THE STATE JOURNAL.

JOHN SPELMAN, PRINTER TO THE STATE, AND AUTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE .AWS OF THE CONFEDE

ducted on the cash system. The cash must accom-

many the order in every case. TERMS Semi-Weekly, per annum......\$4 00

Notice to Subscribers. The STATE JOURNAL is conducted on the Cash principle. No paper will hereafter be sent without the soney accompany the order; and in all cases names of subscribers will be stricken off at the date of expiration of their subscriptions—unless renewed previously. We are compelled to enforce this rule in all cases, and no friend can grumble

A cross mark on the wrapper or on the margin of the paper, denotes that the subscriber's time is nearly out Look out for the cross mark and renew.

Laws of the Confederate States. (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS IN THE CORPS OF MARINES SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do er act, That from and after the passage

of this act, enli tment in the Marine Corps shall be for the term of the existing war, or for the period of three years, a the recruits may elect at the time of Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every able bodied man who may enlist and be received into the

Marine Corps, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, to be paid at the time of joining the Corps, and every non-commissioned office, musician and private, now in the Marine Corps, who may have enlisted for three years, shall be enlisted to receive the sum of forty dollars, as an equivalent to bounty. dred and sixty-five millions of stock and bonds Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the

purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of forty thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwised appropriated,

Approved April, 10, 1862.

AN ACT TO LEGALIZE THE ACTS OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MARSHAL AND DEPUTY MARSHALS OF THE STATE OF

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the official acts of J. C. Ramsey, late District Attorney, and of Jesse B. Clements, late Marshal of the District of Tennessee, and of the Deputies of said Marshal, from the time their respective offices were vacated, by the passage of the act of the Provisional Congress, approved on the 12th day of December 1861, by which said District of Tennessee was divided into three several Districts, without any provision for containing said officers in office, be and the same are hereby made legal and valid to the same extent and in the same manner, as if they had been continued in office up to the passage of this act; and they are hereby exonerated from any penalty, forfeiture or liability to the public or any private person by reason of any official act committed by them, to the same extent and in the same manner, as if they had been legally in office at the time of committing the same, And said officers are hereby authorized to collect and receive the same fees and emoluments as if they had been rightfully

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said Marshal and his Deputies may continue to act until the successors of said Marshal are qualified. Approved April 11, 1862.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRE

TARY OF THE TREASURY TO PAY SECTION 1." THE CONGRESS OF LIE CURRENALLY States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby, authorized to pay a part of the salaries of the several District Collectors of the War Tax, authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes and to provide a War Tax for their redemption," approved August 19, 1861, in those States which have assumed the payment of said tax : Provided, That in no case shall the amount so paid to each collector exceed the sum of one hundred dollars: And provided further, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that said collector gave bond and rendered services as required by said act previous to the assumption of said tax by the respective States, equal in value to the sum to be paid. Approved April 11, 1862.

AN ACT FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A CORPS OF OFFICERS FOR THE WORKING OF NITRE CAVES AND ESTABLISHING NITRE BEDS.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of procuring a supply of nitre adequate to the wants of the government, during the continuance of the war with the United States, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a corps of officers, consisting of one superintendent, with the rank, pay and allowances of a major of artillery, four assistants, with the rank, pay and allowances of a captain of artillery, eight subordinates, with the rank, pay and allowances of first lieutenants of artillery.

Sec. 2. The duties of the officers, under the supervision of the chief of ordnance, shall be to inaugurate and prosecute a system for the efficient working of the nitre caves, and to purchase and contract for the delivery of nitre produced within the limits of the Confederate States; to now being worked by private enterprise; to establish nitre beds in the vicinity of the principal cities and towns of the Confederacy, and to contract for the necessary grounds, sheds, etc., and for the offal and other materials used in the preparation of nitre beds; to diffuse information and to stimulate enterprise in the production of an article essential to the successful prosecution of the war. The superintendents will make reports, at stated periods, to the chief of ordnauce, to be submitted to the Secretary of War for the information of Congress. This organization to be continued at the discretion of the President. Approved April 11, 1862.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE PATRIOTIC WOMEN OF THE

COUNTRY FOR VOLUNTARY CON-TRIBUTIONS FURNISHED BY THEM TO THE ARMY. Resolved Ly the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of the Con-

gress of the Confederate States are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the patriotic women of the Confederacy for the energy, zeal and untiring devotion which they have manifested in turnishing voluntary contributions to our soldiers in the field, and in the various military hospitals

throughout the country. Approved April 11, 1862.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FURTHER MEANS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERN-MENT.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasuary be, and he is hereby, authorized the morning, and another in the afternoon.—Sav. to issue, in addition to the amounts heretofore | Rep., May 28.

