

# THE DAILY RECORD.

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

VOL. I. RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1865. NO. 9.

## Correct Thyself.

Some years ago, there lived in the neighborhood of Paris a retired military officer of high rank and large fortune. Possessed of many valuable qualities—brave, just, and honorable, there were two sad drawbacks to his character—he was violent-tempered and arrogant. He married a beautiful and gentle girl, whom he fondly loved, but who, nevertheless, often sought her chamber, weeping bitterly at the harsh and unjust reproaches which her husband heaped on her when the merest trifle had excited his ungoverned temper. Often, indeed, she felt terrified lest his violence should be more than verbal; and although his fits of rage were regularly followed by penitent apologies, she trembled at the thought that he might some day forget himself so far as to strike her.

It was very sad to see the happiness of a union formed under the most promising auspices thus destroyed by brutal and unmeaning fits of rage, which each day became more frequent. It required all the young wife's tenderness and fidelity to sustain her beneath the constant grief and terror which she felt. One day when the husband, in the presence of several visitors, had given way to a more than usually outrageous explosion of temper, he retired to his chamber, and she followed him. She was followed by one of his friends—a true friend, who never shrank from administering a faithful reproof. Without regarding the officer's anger, the dying embers of which still glowed fiercely, this friend earnestly and severely lectured him for his unkind and unjust conduct. The culprit listened with a gloomy air, and then replied: "Your reproaches are perfectly just; I condemn my own conduct far more strongly than you do, and I make many resolutions of amendment, but without avail. My unhappy temper is too strong for me; and, constantly in a few hours after the bitterest repentance, I find myself again breaking out. 'Tis terrible!"

"It is, indeed, very terrible!" "I have need of a strong lesson, and I shall give myself one." So saying, he took several turns up and down the room, pacing with a determined step, his eyes bent on the ground, and his lips firmly closed. Evidently some strong internal conflict was going on. Suddenly he stopped, opened a casket which lay in his wardrobe, and took from it a bank-note of a thousand francs. His friend noted him with curiosity, not knowing what he was about to do. He twisted the bank-note, applied one end of it to a lighted taper, and then throwing it on the hearthstone, watched until the curling flame had quite devoured the light and precious paper.

His friend, amazed at an action which would seem strange for any one, but especially for one whose parsimony was notorious, ran to him and caught his arm.

"Let me alone!" said the officer in a hoarse voice.

"Are you mad?" "No."

"Do you know what you have done?" "I do: I have punished myself." Then when no trace of the note remained, save a little light dust, the hero, for so we may call him, added firmly: "I solemnly vow that, whenever I lose my temper, I will inflict punishment on my love of money."

The promise was faithfully kept. From that time the avaricious man paid for the faults of the ill-tempered husband.

After every outbreak, he appeared before his own tribunal, and submitted to its self-imposed penalty. The condemned culprit then opened his casket, and, pale and trembling with suppressed agitation, took out a note and burned it. The expiation was always in proportion to the crime; there was a regular scale of penalties, varying according to the nature of the offence, from 100 to 1000 francs.

A few of these chastisements had the happiest effect on both the defective phases of our hero's character. By degrees he became more mild and good-tempered, but generous, and ready to dispense his treasures in ways which, if more agreeable to his friends, could not, however, be esteemed more useful to himself than the notes which he had bravely consigned to the flames.

## EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Now what is the object which we have in educating a child? It is very plain that we wish to teach it to use its eyes. We point it to the window. We turn its face to the candle. We show it bright colors. Then we teach it to use its ear. We call it in different tones of voice. We make musical sounds. We cheer it with notes of cheerfulness, and we quiet it with the soft tones of music. Next we educate it to use its hands. We put things into them. We close the hand and teach it to hold fast. We teach it to move the hand, to shake the rattle, and to expect that the next shake will make the same noise. Then we teach it to use the feet, to raise its weight on them and then on one foot while it carefully takes up and moves the other; to balance itself, and to move where it will. Then we instruct it in the art of making sounds, uttering words, and forming sentences. Then we teach it to make known its wants, to express its emotions, to utter its notes of joy or sorrow, to understand human language, and to receive and communicate human thoughts.

All this process of education takes place before the child is two years old. And a very great work it is to do; but God has insured its being done in three ways: first, by giving the child such pleasure to learn and to improve itself, that it strives continually to improve itself; secondly, we love to see the child in an attentive countenance, so that it is a pleasure to instruct and teach, and the child is a pleasure to learn, which I have already spoken, which makes the mother forget herself and her fatigues, in the pleasure of instructing and drawing out the soul of her child.

