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The New Army Bill.

This important measure has passed both houses of Congress. For the information of our readers a large majority of whom are interested in its provisions, we append a copy of the bill as follows:

A bill to be entitled "An Act to further provide for the Public Defence."

In view of the exigencies of the country and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil. Therefore,

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact: That the President, be and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the arms of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: Provided, however, That all such companies, battalions, and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within thirty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to reorganize said companies, battalions, and regiments by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and to be re-enrolled in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, and who have not heretofore received furloughs under the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to private and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved 11th, December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and in such numbers, as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; and provided, further, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation hereinafter granted shall be paid to each private, musician, or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted: Provided, further, That all persons under the age of eighteen years, or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments, battalions and companies heretofore to be reorganized, shall be required to remain in their respective companies, battalions and regiments for 90 days, unless their places can be sooner supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and all laws and parts of officers providing for the re-enrollment of volunteers, and the organization thereof into companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That such companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments organized or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act, be re-enrolled, and the organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any persons now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize, and shall elect their company, battalion, and regimental officers.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provision of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governor of the respective States, to employ State officers, and, on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That persons enrolled under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies now in service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons so enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively come.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application to the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where a State may not have in the army a number of regiments, battalions, squadrons, or companies, sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this act, belonging to such State, that the residue or excess thereof shall be kept in reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War; and that at such time as the residue or excess of such persons, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserve, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable be kept full. Provided, That the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service by the President. Provided, also, that during their stay at home they shall not receive pay. Provided, further, that the persons comprehended in this act shall not be subject to the rules and articles of war until mustered into the actual service of the Confederate States; except that said persons, when enrolled are liable to duty if they shall voluntarily refuse to obey said act, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such under said articles. Provided, that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, and to assign to different companies in service under provision of section four of this act. Said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt, provided the company, battalion, and regimental officers shall be elected by the troops composing the same; provided the troops raised in any one State shall not be combined in regimental, battalion, squadron, or company organization, with troops raised in any other State.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That all soldiers now serving in the army, or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under the authorization heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are entitled to receive bounty, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That each man who shall hereafter be mustered into service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shot-gun, rifle, or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if he is willing to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar per month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shot-gun, or carbine.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That all vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency: Provided, however, That the President may, when, in his opinion, it may be proper to fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or officers or private or privates from such company, battalion, squadron or regiment who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall be filled by election: Provided, all reports made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the first section of this act relating to the election of officers shall apply to those regiments, battalions, and squadrons which are composed of twelve months' and war companies, combined in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally appointed.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That each company of infantry shall consist of one hundred and twenty-five rank and file; each company of field artillery of one hundred and fifty rank and file; and each company of cavalry of eighty rank and file.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That all persons subject to enrollment who are now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted, previous to such enrollment, to volunteer in companies now in the service.

The Richmond Examiner obtains, from a special source, the following interesting intelligence from Washington, up to Saturday evening, the 20th instant:

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, has passed the United States Congress, and is now a law. The vote on its passage in the Senate was twenty-three to nine—every Northern Senator voting for it. Among those voting in the negative was Senator Seward, of Delaware. The bill, as finally passed, requires every slaveholder in the District to come forward and prove his loyalty within the period of three months, after the passage of the law. If he fails to do so, his slaves, who are loyal to be compensated at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per head, old and young. The number of slaves in the District is estimated to be about three thousand.

Gen. Hooper's division, numbering some seven thousand men, which has lately been occupying the lower counties of Maryland, was to cross the Potomac into Stafford county on Monday. All the best soldiers of the Potomac division, the army had been sent down to the Peninsula, and in Baltimore and the other parts of Maryland the Federal force had mostly been displaced by the State militia reserves which had been brought on.

We are assured that within two weeks fifty thousand troops have passed through Baltimore en route to Fortress Monroe. Quite a considerable number had left Washington in transports down the Potomac. It is supposed that the Federal force on the Peninsula exceeded one hundred thousand men. Gen. McClellan left Washington city on Thursday week last for Fortress Monroe.

The government was evidently afraid of the secession sentiment of Maryland, which is reported to have been lately much inflamed. The line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from the Relay House to Frederick, was under a strict guard. In the lower counties much bitterness had been occasioned on account of the government's refusal to accept the evidence of secession, and the fact of treason, disloyalty, and the like, "rebels" were flocking to the enemy's standard. Gen. Hunter was in command of the Potomac.

A "missionary society" has been organized in the North for the instruction of the "contrabands" in the Carolina and Georgia departments. Mrs. Senator Harlan had been appointed the Southern agent, and was to leave in a few days for Beaufort, South Carolina, on the mission to which she had been appointed.

The "Treason Law" in Maryland was to go into operation on the 6th instant. This infamous act of the bogus State Legislature prescribes as treason every act of assistance, not only to the Southern Confederacy, but to persons sympathizing with it in the limits of Maryland, including such acts as harboring of "secessionists," assisting them across the Potomac, &c. The penalty is death.

Mr. Greenhow has been released, and was to be sent beyond the enemy's lines. Quite a scene had occurred in the yard of the prison in which she was confined—Mrs. Greenhow and other female prisoners having taken possession of a wagon which had been driven into the yard, and driving it around with a Confederate flag displayed, and shouting huzzas for the Southern wagon. Since then Mrs. Greenhow had been charged with insanity.