authorized to be issued by an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes and to provide a war tax for their redemption," approved August 19, 1861, and by the further supplemental act to the above cited act, approved December 19, 1861, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, Treasury notes, millyons of dollars, of which fifty millions shall be in Treasury notes to be issued without regerve; ten millions in freasury notes to be used 2 00 as a reserve fund, and to be issued to pay any sudden or unexpected call for deposits; and one hundred and sixty-five millions certificates of stock or bonds: the said Treasury notes, certificates of stock and bonds to be issued under the same forms, conditions and restrictions as are provided by the above cited acts, in every respect and particular: Provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he shall deem the same advisable, effect a loan, at home or abroad, in specie funds or bills of exchange or Treasury notes, by a sale of the said bonds or stock upon such terms as may be found practicable: and provided further, that all bonds issued under this section shall be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government after the expiration of ten years from their respective dates, but the faith of the government shall be pledged to redeem the same at the expiration of thirty

years from such dates. SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury may issue in exchange for any of the Treasury notes which may be issued under this or any other law, bonds or certificates payable in not more than ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, which fifty millions shall constitute part of the one hunabove authorized; the said bonds or certificates to be reconvertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into Treasury notes, and the said exchange and re-exchange to be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasuary may prescribe.

Sec. 3. The form of the said bonds or certificates authorized by the second section above shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury; the said certificates may be issued with or without coupons, and may be made payable to order or bearer, as may be deemed expedient.

Approved April 13, 1862.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORIES OF PUBLIC FUNDS. SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary is hereby authorized to make and constitute such additional depositories of public money as, in his judgment, the public exigences may require, which said depositories shall give bond and be subject in all respects to the same laws and regutions, and be entitled to the same compensation as the depositories now authorized by law. .

SEC. 2. The offices of the said additional depos tories appointed under this act shall cease and determine at the expiration of one year after the termination of the existing war with the United States, unless otherwise ordered by Con-

Approved April 15, 1862.

Partial List of the Killed and Wounded in the N. C. Regiments in the Fights of Saturday and Sunday, so far as ascertained.

We present our readers with the following partial list of essualties, in the regiments mentioned, in the publish full reports of all the casualties as fast as they come in, giving precedence, however, to those from our own State, for the most obvious reasons .copy the following from the Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday:

23D N. C. REGIMENT. Col. D. H. Christie had his horse shot under him, and was painfully, though not seriously, wounded by

Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston, severely wounded in the read, and had his horse shot under him. Major E. J. Christian, severely wounded in the body and arm; supposed to be mortally; and had his horse

Captain C. C. Blacknall, slightly wounded in four places, and had his horse shot under him. (Having a sprained ankie he had to go into the engagement on Capt S. A. Shuford, killed.

Captain J. H. Miller, severely wounded in the Captain W. P. Hill, severely in the shoulder and Captain W. H. Johnston, severely in the leg and

Capt. A. D. Peace, slightly in the face. Lieutenant T. J. Crocker, Co. G, slightly in the

Lieut. W. P. Gill, (acting Adjutant,) slightly in the shoulder and arm.

Lieut. Nicholson, Co. C. severely in the head. Lieut, Goggin, Co. C, severely in the foot. Lieut. Hill, Co. H, severely in the arm. Lieut. A. M. Luria, Co. I, severely in the head,

icut. G. Hunter, Co. K. severely in the arm. Lieut. W. Torrence, Co. K, severely in the side. List of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and private very beavy not now fully ascertained

supposed to be 30 killed and 120 wounded. The officers and men displayed the greatest gallantry, advancing steadily under the most galling fire, and driving the enemy back to his entrenchments, a distance of 1 mile from the place of attack. In charging the redoubt all inspect the nitre caves and other natural deposits left without commanders, which caused the regiment of nitriferous earth, and to report the probable to get much scattered, but the men fought on with annual supply from these sources, and the extent | great bravery, displaying many personal acts of daring and economy, or otherwise, with which they are | courage. A full report will be made as soon as the casualties are known. W. P. GILL. Acting Adj't 23d N. C. Regiment,

P. S .- Captain Geo. T. Baskerville, company I, a brave and competent officer, is now in command of the regiment. The fellowing casualties from various regiments

are reported to us:

Killed .- Col. Lomax, 3rd Alabama, Sunday; Col. Jones, 12th Alabama, Saturday; Lieut. Col. Willingham, 6th Alabama; Major Nesmith, du; Captains Fox, McCarty, Flournoy and Bell, do; Capt Mays, 12th Alabama; Capt. Thos. Bacon, 27th Georgia; Capt. Ball, do.; Capt. Barnes, 4th North Carolina; Capt. Simonton, do.