Now the process of education has begun. And God has so ordered, in his wisdom, that all that is valuable shall cost in pro-

portion to its value. If we want a beautiful tree for shade, or to produce us fruit, we must plant the seed, defend the germ, train the shrub, watch over the little thing till it grows into strength and beauty. We may have beautiful stones to sparkle and flash before the eye, but they must first be dug from the earth, then polished with immense care, and finally set with skill. Even then they are hideous, unless they adorn the person of the virtuous. We may take a pound of steel which is worth a few cents, and bestow labor and skill upon it, till it is made into springs for ladies' watches and that one pound of steel is then worth forty thousand dollars! We may throw out the stones of a quarry, and they are almost worthless; but labor and skill lay them up in the walls of a palace, and ages hence they are admired and in use; and in the hands of the wonder-working artist, the rough block of marble becomes the beautiful statue. We take the hardest and the most gnarled trees that grow, and they become under labor and skill, the beautiful ship that passes like a bird from continent to continent. The most beautiful rose that now adorns the window or the garden was once the single wild rose, possessing hardly anything like beauty or fragrance. Cultivation has done all the rest; and many of our most nutritious vegetables were, in their wild state, both unsavory and poisonous.

It is not surprising, then, that in the arrangements of God's providence, it is a great as well as an important work, to educate one human being, to train its body and its spirit so that it will eventually be and do all for which it is created. It is a great work, for ten thousand right impressions are to be made and fastened on the soul; ten thousand wrong impressions are to be counteracted and effaced. As years roll onward and the child grows, the work of education becomes more and more difficult. There must be the work of many years ere the child is in any way fitted to take care of itself, and to be intrusted with its own interests. Slowly and carefully must the foundations of character be laid, and while many would think that the great anxiety of the parent would be how shall I feed and clothe and shelter my little child? there is much heavier question weighed upon his mind, and that is, What manner of child shall this be?—John Todd

## GOOD MAXIMS FOR DAILY GUIDANCE.

1. Do that which is right; love that which is true. 2. Be fit to live, that you may be fit to die. 3. He is in the way of life who seeketh instruction. 4. If you would be wise, you must be willing to be taught. 5. When a man admits that he has been in the wrong, it is better to tell in other words, that he is wiser than he was. 6. One thing at a time, and that done well, is an excellent rule, as many can tell. 7. Think of that which is good, and you will not think of that which is evil. 8. You will be certain to reap a reward if you are faithful to the end. 9. It is better to be wise and not seem so, than to seem wise and not be so. 10. Mankind in general mistake difficulties for impossibilities; this is the difference between those who succeed and those who do not. 11. Better to be a tortoise on the right track than a racer on the wrong. 12. If you never changed any of his opinions, never corrected any of his mistakes, 13. It is difficult for the rich to be humble, and it is impossible for the proud to be wise. 14. We should never seek revenge when our enemy is powerful, for then it would be imprudent; nor when he is weak, for then it would be mean and cruel. 15. There are many substitutes for temperance and exercise, but there is nothing so good as the things themselves. 16. It is impossible to make some people understand their ignorance, it requires knowledge to perceive it, therefore he that can perceive it, hath it not.

## Genius has no Rules.

It is impossible to make absolute laws for the mind. Ben Jonson wrote "Every Man in his Humour" at twenty-two, and Paul Potter dropped his pencil before he was twenty-nine. Occasionally the life of the intellect seems to run itself out in one effort. All the pure juice of the vine flows into a single glass. Zurbarán's early picture divided with Raffaele the applause of criticism in the Louvre. Aekside, at twenty-three, had a lustre of invention which each succeeding year seems to have diminished. Francis stood on the threshold of his fortieth year when a picture by Perugino made him a painter; Dryden was nearly seventy when he completed his charming copy of Chaucer. Michael Angelo had very nearly reached the years of Dryden when he gave the "Last Judgment" to the world. The splendor of Titian shone most towards its setting: his wonderful portrait of Paul the Third was painted at sixty-two, and his magnificent "Martyrdom of St. Lawrence" at eighty-one. "William's Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature."