On account of the general condition of affairs in the North is intelligent and, we believe, more reliable than the usual information from Northern sources. The general popular sentiment was decided in favor of the prosecution of the war, despite financial straits, with the exception of a few short smashes of the face of the rebel lion. The expenditures of the government are increasing, and are estimated at \$2,300,000 per day. The abolition question in Congress is closely watched by what remains of the Democratic party in the North.

The measure of emancipation, with respect to the District of Columbia, was regarded as tentative, being looked upon as a preliminary experiment of the emancipation scheme proposed by President Lincoln to the border States. It had produced known and marked dissatisfaction in the army, and it is said that a large number of officers had threatened to throw up their commissions if the anti-slavery programme was carried out. Wages have declined in all parts of the North. In the West provisions were dirt cheap, on account of the loss of the Southern market. Ten to fifteen cents for a bushel of corn, twenty to twenty-five cents for wheat, five cents for eggs by the dozen, and ten cents a pound for butter, are prices that appear fabulous to the victims of extortion in the South.

Temperance in Congress and the Army.

The following interesting debate occurred in the Senate of the Confederate Congress on the 14th inst:

A bill to discourage drunkenness in the army, with amendments of the Military Committee, was taken up.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, said that this bill had special reference to officers. The army regulations already provide that offences of this kind are punishable by court martial. He had substituted a court of enquiry for court martial, as trials for drunkenness could be more speedily finished. The bill, as offered by him, provided that officers should be punished off on duty, and that a conviction should work perpetual future disqualification.

Mr. Sparrow of Louisiana, said that the Military Committee had amended the bill so as to provide that it apply only to commissioned officers. He was opposed to disqualifying forever an officer found drunk as it was equivalent to saying that such officer could never be reformed.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, was opposed to hasty and inconsiderate legislation on the subject. To cashier an officer, to tear the epaulettes from his shoulders for a single offence, is a disgrace which is terrible to a soldier. Reports were rife of the demoralization of the army from drunkenness. He did not believe that such reports had any foundation, and he would say that his opportunities for forming a correct opinion on the subject had not been inconsiderable. The reports were in force were ample, and regarded increased legislation as wholly unnecessary.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, advocated the provisions of the bill. The first great disaster of the war were the result of drunkenness, and if rumor, with her thousand tongues, spoke truly, drunkenness was a great and increasing evil, and had repeatedly interfered with enlistments.

Mr. Clark of Missouri, was opposed to the bill on the ground that officers would be exposed to the jealousy and malice of those who desired to supplant or eject them from the army.

Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, sustained the bill. Drunkenness was the crime of the country. On a case suffering morally from the disorganization of the army from liquor. He had read letters in which drunkenness had high places in the army was deeply deplored, and in the Valley of the Tennessee it had been said that if such officers as indulged in liquor were the men to lead our army to battle heaven help us.

He had heard that, on the bombardment of Pensacola, an officer was unfit for duty on account of the new year's convalescence. In South Carolina, an officer was drunk in his boots on. He had heard of the drunkenness of a Major General at Corinth on the eve of important events. The army was a machine to be moved by brain, and it is criminal if the brain that moves it is disordered by intoxicating drinks.

When in Europe, the friends of the South were much mortified at the plain statements of a Richmond paper—a paper which does not vary facts—pointing out this crying evil in the army. But he had travelled from Texas to Richmond recently, and found to his own surprise and mortification, that the statements of that paper were too true. The evil must be suppressed.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, defended the army against the imputations cast upon it by rumor.

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, presented an amendment which disqualified an officer convicted of drunkenness from holding a military office during the war, instead of perpetual disqualification. After other modifications, the bill passed with only one vote against it.

Beauregard and Prentiss.

An army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, gives the following conversation as having taken place between Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Prentiss, a Federal General captured at the battle of Shiloh last Sunday week. The correspondent writes from the "Bath Field of Shiloh (seventeen miles East of Corinth.) Sunday night, April 6th, 1862," among other things says—

I witnessed the arrival at presentation of General Prentiss, who was taken by a staff officer or officers of Gen. Polk, and conducted to the latter, who sent him with his compliments, immediately to Gen. Beauregard. The following is the substance of the conversation that ensued: they

Prentiss—Well sir, we have your power to day, and have had to it, Beauregard.—That is natural, sir. You could not expect it to be otherwise. We are fighting for our homes, for our wives and children, for generations to come, and for liberty itself. Why do you government thus war upon our own people?—Our people have never been able to bring themselves to join a Union broken up. Such a Union has not entered into our calculations, and cannot.

Beauregard.—The Union is already broken, and the last man, woman and child in the South will willingly perish before it had engaged to day.

Prentiss.—Six divisions, numbering a little over 7,000 each—the whole not amounting to more than 40,000. Gen. Grant commands, assisted by Gen. Sherman, McClellan, Hurlbut, Wallace, and myself. Gen. Smith is sick, and has not been upon the field. My division was the first to receive your attack, and we were not properly supported; if we had been, the day might have gone otherwise. There has been mismanagement somewhere. Had I been supported in time, we should have your advance.

Beauregard.—You are mistaken General. My order of battle was such, that if you had even penetrated the centre of our front

line, it would only have been to encounter certain destruction; we would have cut you to pieces. Has Gen. Buell arrived, and what are his forces?

