BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1863. { NO. 36.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged $2 per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

NOTICE.

Confederate States by A. A. McKay, Receiver, vs. Reuben Perry, } In Confederate Dist. Court

It appearing to the Court that M Solomons, of Atlanta, Ga., claims the debt due from the defendant to Catlen Deavitt & Co., of N. Y., and Deavitt, Toler & Co., of N. Y.—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for one month in the Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) for the said Solomons to appear at the next Court to be held for the District of Cape Fear, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in June next, and then and there propound his claims.

DAN. COLEMAN, Clerk C. D. C.
May 6th, 1863. 32-1m

SALT.

THE SUBSCRIBER is making Salt at Stump Sound, Onslow County, which he will sell at his works two dollars per bushel below the Wilmington Market price, or he will trade Salt for provisions at the current market rates.

Salt is now selling at as low a price as it can possibly be made for, and parties likely to want it would do well to lay in their supply at once. M. L. F. REDD.
May 7, 1863. 32-3m*.

Raleigh Standard copy Weekly, to amount of $10 and send bill to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT OF KIN and distributees of Willoby Powell, deceased, are notified that I am prepared to settle, and claim an exemption from any charge for future interest.—They are called upon to interplead and show their respective rights to shares in distribution.

R. C. JOHNSON, Adm'r.
Kenansville, N. C., April 23d, 1863. 165-11t3t 6t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land: 1,200 acres immediately on the White Lake in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown and two and a half miles from the Little Sugar Loaf on the Cape Fear River. This Land is as good for farming as any in this county; there being six or seven hundred acres of good swamp, the most of which is drained; eighty acres under cultivation which will produce forty bushels of corn per acre. There is on this Land a good two story House nearly finished, and other good buildings.

I will also sell 150 acres adjoining the lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm Bordeaux; also 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining the lands of Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 acres adjoining the lands of John Cain. These lands are well timbered. I will take in payment for the above lands young negroes at a fair price. I have other lands on Colly Swamp that I will sell.

R. P. MELVIN.
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, April 30, 18 3-3t-131t*

$30 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward for the confinement in any jail where I can get him, of my boy WASHINGTON, who ran away from me about the 1st of October last. He is about 21 years old, 6 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and of a dark copper color, his left knee bent in and his forfinger on his right hand is off at the first joint. Said boy may be trying to get to Virginia where he came from or to the Yankees.

Address, J. R. TOWNSEND,
Little Rock, Marion Dist., S. C.
April 9th, 1863 28-10t*

NOTICE.

THE following certificates of Bank Stock were lost some time since. Notice is hereby given that application will be made for new Certificates:

Certificate for 20 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of John Myers & son.

Several certificates, in all amounting to 50 shares, in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of John Myers.

Certificate for 9 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of Harriet E. Myers.

Certificate for 4 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of Lucy A. B. Worthington.

Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Lucy A. B. Worthington.

Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Louisa B. Worthington.

Certificate of 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Harriet E. Myers.

JOHN MYERS.
Tarboro', April 15th, 1863 30 3m*

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA.)
Raleigh, May 14th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.

MILITIA OFFICERS, who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District, in which they may be residing temporarily.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.
May 22, 1863. 190-6t—35-2t.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA.)
RALEIGH, May 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

EXEMPTIONS FROM MILITIA DUTY on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.
May 22, 1863. 190-6t—35 2t.

$30 REWARD.

DESERTED IN January, 1863, from Camp Whiting, near Wilmington, JACOB HERRING and JOHN A. JORDAN, privates of Co. I, 8th Regiment N. C. Troops.

The said Herring is about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and black eyes. The forefinger of the right hand is off at the first joint.

John A. Jordan is about five feet, eight inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, and dark eyes. They are supposed to be in Columbus county, N. C. A reward of $30 each, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery at Camp Whiting, or their confinement in jail, so that I can get them. GASTON D. COBB,
Capt. Co. I, 8th Reg't N. C. T.
May 9th, 1863 179-2t—33-41*

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTORS of Jesse Quinn, deceased, having ascertained under a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin County, at April Term. A. D., 1863, the respective amounts due the legatees and devisees of the said Jesse Quinn, hereby gives general notice that they are ready to settle said estate. We will not pay interest on any money in our hands.