## Headquarters Department of N. C., (ARMY OF THE OHIO), Raleigh, N. C., June 9, 1865.

### GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

His Excellency, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, having been appointed by the President of the United States Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, all officers and soldiers of the army are required to aid and assist His Excellency in the discharge of the duties of his office of Provisional Governor. All in the military service are also enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, imped-

ing or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government." as authorized in the Proclamation of the President. The military authorities will render all proper aid and needful aid to all executive officers of the State who may be duly appointed under the Provisional Government, in the discharge of duties devolved upon them by the law. All such executive officers are authorized to call upon the nearest military commanders for necessary aid in the execution of their legal duties, which commanders are required to render such aid so far as it may be in their power. When the County Court shall be properly organized in any County, the County Police Force, organized in pursuance of General Orders, No. 35, from these Headquarters, will thereafter act in obedience to the orders of the local magistrates, as part of the possess of the county.

By command of Major Gen. SCHEFFIELD: J. A. CAMPBELL, Lt. Col. & Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICIAL: L. H. STETSON, Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

## Disbanding the Army.

### OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 15, 1865.—General Orders, No. 61.—The following regulations are announced, and will be observed in discharging from service such volunteers as are hereafter to be mustered out, with their regimental or company organizations:—

I. Army Corps, or at least the divisions thereof, will be kept intact, and immediately upon receipt of an order directing any portion of the forces to be mustered out, Commanding Generals of armies and departments will order the said troops, if not already thereat, to one of the following rendezvous, viz:—

First, Middle Military Division, and troops of other armies or departments arriving therein—defenses of Washington, D. C.; Harper's Ferry, Va., and Cumberland, Md.

Second, Military Division of the James—Richmond and Old Point Comfort, Va.

Third, Department of North Carolina—Newbern and Wilmington.

Fourth, Department of the South—Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.

Fifth, Military Division of West Virginia—Mooles, Ala.; New Orleans, La., and Vicksburg, Miss.

Sixth, Military Division of the Missouri—Leavenworth, Ark.; St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Seventh, Department of the Cumberland—Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn.

Eighth, Department of Kentucky—Louisville.

Ninth, Middle Department—Baltimore, Md. Commanding Generals of armies and departments are authorized to change the aforesaid places of rendezvous should the public interest so demand. For the Departments of the East, Pennsylvania, Northern, Northwest, New Mexico and Pacific, such special orders will be given from the Adjutant-General's office relative to the places of rendezvous as may be demanded by circumstances as the time for discharge is approached.

II. In case of one or more regiments or a division being mustered out, the division remaining in the field, said regiment or regiments will be mustered out at the place where found serving at the time, and then placed en route to the State, as hereinafter directed.

III. The Adjutant-General of the army will designate places of rendezvous in the respective States to which the regiments, after mustered out, will be forwarded for payment.

IV. Upon arrival of the troops thereon serving as en route to the State, and then placed en route to the State, as hereinafter directed.

V. The Adjutant-General of the army will designate places of rendezvous in the respective States to which the regiments, after mustered out, will be forwarded for payment.

VI. Upon arrival of the troops thereon serving as en route to the State, and then placed en route to the State, as hereinafter directed.

VII. The Adjutant-General of the army will designate places of rendezvous in the respective States to which the regiments, after mustered out, will be forwarded for payment.

VIII. Upon arrival of the troops thereon serving as en route to the State, and then placed en route to the State, as hereinafter directed.

IX. The Adjutant-General of the army will designate places of rendezvous in the respective States to which the regiments, after mustered out, will be forwarded for payment.

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XI. The Adjutant-General of the army will designate places of rendezvous in the respective States to which the regiments, after mustered out, will be forwarded for payment.

XII. Upon arrival of the troops thereon serving as en route to the State, and then placed en route to the State, as hereinafter directed.

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XV. The Adjutant-General of the army will designate places of rendezvous in the respective States to which the regiments, after mustered out, will be forwarded for payment.

XVI. Upon arrival of the troops thereon serving as en route to the State, and then placed en route to the State, as hereinafter directed.

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designated State rendezvous, and there make final payment, obtaining, for that purpose, the rolls from the mustering officer thereat.

V. When troops are awaiting payment supplies will be furnished by the respective supply departments, on the usual requisitions and receipts, as authorized by the chief mustering officer or his assistant.

VI. Until a later payment, and the final discharge of the troops, the chief mustering officer will keep them being kept together and under discipline.

VII. The chief mustering officer will, under regulations to be established by himself, take possession of and carefully preserve the regimental and company records, also the colors with the respective regiments, and hold them subject to the orders from the Adjutant-General of the army.

VIII. As soon as practicable after arrival at the State rendezvous, the chief mustering officer or his assistant will see that the arms and other public property brought to the State by the troops is turned over to the proper officer of the Supply Department thereat.

IX. In preparing the muster-out rolls, corps, department, division and brigade commanders, will hold suitable number of officers to a strict accountability, in order to insure accurate and complete records of the enlisted men and the better to establish the just claims of the non-commissioned officers or privates who have been wounded, or the representatives of those who have died from disease or wounds, or been killed in battle.

