednesday morning. Then it was that we turned the enemy's flank, and caused him to run for Reams' Station, with all the rapidity which his much jaded horses would allow. Gen. Chambliss' command acted a conspicuous part in this fight, and the old Petersburg company of cavalry suffered the loss of its commander, Capt. Winfree, of Chesterfield.—This is the fourth Captain the Petersburg cavalry has lost since the war commenced. Fisher, Jordan, Jeter and Winfree, all now sleep in their graves.—Capt. Winfree is said to have fought with great gallantry. Major Birchett, of Prince George cavalry, was also among the killed. There were other casualties, and many noble spirits from this vicinity fell to rise no more. We hope to have a full list forwarded to us at an early day.

PRISONERS.

In this fight several hundred prisoners were taken, which have never seen Petersburg nor Richmond, and probably never will, but we have conversed with a half dozen gentlemen who saw them *en route* for the prison depot in Georgia. None estimate the number at less than 500, and many put it as high as 700. We have already received in this city about 400 prisoners unhurt, and 135 wounded. Squads of two, three four, and more have been coming in daily since the fight, and continue to come in.—As they were scattered in every direction during their flight; they will doubtless come in for several days yet, and we may safely estimate the losses of the enemy in prisoners alone at 1200 or more. We also captured many hundred small arms, and 60,000 rounds of ammunition.

MORE CANNON.

Our cavalry succeeded in finding two additional pieces of cannon in the Nottoway river, between Stony Creek and Jarratt's Depot, last Saturday.—These pieces were beautiful mountain howitzers, such as are generally used by cavalry. They are uninjured, and will be brought into service immediately. They will make our total captures in artillery 15 pieces, and prisoners say that this is the sum total taken out by the enemy.

HORSES.

A Confederate officer who reached here from Belfield, station on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad yesterday, says we have captured all of 3,000 horses, although the enemy killed at least 800 or 1,000. The horses that have fallen into our possession, are much exhausted, but can for the most part be recuperated, and made to render good service in he Confederate cause.

THE ROBBERIES OF THE ENEMY.

A gentlemen who left Burkeville Junction Friday, and by walking much of the way, reached here Saturday night, informs us that Wilson's thieves seemed more intent on plunder in their late raid, than has ever been the case previously. They robbed ladies of breastpins, ear-rings and finger-rings.—When the rings were not surrendered quietly, one of the ruffians would hold the victim in his strong arms while another would remove the jewelry. Ladies' dresses, from the under garment to their richest silks, were stolen indiscriminately. Many of the wagons stolen were heavily frieghted with every description of ladies' wearing apparel.

A MAMMOTH SCHEME OF OPERATIONS CONFESSED.—A yankee Major of seeming respectability, and considerable intelligence, revealed to a Confederate Captain a most extended programme, which had been chalked out by Grant, but which, by the vigilance and energy of our officers and men, has been frustrated. This officer states that Wilson and Kantz were to effect a most thorough destruction of the Southside and Danville Railroad, but were to part company this side of Danville. Wilson was to come down through the rich counties of Charlotte, Lunenburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Greenville, and Sussex, stealing all the horses and negroes which could be found in his way, and again enter Grant's lines by way of Stony Creek; and if this point proved impracticable, to come out where he entered at Reams' Station. Kantz was to proceed to Danville, from thence to Greensboro', then on to Raleigh, and thence on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to Weldon. At the latter place, the bridge was to be burned, and Kantz was then to make for the Blackwater, and come around through Southampton, Surry, Sussex, and Prince George to Grant's headquarter's. This officer states that the combined forces numbered all about eight thousand; that they were splendidly armed and equipped; well mounted; had picked men; and that, in all respects, it was intended to have the grandest raid of the war, far eclipsing all similar expeditions, either east or west, not excepting Grierson's great tramp through Mississippi, and Sheridan's contemplated march to Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, etc. Our readers can now form some ides of what has been accomplished by the defeat of this multitude of land pirates, and Central North Carolina has especial cause to be thankful, that she has escaped an irruption of vandals which would have proved more destructive than the locusts of Egypt did to that much afflicted country.

MOVEMENTS IN GRANT'S ARMY—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

During the past forty-eight hours, there has evidently been considerable commotion in Grant's Army. The clouds of dust seen constantly arising in various parts of his line during the day, indicate with most unerring certainly the truth of this assertion, and the presumption is, that the greater portion of his active operations, is conducted after nightfall.

It is positively known that he has greatly contracted his lines around the city, having withdrawn an army corps or more from his extreme left, which until Saturday extended to Dr. Gurley's farm, within four miles of Ream's Station, and about two miles to the east of the Petersbusg and Weldon Road. His reasons for this contraction are not known, but two or three causes suggest themselves to our mind. His idea of circumvallating the city, so as to include the Weldon, Southside and Danville Railroads, has been completely exploded by the recent disastrous termination of his grand Wilson raid; but had that raid proved success, it would have required at least 1,250,000 men to have securely guarded a line extended to such a length. Again, the point to which he had extended his left, offered such a tempting bait to the ever vigilant Mahone, that it had been twice flanked, and a large number of prisoners gathered into the Confederate net, to say nothing of the many which fell to rise no mere in the battle field. It is said too, by persons who know the country, that in that particular section, there is always a great scarcity of water, but since the present protracted drouth, it has been next to an impossibility to procure this article so indispensable to the health and comfort of an army. Prisoners taken confirm this, and say that there has been great suffering in camp for water. During one of the late engagements in that section, a General barely escaped capture, while endeavoring to slake his thirst over a little mud puddle in the woods. Two of his Aids were not so fortunate, and our soldiers captured them on the much coveted spot.