JOHN MAXWELL, JESSE B. QUINN, } Executors.
May 14th, 1863 33-6t*

GEN. BRAGG AND THE TENDER PASSION.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writing from Shelbyville, says:

An officer in General Bragg's army had obtained a short leave of absence to permit him to go home and attend to personal interests demanding his presence.—Before his time of absence had expired he requested a further leave of absence for thirty days, and promised to return a better soldier than he had ever been before. His request was approved by the various officers in command over him, who knew him to be a tried and faithful man, and finally by General Bragg. Before the thirty days' time granted had expired, he again forwarded a communication desiring a still further leave. His officers were astonished at his impudent audacity, and each one in turn through whose hands it passed marked it "*disapproved.*" Before the communication reached army headquarters, General Bragg was the recipient of a letter from this officer, who stated that he has made application for further leave, and gave as his reason that while our army was further advanced he had become engaged to a young lady from whom he had received a letter, which he enclosed. This delicate missive contained a sad and touching farewell to the young officer who had gained her affections. She explained that since the enemy had gained her homestead they had destroyed her property, taken everything from her and well nigh made her penniless. When she had engaged herself to her lover she was the possessor of property, and was in different circumstances. With this state of thing existing, hard as she felt would be the trial to her she had determined to release the object of her affections from an engagement made in her prosperity. This noble missive was couched in such loveing and gentle, though prudent and touching language that it might well have drawn tears from the iron warrior to whom it was presented. The officer added that the misfortune of his affianced had only the more endeared her to him, and this manifestation of her disinterested love and spirit had only inspired a stronger affection for so noble a woman. He desired a still further holiday that he might go to her and marry her, proving that his love was as pure as her own, and by making her his wife endow his property upon her, in case he was made the victim of a bullet. Gen. Bragg sent directions to his bureau officer to send him the communication so soon as it should arrive, and regardless of the endorsement of "disapproved" made by officers unaware of the circumstances, he marked it "granted for thirty days," and endorsed upon the letter, "The lady is worthy of the best and bravest soldier, and from what I learn I believe you are worthy of the lady.—BRAXTON BRAGG."

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 28, 1863.

WE learn that the amount of cotton destroyed by the fire yesterday, was some 1,016 bales, of which 900 bales belonged to the Confederate Government, and 116 bales to private parties. The government sustained a loss of about $150,000. We learn that of the balance, 100 bales belonged to O. G. PARSLEY & Co. We do not know whether it was insured or not. The 16 bales belonged to Captain POWERS, and was insured. The buildings were comparatively of little value.

WE notice that several of the papers of this State have expressed themselves opposed to the guarding of Railroad bridges by the militia of the State. We have used the word "guarding," but perhaps "watching," would be the more proper term. We have said nothing previously, although we must say that we fully concurred with those who thought the calling out of the militia for that purpose, and in the way it is done, a strange procedure. The railroads, although some of them are wholly, and others are in part private property, are also great public lines of communication essential to the prosecution of the war and the safety of our armies, and as such demand and receive the attention of the authorities. When they are threatened, they ought to be defended, and the militia, or any other force is properly employed in their defence. But four men cannot defend a bridge against any force. They are not guards. They are only watchmen, and as such ought to be employed by the Company owning any road upon the line of which any number of bridges occur, requiring the care of watchmen. It is true, the matter so far does not amount to any very great thing, though we know that in some cases it has operated as a serious grievance, and unquestionably will be felt so in many other cases. With all due respect to the Governor's opinion, we have no hesitation in expressing our own, that the matter had better be referred to the managers of the railroads. It their self-interest does not induce them to see that their roads are properly watched, we despair of their being better watched by different squads of unpaid militia sent out and changed every few days. The expense would be no great thing—certainly would not be felt by the roads.

WE dislike to complain, and seldom do so, even when we ought. But really the state of things in regard to the mails is getting *too* bad, and as the suffering is not confined to us, but falls even more heavily upon our soldiers, we feel that something ought to be said and done about it.

