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forage, provisions, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, teams and wagons heretofore furnished to the army by the owner, or heretofore taken or informally impressed for the use of the army, and not yet paid for, by any officer in the military service, or by his order or direction, express or implied from the use of the property, whether said officer be a line or staff officer, and whe ther he be a bonded officer or otherwise, and report the facts and transmit the evidence in each case to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, together with his opinion as to the justice and validity of the claim; and the said accounting officers are hereby authorized to audit and control and order payment of such claims as appear to them to be equitable and just: Provided, That all such claims originating West of the Mississippi river shall be reported to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department established for the trans-Mississippi Department. who are hereby authorizee to audit, control and direct payment of the same in the same maaner as the accounting officers of the Treasury East of the Mississippi river. And the said agent is hereby authorized, in taking testimony in re gard to said claims, to administer oaths to witnesses, and, if he think proper, to the claimants themselves. The compensation allowed to said agent shall be ten dollars per day while actually engaged in the performance of the duties imposed on him by this act. and 30

cents per mile for every mile actually traveled by him, to be paid under regulations to be prescribed by the may assign to the duty herein mentioned any quartermaster or disabled officer of the army; and, in that event, said officer or quastermaster shall, in addition to the compensation now allowed him by law, be entitled to mileage at the rate of forty cents per mile Provided, further, That the Secretary of War may appoint any non-commissioned officer or private to per form the duties under this act who may be unfit for active service in the field because of wounds received or disease contracted in said service, and the pay and allowance of such non-commissioned officer or private. when so appointed and assigned, shall be the same as are allowed to persons so appointed who may not be liable to military service.

Sec. 2. That this act shall cease and determine on the first day of January, 1865, east of the MississIppi river. and on the first day of May, 1865, west of the Mississippi river: and all claims of the description aforesaid, not presented to the agent aforesaid prior to said dates at the respective places mentioned, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act. Approved Jane 14, 1864.

An Act to increase the compensation of the heads of the several Executive Departments, and the Assistant Secretary of War and the Treasury and of the Assistant Attorney General and the Comptroller of the Treasury and other officers therein named.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the compensation of the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Government shall. for one year from the passage of this act, be increased to nine thousand dollars ; and of the Assistant Secretary of War and of the Treasury and of the Assistant Attorney General and the Comptroller of the Treasury be increased to six thousand dollars; and that the salaries of all clerks and employees in the various departments, located in the city of Richmond, be increased thirty-three and one-third per cent , and at all other points throughout the Confederate States twentyfive per cent., for one year from the passage of this act : Provided, That the clerks detailed from the army or navy shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act. Approved June 14, 1864.

An Act to amend the several acts in relation to a Volunteer Navy

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a Volunteer Navy," passed 11th February, 1864, be so amended as to allow this band. He secreted his men near the road, persons to volunteer in the service of the volunteer and waited until Church's party came within range, navy : Provided, such persons are resident foreigners then let them have a volley. Church ordered a or Marylanders; and the President is hereby authorized to cause passports to be issued to such persons as shall volunteer as aforesaid, and shall be accepted by the President of the company by which such vessel was was severely wounded, as was afterwards learned, fitted out, either within or beyond the Confederate his men having retreated. No one else was hurt. States.

preferred, the hinding of the court shall be an- one gunboat seriously disabled. Afterward the nounced immediately, and the person so tried and acquitted, if a soldier, shall be released from arrest and eturned to duty; and if other than a soldier, discharged from custody without awaiting the examination or eport of the reviewing officer of such court. Approved June 14, 1864.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts,'" approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-

The Congress of the Confederate States of America engaged in removing the obstructions; but the do enact, That the proviso to said act, and also so much thereof as requires that the judge of the military court in north Alabama shall give ten days notice of he times and places of holding said courts before the same are held, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Approved June 14, 1864.

An act to amend the laws relating to the commutation value of hospital rations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America lo enact. That the commutation value of rations of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers in hospitals or other places, used in camp or the field as hospitals, be fixed at the Government cost of said rations, and one bearing upon it. Gen. Baker then evacuated the Secretary of War: Provided, That the Secretary of War hundred per centum thereon: Provided, That said one hundred per centum on the government cost of each ation commuted shall constitute a hospital fund, and be drawn and appropriated as the Secretary of War f the sick and disabled of the army in hospitals. Approved June 14, 1864.