Our ever active and untiring cavalry have also contributed somewhat to this recent contraction of Grant's lines. They have of late given the great Ulysses several very demonstrative evidences of their efficiency, despite the opinion of himself and officers to the contrary, and although a trite, it is nevertheless a true adage, "that a burnt child dreads the fire."

A day or two will more fully develop the intentions of Grant, but out readers need not be surprised to hear of another grand movement on the part of this now notorious migrating Yankee commander. Should he make up his mind to leave the Petersburg front, there will be no tears shed in this section at his departure.

THE HEAVY FIRING FRIDAY NIGHT.

The heavy firing of Friday night, alluded to briefly in yesterday's *Express*, was caused by a mistaken notion which seemed to have seized our pickets, that the enemy were advancing in force. It proved to be without foundation, and resulted only in a little unnecessary waste of ammunition.

THE CAPTURED WAGONS.

The captured wagon train on Thursday, included Wilson's Headquarter and private wagons. They are said to have contained many valuables. Among other articles were the commander-in-chief's rich wardrobe, and a very choice collection of wines, brandies, English cheese, sardines, and such other luxuries as only the dainty appetite of this modern Sardanaplus could endure.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

We learned last night that the enemy have erected a lunette fort on Rushmore's farm, which mounts three heavy guns. This is on the City Point Railroad, about four miles below Petersburg. This fort is intended no doubt, to play upon the batteries which the enemy complains of in late Northern journals as being on the Chesterfield Heights. These batteries, the Yankee correspondent says have annoyed them very much, but say they have found it impossible to silence them.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

We learn from a source entirely reliable, that the enemy embarked a large number of troops at City Point on Thursday last. The men occupied five large transports, and the boats appeared to be crowded to overflowing. Whether these were men whose terms of service has expired, or whose removal from Grant's army have been rendered necessary for operations elsewhere, we are unable to say. We shall probably receive additional light ere long.

LATEST.

Heavy cannonading commenced last night about 10 o'clock on our left. One of the guns used was a whopper, and each explosion shook the city. We understand it belongs to a Confederate battery, but could not learn the damage done the enemy last night.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

A gentleman who has seen a Northern journal of the 30th June, informs us that gold is quoted at 248a250.

The Yankee Congress have reconsidered and repealed the $300 exemption clause. Look out for a general stampede among the Abolition war men. Every one of them would sooner die in the woods from starvation, than encounter Southern bullets and steel.

The siege of Petersburg is represented to be progressing as favorably as Grant could desire.

A large body of rebels, said to be under the leadership of Gen. Jubal A. Early, are reported to have reached Winchester. Detachments had pounced upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and torn up ten miles of that great thoroughfare of Yankee travel and transportation.

No other items of interest were recollected by our informant.

NOT SO LATE BUT JUST AS GOOD.

A copy of the New York *Times* of the 29th, concedes a reverse to Sherman's army. McPherson's Corps lost 3,000 and another corps, name not recollected, lost 500.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

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

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 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

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

IMPORTANT INVENTION

FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING

OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards are now prepared to sell to any person, 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 small 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 serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

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 county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address

J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.

June 18, 1864. 45—dawlm.

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| 52 | | Marcus A Parks, | Eric Erson, |
| 53 | Wm A Owens, | Jas T Morehead, | |
| 54 | Ken R Murchison, | Anderson Ellis, | |
| 55 | John K Connally, | Alfred H Belo, | |
| 56 | Paul F Faison, | G Grattott Luke, | John W Graham, |
| 57 | Arch C Godwin, | Hamilton C Jones, | James A Craige, |
| 58 | John B Palmer, | | Thomas J Dula, |
| 59 | Den D Ferrebee, | Edward Cantwell, | James M Mayo, |
| 60 | Wash M Hardy, | James T Weaver, | James T Huff, |
| 61 | Jas D Radcliffe, | Wm S Devane, | Henry Harding, |
| 62 | | Geo W Clayton, | |
| 63 | | Stephen B Evans, | James H McNeill, |
| 64 | | Wm N Garrett, | Thos P Jones, |
| 65 | Geo N Folk, | Alfred H Baird, | John J Spann, |
| 66 | | J H Nethercutt, | Clem G Wright, |
| 67 | John N Whitford, | Rufus W Wharton, | Ed Whitford. |
| 68 | James W Hinton, | Ed C Yellowly, | |

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; the Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 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 Division, 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, 37th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's 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' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Battalion Reserve Forces, | | | Maj. C. W. Broadfoot. |
| 2d " | " | " | J. H. Anderson. |
| 3d " | " | " | — Hooks. |
| 4th " | " | " | J. M. Reece. |
| 5th " | " | " | W. F. Beasley. |
| 6th " | " | " | W. McK. Clark. |
| 7th " | " | " | W. Foster French. |

## GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $3,000.

*Aids to the President*—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P 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 Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, 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 G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. R Baker, of Florida, 1st 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 Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Col Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, Adjutant, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of Lawton, of Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surg, of S. C.,

*Navy Department*—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com Jos Secretary Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Ordnance Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, 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 Offutt of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.