Wounded .- Col. L B. Smith, 27th Georgia; Capt. Delamar, do.; Capt. Dorsey, 28th Georgia; Capt. Carter, 4th North Carolina; Capt. Kelly, do; Capt. Gordon, 6th Alabama. Sixty seven members were buried at the redoubt

taken by the 4th North Carolina regiment. FOURTH REGIMENT N. C. STATE TROOPS. Capt. Barnes, of Company F., 4th North Carolina State Troops, was killed in the action on Saturday. We are informed that but one Captain of this regiment escaped uninjured, the rest being killed and wounded. Only 213 men of the 4th North Carolina answered at the roll call yesterday morning, and the

regiment took over 700 in the fight. We learn that Capt. Tumbro, of this regiment, is among the killed.

The Vicksburg Citizen of 23rd ult., published the following rates of Yaukee vandalism: DESTRUCTION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS' PROPERTY .-We learn that the vandals have come off their boats and battered down and atterly destroyed the residence of Jeff. Davis and also that of Joe Davis. Their acts of destruction and vandalism in that neighborhood were complete leaving nothing but a bleak and desolated track behind them.

The Yankees at Cockspur were ballooning again

THE BATTLE OF RICHMOND.—Its incidents and results, so far as results are developed, are deservedly the absorbing topic of the day. With all our sympathies, sensibilities and anxieties awakened we are yet not allowed to indulge in those sentimentalities which the dread occasion suggests. Our only source of information, at present, is confined to the Richmond Terms of the State Journal.

We beg to remind our friends that our paper is con
The abstract of stock, and bonds, not to exceed in the spot, must necessarily the abstract that our paper is con
The abstract the sum of two hundred and the contain the must reliable statements. that can be gathered up. It will be our object to publish every thing, which they may deem proper to set forth in relation to this fierce combat. In relation to

the battle the Examiner of Monday says: Friday was marked by one of the heaviest storms of rain ever known in this country. The Chickahominy being swollen, and the swamps impassable, it was wisely chosen by General Johnston as a fit opportunity to attack and annihilate a division of the enemy, some thirty thousand strong, which had passed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge and en-

trenched in White Oak swamp.

The Confederate forces attacked on Saturday, and gained a complete victory. The right to call the action a complete victory to the Confederates is established by these facts: 1st. That the Confederates drove the enemy from all their lines, a distance of three miles back: 2nd. That they took all the enemy's artiflery that was in those lines: 3rd. That they took the enemy's camps, with everything in them, tents standing, baggage undisturbed, letters, public and private, and retained possession of the said camps: 4th. That the Confederates carried also the Federal fortifications, redoubts, entrenchments, and retained

possession of them. These facts give indisputable right to claim for the Confederates a victory of the most entire kind. The following is the Examiner's details of the battle on Sunday, being all we can publish in our pres-

eut issue. Those on Monday shall appear to-mor-

The defence of Richmond. Opening of the battle on the Richmond lines-Tremendous fighting on Saturday, and rout of the ene-

my-Capture of Batteries, Prisoners, etc.

As was generally anticipated, from the position occupied by a portion of the enemy's force on the South side of the Chickahominy, on the right wing of General Johnston's army, the battle was opened between nine and ten o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, by an attack in force of Longstreet's and Hill's divisions on the enemy's position at Bottom Bridge near the line of the Richmond and York River railroad. The enemy, in large force, had entrenched themselves behind consecutive batteries, and felled trees crosswise in front of them so as to render the approach of our troops the more difficult. After a musketry and cannon skirmish, during the continuance of which our brave troops withstood the full fire of the batteries, and a charge was ordered and nobly made by General Hill, the Second Florida, Sixth Virginia and Fifth South Carolina leading the charge up to the very muzzles of the guns under a terrific fire of grape, canister, round shot and shell, that cut them down by scores. Mounting over the first battery, they took possession at the point of the bayonet, the Yankes fleeing to the next in position in the rear, which, in turn opened its fire, and, in turn was taken, large numbers of the Yankees being killed and taken priscners.

After an obstinate fight of two hours the enemy fell back, leaving sixteen pieces of artillery, composing three batteries, in possession of our victorious troops. Our loss here was heavy, including several offirers. The Yankee loss was not ascertained, but it is supposed to have been equally heavy. The behavior of our troops was splendid. One company of the North Carolina regiment alone took one hundred and sixty-five prisoners, and brought them to the rear .-The enemy's force was estimated at fully 30,000, and reinforced constantly.

After the cessation of the firing on our right wing, the enemy attempted a demonstration, across the Chickahominy, on our left wing, north of the Me chanicsville turnpike, and on the Nine Mile road .-He was here gallantly opposed by General G. W. Smith's division of infantry and General Magruder's sippi, and Acting Brigadier General Colonel Wade Hampton's command of the Sixteenth North Carolina and the Fourteenth and Nincteenth Georgia.

