THE DAILY RECORD.

"To every thing there is a Season, and a Time to every Purpose under the Heaven"----SOLOMON.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865. NO. 1.

LATEST NEWS.

We condense the following items of news from the New York *Herald* of the 25th ult:

Ex Governor Letcher of Va, was arrested at his residence in Lexington Va, on the 23rd by a detachment of Torbert's cavalry, and is now confined in the old capitol prison with Governors Vance of N C, and Brown of Georgia.

Hon. James A. Seddon late Confederate Secretary of War, Judge Campbell and Hon R M T. Hunter of Va, have also been arrested.

Messrs. Davis and Campbell, are confined in cells at Fortress Monroe; and the grand jury of the District of Columbia have found a bill of indictment against the former for treason. The *Herald* Richmond correspondent, thus describes the place where Mr Davis is at present confined. "The windows are heavily barred, and the doors securely bolted and ironed. Two guards constantly occupy the room with him, while in the outer room are constantly a commissioned officer and a guard, all charged with the duty of seeing that the accused does not escape. Davis is not permitted to speak a word to any one, neither is any one permitted to speak a word to him. He is literally in a living tomb."

Mr. Stevens and Postmaster Gen. Reagan have been sent on to Fort Warren in Boston harbor.

Mrs Davis, her four children, brother and sister, and Mrs. C C. Clay have gone to Savannah in the steamer Clyde which left Fortress Monroe under sealed orders, May 24th.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Major General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, has made the following appointments of State commissioners, under the act organizing the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs &c;

Virginia—Captain O. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster.

North Carolina—Horace James.

South Carolina and Georgia—Maj Gen. Rufus Saxton.

Alabama—Major T. W Osborn.

Mississippi—Major E. Whittlesey.

Louisiana—Chaplain Jas. W Conway.

Missouri and Arkansas—Brig Gen. J W. Sprague.

Kentucky and Tennessee—Brig General Fisks.

Address of Chief Justice Chase to the Colored Men of Charleston.

MY FRIENDS: I shall comply with the invitation of Gen. Saxton to address you a very few words. It is true that I have always been the friend of freedom, I have always desired to see every man, of whatever complexion, protected in the enjoyment of all his natural rights, and to see every man clothed with every legitimate means for the protection of those rights.—No man, probably in this country deplores this war more than myself; perhaps no man would have made greater sacrifices to avert it. I did not wish to see even the great good of emancipation obtained at such a terrible cost. I believed that it would have come some time—that by a wise and just administration of the Federal Government the time might be hastened—but I never desired to see such a terrible struggle as we have passed. I never desired to see those seas of blood and those vast gulfs in which the treasure of the country have been sunk; even for this highest good which could be obtained by no other means. But in the providence of God the war came; and as a means of carrying that war through to a successful issue I felt it was the duty of the General Government to respect its natural allies, and I knew that the whole colored people of the South was loyal. [Prolonged cheers.] And I trusted and I felt that if we would succeed in this struggle we must strike the fetters from the bondmen. [Cheers.] Such was my counsel in the Cabinet, and when that honored man, whose death this nation now mourns in common with all the lovers of freedom throughout the world—when that honored man made up his mind to say that all men in this land shall be free, no one gave it a more hearty sanction and a more emphatic amen than myself. [Cheers.] Then, when that other question arose, "Shall we put arms into the hands of the black men?" I never doubted. If we make them freemen, and the defense of their freedom is the defense of this nation, whose duty is it to bear arms if not theirs? [Cheers.] Whose duty is it to take part in this struggle now for freedom as well as for Union, if it is not their duty?—And how can we expect to succeed if we do not avail ourselves of that natural strength which in the struggle is greater for us by the circumstances in which it is waged? So, when the Government made up their mind to call back men to the field I felt that they did not lose one moment too soon, but a great many days too late. [Cheers.] And how has the colored man borne his proper share in this struggle? I ask anybody has made sacrifices, he has made them. If anybody has suffered extreme ill he has suffered it. And the victory being won, and freedom and Union now secure, who has a better right than he to partake of the fruits of both? I think the right peculiar and incontestible—and it is as a simple matter of justice and right that I have advocated it. I believe that the safety of the nation as well as of individuals, consists in doing justice. I believe in the truth of that scripture which says "he that walketh uprightly walketh surely." That man and that nation which holds himself or itself with justice and truth and relies on the providence of Almighty God is sure to issue safely and triumphantly; it may be that great struggles have to be gone through, great sacrifices made, great trials endured, great martyrdoms suffered; this war has seen its multitudes of martyrs, the last and noblest of them struck down by the hand of an assassin a few days ago. Great martyrdoms may yet be endured; but through them all the right cause will come out in the end triumphant and sure, for a just God is on the throne and he wills it. In this issue, I said that victory is won the battle is over, the army of the Rebellion is disbanded, peace returns, and this brings with it its duties. The country is in a very peculiar condition. A great race, numbering 4,000,000, is suddenly brought into freedom. Our country is looking to see whether the prophecies of the enemies of that race will be fulfilled or falsified. It rests upon the men of that race to say. They say that you will be disorderly, idle, improvident lazy; that you will starve rather than work; that wages cannot tempt you to work; that you will become disorderly and vagabonds. Your enemies say that; and a great many people not your enemies fear it. It rests with you to show whether it shall be so or not. It does not devolve on you, my friends, to have too much anxiety as to what people say of you; feel in your inmost convictions that your salvation, under God, rests with yourselves. If you will, by your honesty, temperance, industry, faithfulness in all employments, by your readiness to work for honest wages, by your economical savings—if you will lay up a portion of each week's earnings in some Savings Bank for yourselves and family in a wet day—if you do everything in your power to increase the productive resources of the country; if as agriculturists in agriculture, as mechanics in the mechanic arts; if in this employment and that employment; if in whatsoever your hands find to do—you excell and have an honest character, you will save yourselves, and reflect credit on those who have been your friends. God forbid that before I die I shall have to hang my head in shame and say, Well, I expected a great deal of this people—that they could bear freedom, that they would be honest and industrious and orderly, and I find that I am mistaken; that they allowed miserable prejudices to grow up among them; that they allowed vindictiveness to grow up in their breasts; that they were pleased when white men were overcome; that they were unwilling to take their part cheerfully in life and improve their condition.