There is great complaint in regard to the post office at Kinston. Our Raleigh cotemporaries took a turn at that institution, but apparently without any result, at any rate we should judge so from the purport of a letter to the editors from the Camp of Cummings' Battery, near Kinston, the writer of which is well-known to us, and to whose statements we attach the fullest credit. He says:

"Our letters and papers two-thirds of the time fail to reach us, often going to other companies, and theirs coming to us, even in cases where the direction was as plain to any man that could read or would attend to his business, as it could possibly be made. Now this [May 24th] is the second evening in succession that the Journal has failed to reach us, and it often comes only in part, the package being broken open at the office and its contents distributed to persons unknown. We have no Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major, Adjutant or other "et cetera" for them to come through, so we can but lay the blame upon the postmaster. At this rate there is no earthly use in subscribing. We would not mind paying double the sum charged, provided we had some assurance of the papers reaching us once in a while. There are other charges made against the office, but these are sufficient surely to call for investigation and justly, yea, *demand* a change.

Very respectfully, BERIAN.

Now why can't something be done about the state of the mails at Kinston? Our soldiers pay their money cheerfully to get the paper. No men pay more cheerfully, and no men want the news more, or ought to have it more regularly. Especially do our troops from Eastern North Carolina, particularly the South Eastern section, want to see the Journal. Why can't they get it? We do not know the Postmaster at Kinston; we do not recollect even his name, and can therefore have nothing against him, but the general complaint in regard to letters and papers. If special agent LYNCH would take a turn around there, perhaps he might get things to working better. Now they don't work well at all.

THE SLOMANS.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that Mr. and the Misses SLOMAN propose to give a short series of musical entertainments in this place. These accomplished musicians have achieved for themselves a high reputation, both as vocalists and instrumental performers. If we can judge by the notices of the best critics of the Charleston and Richmond press, we must believe that this reputation is more than merited, and that any expectations raised in advance will be fully realized when the performances are given. Of this, however, all must judge for themselves.

WE had the pleasure of seeing in our office this morning, Lieutenant Col. GEORGE, late of the Eighteenth Regiment N. C. T. Col. GEORGE was wounded by a minie ball in the hip at the battle of Chancellorsville, but is now able to walk about without difficulty, although his wound is not yet quite healed. He had tendered his resignation some days before the battle, but up to that time, it had not been acted upon. It has since been accepted, under the rule which orders the resignations of members of State Legislatures, etc., to be promptly accepted.

Col. GEORGE had been with the regiment from first to last—shared in all its dangers and participated in all its triumps, bearing himself well and bravely.

THERE is reason to believe, from intercepted letters and from information derived from other sources that the enemy's force at or near Newbern, at any rate under FOSTER'S immediate control, is larger than had been generally supposed, amounting as one letter states, to thirty-one regiments. How full these regiments are we cannot of course say, but if we put them down at an average of nearly five hundred, we have a force of some fifteen thousand. There is enough in this fact, as well as in some other demonstrations by the enemy in this State to put all upon their guard, and to admonish us that our defences against an attack either by sea or land should be vigorously pressed forward.

The season for the wheat harvest in the upper portion of the State is near at hand and it may be easily understood that the labor drawn from that section and employed upon the works in this military district will be called for at home for harvesting purposes, while at the same time it is essential that no stoppage or delay in the progress of the defences now in course of construction, should occur. The great importance of guarding against this latter contingency must be apparent to all.

It has been suggested that a Town Meeting should be held for the purpose of devising measures whereby the citizens, either individually or through the Town authorities, can co-operate with the commanding General, with a view of procuring and securing the labor called for by the requirements of the public defence.

We throw out these suggestions, not with any view of dictating what should be done, but simply to call attention to a state of facts which plainly indicate that *something* ought to be done and *must* be done. With proper effort we are not without confidence that it *will* be done.

Confederate Grand Jurors on Speculating.

The Grand Jurors of the Confederate Court, for the District of Albemarle, North Carolina, do most unhesitatingly condemn in the strongest terms, the practice of many of our people in this our day of trial, of speculating in the necessaries of life, as (though not intended by many) a high crime against the best interest of the Confederacy; as dangerous and destructive in its effects, as the worst efforts of our enemies; and to all intents giving aid and comfort to the enemy; and thus assisting them in their nefarious and wicked war against us. Such conduct should be frowned down by all patriots and honorable men, and every friend of his country should strive in every way possible, to arrest this great evil, so well calculated to produce discontent among our brave soldiers by fears of the probable suffering of their families, caused by enhancement in price of every article necessary for their support. We, therefore, pledge ourselves, and call on all good citizens to aid us, to make every effort to arrest so great an evil, the tendency of which, if not arrested, is to do our country so much damage, and to give to our enemy the aid they desire.

