Without unnecessary delay, the columns were again put in motion, directed on Fayetteville, North Carolina, the right wing crossing the Pedee at Oheraw and the left wing and cavalry at Sneedsboro. General Kilpatrick was ordered to keep well on the left flast, and the Fourteenth corps, moving by Love's Bridge, was given the right to enter and economy. Exercise 11 first. Love's Bridge, was given the right to enter and eccupy Fayetteville first. The weather continued unfavorable and the roads bad, but the Faurteenth and Seventeenth corps reach Fayetteville on the 11th of March, skirmishing with Wade Hampton's cavalry, that covered the rear of Hardee's retreating army, which, as usual, had crossed Cape Fear River, burning the bridge. During the march from the Pedec, General Kilpatrick had kept his cavalry well on the left and exposed flank. During the night of the 9th March, his three brigades were divided to picket the roads. General Hampton, devided to picket the roads. General Hampton, detecting this, dashed in at daylight and gained possession of the camp of Colonel Spencer's brigade, and the bouse in which General Kilpatrick and Colonel Spencer had their quarters. The surprise was complete, but General Kilpatrick quickly succeeded in rallying his men, on took in a swamp near by, and, by a prompt attack, well followed up regained his artillery, horses, camp, and everything save some prisoners whom the enemy carried off, leaving their dead on the ground.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th were passed at Fayetteville, destroying absolutely the United States' arse; nal and the vast amounts of machinery which had formerly belonged to the old Harper's Ferry United States' arsenal. Every building was knocked down and burned, and every piece of machinery utterly broken up and ruined, by the First regiment Michigan engineers, under the immediate supervision of Colonel O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer. Much valuable property of great use to an enemy was here destroyed, or cast into the river.

Up to this period, I had perfectly succeeded in interposing my superior army between the scattered parts of my enemy. But I was then aware that the fragments that had left Columbia under Beauregard had been reinforced by Cheatham's corps from the West, and the garrison of Augusta, and that ample time had been given to move them to my front and flank about Raleigh. Hardee had also succeeded in getting across Cape Fear river ahead of me, and could therefore complete the junction with the other armies of Johnston and Hoke in North Carolina. And the whole, under the command of the skillful and experienced Joe Johnston, made up an army superior to me in cavalry, and formidable enough in artillery and infantry to justify me in extreme caution in making the last step necessary to complete the march I had undertaken. Previous to reaching Fayetteuille I had dispatched to Wilmington from Laurel Hill Church two of our best scouts with intelligence of our position and my general plans. Both of these messengers reached Wilmington, and on the morning of the 12th of March, the army tug Davidson, Captain Ainsworth, reached Fayetteville from Wilmington, bringing me full in-telligence of events from the outer world. On the same day, this tug carried back to General Terry, at Wilmington, and General Schofield, at Newbern, my dispatches to the effect that on Wednesday, the 15th, we would move for Goldsboro, feigning on Raleigh, and ordering them to march straight for Goldsboro, which I expected to reach about the 20th. The same day, the gunboat Eolus, Captain Young, United States Navy, also reached Fayetteville, and through her I continued to have communication with Wilmington until the day of our actual departure. While the work of destruction was going on at Fayetteville, two pontoon bridges were laid across Cape Fear river, one opposite the town the other three miles below.

General Kilpatrick was ordered to move up the plank road to and beyond Averysboro. He was to be followed by four divisions of the left wing, with as few wagons as possible; the rest of the train under escort of the two remaining divisions of that wing, to take a shorter and more direct road to Goldsboro. In like manner, General Howard was ordered to send his trains, under good escort, well to the right, towards Faison's Depot and Goldsboro, and to hold four divisions light, ready to go to the aid of the left wing if attacked while in motion. The weather continued very bad, and the roads had become mere quagmire. Almost every foot of it had to be corduroyed to admit the passage of wheels. Still, time was so important that punctually, according to order, the columns moved out from Cape Fear river on Wednesday, the 15th of March. I accompanied General Slocum, who, preceded by Kilpatrick's cavalry, moved up the river or plank road that day to Kyle's Landing, Kilpatrick skirmishing heavily with the enemy's rear guard about three miles beyond; near Taylor's Hole Creek. At General Kilpatrick's request, General Slocum sent forward a brigade of infantry to hold a line of barricades. Next morning the column advanced in the same order, and developed the enemy, with artille-ry, infantry, and cavalry, in an entrenched position in front of the point where the road branches off towards Goldsboro through Bentonville. On an inspection of the map, it was manifest that Hardee, in retreating from Fayetteville, had halted in the parrow swampy neck between Cape Fear and South rivers, in hopes to hold me to save time for the con-centration of Johnston's armies at some point to his rear, namely, Raleigh, Smithfield, or Goldsboro. Hardee's force was estimated at 20,000 men. It was necessary to dislodge him, that we might have the use of the Goldsborn Road, as also to keep'up the feint on Raleigh as long as possible, General Slocum was therefore ordered to press and carry the position, only difficult by reason of the nature of the ground, which was so soft that horses would sink everywhere, and even men could hardly make their way over the common pine barren.

