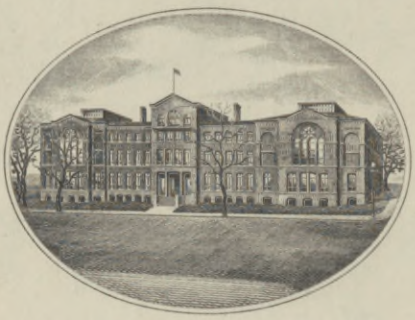

Confederate States of America. War Dept.

25

SERIES 1862.

ANALYTICAL INDEX

TO

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For the Year 1862.

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24 Modified by General Orders, No. 46, paragraph first, section fourth, as to ordnance sergeants.

24 III Modified by General Orders, No. 46, paragraph first, section first, to permit appointments of brigade ordnance officers, with rank of first lieutenant artillery.

31 II Modified so as to make Augusta, Ga., the depot for said articles. General Orders, No. 38, paragraph IX; also, General Orders, No. 45, paragraph IV.

32 IV Modified by General Orders, No. 45, series 1863, so as to allow only a *two-horse* wagon, and also by General Orders, No. 61, paragraph II, placing such wagons under exclusive control of medical officers, etc.

34 General Orders, No. 38, paragraph III, provides that the battalion be composed of soldiers from same state.

36 II Revoked, and General Orders, No. 39, paragraph I, substituted therefor.

37 Foreigners undomiciliated also exempt. General Orders, No. 38, paragraph V.

42 II Revoked by General Orders, No. 55, paragraph I, which is substituted in lieu thereof.

44 I Revoked by General Orders, No. 53, paragraph III. Those whose regiments are in the East will report at Richmond; those whose regiments are in the West at Vicksburg, Miss.

44 IV Rescinded, and General Orders, No. 46, paragraph II, substituted in lieu thereof.

47 IV Explained by paragraph I, General Orders, No. 24, series 1863.

50 I Revoked by General Orders, No. 82, paragraph IX.

53 IV Modified by General Orders, No. 61, paragraph III, omitting the words, "*especially of arms and ordnance stores.*"

56 I See also General Orders, No. 66, paragraph I, annulling all proclamations of martial law.

56 III Explained by General Orders, No. 67, paragraph I. It applies only to paroled or exchanged prisoners in hospitals without descriptive lists.

58 General Orders, No. 65, paragraph V, provides, in addition, that medical officers forward weekly, to Richmond, names of conscripts recommended for light duty.

58 General Orders, No. 67, paragraph II and III. Surgeons, quartermasters, and commissary-generals will cause inspection to be made in respective departments of able-bodied men subject to conscription, and will fill their places with those recommended for light duty.

61 II Enlarged, so as to make it also the duty of quartermasters to keep the ambulances and wagons in good condition, and ready for active service. See General Orders, No. 34, series 1863, paragraph IV.

62 II Amended by General Orders, No. 64, paragraph V, the words "*and paroled*" being omitted.

64 III Enlarged by General Orders, No. 119, paragraph IV, to extend to slaughtered sheep.

65 III Modified by General Orders, No. 67, paragraph I; extended by General Orders No. 68, paragraph I, to embrace all soldiers sick in hospitals or on furlough; amended by General Orders, No. 105, paragraph I, limiting such payments to monthly pay of soldier mustered on hospital rolls,

and specific directions to quartermasters making such payments.

66 V Enlarged so as to include "*furnaces*" worked by government officers within its provisions. (See General Orders, No. 32, series 1863, paragraph I.)

68 I Enlarged by General Orders, No. 70, paragraph IV, ordering additional qualifications for applicants for rank of captain of artillery in Ordnance department.

68 II Limited by General Orders, No. 105, paragraph I.

69 I Extended to include to commanders of posts, senior surgeons of hospitals, who will make similar reports, so far as they relate to their respective commands. (See General Orders, No. 59, paragraph I, series 1863.)

72 IV Modified by General Orders, No. 107, paragraph I, ordering that surgeons referred to will not grant said certificates, unless health of soldier requires his removal.

82 II *Sec.* 2. Modified by General Orders, No. 96, paragraph V, ordering that commissioned officers and privates incapable of bearing arms, be assigned to collecting stragglers and conscripts.

82 VI *Sec.* 1. Amended by General Orders, No. 101, paragraph I, further amended by General Orders. No. 9, series 1863, further modified by General Orders, No. 15, series 1863.