> An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of luxuries or of articles not necessaries or of common use," approved Feb. 6, 1864. The Congress of the Confederate States of America prohibit the importation of luxuries or of articles not disappointed. necessaries or of common use," approved sixth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as forbids the importation of prepared "vegetables, fruits, meats, repealed.

Approved June 14, 1864.

Au Act to amend an act entitled "An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts," approved October 9th, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America lo enact, That so much of the said act as empowers the said military courts to appoint their clerks and marshals, and provides for the payment of the salaries official report to the Navy Department, says that of the said officers, is hereby repealed ; and hereafter the night being exceeding dark, he had the watch it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to detail and assign persons to fill said offices from military officers and non-commissioned officers and privates unable to perform duty in the field, and the compensation of such persons shall only be the pay to which they may hailed, but gave no satisfactory answer. All hands be respectively entitled by virtue of their military com- were mustered as quickly as possible and a fire of mission

Approved June 14, 1864. [46-4w]

A FIGHT IN WILKES .- We learn by a gentleman from Wilkes county, that a little fight occurred one day last week, within seven miles of Wilkesboro, between about 30 deserters under the line, our men pouring upon them a heavy fire of command of the notorious Church, and six of the Home Guards of that county, under Lieut Johnson of Capt. Manning's company. Lt. J. was in search of deserters, and happened to come upon charge, and when again within . thirty yards, the Guards delivered another fire, in which Church

-Statesville Express. If a few of the tories were caught and hung, ran off the track at 4 o'clock this afternoon, three

entered a branch of the Roanoke, called Middle | ferred if the President had, regardless of the conriver, and for a while shelled the town from that temptuous and insulting course of Lincoln, pressed river, to-wit, for twenty-four hours-during a hich time it is presumed they were sugaged in remov. victorious. The moral effect of it upon the Yaning the obstructions in that stream. Gen. Baker kees and the world would have been good. It perceiving the necessity, set about at once strengthening the upper Fort, foreseeing that the gunboats would enter the Roanoke from the Middle river above the town and attack him in reverse. This was done in the night; sharpshooters were also thrown out to annoy the enemy's working party

heavy shelling from the gunboats rendered them unserviceable. About 10 o'clock, A. M., of Monday, the enemy's boats entered the Roanoke from Middle river

above, and under a heavy shelling from the upper Fort, nine gunboats, heavily armed, commenced the attack. The Fort was defended until its magazine was blown up and the Fort rendered useless. The boats then passed on to the lower Fort, which, after a severe contest had all of its guns dismount-

ed-thus leaving the river clear of any artillery horses were killed or disabled.

From this account it will be seen that Gen. Baker did all that could have been done under the circumstances; and the character of this officer had given assurance beforehand, that whatever could be done in the way of fighting, would be done. In o enact, That so much of the act entitled "An act to this particular the public expectation has not been

We are, in common with the great mass of our fellow-citizens who know the value of Plymouth. deeply aggrieved at its loss. That there is blame that the loss of the Albemaile was from sheer negligence. Whether Plymouth was put into a proper state of defence, and if not who is responsible for it, are questions yet to be investigated -Raleigh Confederate.

The Loss of the Gunboat Albemarle -- Captain A. F. Warley, commander of the Albemarle, in his tion to prevent mishap. About 9 o'clock a boat fleet -Raleigh Conservative. was discovered coming towards the vessel; it was musketry directed to the boat, which, owing to the darkness, was ineffectual. The after gun was loaded with grape and fired, but could not be sufficiently depressed to take effect. The boat struck under the port bow and exploded a torpedo, smashmusketry. The officers in charge of the torpedo boat instantly surrendered and were sent ashore. only her smoke-stack and shield remaining visible above the water.