The Twentieth corps, General Williams, had the lead, and Ward's division the advance. This was deployed, and the skirmish line developed the position of a brigade of Charleston heavy artillery armed as infantry (Rhett's) posted across the road behind a light parapet, with a battery of guns enfi-lading the approach across a cleared field. General Williams sent a brigade (Case's) by a circuit to his left that turned this line, and by a quick charge broke the brigade, which rapidly retreated back to a second line better built and more strongly held, A battery of artiflery (Winniger's) well posted, under the immediate direction of Major Reynolds, Chief of Artillery of the Twentieth corps, did good execution on the retreating brigade, and, on advancing Ward's division over the ground, General Williams captured three guns and 217 prisoners, of which swere wounded and left in a house near by with a rebel officer, four men, and five days' rations. One hundred and eighty rebel dead were buried by us. As Ward's division advanced, he developed a second and stronger line, when Jackson's division was deployed forward on the right of Ward, and corps on the left well toward the Cape Fear. A the same time. Kilpatrick, who was acting in concert with General Williams, was ordered to draw back his cavalry and mass it on the extreme right, and, in concert with Jackson's right, to feel forward for the Goldsboro road. He got a brigade on the road, but it was attacked by McLaw's rebel division furiously, and though it longht well and hard, the brigade drew back to the flank of the infantry. The whole line advanced late in the afternoon, drove the enemy well within his entrenched line, and pressed him so hard that next morning he was gone, having retreated in a miserable stormy night over the worst of roads. Ward's division of infantry followed to and through Averysboro, developing the fact that Hardee had retreated, not on Raleigh, but on Smithfield. I had the night before directed Kil-patrick to cross South river at a mill dam to our right rear and move up on the east side toward Elevation. General Slocum reports his aggregate loss in this affair, known as that of Averysboro, at twelve officers and sixty five men killed and four hundred and seventy seven wounded. We lost no prisoners. The enemy's loss can be inferred from his dead (108) left for us to bury. Leaving Ward's division to keep up a show of pursuit, Slocum's column was turned to the right, built a bridge across the swollen South River, and took the Golds—

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boro road, Kilpatrick crossing to the north in the direction of Elevation, with orders to move eastward, watching that flank. In the meantime, the wagon trains and guards, as also Howard's column, were wallowing along the miry roads toward Ben-tonville and Goldsboro. The enemy's infantry, as before stated, had retreated on Smithfield, and his' cavalry retreated across our front in the same di-rection, burning the bridges across Mill Creek. I continued with the head of Slocum's column, and camped the night of the 18th with him on the Goldsbero road, twenty-seven miles from Goldsboro, about five miles from Bentonville, and where the road from Clinton to Smithfield crosses the Goldsboro road. Howard was at Lee's Store, only two miles south, and both columns had pickets three miles forward to where the two roads came together and became common to Goldsboro.