The Hampton Legion, supported by the Sixteenth North Carolina and Nineteenth Georgia, attempted to capture a battery from the enemy, but finding it too heavily supported, fell back, but not until after receiving its fire and giving their own in return, and forcing the enemy to resume the defensive. Our loss on the left was not so heavy as on the right wing of the army; but among the killed we have to lament several gallant and distinguished officers. On the left wing fell General Pettigrew, of South Carolina, a name that became illustrious in this revolution. He fell and died on the field. General Hatton, of the Tennessee brigade, was shot from his horse and died in the arms of an aid. Col. Hampton was wounded slightly in the foot, but remained at his post. His horse was shot twice.

The fighting extended gradually from the left to the right again, about 5 o'clock, and continued up to near eight o'clock in the evening, when darkness put an end to the conflict, our army resting or their arms in the positions from whence the enemy, had been forced.

The strength of the enemy is supposed to have been very great on both wings, and his loss proportionately

The sullen booming of artillery heard occasionally in the city on Saturday morning had prepared the people for the tidings from the field. About noon it became evident that bloody work was doing along the lines. The ambulances and surgeons had gone out, and our citizens remained in a state of anxious suspense, but not alarm; they knew too well the invincible ar-.my in whom they had confided their trust. Soon persons in vehicles and on horseback began to arrive from the direction of the lines, and they were eagerly sur-rounded by groups of citizens and soldiers, to whom they detailed the news. Their presence was marked everywhere by attentive groups of listeners. "We have repulsed the enemy!" passed from lip to lip, and a cheering beam of satisfaction lit up every face, siddened only by the record of the gallant men who had fallen and were still falling in the fight.

Towards evening the wounded began to come in from the several scenes of action, and were carried to the hospitals, the hotels and residences. Many appeared to be only slightly wounded, barely sufficient to disable them, and laughed and chatted with the hundreds of sympathizers who gathered around the ambulances. Others, whose wounds were through the body, and more serious, lay stretched out, and some in the agonies of death. Throughout Saturday night they were being brought

in, up to yesteday morning, and all descriptions of vehicles were impressed to carry them. ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

We have some additional accounts of the fight on our right wing. The scene of the battle was about eight miles out on the Williamsburg road.

The artillery on our side opened about ten minutes to one p. m., and the cannonading continued for the space of one-halfor three quarters of an hour. After a heavy fire of musketry, our troops charged upon the enemy in their entrenchments with the most devoted gallantry, repulsing him at the point of the bayonet, and driving him back until we had possession of his entire camp. The enemy, being heavily reinforced, drove us back for a little space, but could not recover his camp.

General Stuart was in command of the field, but General Hill was in immediate command of that portion of it where the fight was in progress.

After the Yankees had been driven from their camp, it was thought that they were retreating down the Chickahominy, when Gen. Stuart deployed three regiments to intercept their retreat. It was found, however, that the enemy was being heavily reinforced, and the regiments were recalled.

About this time General Stuart sent Lieut. Fontaine, who had attached himself to his staff as aid, to Gen. Hill, or such general officer as he might find on the field, nrging him to hold his position, as reinforcements were coming up. The assurance of reinforcements gave fresh impetus to our men, and the firing was continued with loud and hearty cheers. After the fight had continued for about an hour, the ammunition of some of the regiments gave out, and there Fontaine and Col. Moore were sent by Gen. Stuart to | quantity. see to the ammunition train and to rally such of the regiment as had been thrown in disorder. The Twenty fourth Virginia, the Fifth North Carolina, and some | for the care of the wounded in the hospitals. Nurses other regiments were reformed and led into action by | both male and female are wanted.

Colonel Moore, and then put in command of Colone

About half past six o'clock Gen. Huger's division came upon the field in gallant style, the men dashing on at the double-quick with loud cheers. The combat was now furious. There was a continuous roll of musketry, varied by the occasional booming of artillery. The firing continued until about eight o'clock; when the enemy were driven still further back, and we remained in possession of their camp, having captured a number of pieces of their artillery.

The King William artillery, Capt Carter, was promnent in the fight, and achieved the most conspicuous results. Their battery was posted in the road, and was engaged from one to half past five o'clock, when it was relieved. Their loss in killed and wounded was terrible-thirty-seven out of eighty-cight. Lieut. Wiliam Carter was wounded in the breast by a Minie ball. Second Lieut. Newman was killed, his body being literally torn to pieces by the bursting of a shell. The battery was publicly complimented in a glowing speech by Gen Hill, who declared that its gallantry would hold a conspicuous part in history, and that the had rather be in command of such men than be President of the Confederate States."