95 I Increased by General Orders, No. 62, paragraph I, to $1 25.

96 VI Extended so as to employ such persons as railroad guards, etc., at request of officers of staff departments, or of local military commanders.

97 II Modified by General Orders, No. 28, series 1863, so as to apply also to "contractors with the Ordnance department."

100 III Amended so as to allow value of clothing to be paid upon descriptive list when soldier is absent with leave, and not to rejoin his command for sixty days.

100 I Amended by General Orders, No. 9, series 1863, so as to allow the two surgeons to be selected from the districts where they are to act, when surgeons can not be obtained from their congressional districts. Further modified by General Orders, No. 15, series 1863, to allow commandants of conscripts, when surgeons can not be "employed," to constitute such boards, temporarily, by medical officers under their authority.

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24 Modified by General Orders, No. 46, paragraph I, section 4, as to ordnance sergeants.

24 III Modified by General Orders, No. 46, paragraph I, section 1, to permit appointments of brigade ordnance officers, with rank of first lieutenant of artillery.

31 II Modified so as to make Augusta, Georgia, the depot for said articles; General Orders, No. 38, paragraph IX, also General Orders, No. 45, paragraph IV.

32 IV Modified by General Orders, No. 45, series 1863, so as to allow only a *two-horse* wagon, and also by General Orders, No. 61, paragraph II, placing such wagons under exclusive control of medical officers, etc.

34 General Orders, No. 38, paragraph III, provides that battalion be composed of soldiers from same state.

36 II Revoked, and General Orders, No. 39, paragraph I, substituted therefor.

37 Foreigners undomiciliated also exempt, General Orders, No. 38, paragraph V.

41 II Revoked by General Orders, No. 55, paragraph I, which is substituted in lieu thereof.

44 I Revoked by General Orders, No. 53, paragraph III. Those whose regiments are in the East will report at Richmond; those whose regiments are in the West at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

44 IV Rescinded, and General Orders, No. 46, paragraph II, substituted in lieu thereof.

47 IV Explained by paragraph I, General Orders, No. 24, series 1863.

50 I Revoked by General Orders No. 82, paragraph IX.

50 IV Modified by General Orders, No. 61, paragraph III, omitting the words "*especially of arms and ordnance stores.*"

56 I See also General Orders, No. 66, paragraph I, annulling all proclamations of martial law.

56 III Explained by General Orders, No. 67, paragraph I. It applies only to paroled or exchanged prisoners in hospitals without descriptive lists.

58 General Orders, No. 65, paragraph V, provides, in addition, that medical officers forward weekly, to Richmond, the names of conscripts recommended for light duty.

58 General Orders, No. 67, paragraphs II and III. Surgeons, quartermasters, and commissary-generals will cause inspection to be made in respective departments, of able-bodied men subject to conscription, and will fill their places with those recommended for light duty.

61 II Enlarged, so as to make it also the duty of quartermasters to keep the ambulances and wagons in good condition and ready for active service. (See General Orders, No. 34, series 64, paragraph IV.)

62 II Amended by General Orders, No. 64, paragraph V, the words "*and paroled*" being omitted.

64 III Enlarged by General Orders, No. 119, paragraph IV, to extend to slaughtered sheep.

65 III Modified by General Orders, No. 67, paragraph I, extended by General Orders, No. 68, paragraph I, to embrace all soldiers sick in hospitals or on furlough; amended by General Orders, No. 105, paragraph I, limiting such payments to monthly pay of soldier mustered on hospital rolls, and specific directions to quartermasters making such payments.

66 V Enlarged so as to include "*furnaces*" worked by government officer within its provisions. (See General Orders, No. 32, series 1863, paragraph I.)

68 I Enlarged by General Orders, No. 70, paragraph IV, ordering additional qualifications for applicants for rank of captain of artillery in Ordnance department.

68 II Limited by General Orders, No. 105, paragraph I.

69 I Extended to include commanders of posts, senior surgeons of hospitals, who will make similar reports, so far as they relate to their respective commands. (See General Orders, No. 59, paragraph I, series 1863.)

72 IV Modified by General Orders, No. 107, paragraph I, ordering that surgeons referred to will not grant said certificates, unless health of soldier requires his removal.

82 II *Sec.* 2. Modified by General Orders, No. 96, paragraph V, ordering that commissioned officers and privates incapable of bearing arms, be assigned to collecting stragglers and conscripts.