I was a western boy, and I know that labor must be a cardinal law of our lives. In a log cabin of the West, we fared just as rough and hard as most of you have to fare, and we had a very little of any kind of capital—nothing to go upon but our good wills, patient hearts, and equal opportunities or education which every white boy—thank God—has had in this country, and all black ones who want it can now have. Well, upon this capital we went to work and came to something, and now you can do the same thing if you go to work. But if you spend your time in fretting because this or that white man has a better time than you have, or more advantages, and take short cuts to what you may think success, then you will be very sadly disappointed. I talk frankly and sincerely, as one who has always been your friend. If you go to work patiently and labor faithfully; if as soldiers you fight well, as preachers you preach well, as carpenters you shove your planes well, and put in as much cotton as you can; if you work honestly for honest wages until you can afford to hire laborers and then pay them honest wages too—if you act thus the result will be glorious; you need have no fears for your future. Now, about the elective franchise, Mayor Delano says that he heard me in the Capitol of the United States, say that the black man ought to have the elective franchise. If he had listened to me 20 years ago in the city of Cincinnati, he would have heard me say the same thing. Things have worked on toward that result, and certainly they look a great deal better now than then. If every body in this city saw things exactly as I see them; if they felt as I feel, that it is in the interest of everybody, white and black, that every man should have the same rights before the law, it would come very soon. But there is no such agreement. I am not prepared to say—(I am no politician and have nothing to do with politics, and I am not in the counsels of the Government)—I do not know what it is prepared to do, or how it will do; but I will say this, that there is not a member of the Government who would not be pleased to see suffrage universal; but at the same time I do not know, because I have no means of knowing, that Government is prepared to say that suffrage shall be universal. But this I do know, that if you are patient, and constantly show by your acts that you mean the right of suffrage, that you can be safely trusted with the right of suffrage, that in your hands it will be on the side of order and liberty, and education and progress, and be honestly used, I can safely say, because I reason on general principles, that you will get it. You may get it very soon; it may be delayed; I cannot tell, because it is not in my power. If it were in my power you would get it—it might be to day; it might be to morrow; it would not be long. But that you will have it in the end is just as sure as it is that you respect yourselves and respect the rights of all, and do your very best to show that you are worthy of it. I have no doubt about that, and I trust you will show yourselves so worthy and behave so well in the city of Charleston, that every man who has been strongest in opposition to your rights may become satisfied of his error and say we have been mistaken, and it is better that everybody have the right of suffrage than be without it. What I want is that you will make them think so. You cannot by any misbehavior, but you can by patience and perseverance in well doing. Now then, if the Government of the United States, taking everything into consideration does not at once enroll you as citizens and voters, what is your duty? To fret and worry? I think not. If I were in your case I would just go to work, and show by my conduct, that the Government of the United States had made a mistake in making a delay. If you do that—if that mistake is made—it will be speedily corrected. I think it is best for all men—white men and black men, and brown men, if you will make that distinction—that every man who is honest and every man who is of due age shall have the right of suffrage. Because having it, it seems to me, he will more respect himself, do more work, do more productive labor, do more to increase the wealth of the community, be more respected by his fellowmen—and a society composed of such men is always great. Hence, I am in favor of all having the ballot: but if Government should think differently and circumstances delay its action, be calm, laborious, patient, faithful, I advise you. I think it also your duty. Ordinarily, the simple performance of duty is so blessed of God that men are better off in all respects in this world by it. But if these results do not attend the performance of duty; if a man carries in his heart the consciousness that he does what is right in the sight of God, or what he believes to be right, rendering to each his due, withholding his due from none, contributing as much as he can to the general happiness and general improvement, diffusing as much enjoyment as he can in the little sphere of which he is the center—then with that consciousness he may go through life as "happy as a king," though he may never be a king, and he may end it in felicity and go where there is and end to those controversies, because there is one God and one Father to whom all His children are equal.—Citeers.