All the signs induced me to believe that the ene-my would make no further apposition to our progress, and would not attempt to strike us in flank while in motion. I therefore directed Howard to move his right wing by the new Goldsboro road, which goes by way of Falling Creek Church. I also left Slocum and joined Howard's column, with a view to open communications with Generals Scho field, coming up from Newbern, and Terry from Wilmington. I found General Howard's column well strung out, owing to the very bad roads, and did not overtake him in person until he had reached Falling Creek Onurch, with one regiment forward to the cross roads near Cox's Bridge across the Neuse. I had gone from General Slocum about six miles when I heard artillery in his direction, but was soon made easy by one of his staff officers over taking me, explaining that his 'leading division (Carlin's) had encountered a division of Rebel cavalry (Dibbrell's,) which he was driving easily. But soon other staff officers came up reporting that he had developed near Bentonville the whole of the Rebel army under General Johnson himself. I sent him orders to call up the two divisions guarding his wagon trains, and Hazen's division of the Fifteenth corps, still back near Les Store, to fight defensively until I could draw up Blair's corps, then near Mount Olive Station, and with the three remaining divisions of the Fifteenth corps come up on Jonston's left rear from the direction of Cox's Bridge. In the meantime, while on the road, I received couriers from both Generals Schofield and Terry. The former reported himself in possession of Kinston, delayed somewhat by want of provisions, but able to march so as to make Goldsboro on the 21st, and Terry was at or near Faison's Depot. Orders were at once dispatched to Schofield to push for Goldsboro and to make discositions to cross Little River in the direction of Smithfield as far as Millard; to General Terry to move to Cox's Bridge, lay a pontoon bridge, and establish a crossing; and to General Blair to make night march to Falling Creek Church; and at daylight, the right wing, General Howard, less the necessary wagon guards, was put in rapid motion on Bentonville. By subsequent reports, I learned that General Slocum's head of column had advanced from its camp of March 18, and first encountered Dibbrell's cavalry, but soon found his progress impeded by infantry and artillery. The enemy attacked his head of column, gain-

ing a temporary advantage, and took three guns and caissons of General Carlin's division, driving the two leading brigades back on the main body. As soon as General Slocum realized that he had in his front the whole Confederate army, he promptly deployed the two divisions of the Fourteenth corps, General Davis, and rapidly brought up on their left the two divisions of the Twentieth corps, General Williams. These he arranged on the defensive, and hastily prepared a line of barricades. General Kilpatrick also came up at the sound of artillery, and massed on the left. In this position, the left wing received six distinct assaults by the combined forces of Hoke, Hardee, and Cheatham, under the immediate command of General Johnston himself, without giving an inch seground, and doing good execution on the enemy's ranks, especially with our artille. y,

Johnston had moved by night from Smithfield

the enemy having little or none.

with great rapidity, and without unnecessary wheels, intending to everwhelm my left flank before it could be relieved by its co-operating column. But he "reckoned without his host." I had expected just such a movement all the way from Favetteville, and was prepared for it. During the night of the 19th, General Slocum at up his wagon train with its guard of two divisions, and Hazen's division of the Fifteenth corps, which reinforcement enabled him to make his position impregnable. The right wing found Rebel cavalry watching its approach, but unable to offer any serious opposition until our head of column encountered a considerable body behind a barricade at the forks of the road near Bentonville, about three miles east of the battle field of the day before. This body of cavalry was, however, quickly dislodged, and the intersection of the roads secured. On moving forward the Fifteenth corps, General Logan found that the enemy had thrown back his left flank, and had constructed a line of parapet connecting with that toward General-Slocum, in the form of a bastion, its salient on the main Goldsboro Road, interposing between General Slocum on the west and General Howard on the east, while the flanks rested on Mill Creek, cover ing the road back to Smithfield. General Howard was instructed to proceed with due caution until he had made strong connection on his left with General Slocum. This he soon accomplished, and, 4 p. m. of the 20th, a complete and strong line of battle confronted the enemy in his entrenched sition, and General Johnston, instead of catching detail, was on the defensive, with Mill Creek and a single bridge to his rear. Nevertheless, we had no object to accomplish by a battle, unless at an advantage, and, therefore, my general instructions were to press steadily with skirmishers alone, to use artillery pretty freely on the wooded space held by the enemy, and to feel pretty strongly the flanks of his position, which were as usual covered by the endless swamps of this region of country. I also ordered all empty wagons to be sent at once to Kinston for supplies, and all other impediments to be grouped near the Neuse, south of Goldsbore.

his parapets and swampy obstructions. Thus matters stood about Bentonville on the 21st of March. On the same day, General Schofield entered Goldsboro with little or no opposition, and General Terry had got possession of the Neuse-River at Cox's Bridge, ten miles above, with a pontoon bridge laid and a brigade across, so that the three Armles were in actual connection, and the

holding the real Army in close contact with the

enemy, ready to fight him if he ventured outside of

great object of the campaign was accomplished. On the 21st, a steady rain prevailed, during which General Mower's division of the Seventeenth corps, on the extreme right, had worked well to the right around the enemy's flank, and had nearly reached the bridge across Mili Creek, the only line of retreat open to the enemy. Of course, there was extreme danger that the enemy would turn on him all his reserves, and, it might be, let go his parapets to overwhelm Mower. Accordingly, I ordered at once a general attack by our skirmish line from left to right. Quite a noisy battle ensued, during which General Mower was enabled to regain his connec-tion with his own corps by moving to his left rear. Still he had developed a weakness in the enemy's position of which advantage might have been taken; but that night the enemy retreated on Smithfield, leaving his pickets to fall, into our hands, with many dead unburied, and wounded in his field hospitals. At daybreak of the 22d, pursuit was made two miles beyond Mill Creek, but checked by my order. General Johnston had utterly failed in his attempt, and we remained in full possession of the field of

