THE STATE JOURNAL.

Wm Dobbins,

L Duckworth.

M G Harbin

D H Fritts,

A Murphy,

John Pratt,

Wm Shehan,

J R Taylor,

C A English,

W S Branch,

W Lewis,

Jos Hensengen,

C M Anderson.

W B Honeycutt,

W J Lowring,

J A Lowry,

B McGee.

W H Ellis.

R P Peeler,

D'R Silver,

Durham.

M Bevins,

J Bevins,

A Cheek.

S Harrison,

R N Carter.

James Dixon,

Jas Bradshaw,

J M Walker,

P W Redwine,

M L Morgan,

John Howard

H W Millar,

J A Burke.

F A Page,

A Tucker.

G W Lyon.

M Miles,

Smith,

Coleman.

R W York,

TxC Barber,

L'Pickard,

Z Roberts,

H Malone,

Geo Watson,

G W Simpson,

W P Pope,

A S Jenkins,

Wm Lawrence,

G R Maynard, Lieut

l'otal kiled.

Aggregate,

their consideration.

" wounded,

Wm J Stadler.

Alex Coleman.

B Y Malone.

J H Johnston, Sergt

D A Shoop,

A Gullett,

Thos Ray.

W A Raberson,

Jno Pettigrew, Pri

Corp

Pri

Capt

Pri

C L Coffey,

- Miller, Sergt

W A Cox,

J O Lisk.

Wm Howell,

" in arm

" shoulder

killed.

" in breast

" in thigh

"in leg

" in neck

" in hand

" iu arm

"in hip

" in leg

" in hip

" in leg.

" in side.

" in arm.

" in " .

" head,

" in arm

" in leg

" in leg

" in arm

" in shoulder

R. F. WEBB.

Major, commel'g Regiment.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23d, 1862.

" wrist severely.

" in hip

" arm

RECAPITULATION.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith enclose you for publica-

tion, a copy of a letter. addressed to the Tallahassa

"Floridian," vindicating the Secretary of the Navy

against the aspersions of his enemies. It is full of in-

teresting facts, backed by sound reasoning, and writ-

Messrs. Editors : Much has been said in a portion of

the Press of the country and in the Confederate Con-

gress by two or three of its members, hostile to the Ad-

ministration, respecting the alleged mal-administration

of the Executive Departments of the Government, and

from some cause, best known to these violent croakers,

the Secretary of the Navy has received a liberal share

of their abuse and detraction. I have no doubt some

good men, who have no knowledge of the numerous

and insurmountable difficulties that have surrounded

this branch of the Government, have occasionally

manifested dissatisfaction and have attributed a want

of energy and efficiency to the head of this Depart-

ment. And it is to meet the honest complaints of this

class of your readers that I desire to place before them,

through the columns of your paper, a few facts for

During a recent sojourn in the city, I made the acquaintance of one of the subordinate officers of the

Navy Department, with whom I conversed freely,

touching the matters of complaint, not inconsistent

with the established rules of reticence that very prop-

erly control the complicated machinery of Govern-

ment. He at once conducted me to the Department,

and unfolded to my view a mass of facts connected

with its practical history which assured me that, so

far from there havin, been a want of diligence and

activity on the part of the Secretary of the Navy, he,

comprehending thoroughly the magnitude of the pre-

sent crisis, has endeavored to meet it promptly and

vigorously with all the agencies at his command. I

most important ficts herein alluded to.

will now proceed to give a brief recital of some of the

When the Confederate Government was ushered

into existence by the Convention at Montgomery, it

is well known to the intelligent reader that the coun-

try was entirely destitute of naval vessels and arma-

ments, or the means and appliances to create them.-

In view of this difficulty, the Secretary of the Navy

dispatched an agent to Europe in May, 1861, autho-

rized and instructed to purchase vessels of war, and

forward them with all possible dispatch to our ports;

and if, from any cause, he could not obtain them by

purchase, to arrange for the immediate construction

of as many as he could place under contract. The

agent arrived in Europe the succeeding June, and re-

mained there ever since Unfortuately, however, the

governments of Europe, acting upon the policy of

non-intervention, interdicted by the most rigid police

ment was charged. And it was not until very recent

ly he was able to effect even a partial accomplishment

of the principal object of his mission, which, from

prudential considerations, I am not at liberty to make

Agents were also sent about the same time by this

Department to the Northern cities, instructed to pur-

chase vessels that might be armed and used against

the enemy. But they were watched so closely by the

detectives of the government at Washington that no-

Theu it was that our government had to fall back

upon its own international resources for the creation

The Norfolk navy yard was the only place left in

the Southern Confederacy for the commencement of

the work. Very soon after, the first naval appropria-

tion by Congress, the world renowned "Merrimac,"

of a navy, which, it is well known to all, amounted

thing was accomplished in that quarter.

to almost nothing at that time.