R. H. LEWIS, Foreman.	J. A. B. KILPATRICK,
THOS. N. P. ALSTON,	KADER BRIGGS,
JNO. J. LONG,	TURNER BASS,
JOHN THROP,	JOHN J. HAYES,
H. HARDING,	A. P. HYMAN,
JOHN M. MOODY,	E. P. POWELL,
J. W. BEPSTINSTALL,	J. T. LAWRANCE,
A. M. JOHNSON,	JAMES O. WYNNE,
WM. BOONE,	J. S. BARROW.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

After a consultation of the members of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles, held at Camp Colston, Va., May 24th, 1863, it was moved and carried, that resolutions of the following *caste* and character be drafted, in respect to the death of Lieut. A. S. Wiggins, who fell on the 17th inst., near Smithfield, while bravely leading a charge.

WHEREAS, It has been our sad misfortune and irreparable loss, to be deprived so worthy and efficient officer, so estimable and devoted companion; one who was so warmly attached to us by all the sacred relations of disinterested friendship and *brotherly love* as Lieut. Wiggins, therefore, we do, in this late dispensation of a wise Providence:

Resolve, 1st Since it has been our misfortune to bear the calamity inflicted upon us by the death of our gallant Lieutenant, we would recommend for the study of all whose feelings are enlisted, and whose swords have been unsheathed in the one end *same* cause, the spirit evinced, the coolness manifested, the bravery displayed, and the magnanimity of soul represented by him in our late brilliant acclievement.

Resolve, 2nd, That in the death of Lieut. Wiggins, the company has sustained an irreparable loss, the 41st shorn of one of its brightest ornaments, and the Confederate States at large of a dutiful soldier, one, whose highest aim and chief object was to live that he might aid in rearing aloft, in the glorious sunshine of heaven, the *temple of freedom*. But, alas! he was *spared* only long enough to commence to build upon the granite rock, and was denied the power of fitting upon this noble structure the capstone, its crowning glory.

Resolve 3d, That in the broad arena, open for the display of a military genius, he would have at some day, not far distant, been associated with that cluster, the mention of whose deeds and exploits *electrify* the world—would have spread a halo of glory around his name, added new lustre to his already enviable name, and shed sunshine and joy around the homestead of his doting parents.

Resolve 4th, That, the absence of Lieut. Wiggins from his large circle of friends and associates, has caused the hearts of many to beat in unison, giving utterance to a language that a kindred spirit only can interprit.

Resolve 5th, That we sympathize deeply with his relatives in their bereavement, and in particular with his distressed mother and anxious father.

Resolve 6th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication, and a copy to the relatives of the deceased.

J. T. SAVAGE, Chairman.

JACOB FIGGS, NOAH BIGGS, E. T. BEACH, } Committee.
May 24th, 1863.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of Co. G, 18th N. C. Regiment, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted expressive of their regret at the death of Sergt. Joseph Westmmon, who was killed at the late battle of Chancellorsville.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us our highly esteemed and valued friend Joseph Westmmon, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who hath thus far watched over us and protected us amid the dangers of battle, yet we cannot but deplore the loss of one so noble, brave and generous.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved parents our heartfelt sympathy, and assure them that while they have lost an obedient and dutiful son, we have lost a true and devoted friend, our country a firm and unyielding supporter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; also to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, with the request that they be published.

Lieut. W. G. NIXON, Chm'n.
Sergt. T. A. SHEPARD, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP GREGG, VIRGINIA,
May 19th, 1863.

At a meeting of the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards, Co. E, 18th Regt. N. C. Troops, held this evening, on motion, Lieut. G. W. Corbett was called to the Chair, and Corpl. D. J. Corbett requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of Sergt. L. T. Alderman, Sergt. J. P. Stringfield and R. H. Pridgen, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the wise dispensation of His providence to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and comrade in arms, Manuel Simmons, a native of Lisbon, Portugal, who died on the 13th inst., of wounds received in the battle of Chancellorsville; be it therefore

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission, we mourn with heartfelt sorrow the loss of our fellow soldier, who though a foreigner, with little to defend save the cause of justice, at the first call of his adopted country sprang to arms and shared in every conflict in which the Regt. has been engaged, from Hanover Court House to Chancellorsville, where he fell mortally wounded within a few yards of the enemies entrenchments.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Simmons we have lost a true friend, the Southern cause a brave defender, and the neighborhood in which he lived a worthy citizen, and that we can say of a truth, that he died as he had lived, a true patriot, a brave soldier and devoted Christian, whose examples are well worthy of immitation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington Journal and Biblical Recorder for publication.

