# THE STATE JOURNAL.

For the State Journal. HILL SIDE, N. C., Aug. 26, 1862. Messrs. Editors: I see in your paper of the 20th of August, an order, commanding all the defeated officers in the reorganization of twelve months regiments, between the ages of 18 and 85, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction, as subject to conscrip-

Will you inform me, through the columns of your paper, whether they (the defeated officers) will We reduced to the ranks, or will they retain their commissions. The above information will enable fie and many others to go prepared with suitable lothes, &c., to fill the position assigned us. Respectfully, G.

In reply to the foregoing and to the enquirics of several others on the same subject, we can only state that the General Order referred to is very explicit .-It requires the defeated officers between the ages of 18 and 35 to report themselves as "subject to conscription." It evidently takes no cognizance of the rank of such officers. It levels them in our opinion. Besides, we rather think the "defeated officers" not now in service hold no commissions worth a copper. They are out of office and their commissions are worthless.

The conscript law does not take into the service any officers. Conscripts may become officers, but it will be after they are drafted into organized bodies .-Still we believe the practice of the government is to make drill masters of the defeated officers where practicable, and to set them to work to discipline the raw conscripts in the several camps of instruction. At least so we have heard. But at all events, the "defeated officers" can make no terms with the conscript law. It "gathers them in" as it does those who have never been in office.

#### [For the State Journal. The Conscript Law.

IN CAMP, August 20th, 1862. MESSES. EDITORS: In view of the passage of another Conscript act, I desire to call your attention, and the attention of those in authority, to a class of persons that seem to have heretofore been entirely overlooked. I looked to see the press speak out upon the subject, but so far as I have seen they have not done so. Those to whom I refer are the number who hal employed substitutes in the temporary call that was made for the militia, several mouths past, before the fall of Newbern. Now does this entitle these men to final exemption from service? I rather think not .-

wants of the soldiery. class of men who, seeking early noloriety. have had themselves appointed magistrates, thinking when they grew up, that they could never be looked upon as men until they got the Esquire attached to their names. Now this embraces a large class in many of the counties, of good fighting men; in many of them, too, the enormous number of one hundred and upwards. Now, sir, could it ever have been meant by Congress that this large number should be retainclas home to hold the courts of the county, where Ir quently there is not one jury case tried? They evthe may did. Such oversights as this have justly caused the Conscript act to become so odious. Will Umgress, at its present session, remedy this evil ? If this attracts the thoughts of any of the members of that body, the object of the writer will have been accomplished. Very respectfully,

## [From the Wilmington Journal.

A SOLDIER.

How do we stand in North Carolina? Before this war had commenced, and even after i had progressed for some time, the issue possessed a character essentially different from that which it is now too evidently assuming.

The same motives and considerations that might have caused the North to pause at first, or might have caused her to retrace her steps at an early period of the war, would have little weight now, because fiercer passions have been aroused and fresh complications - have been introduced. Wounded pride-embittered thate-the desire for revenge-have been superadded to the other considerations with which both parties entered upon this war.

At first the North itself disavowed the idea of a war of subjugation. It believed, or affected to believe, that the movement of the South was not a popular movement-that the great body of the people in the Southorn States, with, perhaps, the single exception of South Carolina, was in favor of the Federal and opposed to the Confederate Government. They saw, or affected to see, the elements of a strong Union party at the South, and especially in North Carolina. They Lincoln was the work of an "oligarchy." They thought that the people were divided among themselves, and that it only required the Federal standard to be set up within our borders to cause a majority to rally around it. They were mistaken; but who, who watched the movements of parties, politicians or political newspapers, shall say they were blindly mistaken? Did not leading papers and politicians within our borders speak as flippantly of a secession "oligarchy," of "precipitators," and all that sort of thing, as Bennett or Greeley-the N. Y. Herald or Tribune could have done? But for this apparent division could Lincoln ever have dreamed of "putting down the rebellion" with seventy-five or ten times seventyfive thousand men ? The early knowledge of the truth, by the early presentation of a united front on the part of the South, might have caused the North to pause and consider before entering upon a contest in which the highest measure of success in arms could afford no compensation for the losses sustained and the debts incurred. Had this united front been at once present-- ed-had the North at once been enabled to see what it now sees-who shall say that it might not then have paused in its mad career? We do not say that it chance was that it would. At any rate that chance was the best, as, indeed, it was the only one to avoid the outbreak of hostilities and the terrible contest which is upon us as a consequence of such hostilities. Omniscience alone can see the end from the beginning in any undertaking, and especially does this apply to war. Lincoln and his advisers were far from possessing omniscience. He thought it was a light matter. Nobody was hurt. The South was not in earnest—the Union party would soon "put down" the "rebellion." He went into it blindfolded. He is now thoroughly undeceived, but it is too late for him to retrace his steps-too late for us to reap the advantages which a prudent boldness might have secured