B. R. SMITH, Adj't 6th N. C. S. Troops.

" in hand

" in shoulder "

"in shoulder.

" in shoulder.

killed.

" in arm slightly.

"by concussion slgt'ly.

"by concussion sight'y.

" severely.

117

" by concussion

" by contusion

killed.

" in

" in leg slightly.

" in side mortally.

" in breast severely.

" mortally, since dird

" in arm slightly.

" in leg & hack sligt'ly.

[For the State Journal, Battle of Malvern Hill-Official. CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, July 14th, 1862.

General:
In accordance with a custom, now fully established, I deem it proper to submit, through you; to the Governor of North Carolina, an account of the part taken by the Sixth regiment, North Carolina Troops, in the recent engagements near Richmond.

The regiment was commanded at first by Lieutenant Colonel I. E Avery, but as he is unfortunately now disabled, it is not improper that my report should extend to a time prior to the assumption of command

After a fatiguing march, the details of which are irrelevant, we arrived on the afternoon of Friday, the 27th ult., at a point on a road about a half a mile/o - the left and in rear of the battle-ground near Gayles' mill. After halting a few moments, Col. Avery received orders to move to the right and immediately Larched the regiment by the right flank through y swamp, difficult of passage, and under a fire of stal, aimed with fatal accuracy, to a ravine behind hill immediately in the rear of the one on which the battle was then raging. In this vicinity be and been commanded to take his position and and orders. He moved the regiment forward in one of battle over the hill, and ascertaining, after halting a few moments, that the regiment would suffer unnecessarily from the fire at our lines on the hill in front as well as heavy cannonading, he moved some twenty yards back, so as to get the cover of the brow of the hill.

In a few moments after, he received orders to move forward in readiness to support our troops, who had then taken the first breastwork and batteries of the enemy, and were moving the contest towards a range of hills more elevated, where a line of batteries were in position and a large force of infantry supporting them. At the command the regiment moved forward at a charge to the breastworks, now deserted by the enemy, and Colonel Avery ascertaining that he could find no unoccupied space in our advancing line in front, moved the regiment, under a destructive fire, by the left flank sogie four or five hundred yards, and, by a change of front, brought it in close range of a regiment of the enemy, moving on the flank. After a sharp skirmish the enemy were so terror stricken that a very large proportion surrendered and the rest

Colonel Avery then moved forward so as to connect more clos-ly with our line in front, which object he effected just as the night came on, and the memorable contest closed. Colonel Avery, having been wounded some time previous, then became unable longer to discharge his duties and the command de-

It affords me pleasure to be able to add my commendation of the coolness and courage of Colonel Avery as well as his skilful management of the regi-

A , officers and men, behavel well; but it is perhaps making no improper or invidious distinction to call especial attention to the gallantry of Captain W. K. Parish, company B, who fell early in the action, seriously, if not mortally wounced. The coolness and courage of Corporal M. J. McKinney, company E, are also deserving of notice.

The regiment then bivouacked on or near the battlefield till Monday, June 30th, when we crossed the Chiekahominy and took up our line of march in pursuit. Our division was not the advance, however, till the morning of July 1st, when we crossed White Oak swamp, and a march of two miles brought us in range of the enemy's artillery on Malvern Hill.

In accordance with orders I moved my regiment to the left, and took my position along a road running perpendicular to the main road. Here the shelling began to tell with fearful effect, and, after a halt of an | To the Editors of the Enquirer : hour under heavy hre, my regiment, with the whole line, was ordered forward a distance of a quarter of a mile to a little ravine, which furnished, as before, no protection from the missiles of the enemy. After an advance by our skirmishers the line was advanced, so as to place my regiment in the open woods some fifty ten by a highly respectable citizen of Florida.