G. W. CORBETT, Chm'n.
D. J. CORBETT, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the officers and men of a squadron of the 3rd N. C Cavalry, (Capt. J. W. Moore, commanding.) Capt. Moore was called to the Chair, and Sergt J. B. Hyman, Co. G, requested to act as Secretary. Lieut. Hankins, Co. H, Lieut. Bohman, Co. D, Lieut. Smith, Corp'l Whitmore, and Private W. B. Marks, Co. G, were appointed a Committee to take into consideration the death of Lieut. A. S. Wiggins, Co. G, "Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles," who was killed in a skirmish with the enemy near Isle of Wight C. H., Va., while gallantly leading his men to the *charge*. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his just Providence has seen proper to take from our midst our beloved brother and compatriot in arms, Lieut. Wiggins. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow in adoration to the All-wise dispensation of His Omnipotent power, we deeply deplore the irreparable loss of so *brave* a soldier and so gallant an officer.

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Wiggins, his Company has lost a *fearless leader*, his country one of her most devoted supporters, and his parents a most dutiful and loving son.

Resolved, That while we drop a tear of regret over his grave, we most earnestly sympathize with his bereaved parents and relatives in their unexpected affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our brother soldier, also to the Wilmington Journal, and the Petersburg Express, with the request that the Richmond Enquirer and Raleigh papers copy.

Capt. J. W. MOORE, Chairman.
Sergt. T. B. HYMAN, Secretary.

A Wise and Good Law.

Congress, at its late session, passed the following important, judicious and merciful act:

AN ACT, regulating the granting of furloughs and discharges in hospitals.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That sick, wounded and disabled soldiers in Hospitals shall be entitled to furloughs and discharges under the following rules and regulations:

SEC. 1st. In places where there are three or more hospitals, three surgeons in charge of hospitals, or divisions in hospitals, shall constitute a Board of Examiners for the hospitals to which they belong, whose duty it shall be, twice in each week, to visit said hospitals and examine applicants for furloughs and discharges, and in all cases where they shall find an applicant for furlough unfit for military duty, either from disease or wounds, and likely so to remain for thirty days or upwards, they shall grant a furlough for such time as they shall deem him unfit for duty, not to exceed sixty days. Said Board shall keep a Secretary, or clerk, who shall issue all furloughs by order of the Board, and shall specify therein the time of furlough, the place of the residence of the soldier, his company, regiment and brigade.

SEC. 2nd, *Be it further enacted*, That no further regulation shall be required of the soldier, and no passport required other than his furlough.

SEC. 3d. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board may recommend discharges, stating the grounds thereof, which, when approved by the Surgeon General, or the General commanding the army or department to which the soldier belongs, shall entitle him to a discharge, and transportation to the place of his enlistment or residence.

SEC. 4th. *Be it further enacted*, That in places where there are but two hospitals, two surgeons in charge of a hospital or division shall constitute a Board for the purpose aforesaid. And in places where there is but one, the surgeon in charge and two assistant surgeons, if there be two, and if not, then one, shall constitute a Board for the purpose aforesaid, and may furlough and recommend discharges as aforesaid; *provided*, that no furlough shall be granted, under the provisions of this act, if, in the opinion of the Board, the life or convalescence of the patient would be endangered thereby.

SEC. 9th. The House Surgeon in all hospitals shall see each patient under his charge once every day.

Approved May 1st, 1863.

A true copy.

JAMES M. MATHEWS,
Law Cl'k Dep'ty Jos.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

Gallant Conduct.

Major General D. H. Hill, Commanding the Department of North Carolina, sends us the following Report for publication, and requests that all other papers in the State copy it:

HEADQUARTERS PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE,
May 17, 1863.