As s ion as we saw that disunion was an inevitable. yea, an accomplished fact, we also saw that North Carolina must, sooner or later, take her position with the South. We thought and we still think that the more promptly, the more boldly and unreservedly this was done, the better, and we repeat that we thought then and think now that an unmistakeably united front on the part of all the States who ultimately did or must cast their fate with the South would have tended greatly to have brought things to an understanding, thereby preventing altogether the outbreak of hostilities which desolate both sections, and whose probable limit no man can dare to fore-

Deeming prompt action the part of prudence, since action must come, and any man with his eyes open must have seen that, we certainly did advocate secession by North Carolina in the spring of last year .-We advorated it calmly and by constitutional means. Well, while the means we supported were in progress-to wit: Appeals to public opinion through the press and through public meetings and conventions, Mr. Lincoln's proclamation came out calling for seventy-five thousand men to coerce the then Confederate States. Remember this call for men was not to c erce North Carolina, for she was not then a-Umfederate State. This roused ai', because it presented practically the very contingency which we had foreseen must soon arise. It demanded of North Carolina to decide whether she would fight alongside of Abraham Lincoln's abolition government against the South, or alongside the South against Abraham Lincoln's government. Yet the leaders who would not see this until it was practically forced upon the people, and the people compelled them to see it and act on it, which they did, with a very bad grace too, in some cases, instead even then of joining heart and soul with all their fellow citizens—forgetting past animosities and closing up past divisions, still sought to

But for these previous divisions, but for the doubt about the course of the great States of North Carolina. Virginia and Tennessee, who could suppose that Lincoln would have rushed so recklessly into this war, which being once in, every step has involved him farther, until now the original matter is forgotten in the vehement passions and in erests of the conflicf, and withdrawal is impossible.

True "conservatism" would certainly have coun-selled a course calculated to heal all divisions among the people-assuredly not the drawing of new distinctions, or the revival of old ones; and this course we counselled and have adhered to since, Yet we, because we saw the storm-cloud gathering, and favored prompt measures, either to dissipate it, or to guard against its effects, were immediately stigmatized by the dilatory "watch and wait" leaders, who assumed to themselves the name of "conservatives," as being among the "destructives." the "precipitators," as though by foreseeing and urgent preparation to meet an impending crisis, we had brought on that crisis: whereas, on the contrary, the dilatoriness and apparently willful blindness of parties in this and other Southern States, really encouraged the North to precipitate the commencement of hostilities, the end of which no man can look forward to with any confidence, save that abiding one which we have never lost for a moment, that when it does come, it will be accompanied by the fullest establishment of South-

ern independence.

When the question of the governorship began to be agitated, we almost implored the papers to do nothing to promote a canvass, or if there must be a canvass, to come to some understanding whereby the press, at least, should be responsible for none of its bitterness. We were willing to support any good man who could be quietly agreed upon. Yet we were a "destructive," and those who urged on a canvass, called themselves "conservatives!" Those who agreed with us, took, as a rule, no part in bringing out any candidate, although they were willing to cooperate in any measures calculated to unite all the people upon some one man, and thus avoid any difficulty or division; for we had no earthly interest of a personal character to subserve by the promotion of any particular man. We sought no office. We never had nor sought for State printing. Our business and our movements were perfectly independent, and outside of such considerations. Mr. Johnston was early brought out. We knew him to be a good and true man, fully competent to discharge the duties of the office ably and honorably, and we would have been satisfied with him. But he would not suit others who had three ends in view, one of which was personal aggrandizement; another was the acquisition of an appearance of personal influence; the third was purely vindictive in its character. These parties moved heaven and earth to get out a candidate, who, by the eclat of military position and personal elec-The kid gloved gentry are still at large, lording it | tioneering popularity, might carry the State, give an over the country, many of them speculating upon the apparent triumph to their party, and apparent influence to themselves. For this reason Col. Vance, a Again: in the State of North Carolina there is a gentleman against whom personally we have not now, and had not during the canvass, a word to say though the Baleigh Standard formerly had, was brought forward, this clique tacking on to his military prestige, while secretly other methods were employed, and we know that all sorts of attacks against the Confederate-government and the Conscript law were used covertly to projudice the people against.

Mr. Johnston, who honestly and frankly endorsed

> A military position in war time-personal popularity at any time-strong electioneering on the part of supporters and none on the part of opponents, or rather we should say the opponents of the mode in which he was got out and supported, gave Col. Vance a large majority over Mr. Johnston, who, save as a perfect gentleman in private life, and a most clearheaded man in the transaction of affairs, was not at all known to the people of the State, having never before mingled in the arena of politics. And lo, and of course, the vainest, the most uplifted man on the surface of the earth at this present writing is the editor of the Ruleigh Standard, who evidently thinks or would convey the impression that he has done something-that his influence elected Mr. Vance and others, whereas in truth, the result shows that the only re lly strong opposition that Col. Vance had to encounter was due to the fact that the Standard sup-