At the foot of the hill was a fence and on the opposite side a thick undergrowth, in which the enemy's sharpshooters were posted. To watch their movements or dislodge them, I was ordered to send forward a company of skirmishers, and Lieut. Lowry, Co. C. being ordered forward, performed this duty with skill

All day my regiment was kept under orders, in the same position, in line with the remainder of the brigade, and the firing never for a mement abating; but in the afternoon, our batteries in rear, having been withdrawn, the fire on the line became still more accurate and destructive, and continued without cessation until 10 o'clock at night.

At intervals, about dark and after, while a successful flank attack was being made on the enemy's left, heavy discharges of musketry from an unseen foe on the hill were delivered on my line.

I desire to call your especial attention to the stubborn courage evinced by the regiment under the most trying ordeal to which it could have been subjected, and one, through which experience has proven, that few pass without demoralization. They endured unflincleingly the heaviest and most destructive cannonading I have ever witnessed without being allowed to advance upon the foe.

I am indebted to Captain S. McD. Tate, who was acting as Major, for valuable assistance. Late in the afternoon, Capt. Tate having been taken off the field on account of physical exhaustion Capt. Carter was detailed to take his place, and very soon fell mortally wounded. His conduct on this, as on other occasions, was very gallant. Capt. A. C. Avery was then called to my asistance, he being the only Captain left, and I must acknowledge his efficient services, and bear witness to his coolness throughout that terrible ordeal. Lieut. Price, who acted as Adjutant, is also deserving of mention.

I enclose herewith a list of casualties in the regi-I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ROB'T. F. WEBB. Major commanding 6th Reg't, N. C. S. T.

Gen. J. G. MARTIN.

W S Watson,

Evans Turner,

James Husky, Pri

Lieut

Pri

H Tilley,

L Turner,

S Garrard.

N O Leigh,

W D Pool.

J L Killgrove.

W G Guess,

W C Adams,

R Brassfield.

C J Rhodes.

H McNeely.

C Connor.

M Baker.

M J Branch,

J M Burgess, John Carlton,

J.M Thompson, "

John Curtis, Corp

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE 6TH N. C. S. TROOPS, IN THE BATTLES OF THE 27TH JUNE AND 1ST JULY, 1862, BEFORE RICHMOND.

FIELD AND STAFF. REMARKS. I E A very, Lieut Col, wounded severely in thigh. Adjutant, disabled by fall from horse. RANK. CO. REMARKS.

J R Dickson. wounded slightly in hand. J R Swafford, " slight contusion. Julius Brown, " severely in body. J O Elliot, " slightly in foot. R L Elliot. slightly in breast Thos Keenan, slight contusion. J C Turner, 1st Lt severe contusion. John Moran. slight contusion. Wm O Daniel, James Wiley, severely in foot. James Bowman, " slight in head. John Coletrane, mortally in breast, Jas Griffin, severely in hand. Thos Keenan, slightly in shoulder. E Smith. slight contusion. J Jeffers, S Sullivan, " slightly in leg W K Parrish, severely in head CP Couch, in hand slightly. Green Roberts, " in foot N H Parker. " in hand J S Lockhart, n in leg Lieut J H Cozart W Meadows.

which had been burnt and sunk by the enemy and resurrected from its watery grave by the State of Virginia and turned over to the Confederacy, was reconstructed into an iron-clad vessel whose exploits, under the command of the gallant Buchanan, has given immortality to our infant navy. The high " cortusien severe. compliments paid oy the press of Europe to the Na-" in foot slightly. vy Department of the Confederate States for the de-" contusion severe. structive power and ingenuity which characterized this novel monument of naval architecture, ought to " in thigh slightly. " in Land be a sufficient reply to the malignant carpings of the " in breast severely. enemies of the Administration. The construction of " mortally, since died. this vessel, one of the naval monsters of the world, " in head slightly. required eight months for her completion with the " in leg entire force of the Norfolk navy yard employed upon her, numbering fifteen hundred hands, including mechanics and laborers, as also the use of the rolling " contusion "in hand " in foot mill at the Tredegar iron works in rolling iron to " in head plate her. This statement will indicate the time re-" in leg severely " in head slightly. " in side

" in shoulder, "

" in hip slightly.