Prentiss, (hesitating.)—I do not know where Gen. Buell is, or the number of his forces. I have heard he was at Nashville, and then at Memphis, and so on, and that he was on the road. We do not look for him until forty-eight hours. I fear you will capture the greater part of our army on this side of the river. You have met and overcome to day the best troops we have.

Beauregard.—I am glad to hear it, and trust that the result of this day's work may bring your government to a frame of mind more favorable to peace.

Prentiss.—That can hardly be, sir. If your army had pushed on after the battle of Manassas, it might have taken Washington, and over-run the North, and brought us to peace. We had an insufficient supply of arms then, and were not prepared for the market purchased in Belgium by Fremont, were of but little account; you could turn your thumb in the muzzle, the bore was so large. We also procured from England the old arms that have been stored away as useless in London Tower ever since the war with Napoleon in 1815. They are of no value whatever. It is only within the last sixty days that we have become thoroughly and efficiently armed. Our supply is now ample, and we cannot be overcome. Your government has made two mistakes—first, in not availing itself of the fruits of the battle of Manassas; and secondly, in waiting until we had become well armed and organized. We have now 250,000 men in camps of instruction, who will be brought upon the field as they may be needed. We do not doubt the final result.

Beauregard.—Nor do we. Our cause is just, and God will yet give us the victory.

Prentiss.—We know you have able officers and a spirited army to back them, but our confidence is firm. And permit me to add, General, that among all the Confederate officers, no one is so great a favorite with us as yourself. Such is my own feeling, and that of our army and people.

Beauregard.—You are very kind, sir; but we have much better officers than I am. Gen. Sidney Johnston and Gen. Joseph Johnston are both my superiors in ability as well as in rank. I have served under both of them most cheerfully, and know them well. I care nothing for ranks; the good of my country is what I look to.

Other observations were made, but the foregoing embraces the chief points of the interview. Gen. Prentiss was easy and pleasant, and not at all depressed. He thought I detected a disposition to evade, if not to deceive, in his reply as to the whereabouts and forces of Buell. I believe that Buell is near at hand. It is to be hoped I am mistaken, and that our men, who have already fought twelve long hours, may not have to encounter a fresh force to-morrow.

Brilliant Achievement in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, April 18.—Captain Ashby, commanding three hundred Confederate Cavalry, encountered seven hundred and fifty Unionists, who were stampeding for Kentucky. A hand to hand fight ensued, which lasted for two hours. Our men succeeded in killing about seventy-five and taking 500 prisoners. Our loss, none killed, and about twenty-five wounded.

No less than 5,000 Unionists have left East Tennessee for Kentucky, since Governor Harris' proclamation calling on the militia, &c.

To the People of North Carolina.

At the request of President Davis, I have undertaken to collect all of the arms now in the hands of private citizens of our State. For that purpose I have been invested with authority to borrow, purchase, or, if necessary, impress them. I am satisfied that it will never be necessary to resort to the last named power. Patriots of North Carolina, our arms are needed, and though we have men enough to repel the invaders, our men are useless unless they have arms. Upwards of 200,000 stand of arms are now lying useless in our houses, these arms are collected and placed in the hands of our noble defenders. None but brave or patriotic citizens will refuse to comply with this requisition. I will immediately appoint suitable agents to go through every county in the State, empowered to borrow, purchase, or, if necessary to impress arms; but in the meantime let me entreat all true patriots to send in all of their muskets, rifles and double barrel shot guns (good, bad or indifferent.) to the sheriffs of their respective counties, whom I do hereby authorize to receive and pay for them according to the attached schedule of prices, and draw on me for the amount necessary.

For good rifles and muskets, \$13 and \$20 each, according to value; good double barrel shot guns from \$15 to \$20, according to value; old arms and parts of arms according to valuation.

I have also been requested to purchase all scrap iron, iron cast or wrought, and of all weights, for which I will pay for them according to the attached schedule of prices, and draw on me for the amount necessary.

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The Atlanta Commonwealth says: We have seen and conversed with a gentleman who left Corinth on Wednesday night in company with four thousand of the prisoners, bound for Tusculum, Ala. There was severe and sanguinary fighting on Sunday and Monday, but had been none since, at least up to the time of the departure of our informant. The loss of the Confederates in killed and wounded, up to that time, was between four and five thousand, and that of the Federals was estimated at about twenty thousand. As graphically expressed by our informant, "There was a perfect sea of dead Yankees on the field." [The entire loss of the enemy, in killed, drowned, wounded and prisoners, we learn from another source, is estimated at Corinth to be thirty thousand.] Up to Monday night our men were too busy attending to our own wounded to give any attention to those of the enemy.

Up to the time our informant left, seven thousand prisoners had been brought in, and large numbers were continually arriving. The division under General Polk drove five thousand of the enemy into the river, and it is estimated that not less than two hundred found a watery grave. Among the enemy's killed in General Wallace, and among the captured by our forces are General Prentiss and several Colonels who were acting Brigadiers.

The former of whom is reported being quite insolent in his department. Before leaving Corinth on the cars, he remarked to the crowd assembled that if he had time he would make them a speech, and make them good Unionists in ten minutes.

In reference to the death of Gen. Buell, it is stated by five Confederate soldiers who had been taken prisoners and escaped, that the colors of the Federal army were draped in mourning for his loss, and that he was killed early in the action on Monday. This is confirmed by the admission of six hundred prisoners who came in on Wednesday, and by a despatch received from Mobile.—In consequence of these disasters the Federal army is reported to be in disorder.