Captain Warley says, further, that he received no notice from the picket boat below, nor did the artillery on the shore give him any assistance.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 8 -The evening train from this place for Danville,

one's idea or whim. Now, we would have preupon him propositions of peace every time we were would have given us an advantage in the contest. But having made several unsuccessful attempts to secure a hearing, and having so repeatedly published to the world his anxiety for peace, ought he to be blamed ? Is it right, is it just to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, to represent to the publie, that he or the government will not seek peace -will not make peace, is really opposed to peace. after what he has done? Certainly not. What stronger proof can he give of his anxiety for peace than he has given by his declarations ? Moreover, Congress has published its manifesto to the world, that it desires peace, that both the government and the people are ready to do any and every honorable

thing for peace. All this avails nothing with those who are determined to find fault with the government. We do not endorse Mr. Davis' administration. We have never proposed to do so. But it is manifest town, with very slight-loss, under a tremendous that great injustice is being done him and the bombardment. Everything was brought off, cx- government, not only by individual complainers 4, provide that bonds and certificates may be paid cept the heavy guns and three pieces of Lee's bat- but by a portion of the public press and by some to the tax-payers as change in certain cases ; but shall deem necessary, to purchase supplies for the use tery, which could not be brought off because its of our public men. Mr. Boyce's recent letter, while it contains much truth, does injustice to the President by intimating that the two governments a Convention of the States. He would take the paying out currency by the collector as change, matter out of the hands of the government where the Constitution places it. Why? -"If the two governments will not settle it," whose fault is it ? Is it Mr. Davis'? Is he not ready to settle it tomorrow? Does not the whole responsibility lie Who can believe otherwise? Would Mr. Boyce wise, and brooms and brushes of all kinds," is hereby somewhere, is beyond question The universal and those who agree with him, be willing to settle have in several instances directed collectors to resentiment, as far as we have heard it expressed, is it upon different terms than those of Mr. Davis ? ceive certificates for a greater amount than the tax There lies the rub.

> But what could a Convention of the Southern States alone do towards a settlement, more than the government can, unless it would offer different terms-nay offer to submit? What evidence is there that the North would meet us in Convention? * * But so long as Lincoln is President and remains in his present mind, is it not sheer nonsense to talk of a Convention of the States, or any other peace movement or plan, unless we hew it doubled on the Albemarle, and took extra precau- out by the sword? Let the friends of peace re-

FROM KENTUCKY .- Private advices from Kentucky state that General Lyon is now in command of the Department of Kentucky. The Confederate Columbus and Paducah, at which places there are strong garrisons. The Federals have drafted a ing a hole in the Albemarle just under the water large number of Kentuckians," and they are deserting daily, and either coming to our army or forming guerilla parties. Partizan bands are springing up all over the State, to the great annoyance of The pumps were set to work, but could not save the Federals, who say they are determined that the vessel, and she went down in a few moments, Kentucky shall again win for herself the title of be free to choose for herself.

FROM MISSOURI .- General Price did good work in Missouri wherever he went. He completely

hundred additional recruits .- Salisbury Watchman.

PAYING TAXES.

The following is the letter of instruction to tax collectors, from the Commissioner of Taxes, in reference to the question of receiving certificates. instead of treasury notes, in payment of fractions less than one hundred dollars :

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXES,) Richmond, Oct. 10, 1864.

E. N. Broyles, Esq., Milledgeville, Ga. :

Sir : Your letter of the 26th ult. to the Secretary of the Treasury having been referred to this Bureau for my opinion, on the Sth inst., I returned it to the Secretary with my views, expressed as follows, to wit : "I have the honor to return the accompanying letter from E. N. Broyles, to your address; which has been referred to me for my opinion, and to give my opinion briefly, as follows : I can see no valid reason why the collector should not receive a \$200 certificate in satisfaction of a tax of \$187, if the tax-payer is willing. The regulations of this office of 30th April, 1864, Article if there remains a fraction under \$100, the taxpayer shall pay it in currency. This regulation was made for the convenience of the tax-payer, are not willing to have peace, and hence proposes and at the same time to avoid the necessity of upon the assumption, of course, that the tax-payer would not be willing to pay any more than the exact amount of his tax. But if he is willing to pay more, and it requires no change in currency from the collector, where is the objection to rewith Lincoln ? Does not every one believe this? ceiving it ? The government is not injured, but benefitted, and the tax-payer is accommodated. I due, in precisely similar cases, and to note on their returns in each case the amount of excess. I had a precedent for this under the tax law of 1864, when taxes were very small, in many cases ander \$5. In such cases, I directed the collectors, by Mr. Memminger's direction, to receive \$5 notes in satisfaction of the tax-or sometimes the tax was a fraction under \$10 or \$20, and the government would not pay out change, (then there being no small notes issued,) and in such cases collectors were directed to receive a ten or twenty dollar note in satisfaction of the tax, because the taxpayer preferred to do this to paying in coin, as