" in head

" in leg

quired to complete iron-clad vessels at the other points in the Confederacy, with no such appliances as were in existence at the Norfolk navy yard. The efforts to construct from-clad vessels at New

Atlanta to supply the iron plating require at all these points. Notwithstanding these difficulties, which " in hip & thigh av'ly were so embarrassing in their nature, the indetatiga-" in breast & arm " ble head of the Navy Department pressed on in his determination to do all he could for the defen e of the in head slightly. country. The fate of the Merrimac is known to the " log severely. " in leg slightly. country, and with which Mr. Mallery had nothing to He had her constructed, but had no agency in her destruction. He instituted a court martial to try "in hip " the officers under whose command she was destroyed, which decided that her destruction was a military " in hand severely. " in thigh slightly. necessity, resulting from the evacuation of Norfolk. At the time of the evacuation of the Norfolk pavy ward there was another fine vessel under way, which " in head severely. was brought to this city, and would have been com-" in arm slightly. " in thigh " pleted there in a very short time, as a helpmate to " in head " the Merrimac. She is now known as the "Rich-" in wrist severely. mond," and will soon be ready for service. 'The materials for several others, of like model, were in an " in head slightly. advanced state of preparation, and would have been completed by the middle of the ensuing spring. In " in side and breast. " in leg slightly. another quarter of the Confederacy the "Sumter" "in arm severely.

> merce of the enemy. The "McRae" was purchased and altered for the same purpose, but, unable to run the blockade, was used in defending New Orleans, and lost in the desperate engagement of the 25th of April last. The "Jackson" was purchased and altered for ser-

was purchased and altered to cruise against the com-

vice on the Mississippi river. The "Carondolet" and "Brewille," fine wooden steamers, built, and the "Pamlico" purchased for service on the lakes.

The "Livingston," "Ponchartrain" and "Manassas" built for river defences. The "General Polk," "Red Rover" and two float-

ing docks, purchased, and altered to carry heavy batteries for service on the Mississippi river. The "Savannah," "Huntress" and "Lady Davis,' purchased from the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and the "Resolute" and "Sampson," from pri-

vate parties, for the defence of the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Also five small gunboats constructed at Savannah and Charleston, armed and equipped and are now in

Purchased from the State of North Carolina, five small steamers, and armed them for the defence of the islands and coast of that State, some of which were destroyed in the naval engagements, with a vastly superior force, at Roanoke Island. The steamer "St. Nicholas," captured by Commo-

dore Hollins, was altered and equipped for service on the Rappahannock river, and destroyed upon the evacuation of Fredericksburg. Contracted with parties over a year ago, in North Carolina, for the construction of five steam gunboats in the rivers of that State, which were progressing

finely, when invasion by the enemy necessitated their destruction to prevent them frem falling into their The "Patrick Henry" and "Jamestown" were transferred by the State of Virginia, and at once altered and equipped for service on James river.

Contracts were made for three fine gunboats in Florida, which were launched and nearly completed, and were destroyed upon the withdrawal of our troops from the State, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Three gunboats were contracted for at Columbus.

Ga., one of which is completed and ready for service, and the other two nearly completed. Three large gunboats have been contracted for at Savannah, Ga., two of which are approaching completion, and have been delayed by military operations

at that place. The steam iron clad ram "Manassas" was purchased from the parties who constructed her, and fitted for service. She was destroyed in the engagement at New Orleans, after sinking one of the enemy's ves-

Two large and powerful iron clad steamers were contracted for at Memphis, one of which, the Arkansas, was taken thence in consequence of the evacuation of Island No. 10, and completed in the Yazoo river. She engaged, successfully, the enemy's fleet of seventeen vessels before Vicksburg, and was afterwards destroyed on her way to Baton Rouge, in consequence of her machinery being deranged whilst engaged with five of the enemy's iron clad gunboats .-The other vessel was destroyed in the stocks at Memphis when that place was evacuated by our army, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Louisiana was built by contract at New Orleans, and was unfinished at the time of the attack upon that city. but was nevertheless taken into action, and after the surrender of Fort Jackson, was destroyed to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. She was gallantly fought, and her commanding officer left in the action. Her machinery was not completed at the time she went into action, and had a corps of mechanics at work in her engines.