The French Minister.

The French Minister to the Lincoln Government, resident at Washington, M. Mercier, visited Richmond last week and created some sensation and curiosity as to his object. Some predicted that he came for the purpose of inquiring what sort of treatise the Confederate Government would make with France in case she acknowledged our independence, whilst others say that his object was to procure the shipment of a quantity of tobacco owned by France and now stored in Richmond. The first surmise is hardly correct, for no doubt our Commissioner to France, Mr. Shildt, is fully prepared to give the French Government all necessary information in regard to treaties. It is probable that his visit is connected with the tobacco matter. If so, the question is, ought our government to allow the tobacco to be removed while our ports are blockaded and while France assents to and acknowledges an inefficient blockade. If our government consents to the removal of the tobacco it can only be done by permission of the Lincoln authorities, which they will grant in order to curry favor with France, while we gain no advantage at all. Besides, if France is permitted to remove her purchases, other foreigners will claim the same privilege, and thus the Yankee blockade will cease foreign nations will have no objection in exporting from the South, but will prevent imports from the North. We may be mistaken and not understand the question fully, but it strikes us as improper to allow France or any other nation to remove any kind of produce from the South until the blockade is removed.—Charlotte Democrat.

The Fight near Yorktown.

Intelligence reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning that an engagement of some severity had taken place on the Peninsula, Wednesday afternoon, in which 10,000 men were engaged, 5,000 on each side. The fight is said to have been spirited, and continued from 3 until 7 o'clock, p. m., when night closed upon the conflict. At the time of this writing we are not with the full particulars. It is known that the 15th N. C. Regiment, was engaged in the gallant young Colonel of that regiment, Robert M. McKinney, was killed while bravely leading his men into the fray.

The fight occurred at Lee's Mill, and was commenced by the invaders, who attempted to drive our forces from that position.—They have long desired to obtain possession of this mill, as it is not only a strong position, but the mill itself furnishes provisions to considerable extent for our troops.

Col. McKinney, whose death we record with sincere regret, was a young gentleman of thorough military attainments, handsome features, commanding person, and was widely known and beloved. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., where his parents still reside. He leaves near relatives also in this city, who have been plunged into deep distress at his untimely death.—Col. McKinney was only 25 years of age and was probably the youngest Colonel in the Confederate service, if we except Col. Olmstead of Georgia, who was in command of Fort Pulaski last week when it was surrendered.

LATER.—After the above was in type, we received a despatch from Richmond, giving further particulars of the fight on Wednesday. We infer that the fight was of much greater magnitude than at first supposed. The enemy must have intended a general forward movement, as they opened a furious bombardment all along our lines but were "splendidly repulsed," to use the language of the telegraph. They next waded a creek, and essayed to force Gen. Cobb's position, between Lee's and Wynne's Mills, and succeeded in gaining a momentary advantage, but were again quickly driven back with heavy loss. Our casualties were not large, and there is every reason for gratification at the result.

The fight will not end here, unless McClellan has received the impression from the repulse, that the route to Richmond via the Peninsula, is equally as difficult a road to travel as was that via Manassas last summer. But even should this be his impression, the North will never excuse him for retiring after an effort of but one day, and with only 5,000 men engaged. He must try again, and bring his 120,000 into action before the popular clamor of the Yankee nation will be satisfied.

Common Schools.

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The French Minister to the Lincoln Government, resident at Washington, M. Mercier, visited Richmond last week and created some sensation and curiosity as to his object. Some predicted that he came for the purpose of inquiring what sort of treatise the Confederate Government would make with France in case she acknowledged our independence, whilst others say that his object was to procure the shipment of a quantity of tobacco owned by France and now stored in Richmond. The first surmise is hardly correct, for no doubt our Commissioner to France, Mr. Shildt, is fully prepared to give the French Government all necessary information in regard to treaties. It is probable that his visit is connected with the tobacco matter. If so, the question is, ought our government to allow the tobacco to be removed while our ports are blockaded and while France assents to and acknowledges an inefficient blockade. If our government consents to the removal of the tobacco it can only be done by permission of the Lincoln authorities, which they will grant in order to curry favor with France, while we gain no advantage at all. Besides, if France is permitted to remove her purchases, other foreigners will claim the same privilege, and thus the Yankee blockade will cease foreign nations will have no objection in exporting from the South, but will prevent imports from the North. We may be mistaken and not understand the question fully, but it strikes us as improper to allow France or any other nation to remove any kind of produce from the South until the blockade is removed.—Charlotte Democrat.

The Fight near Yorktown.

Intelligence reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning that an engagement of some severity had taken place on the Peninsula, Wednesday afternoon, in which 10,000 men were engaged, 5,000 on each side. The fight is said to have been spirited, and continued from 3 until 7 o'clock, p. m., when night closed upon the conflict. At the time of this writing we are not with the full particulars. It is known that the 15th N. C. Regiment, was engaged in the gallant young Colonel of that regiment, Robert M. McKinney, was killed while bravely leading his men into the fray.

The fight occurred at Lee's Mill, and was commenced by the invaders, who attempted to drive our forces from that position.—They have long desired to obtain possession of this mill, as it is not only a strong position, but the mill itself furnishes provisions to considerable extent for our troops.