change, to make the exact amount." The Secretary of the Treasury has returned my letter with his approval endorsed thereon in the forces occupy all that portion of the State south of following words : "Approved-it being of course Christian county to the Mississippi river, except understood that this does not apply to any part of the tax payable in currency.'

You are authorized to exhibit this letter to the collector of your district, who will be governed by this decision.

> Very respectfully, T. ALLEN, Commissioner.

No We make the following extract from an ac-"the dark and bloody ground," rather than she shall be free to choose for herself. with the exchange of prisoners :

One thing that surprises me is that Confederate money, estimated by its purchasing value, is worth destroyed the Iron Mountain and Pacific railroads. five times as much in Memphis as it is in Selma. He burned three thousand three hundred and The brokers will pay seventeen cents upon the dolseventy-seven feet of railroad bridges, besides cars, lar for it in United States currency, or eight and a engines, water tanks, stationary engines, engineer- third cents in gold. Calice can be bought in Memphis for three dollars a yard in Confederate money, which would cost fifteen dollars in Selma. Other EVERY ONE TO HIS POST - Now is the great ogricultural crisis in the South. Many, who have heretofore helped sow our wheat and oats, are in the field of service. This should be an incentive the field of service. This should be an incentive into the street, called upon any of her husband's ing instance of human modesty, than that which has a farm should leave it until he has sowed the tels) is furnished for eight dollars in Confederate division to rally round her flag, and that she would has impelled two of our Confederate generals to last acre of ground which he has and as much as money; with us the price is twenty dollars. I saw no evidence of disloyalty in Northern Mississippi. Indeed the patriotism of the people seems to have been intensified by their insults and losses. This

Approved June 14, 1364.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a the Home Guard would not have to turn out so miles from town. General Bankhead, of Missis-Provisional Navy of the Confederate States," ap- often. proved May 1st, 1863.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in the first line of the fourth section of is ranked high among fighting Generals. A corthe act entitled "An act to create a provisional navy of the Confederate States," the word "provisional" shall be substituted for the word "regular," so that the said fourth section shall read as follows : All commis- says sioned officers of the provisional navy shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whenever in his judgment the publie service requires their appointment, and in such numbers as he may think necessary, to the following ranks and grades, viz : Admirals, vice admirals, rear admirals, commoderes, and to such other ranks and near 200 and sent them to the field. grades as may exist in the regular navy. Approved June 14, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America result of abolition proclamations.

1 It is not at all surprising that Gen. Gordon respondent referring to the late disgraceful stampede of a portion of our forces near Winchester,

houses, depots and machine shops. sippi, and Mrs. Palmer, of Richmond, were in-

jured, the latter severely, rendering the amputation of one leg necessary. Several others were slightly injured. Three cars, with their freight, were totally wrecked.

lead them. She succeeded in rallying a party of appear in print and disclaim the glory and laurels he can rent. And every one in his place, who has of the brilliant Saltville victory. First General any hands or can hire them, should rent land, send Echols came out in a card and handed over the them to the country and sow all the grain he has

THE EMANCIPATED NEGROES. --It appears, from a careful and complete report made up in New Orleans, that over fifty thousand "freed" negroes den. Breckinridge, and now this officer or can purchase. It is no excuse to say you have no seed oats or wheat. If you have not, get out at once, keep going until you find some and put it in An Act to authorize the formation of new commands. to be composed of supernumerary officers, who may resign to join such commands, and to limit and re-strict the appointment of officers in certain cases. paralelled modesty .- Fayetteville Observer -Greensboro Citizen.