82 VI *Sec.* 1. Amended by General Orders, No. 101, paragraph I, further amended by General Orders, No. 9, series 1863, further modified by General Orders, No. 15, series 1863.

95 *Sec.* 1. Increased by General Orders, No. 62, paragraph I, to $1 25.

96 V Extended, so as to employ such persons as railroad guards, etc., at request of officers of staff departments, or of local military commanders.

97 II Modified by General Orders, No. 28, series 1863, so as to apply also to "contractors with the Ordnance department."

100 III Amended so as to allow value of clothing to be paid upon descriptive lists when soldier is absent with leave, and not to rejoin his command for sixty days.

101 I Amended by General Orders, No. 9, series 1863, so as to allow the two surgeons to be selected from the districts where they are to act, when surgeons can not be obtained from their congressional districts; further modified by General Orders, No. 15, series 1863, so as to allow commandants of conscripts, when surgeons can not be "employed," to constitute such boards, temporarily, by medical officers under their authority.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No 1.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RICHMOND, *January* 1, 1862.

I. The following act of Congress, with regulations of the Secretary of War thereupon, is published for the information of the army:

No. 306—An ACT providing for the granting of Bounty and Furloughs to Privates and Non-commissioned Officers in the Provisional army.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That a bounty of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby granted to all privates, musicians, and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional army who shall serve continuously for three years, or for the war — to be paid at the following times, to wit: to all now in the service for twelve months, to be paid at the time of volunteering or enlisting for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service. To all now in the service for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of their first year's service. To all who may hereafter volunteer or enlist for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the time of entry into service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That furloughs, not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all twelve months men now in service, who shall, prior to the expiration of their present term of service, volunteer or enlist for the next two ensuing years, subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service, or for three years, or the war. Said furloughs to be issued at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest — the length of each furlough being regulated with reference to the distance of each volunteer from his home: *Provided*, That, in lieu of a furlough, the commutation value, in money, of the transportation herein above granted, shall be paid to each private, musician, or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough itself would otherwise be granted.

SEC. 3. This act shall apply to all troops who have volunteered or enlisted, for a term of twelve months or more, in the service of any state who are now in the service of the said state, and who may hereafter volunteer or enlist in the service of the Confederate States, under the provisions of the present act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all troops revolunteering or re-enlisting shall, at the expiration of their present term of service,

have the power to reorganize themselves into companies, and elect their company officers; and said companies shall have the power to organize themselves into battalions or regiments, and elect their field officers; and, after the first election, all vacancies shall be filled by promotion from the company, battalion, or regiment in which such vacancies may occur: *Provided*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur, whether by promotion or otherwise, in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall always be filled by election: *And provided, further*, That in the case of troops which have been regularly enlisted into the service of any particular state prior to the formation of the Confederacy, and which have by such state been turned over to the Confederate government, the officers shall not be elected, but appointed and promoted in the same manner and by the same authority as they have heretofore been appointed and promoted. [Approved December 11, 1861.]

II..Captains or commanding officers of twelve months men will, under direction of regimental and battalion commanders, make out duplicate muster rolls of their companies, noting opposite the name of each man desiring to renew his enlistment for two years from the expiration of his present term of service the following remark—"Enlistment extended for two years—bounty due, $50"—inserting the date of the remark.

As soon as the intention of each man is thus ascertained, report will be made to the commanding officer of the army in which the troops are serving. The commanding officer will thereupon cause his Inspector-Generals, or other officers assigned for that purpose, to verify the rolls, and muster into service, for said additional term, all that are fitted for service. One of the rolls, thus verified, and certified by the inspecting officers, will be sent to the Adjutant and Inspector-General. The other will be given to the company commander, from which to make out further muster rolls.

III..Whenever the number of men in a company who re-enlist shall suffice to form a new company, according to the number required by law, the men thus re-enlisted shall have the right immediately to reorganize themselves into a company, and elect their company officers—remaining attached to the regiment or battalion to which they belong until the expiration of the twelve months of the original enlistment.

IV..If the number of men re-enlisted in any company be insufficient to form a new company, their original organization will be preserved until within twenty days of the expiration of their term; at which date

all the twelve months men who have re-enlisted will proceed to organize themselves afresh into new companies, and elect their company officers.

V..Whenever all the companies now forming a battalion or regiment shall have reorganized themselves into new companies, they shall have the right of reorganizing themselves at once into a new battalion or regiment, as the case may be, electing their field officers, as allowed by law. But if any one company of any battalion or regiment declines to reorganize itself, the present organization will remain until within twenty days of the expiration of the present term; at which time all re-enlisted companies will proceed immediately to organize themselves into new regiments, and elect their field officers, as provided by law.