The result that we feared begins to show itself .-The telegraph brings us word that "The Northern version of the North Carolina election is that the Secessionist candidate for Governor is defeated, and that the Unionists elected nearly every member of the Legislature." A second time have the manœuvres and representations of the Standard and its clique placed the State in a false position before the world. A second time is the enemy excited to hope and stimulated to exertion by the idea that there is a Union element in North Carolina, which only requires fostering What advantage will be taken of this at the North, and how much it will strengthen the hands of the Lincoln administration in its war against the South, who can say! That it will strengthen Lincoln to some thought the severance from the government of Mr. extent there can be no doubt. Justice to himself, to his State, to the Confederacy, demands that Colonel Vance, as Governor Vance, should cut loose altogether from this destructive clique, and by a bold and manly course undo, as far as now possible, the evil which has already resulted from its machinationsstrengthen the spirit of the State and free her good name from the suspicion to which unscrupulous demagogues have subjected her.

Let Gov. Vance disprove the howlings and rejoicings of our enemies, of which the following from the Washington, N. C., New Erg, Lincoln paper, is an example, or let him at least let us know where we stand. Are we to understand this to have been a political contest?

From the Washington, N. C. Ne v Era, (Lincolnite) Aug. 14, 1862. Complete Overthrow of the Democratic Se-

cession Party in North Carolina. 'The Democratic Secession party in this State have been beaten by nearly forty thousand majority. They lost their Governor and both branches of the Legislature by over a two-thirds vote. Everything has gone against this corrupt party which took North Caroline out of the Union without submitting the ordiwould, but we do think that it might, and that the unnce of secession to the people. Having lo-t confidence in the people by not submitting their acts for ratification, the people in turn have lost confidence in them and relieved this party from duty and all positions of trust."

What a remarkable coincidence there is between this and the rejoicings of at least one paper in North Carolina, which once claimed to be Democratic and whose editor signed the ordinance of secession! The time is coming in which all these things will

be more calmly reviewed than they can be at this time, and we, as one of the so much denounced "destructives" h v: no doubt of a full and perfect approval of our course, as being in truth eminently and truly conservative, when others claiming to be conservative will be seen and known as they are.

And the Legislature too will have a duty to perform-even a higher duty than the Governor-God send that it may do it fearlessly and well, not yieldit g to the dictatation of any clique or the teachings of any demogages. Then will it prove itself to be indeed equal to the occasion and worthy of the confidence of the peo, le.

The election in North Carolina has resulted in the choice of Colonel Vance for governor, by a very large majority; and also a majority of those who ran on the same ticket for the legislature. We are heartily glad that the contest is over, for it was, in itself and in the manner in which it was conducted, a source of general mortification to the friends of the Old North

The letter of Colonel Vance, declaring himself a candidate, was, as we said at the time, all that could be desired; and he has evinced his ready patriotism by service in the field. If he will only reject from his councils the morbid spirit of party feeling or disappointe I ambition and greed that seems to have animated a fraction of his supporters, and obey the promptings of his own judgment, he will, we doubt not, make an excellent Executive. We believe that he will do this, and that the Confederate cause will have no more hearty, generous and fraternal a co-op-

erator than the new governor of North Carolina. The Raleigh Standard gives a statement of members elected to the legislature, as far as received, and also the vote for governor in forty-three counties -There are eighty-nine counties in the State. Colonel Vance's majority in forty-three counties is 19,758 .-We do not estimate in this the army vote, as that is generally included in the votes of the different connties. The probability is that Colonel Vauce's major-

ity will reach forty thousand. - Richmond Enquirer. Captain A. B. Rhett, C. S. A., has been married to the only daughter of the Hon. William Aiken, of keep up these animosities and widen these divisions. | Charleston. A phat take, that.

## BY TELEGRAPH

From the West

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 31. General Maxey's brigade, under the command of Col. McKinsley, of the thirty-second Alabama regiment, attacked a body of Yankees at Stevenson, twelve hundred strong, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, at eleven o'clock to-day, and, alter four hour's shelling, the enemy evacuated their fortifications, leaving on the Nashville trains, the common roads and through the woods. A large amount of ammunition and stores was captured.

Our command met with a most cordial reception from the citizens, the ladies urging them not to stop until they had killed or captured every Yankee force. At once more beholding our flag, with the stars and bars, the joy of the citizens became unbounded.

We had engaged the thirty-second and forty-first Alabama, the twenty-fifth Tennessee, Major Gunter's dismounted Partizan Rangers, Capt. Rice's cavalry, and Keenan and Dunn's batteries, the whole aggregating nine hundred men. Our loss was two wounded none killed. The loss of the Yankees unknown. The Yankee fortifications at Stevenson were very

strong. Our troops displayed great gallantry, and Capt. Freeman's battery was worked with great skill and signal effect. Harry Mawrey commanded the thirty-second Alabama with much coolness and marked ability, exposing himself bravely to the Yankee fire. His conduct is much enlogized.