The "Mississippi," which was the favorite undertaking of the Department, was built after the plan of Mr. Nelson Tift, a wealthy planter of Georgia, who, with his brother, Mr. A. S. Tift, of Florida, and a refuges from Key West, acted as the agents of the Department in superintending her construction, without any compensation for the plan of the vessel or their services. An experienced naval constructor and an Engineer of the Navy were associated with them in the work. She was nearly three hundred feet in length by sixty feet in width, her wooden walls ten feet thick, clad with the heaviest iron plating, and was to carry a battery not excelled for destructive power by any vessel in the world. She was arranged for three propellers and three distinct engines, with an aggregate of fifteen hundred horse power. She was commenced about the middle of September last. Contracts were made immediately for the timber necessary to construct her. The machinery and iron for plating her sides, and every stick of timber had to be procured from the forests of Louisiana, there being no ship timber or navy yard at that point. The wood work of this extraordinary vessel was finished, the machinery nearly completed, one propeller was in and the pther ready to be placed in their proper positions. Her completion would have been effected in four or five weeks if Fort Jackson had not fallen, an event as unlooked for by the Department as it was unexpected by the Government and country, as Gen. Lovell had giren repeated assurances that our defences below New Orleans were amply sufficient to resist any attack that the enemy could make. This vessel, which would have been the pride of the nation, with the assistance of the Arkansas and Louisiana-such was her peculiar construction, magnitude and appointmentswould have been able, under the direction of a skilful commander, to clear the waters of the Misscrutiny, the consummation of any of the important sissippi of the entire Yankee fleet This was the great purposes with which the agent of the Navy Depart- object contemplated by the department in having them

constructed If the enemy had been kept back a few weeks longer by the other arm of the military service, as was expected and counted upon with confidence by all, the naval arm of the Confederacy would have been felt in that quarter, at least, with pride and satisfaction to the whole country. But the fates of war had decreed it differently, and the glorious anticipations of the Secretary of the Navy, so justly founded, blasted just on the eve of their brilliant realization. Many of his friends in Richmond know with what poignant griet he received the sad announcement of the unexpected

misfortune. In addition to the foregoing, preparations were being made, under the direction and supervision of the distinguished Commander Maury, for the construction of one hundred gunboats in the waters of Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina. A considerable number of these were commenced in the York, Rappaliannock and Pamunkey rivers, and a large number of men were engaged in cutting and preparing timber for them. Those in process of construction, with a vast quantity of timber just collected from the forests of the surrounding country, were destroyed likewise in the evacuation of the Peninsula and Norfolk by the Confederate armies.

In addition to all this, the country will be surprised to learn that the Department has now under way ten large iron gunboats at points which, for obvious reasons, I am not permitted to make public nor to speak

of their dimensions. You have doubtless perceived, Messrs. Editors, from the foregoing narrative of facts derived from the records of the Department, and I challenge the denial of a solitary statemen, for my own satisfaction, that the success of the plans and practical operations of the Navy Department was unavoidably dependent upon the movements of the armies of the country, and the falling back of our troops from various points of the country, where naval works were progressing for months anterior to the battle at Dru-Orleans, Memphis, Charleston and Savannah were commenced wholly unattended by any of the fixtures or instructed operatives so essential to the work of naval ship building, and with but one rolling mill at where ship-building was rapidly progressing, the

to the second second the second

. No and Vertical total at \$100 and and control of shell and the property of the professional and the professional

A THE PARTY OF THE country would have had, in the short space of twelve or fifteen months, from the origin of our government, large and formidable fleets to contend successfully with one of the first naval powers of the world. Our little navy has been crushed by attempting to accom-plish too much; it has been everpowered by encountering overwhelming numbers.

When I take into consideration the almost innumerable difficulties encountered by the Secretary of the Navy in the prosecution of his duties such as the scarcity of ship timber, having to procure it from the stumps the difficulty of obtaining ship carpenters, as we were not a ship building people, the absence of navy yards and tools, the impossibility of procuring engines, boilers, and iron plating, the War Department, being the most important arm of the service, having the precedence at the few foundries in the country-I am indeed surpri ed that he has accomplished so much in the face of such unheard of difficulties.