General Slocum reports the losses of the left wing about Bentonville at 9 officers and 145, men killed, 51 officers and 816 men wounded, and 8 officers and 228 men missing taken prisoners by the enemy;

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total, 1,247. He buried on the field 167 rebel dead. and took 388 prisoners. General Howard reports the losses of the right wing at 2 officers and 35 men killed, 12 officers and 289 men wounded, and 1 officer and 60 men missing; total, 399. He also buried 100 rebel dead and took 1,287 prisoners.

The cavalry of Kilpatrick was held in reserve, and lost but few, if any, of which I have no report as yet. Our aggregate loss at Bentonville was

I am well entisted that the enemy lost heavily, especially during his assault on the left wing during the afternoon of the 19th; but as I have no data save his dead and wounded left in our hands, I prefer to make no comparisons.

Thus, as I have endeavored to explain, we had

completed our march on the 21st and had full possession of Guidsbore', the mal "objective." with its two railroads back to the sea ports of Wifmington and Beaufort, North Carolina. These were being rapidly repaired by strong working parties directed by Colonel W. W. Wright, of the Railroad Depart ment. A large number of supplies had already been brought forward to Kinston, to which place our wagons had been sent to receive them, I therefore directed General Howard and the cavalry to remain at Bentonville during the 22d, to bury the dead and remove the wounded, and on the following day all the armies to the camps assigned them about Goldsboro', there to rest and receive the clothing and supplies of which they stood in need. In person I went on the 22d to Cox's Bridge to meet General Terry, whom I met for the first time, and on the following day rode into Gordsboro', where I found General Schofield and his army. The left wing came in during the same day and next morning, and the right wing followed on the 24th, on which day the cavalry moved to Mount Olive Station and General Terry back to Faison's. . On the 25th the Newbern railroad was finished and the first train of cars came in, thus giving us the means of bringing from the Depot at Morehead City full sup plies to the army.

It was all important that I should have an interview with the General in-Chief, and presuming that he could not at this time leave City Point, I left General Schofield in chief command, and proceeded with all expedition by rail to Morehead City, and thence by steamer to City Point, reaching General Grant's headquarters on the evening of the 27th of March. I had the good fortune to meet General Grant, the President, Generals Meade, Ord, and oth ers of the Army of the Potomac, and soon learned the general state of the military world, from which I had been in a great measure cut off since January Having completed all necessary business, I re embarked on the Navy steamer Bat, Captain Barnes, which Amiral Porter placed at my command, and returned via Hatteras Inlet and Newbern, reaching my own headquarters in Goldsboro' during the night of the 80th. During my absence full supplies of clothing and food had been brought to camp, and

all things were working well. I have thus rapidly sketched the progress-of our column from Savannah to Goldsboro', but for more minute details must refer to the reports of subordi. nate commanders and of staff officers, which are not vet ready, but will in due season be forwarded and filed with this report. I cannot even with any de gree of precision recapitulate the vast amount of injury done the enemy, or the quantity of guns and materials of war captured and destroyed. In general terms, we have traversed the country from Savannah to Goldsboro', with an average breadth of forty miles, consuming all the forage, cattle, hogs, sheep, poulty, cured meats, corn meal, &c. The public enemy, instead of drawing supplies from that region to feed his armies, will be compelled to send provisions from other quarters to feed the inhabitants. A map herewith, prepared by my Chief Engineer, Colonel Poe, with the routes of the four corps and cavalry, will show at a glance the country traversed. Of course the abandonment to us by the enemy of the whole sea coast, from Savannah to Newbern, North Carolina, with its forts, dock yards, gun boats, &c., was a necessary incident to our occupation and destruction of the inland routes of travel and supply. But the real object of this march was to place this army in a position easy of supply, whence it could take an appropriate part in the spring and summer campaign of 1665. This was completely accomplished on the 21st of March by the junction of the three armies and occupation

of Goldsboro'. In conclusion, I beg to express in the most emphatic manner my entire satisfaction with the tone and temper of the whole army. Nothing seems to. dampen their energy, zeal, or cheerfulness. It is impossible to conceive a march involving more labor and exposure, yet I cannot recall an instance of bad temper by the way, or hearing an expression of doubt as to our perfect success in the end. I believe that this cheerfulness and harmony of action reflects upon all concerned quite as much real honor and fame as "battles gained" or "cities won," and I therefore commend all, generals, staff, officers, and men, for these high qualities, in addition to the more soldierly ones of obedience to orders and the alacrity they have always manifested when danger summoned them " to the front."