### Important from Western Virginia.

RICHMOND, August 30. The Lynchburg Republican says that the notorious Carlisle, who lately represented the Pierpont usurpation in the Urited States Senate, is stumping the western part of Virginia against the war and in favor of the South. At Clarkesburg he said he was no longer in favor of the war, but with the South, and against the anti-slavery party; and that it was folly to talk of subjugating the South.

It is reported that the enemy have evacuated the Kanawha Valley, and that in their retreat they attempted to burn the Kanawha salt works, but failed. "he citizens of Northwestern Virginia are flocking

eastward to join the Confederate army.

The news from the seat of war in Virginia, as far as received, continues to be most cheering.

### From the Southwest.

Mobile, August 29. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Tupelo, the 28th, says that Col. Faulkner, with three hundred Confederate guerrillas, attacked a led eral scouting party on Tuesday, near Rienzo, driving them back into their camp, when Col. Faulkner's command was met by a large force of Yankee infantry and cavalry, who drove them back in turn. No estimate is given of the loss on either side.

MOBILE, August 30. A special dispatch to the Albertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, the 30th, says the Chicago Times of the 25th contains the message of President Davis on the re-assembling of the Confederate Congress.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 24th, says General Buckner with 25,000 men, is encamped near Somerset, and thas General Bragg is at Chattanooga with 30,000 more. General Marshall is reported at the head of the Big Sandy river with 15,000 men. The railroad is in full possession of the rebels, and

no trains pass to Nachville The draft will be enforced on the first of September. Foreigners who have voted on their first papers, claiming exemption from the draft are arrested and

At the camp at Rappahannock station, a cavalry skirmish took place vesterday. The Federale lost 3

wounded and 5 prisoners. Earthworks have been thrown up and bridges constructed to enable the batteries to cross the river. The First New Jersey regiment was surrounded by

rebels and half of them captured. Advices from Memphis to Aug. 221, say guerrilla bands, numbering 500, came within ten miles of the city yesterday, and destroyed large quantities of cotton, and the bridges over Wolf and Hatchie rivers .-It is much feared that a band of guerrillas are depredating in the vicinity of Mound City, in Adair coun-

ty, Missouri.

Colonel McCullers, of Porter's guerrillas, was sentenced to death as a traitor and shot; also fifteen guerrillas accused of breaking their paroles. Governor Gamble, in a speech at St. Louis, declared that guerrillas are robbers and murderers and he would treat them as such.

#### Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, Aug. 29.

In the Senate the bill covcerning substitutes was under consideration. After a protracteddebate, the first section was so amended as to provide that hereafter no substitutes will be allowed except to mechanics skilled and actually employed in some mechanical pursuit important to the public interest in the opinion of the Secretary of War, providing that persons furnishing substitutes shall guarantee their fidelity, etc. Pending the consideration of the second section of the bill, the Sepate went ino executive session, after which it ad-

In the House the day was consumed in the discussion of a bill to provide for the disposition of all priyate soldiers under eighteen, and to prohibit the enlistment of such. The bill passed by a small ma-

Messrs. Foote, Barkslale, Lyons, Dupree and Boyce were announced as the Committee on the part of the House to investigate the affairs of the Navy

RICHMOND, August 30. The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House two resolutions of enquiry relative to the lex taglionis were discussed and finally adopted. Nothing else of interest was done.

AN UNUSUAL SIGHT .-- At the Post-office, last night, an unusual sight was witnessed -nothing less than an U. S. mail bag packed with Yankee letters, which was captured on the Rappahannock lines. The letters are of late date. One from Genesee county, Ill., dated the 18th instant, says that county has raised nine companies under the last call, and that "when the government gets in carnest the rebellion will be put down and traitors hung." A letter from a soldier at Battle Creek, Tenn., August 9th says: "We have all the army here that was at Corinth, and 200 fieldpieces. More infantry is expected in a few days."-A letter dated Lincoln county, Mo., Aug. 18th, from a son to his father, says the draft by the U. S. Government was very injudicious, as "Davis will get six men to Lincoln's one." He adds that he would rather see Indians than Federals in Missouri, for they could not steal or murder more. Dr. Ben Todd, according to this letter, was taken out of bed by the Federal troops on the 15th and shot dead. It adds that "he was a southern man, but had taken the oath, and was staying at home, attending to his business." The writer says 'it is thought in this State that the mails will be in the hands of the South in less than a month."-A touching letter from "Sister Hannah," at Manchester, N. H., begs "my dear brother" to come out of the army, and not wait for the fate which befell "Poor Charlie," her other brother, who was killed in an engagement. She hopes he won't think she is writing like a "poor, weak, foolish girl," and offers up a prayer for his sufety. Another epistle, with no date. from a mother to her son, tells him that his father died at home on furlough. She says, too, that "the cavalry are riding around with handcuffs for deserters.' A great many of the letters are in German, and directed to members of the "Garibaldi Guard," 30th N. Y. Volunteers, at Winchester, Va.