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.:

SIR: In obedience to General Orders No. 110, Adj't & Insp. Gen. Office, I have the honor to mention to you the names of the following officers and soldiers whose good conduct in the operations around Washington has been officially brought to my notice by the Colonels of their respective Regiments:

11th Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Leventhorpe.)—At the rout of the enemy at Blount's Creek, 9th of April: Capt. Young, Co. K; Lieut. Outlaw and Sergt. Triplett, Co. C.

26th Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Burgwyn.)—Rout at Blount Creek, April 9th: Sergts Polk and Hedspeth, Co. F. For officer-like conduct on several occasions: Lieut. Breese, Co. B; Lieut Emerson, Co. E.

47th Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Faribault.)—Fight on the causeway on the afternoon of 30th March; on Rodman's Farm the night of the same, and repelling the attempted landing on the morning of the 31st; Capt. Faucette, Co. K; privates May, Pleasants and Wilder, Co. G; Capt Brown and Lieut Rogers, Co. I; Lieut. Westray, Co. A. Rout at Blount's Creek 9th of April: Sergt Blake, Co. I, and the Pioneer Corps.

52d Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Marshall.)—For good conduct at Fort Hill and in the night operations on the River: Lieut. J. C. Warren, Co. C; privates Vanderford, Bolan, Callicott, and J. Callicott, Co. B.

Graham's Battery.—Rout at Blount's Creek: Lieut. Britton.

In addition to the above, I would mention with honor Capt. Cummings and Lieut. Galloway, though they do not belong to my Brigade.

Very respectfully,
your ob't serv't,
J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW,
Brigadier General.

CASUALTIES THIRTEENTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

List of casualties in 13th regiment N. C. troops in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863:

Field and staff—Wounded: Col. Alfred M Scales, Adj't Henry A Walker.

Company A—Killed: 1st Sergt Ed O Jones, 2d Sergt J H Graves Private T J Totten. Wounded: 2d Lieut P N Williamson, Corpl J W Kimbro, Privates A Kimbro, John T Kimbro, C McKaery, Wm F Pumix, since dead; John C Reagan, T R Shields, J W Thompson. Missing: None.

Company B—Killed: None. Wounded: Capt W W Robinson, Sergt H J Walker, Corpls W A Freeman, W A Edwards, J A Gallant, N J Wingate. Privates Wm Choate, Geo W Sloan, R Lee Swann, H M Thornburg, W F Bartlette, John Wrytield, J L Kimbrel, W H Hall, J F Kirkpatrick. Missing: None.

Company C—Killed: Privates J J Wallace, T P White. Wounded: 1st Lieut. Samuel R Thornton, 1st Sergt A P McCain, 3d Sergt H M Long, 1st Corp'l C M Hendricks, 4th Corpl J P Rain, Privates Forrest, Holcombe, Holbrook, Humphreys, Lale, Mitchel, J Mitchel, R C Spicer, Allen, J Allen, Burton, Hamlett, Kersey, Corpl G W Brandon, slightly; J C Rash. Missing: W B Chandler.

Company D—Killed: Privates Austin, Boshamer, Compton, J M Woode. Wounded: Capt H A Rogers, Sergt Terrell, Privates Burch, Craft, Cates, Huggins, Johnson, Jones, Nelson, Pittard, Pleasants, Solomon, Williams, Tilman, Watkins, J Yarbrough, Allen, Evans, J Johnson, R Jones, R M Jones, McFarland, Norman, O'Brien, Stephens, Watkins, Wagstaff, Wade, J D Yarbrough. Missing: None.

Company E—Killed: 1st Lt Jas G Long, Corp'l A Murray, Privates Barnet, Whitwell, Staly. Wounded: 1st Lt Jas D Bason, Jas M Paterson, 2d Sergt Robt G Lancelto, 4th Sergt, Berl Stockdard, 1st Corpl M Cowing, 4th Corpl, Privates Sendennin, since dead; Lancelto, Foster, Garrison, Geriger, Gillman, Hall, Hallman, King, Martindale, B Martindale, Rich, Roke, Rolike, McCasky, Rumbly, Sharp, May, Thompson J Shoffner, Weeder. Missing: None.