Col. McKinney, whose death we record with sincere regret, was a young gentleman of thorough military attainments, handsome features, commanding person, and was widely known and beloved. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., where his parents still reside. He leaves near relatives also in this city, who have been plunged into deep distress at his untimely death.—Col. McKinney was only 25 years of age and was probably the youngest Colonel in the Confederate service, if we except Col. Olmstead of Georgia, who was in command of Fort Pulaski last week when it was surrendered.

On, On to the Just and Glorious Strife!

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When a sense of weakness is felt, and discouragement, with its gloomy countenance, draws near. And may not the same anxiety arise among many in the Southern Confederacy, when reverses occur, and the concentrated energies of our enraged enemy seem for a time to be making serious impression? Are not some, then, inclined to inquire if we have any alliance with foreign kings or potentates, instead of ascertaining whether we have formed the right kind of alliance, with the "King of Kings." This is the alliance we need and should form. And the sooner it is entered into, with the hearty concurrence of an entire people, the sooner will God's interpositions in our favor become manifest and numerous. Away with the aid of man—the arm of flesh—for our dependence, and let us with one heart and one mind invoke the aid of Him who is all-powerful. Read of the siege of Leyden, and behold how the winds and the waves of God's instrumentalities, were at last their only succor.

What need we, then, but the alliance just suggested? But that we do need, and must have, if we would outside the storm now threatening us with destruction. We must cease to boast of the valor of our men, priding ourselves on that which, in God's anger, may become our shame. With heartfelt gratitude we may receive and record their bravery, as of God's goodness, but boast never, as it is both sinful and unwise. Rather let us be humbled for the cause of our present sufferings, which is; yes, our manifold sins and neglect of God in days of prosperity. The sooner we realize this, and exhibit humility and penitence, the sooner will relief be afforded. May we not have applied to us in a language recorded by the Psalmist of ancient Israel: "But my people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel would none of me. So I gave them up to their own hearts' lust; and they walked in their own counsels. Oh, that my people had hearkened unto me, and Israel had walked in my ways. I should soon have subdued their enemies, and turned my hand against their adversaries."

Christians of the Southern Confederacy, let us see to it that our alliance with "the King of Kings" is made and maintained. It rests with us to do so. Let us remember our high responsibilities, never more momentous than at the present moment. Let us not forget the promise made for Sodom's safety provided ten righteous men could be found therein. The same promise may be expected for us, if there be righteousness enough to claim it. And shall there not be that righteousness, in its comprehensive meaning, which shall avail in the sight of God?—S. Presbyterian.

The Ways of Man.

Here is a model which is rare and little known—perhaps the briefest personal memoir ever written. They are the "Memories of Count Rostopchin," [the same who burnt Moscow] written in ten minutes. We subjoin a few paragraphs, each of which constitutes a chapter:

My Birth.—On the 12 day of March, 1675 I merged from darkness into the light of day. I was measured, I was weighed, I was baptized. I was born without knowing wherefore, and my parents thanked heaven without knowing it.

My Education.—I was taught all sorts of things, and learned all sorts of languages. By dint of impudence and quackery I sometimes passed for a savant.

My Head has become a library of old volumes, of which I keep the key.

My Sufferings.—I was tormented by masters, by woman, by ambition, by self-love, by useless regrets, and by remembrances.

Epochs.—At the age of thirty I gave up dancing; at forty, my endeavors to please the fair sex; at fifty, my regard of public opinion; at sixty, the trouble of thinking; and now I have become a true sage or egotist, which is the same thing.

Respectable Principles.—I have never meddled in any marriages or scandal. I have never recommended a cook or physician, and consequently never attempted the life of any one.

My Dislikes.—I have a distaste to soots and fops, and to intrigues, which, who make a game of virtue; a distaste to affectation; pity for made up men and painted women; an aversion to rascals, rascals metaphysics, and rascals, and terror of justices and wild beasts.

Analysis of my Life.—I wait death without fear and without impatience. My life has been a bad melodrama on a grand stage where I have played the hero, the tyrant, the lover, the nobleman but never the valet.

My Epitaph.—Here lies in hope of repose an old deceased man, with a worn out spirit, exhausted heart and used up body. Ladies and gentlemen, pass on.

Gentlemen who smoke allege that it makes them calm and complacent. They tell us that the more they fume the less they fret.

"I have learned this profound truth," says Alderman Johnson, "from eating turtle, that it shows a most depraved taste to mock any thing for its greenness."

"Dick, why don't you turn that buffalo robe to the side out—the hair side is the warmest?" "Bah! Tom, don't you suppose the animal knew how to wear his own hide?"

"Raising the wind" is now denominated more classically "exciting the financial Aeolus."

The Order of Battle.

When large bodies of men approach for battle, only a proportional part of them are engaged at a time—they are replaced by another similar force; the progress of the battle is by successive engagements. On the genius and judgment of the chief will depend the character of the action, whether it shall be defensive or offensive.

When an army awaits the attack, it takes its position and forms its line of battle according to the nature of the ground, and the character of the strength of the enemy's force. If offensive the main thing is to seize upon the decisive point of the field. This point is determined by the configuration of the ground, and the position of the contending forces, or by a combination of these. The defense is considered the stronger form of actions of war, and a skillful General will take advantage of favorable circumstances to change the defensive into the offensive. Military writers lay down twelve orders of battle. A description of these would be too long and too complicated to interest the reader. Which of these should be followed, must be decided by the chief himself on the ground, where all the circumstances may be duly considered. To concentrate a superiority of forces at the decisive points is the principal purpose. This point is in the flanks or in the rear of the enemy. To do this the skill of the General is brought into requisition.