AFFAIRS AT CUMBERLAND GAP .- A letter from Morristown, East Tennessee, states that the Federals have been driven back to the Gap, and are now entirely surrounded; the forces of General Smith, which crossed the mountain at Big Creek Gap, over a week since, have gained the rear of General Morgan's army. At Barboursville our forces captured 350 wagons baded with provisions. The writer says he has information that our forces were in line of battle immediately in front of the Gap, and that a courier was hourly expected to bring tidings of capitulation.

Refugees.—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Rebel has information that Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, Judge Wm. L. Martin, and Jos. B anch, brother of General Branch, of North Carolina, all citizens of Maury county, Tenn., have arrived safely South of the line, having been expelled from their homes by order of General Negley. Ther represent the people of Mid-dle Tennessee as more united and determined in their hostility to Federal tyranny than at any time since the war commenced; that all feel the Rubicon is passed, and that we have no alternative but in liberty or death.

FROM GORDONSVILLE-REPORTED BATTLE .- The Lynchburg Republican, of August 27th, says: Passengers from Gordonsville yesterday evening report that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Varrenton, commencing about 10 o'clock, and it was

the general belief that a fight was in progress near that place, though nothing was certainly known con-The general opinion was that the Yankees had made a stand in the neighborhood of Warrenton, and

that a great battle was on the eve of being fought, if it had not already commenced. We conversed with gentlemen last night who left the army on Monday, who gave us much interesting and valuable information as to our movements and

the position of our forces, which, however, it would not be proper to publish. Suffice it to say that, all reports to the contrary, there is not a single reason for any anxiety about the entire safety of our army in that quarter, and its ability to hurl back the invader beyond our borders. A correspondent of the Republican, writing from Charlottesville, under date of August 26th, says:

Last night a party arrived here from General Ewell's division, who report that General Stuart has made another bold dash within the enemy's lines .-He had gone down as far as Catlett's station, on the Alexandria and Orange railroad, and broke up the headquarters of General Pope, took one of his aids and his private secretary prisoners; destroyed commissary stores and wagons, captured horses and prisoners, and returned safely to his camp. The Lynchburg Virginian, of August 27th, says:

There was no reliable news last night, relative to the position of the armies about the Rappahannock. Passengers who arrived on the Alexandria train state that heavy cannonading was heard at Gordonsville yesterday morning, and it was reported there that the enemy beyond the Rappahannock were endeavoring to check Jackson's advance, but up to the hour the passenger train left Gordonsville, no authentic intelligence of the progress of the fight had been

FROM THE YORK PENINSULA.-From passengers who arrived in this city by the York river train yesterday from James City county, we learn that two of our scouts visited Williamsburg on Wednesday.— The Yankees have removed their stores and evacuated that town. At Yorktown there still remain several hundred, who are, ho ever, supposed to be on the eve of departure by land to Fortress Monroe. There are no gunboats in York river, and from this fact, Gloncester Point also is inferred to be evacuated. though nothing definite has been heard from that lo-

Two soldiers were hung a few day since in Virginia for desertion from our armo.

cality .- Richmond Examiner, 30th ult.

## Laws of the Confederate States.

(BY AUTHORITY)

(No. 85) ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY IN THE PROVISION-

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of enlarging the number of officers of Artillery, and enabling them to discharge more effectually the duties of Ordnance officers, the President is hereby authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers of artillery, of the rank of Captain and First Lieutenant, in the Provisional Army, not exceeding eighty in number. Approved April 21, 1862.

#### (No. 86.) AN ACT REGULATING THE COMPENSATION OF

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of July next, the Deputy Postmasters of the Confederate States be allowed the following commissions and none other for their compensation respectively, viz: On any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, fifty per cent., except such Deputy Postmasters as regularly receive the mail at their offices between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, who shall be entitled to sixty per cent. on the amount received as postage under one nundred dollars. On all sums over one hundred dollars received, as postage, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, forty per cent. On all sums so received, over four hundred dollars, and not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, thirty per cent., and on all sums over twenty-four hundred dollars, ten per cent. Deputy Postmasters at distributing offices shall receive eight per cent. commission on the amount of postage on letters and packages re-ceived at such distributing offices respectively for distribution: which said several commissions shall be allowed quarterly and in due proportion for any period less than a quarter, but these commissions shall n no case exceed the maximum compensation, now allowed by law. Approved April 21, 1862.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY, APPROVED MARCH 16, 1861, AND FOR

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the grades of the commissioned officers of the Navy of the Confederate States shall hereafter be as follows, to wit: four Admirals, ten Captains, hirty-one Commanders, one hundred First Lieutenants, twenty-five SecondLieutenants, twenty Masters in line of promotion, twelve Paymasters, forty Assistant Paymasters, twenty-two Surgeons, fifteen Past Assistant Surgeons, thirty Assistant Surgeons, one Engineer in-Chief and twelve Engineers.