X. Prior to the departure of regiments from the rendezvous where mustered out, all public property, except arms, colors and equipment, required on route, will be turned over to and by the proper officers of the supply departments concerned.

XI. What is prescribed in the foregoing for a regiment, will be applicable to a battery of artillery or an independent company.

XII. At the respective State rendezvous the following is ordered, viz:—

First, the Paymaster General will be prepared to have a sufficient force of Paymasters to insure prompt payments.

Second, the Quartermaster General and Commissary General of Subsistence will be prepared to take a suitable number of officers of their respective bureaus to provide supplies, transportation, &c., and receipt for public property.

Third, the Chief of Ordnance will arrange to have a suitable number of his bureau to receive the arms, accoutrements, &c.

XIII. The attention of commanding generals of armies and departments is directed to the importance of regimental and company officers having their records so completed and arranged that at any time the muster-out rolls may be prepared without delay.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR, B. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.

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

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

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 during the war, that the blessings of peace may be enjoyed by all, and that the country may be 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 honest 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 expected of all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all roads 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 weapons 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 from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for the 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, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of N. C., (ARMY OF THE OHIO), Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 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.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, (ARMY OF THE OHIO), Richmond, Va., April 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

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

II. All Federal counsellors, advocates and proctors are licensed to practice a particular profession in business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 4, in regard to trade, will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

III. All persons 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 Schofield: J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters 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 in their former homes, 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 aggregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

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

Headquarters Department of N. C., (ARMY OF THE OHIO), Raleigh, N. C., May 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED for the government of Freedmen in North-

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, in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

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, minister, 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 Halleck: J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of N. C., (ARMY OF THE OHIO), Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.

Office Prov. Marshal, Post of Raleigh, N. C., May 22nd, 1865.

IN compliance with General Order No. 52, dated at 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, Maj. & Provost Marshal.

Headquarters Department of N. C., (ARMY OF THE OHIO), Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.

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 and 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 local 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, Assistant Adjutant-General.

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

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.

HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTER- course 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, a 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.

Hereafter no militia 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 tax are hereby revoked.

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

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

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.

Officers 15th Regt. Inf. Vols. Saxeby Ryan, Lt. and Adj'tant. A. H. Bally, Lt. and R. Q. M. N. A. C. S. Major, Asst. Surgeon. Sias Clark, Capt. Commanding co. A. C. C. Co. G. 1st Lt. Wm H. Lowe, Capt. commanding co. B. J. H. Kitchner, 1st Lt. R. H. Jones, 2d Lt. T. H. H. Capt. commanding co. C. S. M. 1st Lt. A. O. Mitchell, 1st Lt. R. G. Graham, Capt. commanding co. D. T. C. 1st Lt. J. H. Sherwin, 2d Lt. W. T. Stepp, Capt. commanding co. E. J. C. Boy, 1st Lt. Companies E, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have not been mentioned.

Officers 16th Regt. Inf. Vols. J. R. Colvi, Lt. and Co. commanding. Joseph H. Allen, Major. John Knowles, Surgeon. R. W. Church, Acting Adj'tant and Q. M. Lt. Col. Ed. Jackson, commanding co. A. Capt. J. B. Poo, commanding co. B. Capt. J. H. Warren, commanding co. C. Lt. Col. McQuinn, commanding co. D. Capt. H. M. H. commanding co. E. Capt. E. R. Smith, commanding co. F. Lt. Col. E. Van Sant, commanding co. G. Lt. Col. G. G. F. commanding co. H. Capt. J. H. D. commanding co. I. Lt. Col. J. H. Straight, commanding co. K.

Officers 17th Regt. Inf. Vols. J. H. Lawrence, Major, commanding. Saxeby Ryan, Lt. and Adj'tant. A. H. Bally, Lt. and R. Q. M. N. A. C. S. Major, Asst. Surgeon. Sias Clark, Capt. Commanding co. A. C. C. Co. G. 1st Lt. Wm H. Lowe, Capt. commanding co. B. J. H. Kitchner, 1st Lt. R. H. Jones, 2d Lt. T. H. H. Capt. commanding co. C. S. M. 1st Lt. A. O. Mitchell, 1st Lt. R. G. Graham, Capt. commanding co. D. T. C. 1st Lt. J. H. Sherwin, 2d Lt. W. T. Stepp, Capt. commanding co. E. J. C. Boy, 1st Lt. Companies E, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have not been mentioned.

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