On the field of battle the infantry is divided into three bodies—an advanced guard, a main body and a reserve. These three bodies are separated from each other by intervals, which will depend on the nature of the ground, the advanced guard occupying the front, the main body at a distance from one hundred and fifty to three hundred paces in the rear of the main body. The troops composing these three bodies will be formed either in columns or battalions or be deployed. For an attack, for evolutions, or for defense against cavalry, the formation of columns of battalions is the best. To repel the enemy's attack by a fire, and to present a less favorable mark to the enemy's artillery, the battalions should be deployed. The reserve should be composed of the most reliable troops, and should if possible, be kept masked from the enemy's view and fire, until called into action. The time for engaging the reserve is either when the enemy has been shaken in its attack by the resistance offered by the main body, or when the main body is unable further to resist the enemy's efforts.

The cavalry is usually placed in the rear of the infantry, and should be masked from the fire, until the moment arrives to bring it into action. The habitual formation of cavalry for the attack is a line of two ranks, with a reserve or support in rear. A way is prepared for its action by the fire of artillery on the enemy's infantry; or when the infantry is fatigued or exhausted; or when the infantry is in motion, so as to surprise it before it can form to receive the attack. It should direct its charge on the enemy's infantry where it will be exposed to the least column of fire. If the infantry is in a line, its charge should be made on one of its flanks; if in square, on one of the angles of the square.

The manner of placing the artillery, and its employment, must be regulated by its relative importance, under given circumstances with respect to the action of the other arms. In defense, the principal part is usually assigned to the artillery; in offensives movements, the reverse generally obtains. In defense, the batteries should be distributed along the entire front of the position occupied. The distance between the batteries should not be much over six hundred paces. When the wings of a position are weak, heavy batteries should be placed to secure them. A sufficient number of pieces should always be held in reserve for a moment of need. In the attack the heaviest pieces should be placed on the flank of the ground occupied by the assault, or in the centre, if more favorable to be used to be attained. In all the movements of the artillery great care should be taken to place them so that they shall in the least impede the operations of the other troops.

WHISKY IS WHISKY.—A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the following lively description of a light and wholesome spirit "manufactured to an immense amount" in Virginia. "It catenizes the mucous membrane of the windpipe, sets the brain on fire, and sends a cold tremor through the system. The soldier who indulges in a dozen nips is likely to stay drunk a week and the second or third application of the breath out the body."

Chain lightning and camphene shobles there's a tippie to brew a "tod" from! wonder whether it does all the while emanated when it is diluted with water. If so, we suppose that a "tip" of it swallowed in a raw state would conglomerate the vesicles of the phlogistophy the phylactes maximus, homethip up the hepatic ducts, insulate the asperilous gland, deflagrate the deducion process and wilt the button off the waistcoat, besides doing a good many things, which might be too tedious to specify.—N. Y. Vanity Fair.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Let our soldiers march to battle, not in the spirit which led them, if victorious, to say, with Caesar: "I came, I saw, I conquered;" but in the spirit which led John Sobieski, after his triumph over the Turks, to say, "I came, I saw, God conquered." "Some trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." "Our fathers trusted in thee, and thou didst deliver them."

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Love of Money.

The Scripture speaketh not in vain in saying, that "the love of money is the root of all evil;" for there is not a evil under the sun to the commission of which men are not prompted by the love of money; and yet notwithstanding all the light on this subject given in the Scriptures, and confirmed by general experience, men everywhere are occupied in the constant and keen pursuit of wealth and the prime object of the mass is to obtain it, and to push their families forward in the unhappy race of avarice and aggrandizement.

For money, men sacrifice domestic comfort, health character, and even hazard life itself; for it they are guilty of fraud, deception and robbery. For money, they sacrifice friendship, gratitude, natural affection, and every holy and divine feeling. For money, man becomes a creeping crawling obsequious creature, in stead of walking erect, as the offspring of man. Mammon and manhood are incompatible.

GOOD FOR DICK.—At the battle of Elkhorn, a mess composed of Lieut. Jett. Ed. Smith, and several others of this vicinity, had for a servant a negro boy named Dick, belonging to our esteemed fellow citizen, Thos. Smith, Esq. Before going into battle, the boys not wishing to be robbed by the Hessians, left all their money, about \$500, in the hands of Dick as their banker, and ordered him to stay with the rear guard and baggage. The battle raged long, and Dick became very uneasy about his mess missing their regular meals, in the midst of such sharp exercise. At length he loaded himself with provisions, and went to take them their dinner. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and found himself a prisoner. Dick affected to be delighted with the circumstance, and told them that he was a Union man, and belonging to one of the best Union men in the world "old man Smith, about twenty miles off. (The distance is 250 miles.) They kept Dick along without searching him, and at Bentonville, one night, Dick saw his chance and "vamosed." He came into the mess with the money all safe, and with a fine overcoat for himself, which he "found" just on leaving.

A POSER.—At a Bible class meeting held in Northern Vermont some months since, the passage of scripture describing the Saviour's ride into Jerusalem on an ass's colt, was the subject under consideration.