Sec. 2 All the Admirals, four of the Captains, five of the Commancers, twenty-two of the First Lieutenants and five of the Second Lieutenants shall be appointed solely for allant or meritorious conduct during the war. The appointments shall be made from the grade immediately below the one to be filled and without refe ence to the rank of the officer in such grade, and the service for which the appointment shall be conferred shall be specified in the commission: Provided, That all officers below the grade of Second Lieutenant may be promoted more than one grade for the same service.

Sec. 3. The Warrant officers shall be as follows: tweny Passed Midshipmen, one hundred and six Acting Midshipmen, fifty First Assistant Engineers, one hundred and fifty Second Assistant Engineers, one hundred and fifty Third Assistant Engineers, ten Boatswains, twenty Gunners, six Sail Makers and twenty Carpenters.

Sec. 4. The annual pay of the additional grades created by this act shall be as follows: Admirals six thousand dollar: ; Second Lieutenant, for service afloat, twelve hundred dollars, when on leave or other duty, one thousand dollars; Master in the line of promotion, one thousand dollars for service affoat; when on leave or other duty, nine hundred dollars; Past Midshipman nine hundred dollars for service affoat; when on leave or other duty, eight

SEC. 5. The annual pay of Assistant Paymaster shall hereafter be when on service affoat, twelve hundred dol lars; on other duty eleven hundred dollars. Approved April 21, 1862.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO CARRY INTO EFFECT AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE EX-CHANGE OF BONDS FOR ARTICLES, IN KIND AND THE SHIPMENT, SALE OR HYPOTHECA-TION OF SUCH ARTICLES. Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of

America do enact, That for the purpose of carrying into effect an act authorizing the exchange of Bonds for articles in kind, and the shipment, sale or hypothecation of such articles, the sum of two millions of dollars is hereby appropriated. Approved April 21, 1862.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE FACILITIES OF IM-PORTING GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDIZE INTO THE PORTS OF THE CONFEDERATE

Secrion 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be lawful for vessels to unload their cargoes on any part of the coast of the confederate States, and that the law requiring entry of vessels or discharge of their cargoes at resignated ports, and prescribing penalties for failure to do so, shall be, and the same are hereby suspended. Approved April 2!, 1862.

No. 90.)

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT RECOGNIZING THE EXIST-ENCE OF WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES, AND CON-CERNING THE LETTERS OF MARQUE, PRIZES AND PRIZE GOODS," APPROVED MAY 21ST, 1861. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first section of the above entitled Act be so amended, that, in case any person or persons shall invent or construct any new machine or en-gine, or contrive any new method for destroying the armed vessels of the enemy, he or they shall receive fifty per centum of the value of each and every such vessel that may be sunk or destroyed, or by means of such invention or contrivance, including the value of the armament thereof, in lieu of tw nty per cent., as provided by said Act.
Approved April 21, 1862.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO MAJOR GENERALS VAN DORN AND PRICE, AND THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS UNDER THEIR COMMAND, FOR THEIR VAEOR, SKILL AND GOOD CONDUCT, IN THE BATTLE OF ELKHORN, IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, AND OF RESPECT FOR THE MEMORIES OF GENERALS MCCULLOCH AND McIN-

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of Am rica, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are bereby given to Major Generals Van Dorn and Price, and the officers and soldiers under their sommand, for their

palor, skill and good conduct in the battle of Elkhorn, in

he State of Arkansas. Resolved, further, That the Congress has heard with profound grief, of the death of Generals McCulloch and M Intosb, who fell in the midst of the battle, gloriously leading their commands against the enemy. Approved April 21, 1862.

(No. 92.) AN ACT TO ORGANIZE BATTALIONS OF SHARP

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of War may cause to be organized a battalion of Sharpshooters for each brigade, consisting of not less than three nor more than six companies, to be composed of men selected from the brigade or otherwise, and armed with long range muskets or rifles, said companies to be organized, and the commissioned officers therefor appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate Such battalion shall constitute parts of the brigades to which they belong, and shall have such field and staff officers as are authorized by law for similar battalions, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent o

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of arming the said battalion, the long range muskets and rifles in the hands of the troops may be taken for that purposes: Provided, the government has no at its command ufficient number of approved long , ange rifles or muskets wherewith to arm said corps. Approved April 21, 1862.

(No. 93.) JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAY MENT OF STATIONERY PURCHASED FOR THE

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America. That the clerk of the House of Representatives is hereby authorized to pay out of the contingent fund of the Provisional Congress, the account of Stark and Cardoza, for the sum of ten hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty cents, for stationery furnished the Provisional Congress. Approved April 19, 1862.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS TO RENT ROOMS FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Joint Committee on Public

Buildings be authorized to rent as many additional rooms as may be necessary for the a se of the Treasury Depart-Approved April 21, 1862.

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO AN ACT FURTHER TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the President be and he is hereby authorized, to accept the services of any companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments which have been organized and are now in service under the authority of any of the States of the Confederacy, and which may be tendered by the Governors of said States, with an organization conforming to the Act of March Sixth, A. D. Ei hteen Hundred and Sixty-one, 'to provide for the public defence.'