Sirs, knowing, as I do, that the services of the quiet, unobtrusive and laborious head of the Department have been approved and complimented, in the main, by such naval officers as Forrest, Buchanan, Rousseau. Lynch, Minor, Sinclair at d Brook, who have all held bureau appointments under him during the past eighteen months, and bear in mind the high position he held in the Senate of the United States as chairman of the naval committee for many years, to which he was repeatedly called by the almost unanimous voice of that body, and the faithful and laborious manner in which he has discharged the duties of his present position, under the most trying and embarrassing difficulties that ever beset the path of a publie functionary, I feel proud of him as a citizen of my State, and shall not be influenced in my estimate. of his worth by the foolish remarks of intemperate editors nor the vapid vituperations of itinerant and garrulous politicians, (in their second childhood.) claiming to represent constituencies in Congress. God preserve the country from the selfish and malignant and heartless purposes of such men.

A FLORIDIAN.

Laws of the Confederate States. (BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY IN THE PROVISION-AL ARMY.

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 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 sams 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 received at such distributing offices respectively for distribution: which said several commissions shall be allowed quarterly and in due proportion for any period less than quarter, but these commissions shall in no case exceed the maximum compensation now allowed by law.

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

Approved April 21, 1862.

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, thirty-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 fitty 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 affoat, twelve hundred dollars, when on leave or other duty, one thousand dollars; Master in the line of promotion, one thousand dollars for service afloat; 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 afloat, twelve hundred dol ars; 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 SECTION 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 tonfederate 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 engine, 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.

(No. 91.)

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 MEMO-RIES OF GENERALS MCCULLOCH AND McIN-

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby given to Major Generals Van Dorn and Price, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for their valor, skill and good conduct in the battle of Elkhorn, in the State of Arkansas. Resolved, further, That the Congress has heard with

profound grief, of the death of Generals McCulloch and M Intosh, 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-

SHOOTERS. 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 of

the Senate.

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 purpose: Provided, the government has no at its command a ufficient number of approved long : ange rifles or muskets wherewith to arm said corps. Approved April 21, 1862.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAY MENT OF STATIONERY PURCHASED FOR THE PROVISIONAL CONGRESS.

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 Approved April 19, 1862.

No. 94.) 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 use 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." Approved April 21, 1862.

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM EN-ROLLMENT FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

Secrion 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 th 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 dutes; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and founderies; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty 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.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FURTHER PROVIDE. FOR THE PUBLIC DE-FENCE," PASSED THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO. Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America 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 when ever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company, such vaca icies shall be filled by election : Provided, how ever, that the President may, when in his opinion it is roper, fill any vacancy by the promotion of any officer rom any company, battalior, 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 resident shall be by and with the advice and consent of Approved April 21, 1862.

(No. 97.)

Sharon for Sale. THE undersigned offers the above desirable

and truly valuable property (which is better known as the Dr. Watson place) for sale. It is situated on Lenoir Street, in the southeastern part of the city of Raleigh in a healthy, quiet and retired neighborhood, near the Dodd Mineral Spring which is becoming and is destined to become still mor famous for its medicinal properties The ot contains between eight and ten acres of good land, including a large grove, which is interspersed with stately, native oak, hickory, cedar and catawba. The basement of the dwelling, up to the first story, is built of the best granite; above the basement, of finest hard brick. There re seven unusually large, high-pitched rooms with fire laces, including a large dining room, kitchen and pantry n the basement, besides two wide halls, one up and the other down stairs. Ther: is a double, open portico in front, with granite floor, supported by massive columns and protected on either side by iron balu trades, and a single arched or Gothic porch in the rear of the building The stately, double parlors below (which are separated by large sliding doors) besides having the finest marble chimney and mantle pieces, are finished in elaborate and ornamental style with polished plaster of Paris. The outhouses consist of a large, brick smokehouse, servant house, large barn, with a baseme t, arrangement for stock, stables, carriage house, and a splendid double-roofed icehouse walled with rock. There is a famous and never failing spring of purest, cold water on the premises, which, in connection with a brook which meanders by it, affords fine facilities for raising water fowls. The garden, which abounds in choice shrubbery, is large and admirably adapted to the production of the various kinds of vegetables. In front of the dwelling is a sun dial, which stands on a marble pedestal, and a chaste and beautiful piece of statuary, representing the Goddess of flowers with flowing ringlets falling in soft profusion around her snowy neck, a d wearing a floral wreath tastefully arranged upon her. graceful head, standing beside a vase of flowers with a bouget in her right hand. There is a fine little crop of corn, peas, sweet as d Irish potatoes, turnips and vegetables on the premises, which, together with the immediate possession which can be given, renders it a rare chance for those desirous of purchasing a healthy, magnificent and romantic residence at the Capital of the State.