"For what purpose did people throw branches of palm trees in the way?" This question was a poser for the class, but an old deacon, more learned in theology than the rest, ventured an answer.

"I suppose," said he, "it was to skore the colt."

To one who said "I do not believe that there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "it is impossible that one man should know all the world, but possible that one man may know himself."

Members of the first Permanent Confederate Congress.

SENATE.	
ALABAMA.	Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.	Robert W. Johnson.
FLORIDA.	A. E. Maxwell.
GEORGIA.	Benjamin H. Hill.
LOUISIANA.	Edward Sparrow.
MISSISSIPPI.	Albert G. Brown.
MISSOURI.	John D. Clark.
NORTH CAROLINA.	George Davis.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	Robert W. Barnwell.
TENNESSEE.	Langdon C. Haynes.
TEXAS.	Louis T. Wigfall.
KENTUCKY.	H. C. Burnett.
VIRGINIA.	Not yet elected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.	1 Thomas J. Foster.	6 Wm. H. Chilton.
ARKANSAS.	1 Felix J. Balson.	3 Augustus H. Garland.
FLORIDA.	2 Grandison D. Rogers.	4 Thos. B. Hanly.
GEORGIA.	1 James B. Hawkins.	2 Milton.
LOUISIANA.	1 Julian Hartridge.	6 William W. Clark.
MISSISSIPPI.	2 C. J. Munnerlyn.	7 Robt. P. Trippie.
MISSOURI.	3 Hines Holt.	8 L. J. Garrett.
NORTH CAROLINA.	4 A. H. Kennan.	9 Hardy Strickland.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	5 David W. Lewis.	10 A. R. Wright.
TENNESSEE.	1 Charles J. Villiere.	4 Lucien J. Dupre.
TEXAS.	2 Carlos M. Conrad.	5 John F. Lewis.
VIRGINIA.	3 Duncan F. Kenner.	6 John Perkins, Jr.
ALABAMA.	1 John J. McRae.	6 H. C. Chambers.
ARKANSAS.	2 S. W. Clapp.	6 O. R. Singleton.
FLORIDA.	3 Reuben Davis.	7 E. Barksdale.
GEORGIA.	4 Israel Welch.	5 W. W. Cook.
LOUISIANA.	5 Casper W. Bell.	7 Thos. W. Freeman.
MISSISSIPPI.	6 Geo. W. Vest.	7 Thos. A. Harris.
MISSOURI.	8 A. B. Conroy.	9 Thos. A. Harris.
NORTH CAROLINA.	1 W. N. H. Smith.	6 Thomas S. Ashe.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	2 Robert R. Bridges.	7 James R. McLean.
TENNESSEE.	3 Owen R. Kennan.	8 Wm. A. C. Atkins.
TEXAS.	4 D. M. McDowell.	9 B. S. Gaidner.
VIRGINIA.	5 Archibald Arrington.	10 A. T. Davidson.
ALABAMA.	1 Wm. Boyce.	4 John McQueen.
ARKANSAS.	2 Porter Miles.	5 James Farrar.
FLORIDA.	3 M. L. Bonham.	6 M. M. Ager.
GEORGIA.	4 T. Heiskell.	7 G. W. Jones.
LOUISIANA.	5 J. E. Tebbis.	8 J. B. C. Atkins.
MISSISSIPPI.	6 E. Gardenshire.	7 J. Bullock.
MISSOURI.	8 M. Gentry.	9 David M. Currin.
NORTH CAROLINA.	1 John Wilcox.	6 Wm. B. Wright.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	2 Peter Gray.	7 Malcolm Graham.
TENNESSEE.	3 Claiborne C. Herbert.	8 B. F. Sexton.
TEXAS.	4 M. R. Varnett.	5 William Smith.
VIRGINIA.	6 John R. Cambliss.	7 Alex. R. Bowler.
ALABAMA.	7 Roger A.	8 John B. Baldwin.
ARKANSAS.	9 Thomas S. Tor.	10 Walter B. Staples.
FLORIDA.	1 John Gode.	2 Walter Preston.
GEORGIA.	3 James R. Hobbins.	4 Albert G. Jenkins.
LOUISIANA.	5 Dan'l C. Wagnon.	6 Robert Johnson.
MISSISSIPPI.	7 Total number 107.	8 Charles W. Russell.

NORTH CAROLINA.

TIME OF HOLDING THE COURTS.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina is held at Raleigh annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December. It is also held once a year at Morganton, Burke county, on the first Monday in August, J. D. Dodge, Clerk. The Justices, as follows: Chief Justice, Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin; Justices, M. E. Manly, of Alamance, and William H. Battle, of Orange, salary of each \$2,000 per annum. William A. Jenkins, of Johnston, Attorney General; Hamilton C. Jones, of Rowan, Reporter; Edmund S. Freeman, of Wake, Clerk; Oliver H. Perry, of Wake, Deputy Clerk; James Litchford, of Wake, Marshal.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Superior Courts are held in seven Circuits, by the following officers: Judges—E. B. Hoar, of Chowan; George Howard, Jr. of Wilkes; John M. Dick, of Guilford; J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; John L. Bailly, of Orange; Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland; and Romaine M. Saunders, of Wake—Solicitors—Elias C. Hines, of Edenton, rides the First Circuit; George S. Stevenson, of Craven, rides the Second Circuit; William A. Jenkins, the Attorney General, rides the Third Circuit; Thos. Rufin, of Orange, rides the Fourth Circuit; Robt. Strange, of Cumberland, rides the Fifth Circuit; William Lander, of Lincoln, rides the Sixth Circuit; Marcus R. Jones, of Burke, rides the Seventh Circuit. The Courts are held as follows:

FIRST CIRCUIT.
Tyrrell, first Monday in March and September.
Washington, second " " " "
Hertford, fourth " " " "
Greene, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

SECOND CIRCUIT.
Duplin, first Monday in March and September.
Wayne, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Greene, second " " " "
Lenoir, third " " " "
Craven, fourth " " " "
Jones, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

THIRD CIRCUIT.
Martin, on the Monday before the first Monday in March and September.
Fitz, on the first Monday in March and September.
Edgecomb, second " " " "
Nash, third " " " "
Johnston, fourth " " " "
Wake, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.
Granville, first Monday in March and September.
Orange, second " " " "
Chatham, third " " " "
Randolph, fourth " " " "
Davidson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.
Forsyth, second " " " "
Stokes, third " " " "
Guilford, fourth " " " "
Rockingham, fifth " " " "
Caswell, sixth " " " "
Person, seventh " " " "
Alamance, eighth " " " "

SIXTH CIRCUIT.
Moore, Monday before the last in February and August.
Montgomery, the last Monday in February and August.
Stanly, first Monday in March and September.
Richmond, third " " " "
Robeson, fourth " " " "
Bladen, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.
Columbus, second " " " "
Brunswick, third " " " "
New Hanover, fourth " " " "
Sampson, fifth " " " "
Cumberland, seventh " " " "

PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.
Anson county, on the second Monday in January, April, July and October.
Ashe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Beaufort, first Monday in March and September, and the first Monday in June and December.
Berrie, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Bladen, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Brunswick, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Buncombe, second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Cabarrus, third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Camden, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Carteret, the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Caswell, first Monday after the fourth Monday of March, June, September and December.
Carver, third Monday in January and July, and second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Chatham, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Chowan, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Cleveland, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Columbus, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Craven, second Monday in March, June, September and December.
Cumberland, first Monday in March, June, September and December.
Currituck, the last Monday in February, May, August and November.
Davidson, second Monday in January, April, July and October.
Deane, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Duplin, third Monday in January, April, July and October.
Durham, second Monday in January, April, July and October.
Edgecombe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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The Supreme Court of North Carolina is held at Raleigh annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December. It is also held once a year at Morganton, Burke county, on the first Monday in August, J. D. Dodge, Clerk. The Justices, as follows: Chief Justice, Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin; Justices, M. E. Manly, of Alamance, and William H. Battle, of Orange, salary of each \$2,000 per annum. William A. Jenkins, of Johnston, Attorney General; Hamilton C. Jones, of Rowan, Reporter; Edmund S. Freeman, of Wake, Clerk; Oliver H. Perry, of Wake, Deputy Clerk; James Litchford, of Wake, Marshal.

SUPERIOR COURTS.
The Superior Courts are held in seven Circuits, by the following officers: Judges—E. B. Hoar, of Chowan; George Howard, Jr. of Wilkes; John M. Dick, of Guilford; J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; John L. Bailly, of Orange; Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland; and Romaine M. Saunders, of Wake—Solicitors—Elias C. Hines, of Edenton, rides the First Circuit; George S. Stevenson, of Craven, rides the Second Circuit; William A. Jenkins, the Attorney General, rides the Third Circuit; Thos. Rufin, of Orange, rides the Fourth Circuit; Robt. Strange, of Cumberland, rides the Fifth Circuit; William Lander, of Lincoln, rides the Sixth Circuit; Marcus R. Jones, of Burke, rides the Seventh Circuit. The Courts are held as follows:

FIRST CIRCUIT.
Tyrrell, first Monday in March and September.
Washington, second " " " "
Hertford, fourth " " " "
Greene, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

SECOND CIRCUIT.
Duplin, first Monday in March and September.
Wayne, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Greene, second " " " "
Lenoir, third " " " "
Craven, fourth " " " "
Jones, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

THIRD CIRCUIT.
Martin, on the Monday before the first Monday in March and September.
Fitz, on the first Monday in March and September.
Edgecomb, second " " " "
Nash, third " " " "
Johnston, fourth " " " "
Wake, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.
Granville, first Monday in March and September.
Orange, second " " " "
Chatham, third " " " "
Randolph, fourth " " " "
Davidson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.
Forsyth, second " " " "
Stokes, third " " " "
Guilford, fourth " " " "
Rockingham, fifth " " " "
Caswell, sixth " " " "
Person, seventh " " " "
Alamance, eighth " " " "

SIXTH CIRCUIT.
Moore, Monday before the last in February and August.
Montgomery, the last Monday in February and August.
Stanly, first Monday in March and September.
Richmond, third " " " "
Robeson, fourth " " " "
Bladen, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.
Columbus, second " " " "
Brunswick, third " " " "
New Hanover, fourth " " " "
Sampson, fifth " " " "
Cumberland, seventh " " " "

PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.
Anson county, on the second Monday in January, April, July and October.
Ashe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
Beaufort, first Monday in March and September, and the first Monday in June and December.
Berrie, second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Bladen, first Monday in February, May, August and November.
Brunswick, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Buncombe, second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Cabarrus, third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December