VI..All re-enlisted companies which may fail, within the last twenty days of their present terms, to reorganize themselves into regiments or battalions, will be considered as independent companies re-enlisted for the war, and will be organized into battalions or regiments by the President, and their field officers appointed by him in the same manner as is provided by law for all other independent companies.

VII..The furlough allowed by law, and directed to be regulated according to the distance of each volunteer from his home, is established as follows, viz: to each volunteer there will be allowed a furlough of full thirty days at home, to which will be added by the commanding officer of the army a number of days estimated to be sufficient to allow the volunteer to travel home and back. But in no case will the furlough exceed sixty days, even for those most distant from their homes.

VIII...Commanding officers are directed to commence as soon as possible granting the furloughs allowed as above, in such numbers as may be deemed compatible with the safety of their commands, giving preference, as far as practicable, to the men in the order of their re-enlistment.

IX..The bounty of fifty dollars will be paid to each man when he receives his furlough, at which time his transportation will also be furnished.

X..Each man entitled to furlough may receive instead thereof the commutation value of his transportation, in addition to the bounty of fifty dollars provided by law.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *January* 6, 1862.

I..The following act of Congress, and regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of the army:

An act for the Recruiting Service of the Provisional army of the Confederate States.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to adopt measures for recruiting and enlisting men for companies for service in the war, or three years, which by the casualties of the service have been reduced by death and discharges.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to detail the company commissioned officers for the above duty, in such numbers and at such times as in his opinion will best comport with the public service. The officers thus appointed, to enlist and recruit for their respective companies. [Approved December 19, 1861.]

II..Commanding officers of all war regiments, battalions, squadrons, and independent companies will detail for recruiting service, subject to approval of the commanding officer of the army with which they are serving, a subaltern and one non-commissioned officer or private from each war company below the minimum organization, with instructions to proceed to the neighborhood where his company was raised, and there enlist recruits to raise the company to the maximum organization.

III..Officers detailed for recruiting service will make requisitions on the Adjutant and Inspector-General for recruiting funds, reporting the station to which they have been ordered, the company and regiment for which they have been directed to recruit, and the post-town, county, and state to which letters for them should be addressed. A similar report should also be made to the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments, in order that the required instructions may issue to the proper officers of these departments to fill the requisitions necessary for such recruiting purposes.

IV..As soon as possible after the enlistment of a recruit, he shall be inspected by a commissioned surgeon or assistant surgeon of the Confederate States, and if unfit for service shall be rejected. In all cases this inspection shall take place before the recruit leaves the state in which he is enlisted.

V..A commutation for rations, at the rate of twenty-five cents per ration, shall be allowed to each recruit from the date of his enlistment until he is supplied regularly with subsistence by an officer of the Commissary department.

VI..No clothing nor commutation for clothing will be allowed a recruit until after inspection. As soon as possible after inspection and muster, the recruit will be supplied with clothing, or commutation therefor, by the nearest quartermaster, in accordance with regulations.

VII..The time allowed for recruiting will in no case extend beyond thirty days, at the expiration whereof the recruiting party, with the enlisted men, will proceed to join their company.

VIII..Officers in charge of recruiting parties will keep a strict account of the disbursements made by them of moneys placed in their hands for the recruiting service, taking duplicate receipts for every item of expenditure; one set of these receipts will be retained by the officer for his security; the other set, with an account current, will, at the expiration of the recruiting term, be transmitted to the Adjutant and Inspector-General for final settlement at the treasury. These vouchers and accounts current, addressed to the Adjutant and Inspector-General, will be marked on the upper right-hand corner of the envelop which covers them, "*Recruiting Service.*"

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *January* 9, 1862.

I..The following order of Major-General BRAGG is adopted by the War department, and is republished for the information and government of the army:

1. To insure proper economy in the administration of our military affairs is as necessary to the success of our cause as the defeat of our enemy. All commanders and disbursing officers in this department will be required to give their closest attention to expenditures, seeing they are necessary, and in conformity to law. A rigid scrutiny will be made by the Commanding General and the chiefs of his staff, and abuses will be promptly exposed and checked.