Company F—Killed—1st Sergt B T Penny; Privates Furches, Hodges, Bessent, Glommer. Wounded—2d Lieut W G Thompson, 2d Sergt J A Nail, 3d Sergt Jno Leach, 1st Corpl W F McGuire, 2d Corpl J D Williams, 4th Sergt H C Foster, Privates Booe, Banner, Ellis, Foster, left in enemy's hands; Furches, Galten, Howard, Hunter, Helper, Hughes, Leach, Settle, Pool, Sheets, Toloron, McDaniel, H Gaten, Dobbins missing.

Company G—Killed—Privates Wm J Mosely. Wounded—Capt Fuqua, Lieut G L Brown, fell into enemy's hands; Sergt Lupier, Corpls Howard, Blackwood, Privates Atkins, Burges, Blount, Chapel, Garrett, Moore, Rogers, Satterwhite, Williams, Writter.

Company H—Killed—Corpls Geo W Smith, Charles R. Dalton, Private Cummings. Wounded—1st Sergt J M Martin, Corporal W H Moxley, Privates S W Carter, P H Carter, Heggio, Hamby, Honeycut, Meiz, Hathcock, Reid, Terry, Watson Wall, in enemy's hands; Winston, Walsh, West.

Company I—Wounded: Capt Robt H Ward, 1st Sergt P D Simpson, 3d Sergt J T Purcell, 1st Corporal Ingraham Rhodes, Color Sergt G W Jones, Privates Apple, Fuqua, Fry, Hopkins, Lovelace, W J Manly, J Manly, G Troxlu, H Cox. Killed: P Lisk, Jas Pickerell.

Company K—Killed: 1st Sergeant A J Chance, Privates Loveisce, Kaun, Thacker. Wounded: Capt H L Guerrant, 2d Sergt McCollum, 4th Sergt J W Justice, 1st Corpl Maxwell, 4th Corpl T C Harvill, Privates Chambers, Harrison, Fettigrew, Pamplin, Wm Summers, Sullivan, Tate, Ramsey, Walker, Ware, Windsor, Warren, Tullock, Bray, Cape, Harville. Missing: D. Sanders.

NATH'L S. SMITH,
2nd Lieut. A. Adj't.

Localities in Mississippi.

The following description of localities in Mississippi, will be read with interest now, and in view of the interesting and exciting events now transpiring in that State, will be useful for future reference, and will enable our readers to understand more distinctly than they could otherwise do, the position of our own and the enemy's forces in the progress of the contest of which the State is the theatre:

Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated on Pearl River about forty six miles east of Vicksburg, and about two hundred miles north of New Orleans. The Southern Mississippi railroad, from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad to Memphis and the North cross each other at Jackson.

Vicksburg is situated on elevated, uneven ground on the bank of the Mississippi, about forty six miles west of Jackson, and by the course of the river, about four hundred miles from New Orleans. Railroads are projected, and partly completed to Shreveport, in Louisiana, on the west, and to Selma, Ala., on the east. The latter road, (Southern Mississippi) crosses the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad at Jackson, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Meridian, Miss.

Meridian is a small place, 134 miles west of north of Mobile, situated on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, where it is crossed by the Southern Mississippi from Vicksburg to Selma. It is about 140 miles east from Vicksburg, and 94 east from Jackson.

Grenada is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Yalabusha river, one of the tributaries of the Yazoo, and 113 miles N by E of Jackson, on the N. O., Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

Canton is a flourishing town in Madison county, Mississippi, of which it is the county sit. It is situated on the N. O., Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, about twenty-five miles N E of Jackson.

Raymond is a village about sixteen miles S W of Jackson, and about eight miles South of the Southern Mississippi Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch road, and about the same distance from the N O, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad.

Okalona is a small town in Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about 170 miles N E from Jackson, and about 75 a little north east of Grenada, and 360 miles, by the railroad, from Mobile, and 67 miles south of Corinth. At present the cars on the Mobile and Ohio railroad do not run beyond Okalona.

Grand Gulf is a small town on the east bank of the Mississippi river, two miles below the mouth of the Big Black, and about 90 miles S W of Jackson.

Port Gibson is a flourishing town on the Bayou Pierre, a small stream which enters the Big Black, and is situated about 28 miles from the mouth of the Bayou, about 10 miles southeast from Grand Gulf and 65 miles southeast from Jackson.

Port Hudson is a town of some importance in the parish of East Feliciana, La, and is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi 155 miles above New Orleans, and about 250 miles below Vicksburg, by the course of the river and is distant about 130 miles southwest of Jackson by land.