I have the honor to be your obedient serv't W. T. SHERMAN. Major General Commanding. Major General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff,

Washington City, D. C. DEATH OF A LION TAMER. - Here is a foreign item

of sanguinary interest: A Frenchman named Soulages, a native of Colman has for some time past been exhibiting, with great success, at Wartzourg, as a lion tamer. One day last month he entered a den containing a lion and lioness, and made them go through various perform: ances. The spectators loudly applauded. Elated by these plaudits, Soulages determined to do something more extraordinary, and for that purpose he collected in one den a lion, a lioness, a white bear,

two black bears, four hyenas, two wolves, and a

He then entered himself, whip in hand, but the door was scarcely closed when the tiger made a spring at the white bear. This was the signal for a terrific struggle between all the beasts, who appeared at once to recover all their natural ferocity. Soulages, hoping to intimidate the animals, fired two pistol shots at the tiger and white bear. This act sealed his fate, for the tiger, leaving the bear, sprang upon the keeper, threw him down and began to tear him with teeth and claws. The other beasts, rendered furious by the smell of blood, all fell on the unhappy man, and in a few minutes he was tor in pieces and almost devoured in the presence of the horror stricken spectators, who were powerless to

A DESPERATE PRISONER.—An extraordinary escape from prison has just been made at Toulen, by a seamen in the French navy named Cornieto. He made a hole through a wall, more than four feet thick, broke open two doors, plundered the clothes store of the establishment, and then scaling a wall twenty feet high, got clear away.

render assistance.

A Discovery .- A party of English engineers, who are now making a survey of Jerusalom, have discovered an arch of the Temple causeway men-tion by Josephus. This arch is said to be about fifty feet in span; to correspond, in style of mason-ry, to the Hiram wall in its best parts, and to be in a very good state of preservation.

Big Gun - A fourth enormous cannon of iron was lately cast at Petrozavodak, in Russia, on the American system-that is to say, by cooling the

Troy, New York, is about to erect a monument at a cost of \$10,000 to the memory of its soldiers killed in battle.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURS DAY, MAY U. 1865.

SCALE OF PRICES. seedings of a Council of Alleministration cos vened pursuant to the following orders and

nichiw vine Holono Poor on Rangon N. C. odt bell geteid geneigent 34th 1866.

No. I.

L. A Post Council of Administration to consist of the following named officers, is hereby appointed to meet at the Capitol Building at 10 clock. A. M., to morrow, the 25th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of establishing a Price List for the sale of goods by Purveyors, and other authorized Traders at this Post, and such other business as may be brought before it:

M. J. H. Allen, 199th N. K. Volk.

M. J. H. Lawrence, 18th Ind. Volk.

Oapt. S. C. F. Saath, B. J. G. Sch Mr. Volk.

1st Lieut. Ed P. Jaques, 169th N. Y. Volk.

By order of

By order of Col. G. F. GRANGER,

H. S. SANFORD.

Post Adjutant. The Council met pursuant to the above order all the members present. After examining the invoices of the different traders, we would respectfully recommend that the following Price List be

adopted: J. H. Allen, Maj. 169th N. Y. Vols. J. H. Lawrence, Maj. 13th Ind. Vols. S. O. F. Smith, Capt. A. A. L. G., 9th Me. Vols. Ed. P. Jaques, 1st Lieut. 169th N. Y. Vols. Applesteach, Butter per lb, Brooms each, Boots per pr., Buttons-shirt per doz. "-horn per doz., Blacking per box, 5 to 10 Brushes-blacking each, " -clothes each. 50 to \$1 -hair each,

-tooth each, -shaving each, Beef dried per lb., Bologna Sausage per lb. Cakes-Ginger per lb., " -Tes per lb., Crackers per lb., Cheese per lb., Candles each, Oigars each. 15 to 50 Combs, coarse and fine each, Codfish per lb., Cups-tin (qts),