In location of troops, commanders and quartermasters will consult economy and efficiency. The vicinity of cities and towns will be avoided as far as possible, in order to secure health, and escape the demoralizing effects of dissipation. Rents will not be paid unless absolutely necessary. Fuel will be supplied as far as practicable by the labor of the troops, encampments being selected with this view. And works of defence, and huts for the winter, will be built by the labor of soldiers—officers being required, in all instances, to remain with and share the duties of their men.

2. Commanders of all grades are earnestly called upon to suppress drunkenness by every means in their power. It is the cause of nearly every evil from which we suffer; the largest portion of our sickness and mortality results from it; our guard-houses are filled by it; officers are constantly called from their duties to form courts martial in consequence of it; inefficiency in our troops, and consequent danger to our cause, is the inevitable result. No one is benefited but the miserable wretch who is too cowardly to defend a country he is willing to sell by destroying those noble faculties he has never possessed. Gallant soldiers should scorn to yield to such temptations—and intelligent and honorable officers should set them an example. They should be encouraged to send to their families and friends the pay they receive for their services, instead of wasting it in their own destruction, and at the risk of the holy cause in which they are engaged. Small as the amount is, it will cause many a dear one to rise up and call them blessed.

"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine to those that be of heavy heart"—but for us, the glorious cause in which we are engaged should furnish all the excitement and enthusiasm necessary for our success.

The enemy, in large and increasing numbers, is upon our coasts. Let us cease all amusements and frivolities, and prepare diligently to meet him in defence of our homes, our firesides, and our altars.

II. The introduction of spirituous liquors into any camp, barrack, or station of the army, except for medicinal purposes, duly recommended by the senior medical officer and approved by the General or other officer in command, is hereby expressly prohibited; and all spirituous liquors found in any of said camps, barracks, or stations, not authorized as above, will be confiscated or destroyed, under direction of the General or other officer in command.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *January* 24, 1862.

The following regulation is published for the information of all concerned:

Forage Cap for the Army of the Confederate States.

Pattern—Of the form known as the French *kepi:* to be made of cloth.

For General Officers and Officers of the General Staff and Engineers—Dark blue band, sides, and crown.

For the Artillery—Dark blue band: sides and crown red.

For the Infantry—Dark blue band: sides and crown light blue.

For the Cavalry—Dark blue band: sides and crown yellow.

Marks to distinguish Rank.

Four gold-braids for General Officers; three for Field Officers; two for Captains; and one for Lieutenants; to extend from the band on the front, back, and both sides to the top of the cap—and the centre of the crown to be embroidered with the same number of braids.

For enlisted men—The cap will be of the same pattern: the band to be dark blue, and, as in the case of officers, the several arms of service will be designated by the color of the sides and crown—red for Artillery; light blue for Infantry; and yellow for Cavalry. The number of the regiment will be worn in front, in yellow metal.

In hot weather, a white duck, or linen cover, known as a havelock, will be worn—the apron to fall behind, so as to protect the ears and neck from the rays of the sun. In winter, in bad weather, an oil-skin cover will be worn, with an apron to fall over the coat-collar.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *January* 25, 1862.

I. At a General Court Martial, convened at Camp Yancey, Arkansas, by General Orders, No. 18, 1861, from Brigadier-General Benjamin McCulloch's head-quarters, whereof Major ROBERT W. HARPER, Arkansas Rifles, was President, was arraigned and tried Lieutenant *David A. Alexander*, Napoleon Cavalry, Colonel Churchill's regiment Arkansas volunteers, C. S. A., on the following charge and specification:

CHARGE.

Taking the life of Private Wm. Finerty, of the Napoleon Cavalry, of the regiment of Arkansas Mounted Riflemen.

Specification.....In this: "That Lieutenant *David A. Alexander*, Napoleon Cavalry, of Arkansas Volunteers, did stab, kill, and murder Private Wm. Finerty, of the company and regiment above mentioned, on the evening of June 28, 1861, near Fort Smith, in the County of Sebastian, State of Arkansas."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The court finds the accused, Lieutenant *David A. Alexander*, of Napoleon Cavalry, of the regiment of Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, as follows: "Guilty of manslaughter."

And the court does, therefore, sentence him, the said Lieutenant *David A. Alexander*, of Napoleon Cavalry, of the regiment of Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, "to be cashiered, and dismissed from the service of the Confederate States of America."

II..The proceedings of the General Court Martial in the foregoing case have been submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President, by whom they are approved. Lieutenant David A. Alexander accordingly ceases to be an officer of the Provisional army of the Confederate States from this date.