(No. 96.) AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM EN-THE CONFEDERATE STATES

Approved April 21, 1862.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military services under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War : All in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or State Government; the members of both Houses of the Congress and of the Legislature of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service and in actual service on river, and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operators and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial dues; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and founderies; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colges and academies, and all teachers having as many as wenty scholars; superintendents of the public h spitals, lunatic asylums and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institution for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing who is a practical druggist; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War; shall be and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Con-Approved April 21, 1862.

NACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FURTHER PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DE-FENCE," PASSED THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF Secrios 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of merica do enact. That all vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion, according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company, such vaca icies shall be filled by election : Provided, however, that the President may, when in his opinion it is proper, fill any vacancy by the promotion of any officer from any company, battalio, squadron or regiment in which the same may occur, who shall have been distinguished in service by the exhibition of extraordinary valor and skill, and that when any vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of any company, the same may be filled by election by the President of any non-comp issioned officer or private from the company in which said vacancy may occur, who shall have been distinguished in the service by the exhibition of extraordinary valor and skill, and that appointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of

# SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES.

SADDLE TREES Or all descriptions and styles can be made on reasonable

the Senate.

Approved April 21, 1862.

erms, at shortest notice. Twenty hands wanted-white or colored. Conscript THEIM & FRAPS' Factory,
Kaleigh, N. C. not apply.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. ANAWAY from the undersigned on the 25th August, negro boy SAM. Said boy is light complected, 5 feet 8 inches high, left thumb longer than the other, and has no nail on it scarcely, teeth affe ted with the scurvy. He had on, when he left, a military shirt, jacket and cap. The above reward will be given for his appre-

hension. F. B. HARRISON. Raleigh, N. C. 82-4tpd Aug 30

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with tending the Masonic High School andt he Female Schools of the town; also any persons wishing to board, in a healthy section, and enjoy good society

Oxford Schools.

Terms from \$12.50 to \$1, per month. R. D. HART. February 5th, 1862. THE BINGHAM SCHOOL. THE next term begins August 27th. In addi-

structed in Infantry tactics. W. J. BINGHAM & SONS. Aug 20-79-5t-pd Oaks, Orange county, N. C. North Carolina Institution for the

I tion to the usual course our pupils are carefully in-

Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON Wednesday, the 1st of September. Pupils should be sent in promptly at the commencement of the session. Parents will be expected, as far as possible, to furnish the necessary winter clothing, especially shoes. Any person knowing of deaf-mute or blind children, be

tween the ages of eight and twenty-one, will please communicate the fact to the Principal, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to have them sent to the Institution. Any information as to the method of admission of pupils &c., will be given upon application to me by letter WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal. August 16,

NOTICE. Methodist Prot. Female College. JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD Co., N. C. THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4, 1861, under the charge of G. W. HEGE, A. M. This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location,

large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c. The President and family, with the other members of the Faculty, live in the College and eat at the same tables with the Students. Tuition \$15 per session, Music on the Piano or Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$750; Embroidery \$750 Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Flowers, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each \$5; V. cal Music \$1; contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$7 50 per month, including washing and fires, half in advance. For

further intormation address

G. W. HEGE, President. June 26

JAMES J. PAYNE, Co. F, 19th Regiment N. C. T. has deserted. He is 31 years of age, blue eyes, brown hair, dark complexion, five feet ten inches high and by occupation a carpenter. Payne was born in Forsyth county, enlisted at Greensboro', Guilford county, N. C., 17th June 1861.

Lieut. Commanding Co. F, 2nd Cavalry.

Camp Campbell, July 21st, 1862.

Technical line and and the

Auction Sale. I will sell, on Wednesday, 3rd day September, at L. T. Clayton's Livery Stable, the following: 1 Large Omnibus.

Several Carriages Buggies, Harness, Saddles, Id iron and steel

W. H. H. TUCKER, Aug 27-81-3t Auctionee

A Book for the Times

THE undersigned has prepared for publication a work entitled "SUKGERY FOR CAMP, FIELD AND HOSPITAL," embracing a complete digest of the most important facts and principles of each department of the science up to the present time. The book will be an octavo volume of at least three hundred pages, and there fore of such convenient size as will admit of its being car, ried into the field, for constant and immediate reference. The author believes that in the preparation of this work. he has supplied an important professional desideratum, and he has supplied an important processor at desideratum, an solicits the patronage of the physicians of the Confederac both in and out of the army. Those disposed to become sub scribers are res ec fully solicited to forward their names and addresses, as speedily as possibl, to the author, at Raleigh, North Carolina, in order to expedite the publica-

tion of the work. Price \$5.00 EDWARD WARREN, M. D. Surgeon C. S. A., Late Professor in the University of Maryland,

# BLANTON DUNCAN

COLUMBIA, S. C. FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY. IS PREPARED to fill orders to any extent in Engraving and Printing Bank Notes, Bills of Ex.

ENGRAVING UPON STEEL OR STONE. Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be cept.