10

10

50 to 75

10

10

\$1.25

15

10

50

20

15

\$1.25

Cups-tin with bails and covers, Collars-paper per box, 50 Caps-officers, \$2 to 4 Drawers per pr., Emery paper per sheet, Eggs per doz, Envelopes per bunch, 20 to 40 Fruit-2 lb. cans, " -1 lb. cans, Flour per lb., 10 Figs per lb., Gloves-Cott per pr., 25 to 48

\$1 to 2 -Buckskin per pr., -Guantlets per pr., 50 to \$1 Handkerchiefs-Linen, 35 to 60 -Cotton, -Silk, \$1 to 2 \$5 to Ham per lb., \$1 to 2 50 Knives-Pocket, Knives and Forks, Looking Glasses-Pocket, 10 to 25

Lemons each, Milk-Borden's per can, Other Brands, Meats-2 lb: cans. " -1 lb. cans, Mustard per bottle, 15 to 20 Mackerel each, Matches per bunch, 5 to 10 Newspapers-Daily, Needles per paper, Oranges each, Oil-Armor, per bottle, Oil-Sweet (Large)

Onions per lb., Poultry-2 lb. cans, Pickles per jar, Paper-Note per qr. -Letter and Cap per qr., Potatoes per lb,

Oysters-Small cans,

-Large

Pepper per paper, 25 to \$1 -Wood, u, -Rubb r, 50 to \$1.50 10 to 25 Peneils-Lead, 75 10 \$1.25 Pans-Sauce, " -Frying,

75 to \$1 Pots-Tin (Coffee) Plates-Tin, Pins, per paper, Raisins per lb., \$1 to 2 Razors each, 50 to 75 Razor Straps each, Syrap-Golden per bottle Soap-Shaving per cake, 15 to 20 " -Castile per 1 lb. cake, \$1 to 2 Suspenders per pr.,

50 to \$1 Scissors per pr., Shoe Strings per pr. Sardines per box. Spoons-Table each -Tea each, 40 to \$1 Socks-Cotton per pr., " -Woolen per pr., 85 to 75 \$4 to 7 Shoes per pr., \$3 to 7 Shirts-Wool each,

" -Linen, Tobacco-Smoking, " Killickinick" per 1 15 bale, \$1.25 " Big Lick" per 1 lb. bale, 15 to 25 Per paper, Tobacco-Fine Cut Chewing, " Solace" per paper,

All other brands per paper, Tobacco-Plug per lb., Thread per bunch, Tongues-Smoked per lb. Vegetables-Small cans, Wallets-Calfskin. 75 to \$1.50 Wash Basins-Tin.

Worcestershire Sauce-Large size, Small size, Yeast Powder per box, PRICE LIST FOR BARBERS,

Shaving. Hair Cutting, Champooing,

Champooing,

The proceedings of the Post Council of Administration convened at Raleigh, N. C., by Special Orders No. 1, from these Headquarters, are approved, and the above Price List by them established will be strictly adhered to in their sales by all Sutlers and Purveyors authorized to transact business at this Post. Any complaints by any person of a violation of the requirements of the above list will be at once investigated, and if found anthentic the place of business of the party so offending will be immediately closed by the Provost Marshal.

By order of

G. F. GRANGER.

Col. 9th Maine Vol's. Com'y Post.

Col. 9th Maine Vol's Com'y Post, H. S. SANTORD, Post Adj t.

hear. Pender we may secure the vote of Pictific. Eleunquarters Department of Roots Carolin

Amerior and Onto, Raleigh, N. S., May 4, 1885, GENERAL PROEE, No. 35, 190 19469 05 Major General J. D. Cox, with his own Corps, and two brigades of General Kare attron's Cavalry, will peculty Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlette and such other points as he may been necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the Blate.

Major General &. H. Tanar, with his own Corp. and one brigade of General Kurarason's Carmiry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsbore's Payetterille and such other points as he may deem hecomery, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier Generals Payers and Havier will compaind the Coast District as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, dis-perse or capture all bands of the State, dis-ders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each County under their jurisdiction a discréet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyel citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their County, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police Companies will be sent to the nearest Military post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Somerica: J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adj': General.

Headquarters Department of North-Carolina. ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865. GENERAL ORDER No. 36.

The railroads and telegraph lines from Raleigh to Goldsboro', Wilmington and Morehead City, and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro', will be held as military lines under exclusive military control.

Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State may be worked by the private corporations now having possession of them, under such general military regulations and restrictions as it may be found necessary to impose.