III..The General Court Martial of which Major ROBERT W. HARPER, Arkansas Rifles, was President is dissolved.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *February* 12, 1862.

1..The following acts of Congress, and regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of the army:

An act for the Recruiting Service of the Provisional army of the Confederate States.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to adopt measures for recruiting and enlisting men for companies for service in the war, or three years, which by the casualties of the service have been reduced by death and discharges.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to detail the company commissioned officers for the above duty, in such numbers and at such times as in his opinion will best comport with the public service. The officers thus appointed, to enlist and recruit for their respective companies. [Approved December 19, 1861.]

SEC. 3. Any vacancy occurring in the ranks of companies mustered into the Confederate service for three years, or for the war, may be filled by volunteers; and the commander of each of said squadrons, battalions, or regiments, organized as aforesaid, may detail one commissioned officer and one non-commissioned officer, and one or more privates from each company of his command, with the approval of the Brigadier-General of the brigade to which said squadron, battalion, or regiment may be attached, to recruit men for such company; so that the same may contain not more than one hundred and twenty-five, rank and file; and the men so recruited shall be mustered at the time of enrolment, and shall be entitled to transportation and subsistence, or commutation of subsistence, till they join their respective companies, and to fifty dollars bounty, to be paid at the time of joining the same. [3d Sec. of act 28th January, No. 356.]

An act to provide for Recruiting Companies now in the service of the Confederate States for twelve months.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all companies of volunteers, now in the service of the Confederate States under enlistment for the term of twelve months, may be recruited by enlisting, or receiving volunteers for three years or the war, to a number not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five, rank and file; and companies so recruited shall, at the expiration of the term of service of the original company, elect their commissioned officers; and vacancies thereafter occurring in the commissioned offices of such companies shall be filled by promotion of said commissioned officers, except that vacancies in the lowest grade of such offices shall be filled by election.

SEC. 2. The colonel or commanding officer of the several regiments, battalions, and squadrons enlisted for twelve months as aforesaid, may detail one commissioned officer and not exceeding two privates of each company, to recruit for their respective companies; and the officers and privates so detailed shall be entitled to transportation while so engaged, and the recruits so enlisted shall be entitled to pay, transportation, and subsistence from the time and place of enlistment, together with the sum of fifty dollars, as a bounty, upon joining their respective companies.

SEC. 3. The original volunteers in such companies re-enlisting according to the terms of the act entitled an act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional army, may re-enlist in and form part of the companies to be recruited as herein provided; and when all the companies composing the regiment, battalion, or squadron as aforesaid, shall, by recruiting as aforesaid, or by re-enlistment and recruiting as aforesaid, have attained, at the date of the expiration of the term of service of the original companies, the number required by law for a company, the number and designation of such regiment, battalion, or squadron, may continue, or such of said companies as are complete at that date may reorganize into new regiments, battalions, or squadrons, or attach themselves to other regiments, battalions, or squadrons; and in all such cases the field officers shall be elected, and vacancies thereafter occurring in such field offices shall be filled by promotion, as directed by the act aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Companies organized by re-enlisted twelve months volunteers under the act aforesaid may be recruited to the number of one hundred and twenty-five, in the manner prescribed in the second section of this act.

SEC. 5. Where, at the date of the expiration of the term of service of the original company, the number of recruits and enlisted men may not amount to the minimum number required for a company, the recruited men may combine with recruits of other companies in like situation, so as to form complete companies; and, in default of such combination, the said recruits may be assigned or distributed to other companies from the state in which such recruits were enlisted.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of War shall make all needful rules to carry into effect the foregoing provisions. [Approved January 27, 1862.]

II. Commanding officers of all war and twelve months regiments, battalions, squadrons, and independent companies, or three months

volunteers now in service, will detail for recruiting service, subject to approval of the Brigadier-General of the brigade with which they are serving, a commissioned officer and one non-commissioned officer or private from each company below the maximum organization (one hundred and twenty-five men), with instructions to proceed to the neighborhood where his company was raised, and there enlist recruits to raise the company to the maximum organization.

III..Officers detailed for recruiting service will make requisitions on the Adjutant and Inspector-General for recruiting funds, reporting the station to which they have been ordered, the company and regiment for which they have been directed to recruit, and the post-town, county, and state to which letters for them should be addressed. A similar report should also be made to the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments, in order that the required instructions may issue to the proper officers of these departments to fill the requisitions necessary for such recruiting purposes.