The loss on both sides could not be otherwise than terrible. In the early part of the action we had taken the enemy's entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, our columns suffering from the close volleys of musketry. In crossing the field to make the charge, Colonel Smith's Virginia regiment was badly cut up

by the enemy's fire. Up to half-past seven o'clock Saturday night we had taken about one hundred and thirty prisoners .-In addition to this we learn that, late in the evening. an entire company of the enemy had thrown down their arms and surrendered themselves as prisoners .-Among the prisoners taken by us were a lieutenant. Colonel, a major, and several other commissioned offi-

Our forces engaged on the right were Stuart's Hill's, Longstreet's and Magruder's divisions, the latter having come up during the action. We had prebably twenty to twenty-five thousand men in this action. The prisoners taken by us say that the enemy had three divisions engaged on our right.

> Battle of Richmond. [Concluded from the Richmond Examiner.]

SECOND DAY-SUNDAY.

THE BATTLE RENEWED ON SUNDAY-MORE HARD FIGHTING-ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR OUR ARMS. Public expectation was on tiptoe yesterday in antiipation of the renewal of the contest for the hardfought field in front of Richmond on Saturday, and events did not disappoint in the least. The scene of the fight was near the Williamsburg road. About seven o'clock, a. m., the Ninth Virginia Regiment, previous, were ambuscaded by a Yankee regiment, would be the most calamitous and disgraceful act who rose up behind a dense thicket, and, protected thereby, poured a destructive fire into the uncovered column of the Ninth, which, however, being speedily supported, drove the enemy back and captured several pieces of artillery. The ground was so miry and unfavorable for the use of artillery that but few pieces could be brought into play, and the firing was principally by musketry, which raged furiously from the left to the centre of the lines. The brigades engaged were General Holmes' and Griffith's, of Smith's division, including the Third Alabama, Col. Lomax, and the Twelfth and Forty-first Virginia regiments. The advance was gradually pushed until between one and two o'clock, p. m., when our column broke the centre of the enemy, and he commenced sullenly retiring in the direction of the Meadow Bridge and Williamsburg roads, abandoning his camp, occupied the previous night, and leaving in our hands large quantities of small arms, overcoats, knapsacks, &c., which were secured, and carried to the rear. At 4, p. m., the firing had ceased, except occasional shots at "long taw." In the early part of the battle, Lieut. Col. Godwin, who was in advance of the Ninth Virginia, had his horse shot from under him, and the animal, in falling, fell upon him and seriousy injured him in the breast and head. He was brought to the American Hotel. Col. Lomax of the Third Alabama, was also killed in the action, while gallantly leading his regitinguished themselves in the fight, and took a considerable number of prisoners both on Saturday and yes-

It was stated that the enemy fired on a train on the York River railroad carrying the wounded to the city, and that no attention was paid to a flag of truce sent

There was a report of he Third Alabama firing into the Twelfth Virginia, wno returned the fire, and created some confusion, but we are without confirmation as to its reliability.

From the numbers engaged on the side of the enemy, it was evident that he had massed heavily during the night on his left wing (our right.)- The enemy's strength on both wings on Saturday was estimated at 60,000, and ours between 20,000 and 30,000, to oppose them. Yesterday his strength was at least 50,000, with heavy reserves and our army about the same. The enemy duing both days had the advantage of position and entrenchments, but lost them both. Our loss in the battle, or rather two battles. was not less than 1,000 or 1,200. The enemy's loss was as great, if not greater, besides several bundred prisoners.

During the progress of the fight the line of battle was penetrated by many of the citizens of Richmond charged with the duty of bringing off the wounded, villans and others, who, in numerous instances performed feats of valor worthy of disciplined soldiers. The entire day the wounded were arriving in the city, and the community remained in a state of ex-

citement up to night, when later intelligence assured them again that the prestige of victory had not departed from our arms. The wounded are very numerous, and they are being accommodated as the emergencies of the times will best admit. Private dwellings, stores, &c., have

been offered by their owners, and they will be occupied as they are needed. The success and progress of our arms yesterday

was even more decided and satisfactory than was Saturday, and our troops were in the best possible

During the day the Yankeeprisoners continued to be brought in in squads of ten, fif een and twenties. They were certainly premium specimens of the "Grand Union Army," for they were the most dojected looking human beings that were ever seen,-Some of them were covered with mud from head to foot, and seemingly so worn out as to be scarcely all: to move through the street to their prison. Many were mere boys, fourteen or fifteen years old, who must have staggered under the weight of a musket. Trophics of every kind, bundles of letters and papers. were picked up off the battle-field after its abandonment by the Yankees, and brought to the city last evening.