All officers and employees of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and will be held amendable to the military authorities, for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents or Superintendents of Railroad Companies will confer with Col. J. F. Boyn, Offief Quartermaster at Raleigh, who is empowered to make the necessary regulations.

For the present and until further orders, no travel or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits. By Command of Major General Somwitte:

J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Headquarters Department of North-Carolina. ARMY OF THE OBIO, Raleigh, N. C., May 4 1865.

All paroled prisoners, who were paroled for exchange, but not exchanged before the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, will be permitted to take the am nesty oath and go to their homes, in Southern States: but no pareled prisoners will be allowed to go to Northern States until further orders. By command of Maj. Gen. Schoffer:

(Signed,) J. A. UAM. Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adj't. General. [Official.] FREDRICK ANDERSON. Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

Headquarters Department, North Carolina. ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C., May 1, 1865.

No. 45. MAJOR GEORGE B. DYER, 9rn MAINE IN-fantry, 18 hearby appointed Provest Marshai of the Post of Raleigh, to relieve Lt. Col. S. T. Zent, 18th Indiana Infantry, who has been discharged the service on the tender of his resignation.

By command of Major General Schoffeld: J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarter's 2d Division 10th A. C., Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1865. GENERAL ORDER, No. 4. COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH III, Special Field Order No. 85, C. S., from Headquarters Department of North-Carolina the 2d Brigade, Col. G. F. Granger, 9th Maine Volunteers commanding, will occupy and

garrison the city of Baleigh, relieving the garrison now on duty from the other commands. Col Granger will execute the duties now being performed Colonel S. M Zent, commanding 18th Ind Vols., will perform the duties of Provost Marshal, relieving Colonel

Warner of the 23d Army Corps.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. A. Awas: CHAS A. CARLETON. Major and Assistant A. A. General

Headquarters, Post of Raleigh.

GENERAL ORDERS, ?

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS NO.

27, from Headquarters Department of N. C., Army of the Chio, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh. In assuming command of this Post, the undersigned announces to the citizens, with whom he will be brought into close contact from the nature of his office, that it is

his earnest desire to promote in every way in his power, the welfare of the city, to protect the persons and pro-perty of peaceable citizens, and to preserve order and quiet within the limits of the Post . Everything that is practicable will be done to bring about the result.

G. F. GRANGER, Col. Commanding Post. 7-tf.

Headquarters, Post of Ralegh, APRIL 23d, 1865.

OITIZENS WHO ARE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT any means of support, and are desirous of obtaining subsistence from the Government, will make application to Wm. H Harrison, Mayor of the City, who, will furnish them with an order for rations, which must be brught to these Headquarters for the approval of the Post Commander, after which the rations can be obtained at the Post Commissaries on Payetteville St. By order of COL. G. F. GRANGER. Companding lost

C. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant.

Headquarters, Post of Raleigh,

THE COLONEL COMMANDING BEING DESIROUS of promoting the welfare of the citizens of Raleigh, and preserving the health of the City, proposes to police the streets and public grounds within the limits of this Post as thoroughly as possible.

All citizens are requested, as a necessary sanitary precaution, to carefully police their private grounds and prevent as fall as possible the accumulation of refure matter about their premises. All such accumulation that is unavoidable will be carted out of the city every Saturday if pluced in piles on the street in front or rear of each house over a Friday evening.

Major George B. Dyer, Health Officer, will visit and inspect will the public grounds and streets, and all private premises, reporting their condition, if direy, at these itendiquariers. itendquarters.

The Commanding Officer of the Post sincarely hopes that the citizens of Raleigh will do all in their power to assist in preserving the cleanliness and beath of the city.

G. F. GRANDER.

7-16 Col. Commanding Post.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY

Col G F Granger, Commanding Srd Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, Post Commander. Licut H S Sanford, 115th New York Volunteers, A A A

General and Post Adjutant. Capt S C F Smith, 9th Maine Volunteers, A A General. Major George B Dyer, 9th Regiment Maine Volunteers,

Lieut Wm K Norton, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, Assistant Provost Marshal. Assistant Provost Marshal Lieut George S Dailey, 9th Maine Volunteers, Assistant Provost Marshal. Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Maine Volunteers, A A Q M.

Capt Geo C Almy, C S. Capt S C F Smith, 9th Maine Velunteers, A. A. I. G. Surgeon Inc Knowlson, 168th New York Volunteers,

Chief Medical Officer.

Capt E R Mosher, 169th New York Volunteers, A D C.