IV..As soon as possible after the enlistment of a recruit, he shall be inspected by a commissioned surgeon or assistant surgeon of the Confederate States, and if unfit for service shall be rejected. In all cases this inspection shall take place before the recruit leaves the state in which he is enlisted.

V..A commutation for rations, at the rate of twenty-five cents per ration, shall be allowed to each recruit from the date of his enlistment until he is supplied regularly with subsistence by an officer of the Commissary department.

VI..No clothing nor commutation for clothing will be allowed a recruit until after inspection. As soon as possible after inspection and muster, the recruit will be supplied with clothing, or commutation therefor, by the nearest quartermaster, in accordance with regulations.

VII..The time allowed for recruiting will in no case extent beyond thirty days; at the expiration whereof the recruiting party, with the enlisted men, will proceed to join their company.

VIII..Officers in charge of recruiting parties will keep a strict account of the disbursements made by them of moneys placed in their hands for the recruiting service, taking duplicate receipts for every item of expenditure; one set of these receipts will be retained by the officer for his security; the other set, with an account current, will, at the expiration of the recruiting term, be transmitted to the Adjutant and Inspector-General for final settlement at the treasury. These

vouchers and accounts current, addressed to the Adjutant and Inspector-General, will be marked, on the upper right-hand corner of the envelop which covers them, "*Recruiting Service.*"

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *February* 18, 1862.

I. At a General Court Martial, convened at Staunton, Va., by virtue of General Orders, No. 24, of January 24, 1862, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, whereof Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. CARR, 57th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, was President, was arraigned and tried Captain *W. B. Bruce*, of Company K, 20th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, on the following charge and specification:

CHARGE.

Disobedience of orders.

Specification....."That he, Captain *W. B. Bruce*, of Company K, 20th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, did fail to have a guard placed at the government stables, after having been twice ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Harman, the commanding officer of the post, to do so." This at or near Staunton, Va., on or about the 17th of December, 1861.

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The court finds the accused, Captain *Wm. B. Bruce*, Company K, 20th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, guilty of the specification and guilty of the charge, and does, therefore, sentence him, the said Captain *Wm. B. Bruce*, "to be reprimanded in orders by the Secretary of War."

II. The proceedings in the foregoing case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President, are by him approved.

The court have accompanied their sentence with the remark that they are "thus lenient" because it appears from the evidence that Captain Bruce had not for duty men sufficient in number to furnish the sentinels required with the usual tours, in addition to those already on guard. That he stated this fact, and asked and was expecting further information. The court thus appears to have availed themselves of the only excuse that can be found for the serious and reprehensible neglect of Captain Bruce, resulting as it has, not only in great loss of

public property, but in the open exhibition of carelessness and inattention to duty which deserves and receives as its lightest punishment the emphatic rebuke of the department.

III. The General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. CARR, 57th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, is President is dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *February* 26, 1862.

I. The following act of Congress, with regulations of the Secretary of War thereupon, is published for the information of the army:

An act to authorize and provide for the Organization of the Maryland Line.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all native or adopted citizens of the State of Maryland who have heretofore volunteered, are now in, or may hereafter volunteer in the service of the Confederate States, may, at their option, be organized and enrolled into companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and, with the First Maryland regiment, and several companies now in service, into one or more brigades, to be known as *the Maryland Line:* said organization to be in accordance with existing laws. [Approved February 15, 1862.]

II. In accordance with the requirements of the above act, all Marylanders now in service in the military organizations, other than that of the First Maryland regiment, will, upon application (proper evidence setting forth the fact that they are native or adopted Marylanders being furnished), be transferred to the First Maryland regiment; or, where the numbers are sufficient, may be organized into companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments, which, with the First Maryland regiment, will be formed into brigades, to be known as *the Maryland Line.*

III. Col. GEORGE H. STEWART, now commanding the First Maryland regiment, is assigned to this duty of organization, re-enlisting for his own regiment, and reorganizing from the material obtained by

enlistments and transfers in accordance with the foregoing law — having command of the whole.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 18, 1862.

Transfers above indicated being required by law, applications therefor, properly vouched, will be made by Commanding Generals of departments with whom the parties are serving.

By order of the Secretary of War.

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 1, 1862.

I. The following proclamation of the President is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in cities threatened with invasion:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the City of Richmond and the adjoining and surrounding country to the distance of ten miles, and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that of the mayor of the city), and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus within the said city and surrounding country to the distance aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal, at the City of Richmond, on this first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.] (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

II. Brigadier-General J. H. WINDER, commanding the Department of Henrico, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. . All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: *Provided*, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th Article of War.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 8, 1862.