The bodies of the several prominent officers slain in the engagements were brought into Richmond yesterday. That of Gen. Hatton was taken to the Exchange Hotel, where it will be embalmed and sent to his native State. That of the lamented Pettigrew, of South Carolina, was also brought in and taken in charge by the friends of the deceased. (a mistake.) To hundreds of households in Richmond and elsewhere the doings of Saturday and yesterday brought the craped badge of mourning, for hundreds of the Confederacy's brave sons have fallen in the gallant

defence of her capitol. The people of Richmond have had a foretaste of this hearthstone desolution, and most nobly have they withstood it, counting the loss of husbands, fathers, brothers and sons as so much price paid down in their

blood for the liberty they seek. THE CITY DURING THE BATTLE.

During the progress of the battles of Saturday and yesterday, fought in front of Richmond, though every species of wild reports were flying about on the tongues of rumor, the people remained remarkably calm and quiet, while exhibiting a lively interest in the result. The care of the wounded that came in almost continually by one and twos, from noon on Saturday up to last night, seemed to engage their humane attention, and we have heard of numerous instances of devoted attention.

The ladies were particularly active in procuring water, that beverage which, above all others, is so refreshing to the wounded soldier. Any supplies of ice furnished at the hospitals, or wherever the wounded was some wavering along our lines. Col. Lee, Lieut. | are, would be acceptable, let it never be so small in

The Assistant Provost Marshal Alexander is exerting himself in procuring two hundred and fifty nurses

The Assistant Provost Marshal has received instructions to hereafter, until further notified, order the closing of all the places of public amusement during these exciting times as a precautionary measure. The

order goes into effect to-night. The movement is a good one, as it will offer less inducements to the soldiers to straggle into the city at night from the camps. Soldiers should be on the field, facing the stern realties of this hour, not haggling in the pit of a theatre over the maddlin representations of a by-gone age.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLES. A Yaukee Colonel was brought into the Marshal's office wounded and a prisoner. A person present remarked, "Your 'on to Richmond' journey wasn't a very pleasant one for you, was it?" "No, not until after 11 o'clock, A. M.; (yesterday), when I found it certainly is all news to our readers. But let the varapleasant enough, riding in all the way,"

We took about five hundred prisoners. A gentleman who was on the battle field yesterday. among other trophies, picked up the copy book of one division of the enemy's army, containing copies of all the dispatches sent to the War Department at Washington. According to the dispatches, they were, up to within a few minutes of taking their batteries, making the most successful advances towards Rich-

A twenty-pound spherical shell fell near where a spectator of the battle yesterday was standing. It did not explode, and he secured the shell and brought it to the city as a relic of the field.

> [From the Register. Col. Johnston.

Our readers will percive that we have placed at the head of our columns the name of Col. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of the county of Mecklenburg, as the candidate for the office of Governor to whom we shall, as a member of the Southern Rights party, give our support. We have more than once in the Register given reasons why Col. Johnston would make a most acceptable Governor to a large majority of the people of the State. He is a man of sterling integrity, great intelligence, and of a capacity for business possessed by few persons. It is true that he has not been much in public life, (except a short service in the Convention he has never been in public life,) but this fact, so tar from depreciating his claims, should the more commend him to the favor of the people. We have had enough and to spare of oid party and political hacks, and at this time of all others, we should place a man in the Executive chair who, unembarrassed by past political animosities or friendships, can act with an eye single to the good of the State, and the maintenance of her rights as a member of the Southern Confederacy. Col. Johnston acts with the friends of Southern Rights, and by them he will be supported. He does not look back with lingering affection to the old Union, and regret its dissolution; but, on the con-Lieut. Col. Godwin, who had been on their arms un- trary, believes that our secession from it was an act at consciously within fifty yards of the enemy the night once necessary and expedient, and that to return to it

which the South could commit Col. Johnston is in favor of fully sustaining the Administration of the Confederate Government while the war lasts, and earnestly deprecates the policy which would now, while we are in the midst of one of the fiercest and bloodiest conflicts for liberty which the world has ever seen, raise up a party in opposition to it, and thus divide the people, when nothing less than perfect concert and unity can save us from

Col. Johnston's views of State Policy have always been liberal, and at the same time prudent; and should he be placed in the Executive chair, the people may expeet from him a safe and enlightened Administration. Entertaining these opinions of Col. Johnston's views and capacity, lie shall have our humble, but cordial support as a candidate for the office of Governor of

Messrs. Editors: - I see by the papers the call of the Charleston Hospital for blackberry cordial for our sick, as dysentery has appeared among them, to which call I will respond if possible to obtain good whiskey, which is very difficult. Meanwhile I would like to make known through your paper the great efficacy of the smart weed in that disease It grows all over the country North and South, in lanes, &c. It has a spi-| + | dark green leaf, and bears on the top a feathery ooking flower, and when you bruise the leaf in your a white nower, the other a purphsh red, don't hears nal; but that used for dysentery is very peppery, call-

ed by many pepper weed. Draw a tea strong enough to taste peppery, and use nstead of water, with or without sugar, hot or cold, as the patient may prefer. It may be drank freely, hav-

ng no unpleasant effect. It may be gathered and dried in the shade, or used fresh. Some years ago when that disease raged in the and never called in a physician, every case recovering with scarcely impaired strength. The tea being a strin-

gent keeps up the strength. Our negroes all know the smart weed, or pepper weed, as many call it. Twenty drops of paregoric to a wine glass of the solution of carb, soda every two or three hours is a pow-

erful remedy .- Charleston Courier.