PRICE LIST

Established by the Post Council of Administration for Raleigh May 8th 1865.

Apples each,	5 to 10
Butter, per lb,	65
Brooms each,	40 to 60
Boots per pr.,	10 to 20
Buttons—shirt per doz.,	10
" horn per doz.,	10
Blacking per box,	10 to 15
Brushes—blacking each,	40 to $1
" clothes each,	75
" hair each,	50 to $1
" tooth each,	25 to 75
" shaving each,	25
Beef dried per lb.,	50
Bologna Sausage per lb.,	50
Cakes—ginger per lb.,	30
" tea per lb.,	50
Crackers per lb,	30
Cheese per lb.,	30
Candles each,	10
Cigars each,	10 to 20
Combs, coarse and fine, each,	15 to 50
Codfish per lb.,	20
Cups—tin (qts.)	25
Cups—tin with bails and covers,	40
Collars—paper per box,	50
Caps—officer,	$2 to 4
Drawers per pr.,	$1 to 3
Emery paper per sheet,	5
Eggs per doz.,	60
Envelopes per bunch,	20 to 40
Fruit—2 lb. cans,	$1
" 1 lb. cans,	75
Flour per lb.,	10
Figs per lb.,	60
Gloves—cott. per pr.,	25 to 40
" buckskin per pr.,	$1 to 2
" gauntlets per pr.,	$3 to 5
Handkerchiefs—linen,	50 to $1
" cotton,	35 to 60
" silk,	$1 to 2
Hats,	$5 to 6
Ham per lb.,	40
Ice per ton,	$40
" lb.,	5
Ink per bottle	15
Knives—pocket,	$1 to 2 50
Knives and Forks,	50 to $1
Looking Glasses—Pocket,	10 to 25
Lemons each,	10
Milk—borden's per can,	75
Other Brands,	60
Milk per qt.,	20
Meats—2 lb cans,	$1
" 1 lb cans,	75
Mustard per bottle,	50
Mackerel each,	15 to 20
Matches per bunch,	5 to 10
Newspapers—daily,	10
Needles per paper,	10
Oranges each,	10
Oil—armor, per bottle,	10
Oil—sweet per bottle (small)	10 to 20
(large)	25
Oysters—small cans,	75
" large,	$1
Onions per lb.,	10
Poultry—2 lb. cans.	$1 25
Pickles per jar,	50 to 75
Paper—note per qr.,	40
" letter and cap per qr.,	50
Potatoes per lb.,	10
Pepper per paper,	10
Pepper per ½ lb. paper,	25
Ploughs large,	$14
Ploughs small,	$7
Ploughshares,	35 to $1
Pipes—common,	10
" wood,	25 to $1
" rubber,	50 to $1 05
Pencils—lead,	10 to 25
Pans—sauce,	75 to $1 25
" frying,	50 to $1
Pots—tin (coffee)	75 to $1
Plates—tin,	20
Pins, per paper,	15
Raisins per lb.,	60
Razors each,	$1 to 2
Razor Strops each,	50 to 75
Syrup—golden per bottle,	50
Soap—shaving per cake,	15 to 20
" castile per ½ lb cake,	25
Suspenders per pr.,	$1 to 2
Scissors per pr.,	50 to $1
Shoe strings per pr.,	5
Sardines per box,	60
Spoons—table each,	15
" tea each,	10
Scocks—cotton per pr.,	40 to $1
" woolen per pr.,	35 to 75
Shoes per pr,	$4 to 7
Shirts—wool each,	$3 to 7
" linen,	$2 to 4
Tobacco—smoking,	
" Knickinick per 1 lb. bale,	$1 25
" Big Nick per 1 lb. bale,	$1 25
" per paper,	15 to 25
Tobacco—fine cut chewing,	
" solace per paper,	15
" all other brands per paper,	10
Tobacco—plug per lb.,	$1
" navy plug,	$1 50
Thread per bunch,	10
Tongues—smoked per lb.,	50
Vegetables—small cans,	50
" large cans,	75
Wallets—calf skin,	75 to $1 50
" morocco,	50 to $1 50
Wash Basins tin,	75
Worcestershire Sauce—large size,	75
small size,	50
Yeast Powder per box,	20

PRICE LIST FOR BARBERS.