Oxford Schools.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with board and comfortable accommodations Students attending the Masonic High School and the Female Schools of the town; also any persons a section, and enjoy good society.

Terms from \$12.50 to \$1°, per month.

R. D. HART. the town; also any persons wishing to board, in a healthy

February 5th, 1862.

North Carolina Institution for the 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, between 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 or otherwise. 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 lecation. large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophi-

cal 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; Verall Music \$1. cal Music \$1; contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$7 50 per month, including washing and fires, half in advance. For further information address G. W. HEGE, President.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY 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-

F. B. HARRISON.

SPLENDID substitute for Coffee. Price 60
T. F. PESCUD. Just Received. Wanted.

In every county accessible to a Railroad or Canal, a reliable, industrious partner or agent, with I nal, a remade, industrious parenter or agent, with some me ans, horses and wagon, if possible, to act in concert with the advertiser in a very lucrative business, in which Address, with real name and stamp enclosed, Box 559.

WANTED

SITUATION AS TEACHER BY A YOUNG LADY. A situation as it is the has had four years en-French and Music. The situation is desired west of Raleigh Apply to the editors of the State Journal,

A Book for the Times.

THE undersigned has prepared for publication a work entitled "SURGERY 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 therefore 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 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 publication 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. TS 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 Aug. 9, 1862. To all whom it may Concern THE subscribers are prepared to manufacture

brandy from eider 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 off 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.

CHATHAM COALFIELDS RAILROAD. A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS AP. 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. 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.

N pursuance of General Order N. 58, from the Acjutant and Inspector General's office, August 19th, 862, 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 void.

By order of PETER MALLETT, Major and A. A. G. EDWAAD N. MANN, Adjutant. Register, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Satisbury Watchman, copy three times. August 30,

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No 24. (LATE MOORE HOSPITAL.) Richm ad, Va., Ang. 23, 1862.

AVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I 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.

O. F. MANSON, Surgeon in sharge. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Raleigh, Aug. 22, 1862. THE Sheriffs and constables of this State are here y 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. Governor of North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS. 10TH REGIMENT (ARTILLERY) N. C. TROOPS, Goldsboro', N. C., Aug. 19, 1862.

THE officers, pon-commissioned officers and men of companies "B," "G" and "H," 10th regiment (Artillery) N. C. Troops, C. S. A , captured and paroled at Fort Macon, N. C., having be n duly exchanged, will, n obedience to paragraph XXIV of special orders, No. 191, from Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Rich- . mond, 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, Colonel commanding. Register and Standard copy two weeks. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF N. C.,

August 5th, 1862. Q ESPONSIBLE parties in North Carolina, having reported that many are entering the Partizan Kangers' service, or are professing to enter it, with the expectation of staying about their homes and always beyond 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 required of the Partizan's than of other soldiers. Whe the orders for active service are not promptly complied with, the Partizan companies will be disbanded and en-D. H. HILL, Major General Commanding, rolled as conscripts.

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 series, is hereby revoked, and all paroled prisoners whose Regiments are in the East, will report at Richmond, Vir-

zinia, 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, S. COOPER, [Signed] Adjutant and Inspector General.

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

THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF COL. MCRAE. By order of. HEADQUARTERS IST BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE PAMLICO,

July 25th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130. HEREAFTER 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. CAMP CAMPBELL, NEAR KINSTON, N. C.,

Aug. 26th, 1862. A GOOD substitute, over forty-five, can be had on good tern s by immediate application to D. W. PARKS,

Raleigh, N. C. Capt, Co. E, 54th regiment N. C. Infantry 82-4tpd Aug 27