Manchester, May 23, 1862.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR .- Without having miselves taken any part in bringing out candidates for Governor, we have heretofore published communications reccommending Gov. Graham and Gov. Morehead for that office, always an important one, but now vitally so. To-day we publish another communication,-which like those above named, comes from sources entitled to the respect of our readers, as they have ours,—recommending Col. Vance.

In accordance with our determination, heretofore announced, we have always intended to select from the candidates the man who may seem to us best fitted for the emergency. And in supporting such a one, we shall endeavor to avoid all intemperate zeal, our object being in this as in all things else during our struggle for freedom, to unite all parties and all men in furtherance to the great cause .- Fay. Observer.

GUBERNARORIAL.-It is gratifying to learn of the manimity with which Mr. Johnston's name has been received as a candidate for Governor in this section of the State, and further West, Six or seven Western papers have endored him. To those named heretofore, we have the pleasure to add the Asheville News.

Mr. Johnston is the man for the times; he is a business man, a working man, an unassuming man, eminently practical, no regular politician and no demagogue; therefore men of all parties in this section, we know, cordially unite upon him. Hungry office-seekers, disappointed and spiteful men and party schemers. no doubt will oppose him, but we think the people are for him, and will rebuke those who are trying to get up a party contest in the State. - Charlotte Demo-

THE GUNBOATS .- Since the last communication by flag af truce yesterday morning no change has been made in the fleet. They still emain in their old position out of reach of our guns.

Several shots have been fired by the gunboats at our men on the shore between the lower batteries and Warrenton, but no one has been hurt by them .-One heavy shell that did not explode lays in the Warrenton road, and is an object of much curiosity to all who pass that way.

CAUTION TO PLANTERS .- The Macon Telegraph says, "we have been requested to caution planters not to turn their stock into wheat or oat fields affected with the rust or mildew. It has already proved fatal to stock in several instances. Cattle owners should heed this warning. The South, for at least this year, can illy afford to lose beef-cattle.

CAPTURED.—The Federal fleet in front of Warrenton is committing all sorts of depredations upon the people among the shore. Two citizens of Warrenton, Mr. Gardner, have been captured and carried off to their boats.

ELECTION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA .-- To-morrow is election day throughout Western Virginia. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General are to be chosen. Besides these, county officers are to be voted for in all the counties. There are no candidate in the field for the officers first named, save the present holders of them, Aiz: Gov. Pierpont, Lieut. Gov. Polsley and Attorney General Wheat .- Balt. Sun, May 21.

LOOK OUT FOR HELPER.—The Edgefielp "Adverti-A correspondent addressing us from Williamston N. C., says that the notorious Helper, impending cri-

sis, is ascertained to have passed through that place

recently, from the direction of Roanoke Island.

Yankee Lies.

We are indebted to Capt. A. Myers, of Salisbury, for a tattered fragment of a late New York Herald, picked up with his own hands on the battle field near Richmond. If the literary rascals and professional liars who preside over the columns of the Herald and Northern telegraph wires could subjugate the South by lying. it would certainly be done. On the 24th of May, some 13 days ago, when the "Ellen Terry" arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Newbern, she reported that the American flag was raised in Raleigh, some three or four days ago, by the citizens ! Clinton, 19 miles south of Newbern, had been visited by the Yankees!! This cious Herald and its correspondents speak for themselves; we imitate the Herald's type and display as

THE LATEST NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS, BEYOND MARTINSBURN,) May 25-5:45 P. M. A prisoner, captured this afternoon, says the rebel force in our rear is to be strengthened, that their purpose is to enter Maryland at two points-Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force here.

We all pass the Potomac safe-men, trains and all.

I think of making a march of thirty-five miles. N. P. BANKS. Major-General Commanding

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA. Reported Capture of Raleigh, the Capftal of the State,

&c., &c., &c. Валтімове, Мау 25, 1862.