Baton Rouge is the capital of Louisiana, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 25 miles below Port Hudson by the course of the river.

Pearl river rises in the Northern central part of Mississippi, and flowing in a southerly direction pass Jackson, a distance of 150 miles, passes through lake Borgne into the Gulf of Mexico.

Yazoo river is a deep, narrow, sluggish stream, 290 miles long form the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yalabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Mississippi, about 12 miles above Vicksburg. In navigable qualities it is said to be unsurpassed by any river of its size.

Yalabusha river rises a little to the westward of Okalona, and pursuing a westward course, unites at Leflore with the Tallahatchie and forms the Yazoo. In the winter it is navigable by steamboats to Grenada on the N O, J & G N Railroad a distant of 90 miles.

Tallahatchie river rises in the extreme northern middle part of the State, and running first a southeast, and then a southerly direction, forms a junction with the Yallabusha at Leflore, about 100 miles by land, north of Jackson, and forming the Yazoo. Its length is about 250 miles, and it is navigable to the mouth of the Coldwater Creek, a distance of one hundred miles.

Sunflower River is a stream rising near the Mississippi river, and after flowing about 250 miles, enters the Yazoo about 75 miles from its mouth.

Big Black River rises in northern central Mississippi, (in Choctaw county) and flowing about 200 miles in a southwesterly direction, passing between Jackson and Vicksburg, empties into the Mississippi river two miles above Grand Gulf.

HEADQ'S BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
TULLAHOMA, March 31st, 1863.

To S. Cooper, Adj't and Inspector Gen. Richmond, Va.

SIR:—Two days ago I read Gen. Braxton Bragg's official report of the battles of Stone river before Murfressboro', and after a proper time for reflection, think it my duty to send you this communication.

I cannot conceal from myself the fact that so much of the report as refers to my command (except some general compliments to the courage of a portion of my troops on Wednesday, the 31st Dec.) is in tone and spirit a thorough disparagement of both. This tone runs through all its parts and lies like a broad foundation underneath the whole. At the same time the narrative of events is made to sustain the general spirit.

While the report of the Commanding General fails, as I think, to do justice to the behaviour of my Division on Friday, the 2d of January, yet its strictures are chiefly leveled at my own conduct as an officer during all the operations. By direct statement and by unmistakable inuendo, it is throughout a reflection upon my capacity and conduct.

Without referring to its contents in detail, I have to say in respectful terms, that neither its material statements, nor its equally material inuendos can be maintained by proof—that its omission of important facts, creditable to my division and myself, is as remarkable as many of its affirmative statements—in a word, that in spirit and substance it is erroneous and unjust.

I trust that nothing in the foregoing expressions passes the limit of military propriety, and that plainness of statement will be pardoned to one, who, even under the weight of superior military censure, feels that both he and his command have deserved well of their country.

Having met the Commanding General repeatedly on the field, and on three occasions in council during the progress of the operations, without receiving from him the least indication of dissatisfaction with my conduct, I was not prepared to see a report bearing a subsequent date, containing representations at variance with these significant facts. Nor was my surprise lessened when I observed that it was written after a correspondence with his Corps and Division Commanders, (I being one of the latter) in which he invokes their aid to sustain him, and speaks of them as officers "upon whom I [he] have ever relied as upon a foundation of rock."

The Commanding General having written and forwarded his report before receiving those of his subordinate commanders, could have derived no assistance in its preparations from those usual official aids to the commander-in-chief, and since his position on the field prevented him from seeing many of the movements, especially those of Friday, the 2d of January, at much concerns all affected by his statements to know something of those other, and to them unknown, sources of information, to which he has given the sanction of his influence and rank as the head of the army.

I have felt that it would be improper in a paper of this character to enter upon a detailed vindication, yet in view of the fact that the casualties of war may at any time render an investigation impossible, I hope that it has not been improper for me to place on record this general protest against the injurious statements and references of the Commanding General, particularly, since, not anticipating his censures, I may not have been sufficiently minute in portions of my report.

And in regard to the action of Friday, the 2d of January, upon which the Commanding General heaps so much criticism, I have to say with the utmost confidence that the failure of my troops to hold the position which they carried on that occasion was due to no fault of theirs or of mine, but to the fact that we were commanded to do an imposs