Shaving,	10
Hair Cutting,	15
Champooning,	25

All articles not enumerated in the above Price List shall be sold at a *nett profit* of not more than 40 per cent.

On all purchases made at wholesale a discount of not less than 30 per cent. shall be made from the prices established in the above List.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

THE Commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina, will cordially unite in best endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness; while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and waggons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
June 1. Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

THE following orders from Headquarters Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division:

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. [illegible]

I. Clerks of courts of records in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

II. All attorneys, counsellors, advocates and proctors and other licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. [illegible] in regard to trade, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities, who, without taking the oath, shall, after the first of May next, attempt to practise any licensed profession or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director, or officer of any corporation, will be arrested. The foregoing provisions will be enforced in other parts of the State as early as practicable.

III. All persons making claims for restoration of private property, before a Provost Marshal, or any other military officer, court or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath, his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

IV. All officers of customs in this Military Division are requested to give no clearances or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade, to any person or for the benefit of any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and no clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

VI. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these Headquarters.

By order of Major General Hallech:
J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

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

OFFICIAL:
FRED'K ANDERSON,
Lt. & Act. Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

Office Prov. Marshal.
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.

IN compliance with General Order No. 52, dated Headquarters Department, N. C., Army of the Ohio, Raleigh, N. C., May 15th 1865. All parties who practice their professions or engaged in any business will immediately report to this office and take the prescribed oath of allegiance. All failing to comply with this order will be arrested and reported to Headquarters of this Department.

By order of
GEO. B. DYER,
June 1. Maj. & Provost Marshal.

Head q'rs Department of N. C.
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS Corps, and two Brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensborough, Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, 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 discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal 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 crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
June 1. Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERcourse in the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All *military* restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
June 1. Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

TO REMOVE A DOUBT WHICH SEEMS TO exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former owners of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or Military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
June 1. Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Deparm nt of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHed for the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parents or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
June 1. Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO.)
Raleigh, N. C. May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
June 1. Assistant Adjutant General.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G E Spager, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 9th A C, Post Commander.
Lieut Samuel Hunter, 11th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C E Smith, 9th Vols, A A I Gen.
Major Geo B Dyer, 9th Mass Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lieut Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
L George S Dailey, 9th Mass Vols Assistant Provost Marshal.
Captains F Wolcott, 9th Mass Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo C [illegible], A C S.
Surgeon Geo Kneeland, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Medical Officer.
Capt E B Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lieut Col Commanding.
E L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graff, Asst Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, do do C
Capt Wm H Shaw, do do E.
Capt S Savage, do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, do do I.
Lieut J M Hill, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master
Otis P Rice, Asst Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McCloney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj J Hill, do do D.
" J Cloud, do do F.
Lieut W F Denning, do do F.
" S A Dixon, do do G.
" A H Crane, do do H.
Capt Geo S Cobath, do do I.
Capt S Main, do do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N H VOLS.

Lt Col F W Parker, Commanding.
" Geo W Huckins A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Marland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, Commanding Co A.
" Leonard A Gay, do do B
Capt Louis McDonnell, do do C.
1st Lt Saml H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, do do E.
" Clarence L Chapman, do do F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd, do do G.
1st Lt Erwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, do do I.
" Geo W Huckins, do do K.

OFFICERS 13TH IND. VOLS

J H Lawrence, Major, Commanding.
Saxey R Ball, Lt and Adj'tant,
A H Baily, Lt and R Q M.
N A Chamberlain, Asst Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt Commanding co A.
C Cary, 1st Lt.
M Gouser, 2d Lt
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
J H Kinnear, 1st Lt.
R H Jones, 2d Lt.
T Neffle, Capt commanding co C.
S Morrison, 1st Lt.
A O Mitchell, 2d Lt
E J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
T Cantley, 1st Lt.
J H Sherrow, 2d Lt.
W Tatlow, Capt commanding co E.
J C Boyd, 1st Lt.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lt.
Companies F, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have been not rendered.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J E Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foos commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut S Metcalfe, commanding co D.
Capt H [illegible] commanding co E.
Capt F R Smith, commanding co F.
Lieut E Van Santvoord, commanding co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, commanding co H.
Capt J H Denniston, commanding co I.
Lieut J H Straight, commanding co K.