The Old Point boat has arrived. Our news letter has not yet come to hand. It is reported that Gen, Burnside has taken Raleigh,

NORFOLK, May 24, 1862

Four deserters came in from Petersburg this afternoon, and say, in consequence of the scarcity of proand a great number of desertions occur daily. They state that full half the army would desert if they could have an opportunity. The army has been drawn from all parts of the rebel confederacy, and it is intended to make a desperate resistance. The troops have been recently subsisting upon less than half rations.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24, 1862.

The Ellen S. Terry arrived from Newbern this afternoon, with some thirty wounded men. The American flag was raised in Raleigh som three or four days ago by the citizens. No particulars had been received. The news arrived by flag of

On day before yesterday a party, consisting of two companies of North Carolina cavalry and one company of infantry, visited Swift creek, twelve miles from Newbern, where a Union meeting had recently been neld, and arrested several Union men, taking themaway with them. One of the men, who was very loud in his expression of Union sentiments, was taken into the woods by the enemy, where his throat was cut, and where he was afterwards found by our troops. A reconnoisance was made to Clinton, nineteen

miles south of Newbern, a few days since. The enemy's advanced pickets were found and a skirmish ensucd. We lost one lieutenant and four privates, taken prisoners. We left nine of the enemy's dead on the field, and took two prisoners. The health and spirits of the troops at Newbern

Washington, N. C., has been occupied and a newspaper started there by the troops. A REBEL FLAG CAPTURED AT FORT MACON. Major Hazzard, of Gen. Burnside's army, and Lieut. Wernor, of the Fifty-seventh New York regiment, called at this office yesterday and showed us a rebe flag containing "thirteen stars," which was captured at Fort Macon by Col. Fricker, of the Signal corps, captured in the fort was a turtle weighing two hun-

continue excellent.

dred pounds, which Maj. Hazzard transmitted to his father for culinary purposes. The correspondents of the Herald are no doubt employed with a view to their capacity for lying. If they speak the truth, it happens accidentally; but, nevertheless, it sometimes does happen. We subjoin village where I lived I used it only in my household, the three following communications more as a curiosity than as news, but may safely say that the prediction of the Washington sage, about the rebels con-

testing every foot of ground in Virginia, has been de-

monstrated to be nearly a prophecy: McClellan's Headquarters, May 25 1862. General Negley's brigade is now encamped five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. To obtain this position they were forced to engage the rebel General Stewart with his brigade, composed of five regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. The officers engaged suppose the rebel loss to be between fifty and sixty killed. A number of their dead is left on the field. There is nothing of interest from the vicinity of Richmend to-day. Contrabands who come in say that the inhabitants of Richmond are leaving as fast as they can for Danville. All those capable of bearing arms are compelled to remain. Very few soldiers are

in the city, all being in their camps. OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, May 22, 1862. The general belief here in military circles is that the fall of the rebel capital will not induce the rebels to abandon Virginia, but that they are determined to

contest every foot of ground upon which they can fight, with a prospect of prolonging the war. I was permitted this afternoon to peruse a portion of a letter dated Richmond, May 10, written by an adjutant in Gen. Johnston's army to his wife in this city, in which it is said that the rebel government do not expect to be able to hold Richmond longer than

the latter part of June, if so long. They are confident in their ability to repulse and drive back McClellan's army in their first attempt on the capital, but expect the attack will be renewed, soon afterward with a superior and irresistible force. A great deal of machinery and several manufacturing establishments have been removed from the city to Lynchburg and other points on the James river between there and Richmond, and are in active opera-

The letter referred to was transmitted from Richmond to the lady in question by way of Baltimore, and was mailed at the latter city.

THE PUBLIC TREASURER HAS APPOINTED by and with the consent and approbation of the Governor, W. H. DODD, to sign Coupons on North-Carolina State Bonds, under an ordinance of the Convention. May 27, 1862.

We are authorized to announce M. A. Bledsoe, as a candidate for re-election to the SENATE, for the county Raleigh, May 26th, 1862.

Sheriffalty of Wake County. We are requested to announce WILLIAM H. HIGH, AS & andidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Wake

County. Election day, first Thursday in August. May 21, 1862. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AT THE PRE-sent term of Wake County Court, qualified as Execu-tors of the estate of John B. Johns, decensed, hereby give notice to all the debtors of the estate of the deceased to pay up; and to all the creditors, to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

Executors May 19th, 1862. THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO SELL HIS possesions on the lower Hillsboro' road, northwest of Raleigh, containing between three and four hundred acres of land, about one huncred acres of which is low

grounds, in a good state of cultivation. A very spacious Dwelling, well arranged, and a Saw and Grist Mill, on a never failing stream of water. Those wishing to purchase will call and see it as it is only three and a half miles from Raleigh.

S. H. WHITAKER. WANTED.

SMALL house, or rooms in a house occupied A by another family, for a lady and two small children-refugees from the eastern part of the State. Apply, stating terms, to this office.

June 3, 1862.