Lieut Ed Vanderzee, 189th New York Volunteers, A D C. Officers of 115th Regiment N. York Volunteers. N J Johnson, Lieut Col Commanding.

E L Walrath, Major Nicholas De Graff, Acting Adjutant. Martin McMartin, Quartermaster. Lieut A C Slooum, Commanding Co A. Lieut A Collier, Lieut C L Clark, Capt Win H Shaw, Capt E B Savage, Lieut M Melntoch,

Officers of 9th Maine Volunteers. Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding. - George B Dyer, Major. Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.

George S Hay, Quartermaster.
Otis P Rice, Assistant Surgeon
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capí L F McKenney, "B. Capt Gee W Brown, Capt Benj. J Hill, Capt J C Beal, Lieut W F Denning, Lieut S A Doten, Lieut & H Chase, Capt Geo B Colbath,

Capt S S Mann. Nominal List of the Actual and Acting Field and Staff and Company Commanders present in 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.

John H Roberts, Captain Co D. Commanding Officer. Qeo W Buckins, Captain Co K, Regiment Quartermaster and Company Commander. D P Dearbore, turgeon. Alfred Mariand, 1st Lieut Co H, Awaiting Muster, Act-

Joseph Wingate, Co A, Awaiting Muster, Acting Com-L A Gay, 1st Lieut Co B. Commanding Co B.
L MeD Hussy, Capt Co C. Commanding Co C.
Wm S Barker, Capt Co E. Commanding Co D.
C M Whiting, 1st Lieut Co E, Commanding Co E. Chapman, Capt Co F, Commanding Co F.

P Dowd, Sergt Co G. Commanding Co G. B Frank Fogy, principal Musician Co H, Commanding G F Quimby, Capt Co I. Commanding Co I. Geo W Huckins, Capt Co K, Commanding Co K.

John H Roberts, Capt 4th New Hampshire Infantry, Commanding Regiment. Officers 13th Indiana Volunteers. J. H Lawrence, Major, Commanding. Ryan, Adjutant. H Baily, Quartermaster. N A Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon.

las Clark, Capt Commanding Co. A. H Lowe, Capt Commanding Co B. m A Ketchum, 2d Lieut Commanding Co C. R. J. Graham, Capt Commanding Co D.
W. T. Stepp, Capt Commanding Co E.
Samuel Morrison, 1st Lieut Commanding Co F. Carr Carey, 1st Lieut Commanding Co G.

Officers of 169th Regiment N. York Volunteers. Joseph R Allen, Major. John Knowlson, Surgeon, E W Church, Acting Adjutant and Quartermaster. Lieut Ed Jacques, Commanding Co A.

Lieut J B Foot, Commanding Co B.
Capt J H Warren, Commanding Co C.
Lieu B McGuire, Commanding Co D.
Capt H Mulhall, Commanding Co E.
Capt E R Smith, Commanding Co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, Commanding Co G.
Lieut G G Francisco, Commanding Co G. Lieut C G Francisco, Commanding Co H. Capt J H Dune, Commanding Co I. Lieut J H Straight, Commanding Co K. April 24, 1865.

Headquarters, Post of Baleigh, N. C., April 26, 1865. THE PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE POST COM-mander will be in the Comptroller's office, in the Capitol building. WANTED.

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT THE Progress copy two weeks.

REWARD. LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE delivery at this office of a Package of Officers Clothing, taken from a car, at this place, on the night of the April 28, 1885.

WANTED! A THE NORTH-CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, A GOOD COOK. A man preferred For terms, &c , apply to W. J. PALMER, Principal. Rafeigh, May 4, 1865.

FOR SALE! A COMPLETE FILE OF THE N. C STANDARD, (Semi-Weekly,) from the 1st of January, 1868, to the present time-price \$75: Also, a file of the DAILY SICHMOND EXAMINER for 1862, 1863 and part of 1864. Price \$100.

These papers are not bound, but are arranged in the sheets according to date. Auril 18, 1865.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S BOARDING HOUSE, BALLIGH, N. C. April 17, 1865.

STRAY CATTLE.

THERE ARE TWO TEARLING BEIFERS ON MY premises, which the owner can have by proving property and paying costs.

W. R. MILLER.
17-41.

UNION RESTING AT OAK GROVE. A will be held at Oak Grove, Wake county on Saturday the 18th May. Every true friend of the old fing is invited

Many 8, 1865. Many Cirigins JOB WORK

OF ALL BIND NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.