Aug. 9, 1862. 76-3mpd

To all whom it may Concern. THE subscribers are prepared to manufacture brandy from cider for those desiring it. They will either purchase the cider or still it for a reasonable allowance upon its being delivered at the still.

H. & J. H. POOLE Raleigh, August 9th, 1862. Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. HAVING sawed the best portion of timber of my land, I offer for sale my mill immediately on the

N. C. Railroad, between Stallings and Smithfi ld stations. The mill is a fifty horse power, in good running order. The turpentine still is in good order, holds 18 barrels-Can be bought on a credit if desired. The still is suitable for a hiskey still. N. M. VINSON. Aug 30 83-wlmpd&uf CHATHAM COALFIELDS RAILROAD. A T A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS AP.

A pointed for opening Books of Subscription to the above Road, the following Resolution was adopted: Resolved, That Books of subscription for Stock in said Company be forthwith opened, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in the city of Raleigh, under the Superintendence of Wm SALT BEEF FOR SALE. THE subscriber has on hand a lot of sour beef from the brim of which salt can be made, and which

he desires to dispose of privately. Those desiring to purchase can find him at the Commissary Store House, at the N. C. Railroad Depot. C. H. THOMPSON, Lieut. and A. C. S. HEADQUARTERS, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, ) CAMP HOLMES, August 27th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.)

N pursuance of General Order N. 58, from the Acjutant and Inspector General's office, August 19th, 1862, all conscripts having received certificates of exemption from Surgeons not connected with the Camp of Instruction, are hereby notified to report themselves for examination, otherwise their certificates are null and veid, By order of - PETER MALLETT. Major and A. A. G.

EDWAAD N. MANN, Adjutant. Register, Favetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Salisbury Watchman, copy three times.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 24. (LATE MOORE HOSPITAL) Richmond, Vat., Aug. 23, 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving a hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

Surgeon in charge STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, Aug. 22, 1862 TIME Sheriffs and constables of this State are here v authorized and cirected to arrest all persons belonging to the Co federate army who are absent without leave. For each arrest they will be entitled to a reward from the Confederate government of \$15 for each one confined in jail, or \$30 if delivered to the Camp of Instruction, near Raleigh, or to a Confederate officer. To secure these arrests, the above named officers will

call on any assistance and use all the power and authority belonging to their said offices. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of North Carolina. HEADQUARTERS,

10TH REGIMENT (ARTILLERY) N. C. TROOPS,

Goldsboro', N. C., Aug. 19, 1862. THE officers, non-commissioned officers and (Artillery) N. C. Troops, C. S. A , captured and paroled at Fort Macon, N. C., having been duly exchanged, will, in obedience to paragraph XXIV of special orders, No. 191, from Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1862, without delay, report in person at these headquarters for duty, as will, also, those temporarily serving in other companies.

J. A. J. BRADFORD,

Register and Standard copy two weeks. ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Aug. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, 1 No. 193. XIII. THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 8TH AND 31st N. C. Regiments having been exchanged as paroled prisoners of war, will repair to Raleigh, N. C., for the

purpose of organization for immediate service. By command of the Secretary of War. JOHN WITHERS. Ass't Adj't General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF N. C., August 5th, 1862. ESPONSIBLE parties in North Carolina, hav-It ing reported that many are entering the Partizan Rangers' service, or are professing to enter it, with the expectation of staying about their homes and always be-yond cannon shot of the enemy; notice is hereby given, that all enrolled men in the district are subject to orders from these Headquarters; and that more active duty will be required of the Partizan's than of other soldiers. When the orders for active service are not promptly complied with, the Partizan companies will be dishanded and en-

D. H. HILL, rolled as conscripts. Major General Commanding. EXTRACT. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T. AND INSP. GEN'S. OFFICE,

RICHMOND, July 31st, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS. No. 63. III. Paragraph I. General Orders, No. 44, current se-

ries, is hereby revoked, and all paroled prisoners whose Regiments are in the East, will report at Richmond, Virginia, and those whose Regiments are in the West at Vicksburg, Mississippi. IV. All seizures and impressments of every description of property whatever, and especially of arms and Ordnance

stores belonging to the States of the Confederacy, are hereby prohibited, and officers of the C. S. Army are enjoined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impress ments, and in case they are made by mistake, such officers are ordered to make prompt restitution.

By command of the Secretary of War, [Signed] S. COOPER. [Signed] Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS 578 N. C. REGIMENT, August 6th, 1862. The attention of the officers and men of the 5th N. C. Regt., is called to the above order, No. 63, and all officer and men are required to report immediately to the Headquarters, or send certificates of Surgeons.

Ry order of COL. McRAE.

By order of HEADQUARTERS IST BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE PAMLICO, July 25th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, ) No. 130.

EREAFTER no Flag of Truce will be sent to Newbern unless ordered by the department comman der, and in no case will a citizen be permitted to go be-

By order of Col. Sol. WILLIAMS. J. C. PEGRAM, A. A. A. G.