[EXTRACT.]

General Order, No. 9, issued March 1, 1862, proclaiming the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, with the exception of that of the mayor of the City of Richmond, within the city and the surrounding country to the distance of ten miles, is hereby so modified as to permit the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, and the qualifications of guardians; to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property; to make orders concerning roads and bridges; to assess county levies, and order the payment of county dues.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 8, 1862.

I. . The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in cities threatened with invasion:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the City of Petersburg, and the adjoining and surrounding country to the distance of ten miles, and I do proclaim the

suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that of the mayor of the city, and that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualifications of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus within the said city and surrounding country to the distance aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal on, this eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.] (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

II..WILLIAM PANNILL is appointed provost marshal, and is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

III..All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

IV..All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: *Provided*, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th Article of War.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 10, 1862.

The following order is published for the instruction and guidance of officers of the army:

I..All officers receiving provisions from officers of the Commissary department will state, on the back of the return, the amount of each article of provisions actually received on that return; and commissaries will make out their *Abstracts of Issues* in accordance with such receipts.

II..Commanding officers whose duty it may be to examine the "Abstracts of Issues" of the commissaries of their command will

reject all "Returns" for issue (made after the promulgation of this order to their respective commands) which do not show the amounts actually issued by the statement of the receiving officer to that effect, certifying that the abstracts are in accordance with the issues actually made.

III..All disbursing officers will comply strictly with the requirements of the regulations of their departments calling for the rendition of their monthly returns five days after the expiration of each month; and of quarter-yearly accounts twenty days after the expiration of each quarter: and, where failing within three months after the expiration of the quarter to make the proper returns, officers so failing shall then be dropped from the rolls of the army. The *onus* of explaining such default to the satisfaction of the President, with the view to restoration, shall in all cases rest entirely upon the party who may be so dropped.

IV..Commissaries and acting commissaries of subsistence of regiments and battalions will, whenever possible, draw provisions on returns according to forms No. 13 and 14 of the Subsistence Regulations. Commissaries who draw stores in bulk can alone make sales to officers.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 13, 1862.

I..The following act of Congress, and the regulations of the Secretary of War thereupon, with directions respecting damaged powder, etc., are published for the information of the army:

An act to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization for persons enlisted in the armies of the Confederate States of America.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That every person not a citizen of one of the Confederate States, engaged in the military service of the said Confederate States, during the existing war against the United States of America, shall thereby, and while in such service, be under the protection of the Confederate States, as fully as if he were a citizen thereof, the rights of a citizen being to such extent hereby conferred; and moreover, shall have the right to become naturalized and to become a citizen of any one of the Confederate States; and shall thereby be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a citizen

of said state of the Confederate States, upon taking an oath to support the constitution of such state, and well and faithfully to serve the Confederate States of America, to maintain and support the constitution and laws thereof, and to renounce all allegiance and obedience to any foreign government, state, sovereignty, prince, or potentate, and particularly, by name, the government, state, sovereignty, prince, or potentate, of which he may be, or have been, a citizen or subject, and stating which one of the Confederate States he intends to become a citizen of. But if the state in which the said applicant shall have resided next before his application shall afterward become a member of this Confederacy, the citizenship of said applicant shall remain in said state, at his election, notwithstanding proceedings under this act.

SEC. 2. The oath prescribed in the preceding section may be made by all persons below the rank of colonel before the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which such persons may be attached; and said oath may be made by colonels, and all officers superior in rank to colonels, and by all persons enlisted in the military service of the Confederate States not attached to regiments, before any commissioned officer of the Confederate States of rank higher than that of colonel. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to provide blank forms of the oath required to be taken as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be distributed whenever necessary, and to make the regulations necessary for informing all persons now engaged in the military service of the Confederate States of the provisions of this act, and to cause all the oaths so taken as aforesaid to be returned to the War department. And it shall be further the duty of the Secretary of War to file for record, in the district court of the Confederate States for the state and district where the capital may be situated, all the oaths so returned to the War department as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of said district court to record all oaths of naturalization filed with him as aforesaid, and to keep an index of the same, for which service he shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents for each naturalization oath, to be paid out of the public treasury, in the same manner as his other fees of office. [Approved August 22, 1861.]

II. Any person under the rank of colonel, engaged in the military service of the Confederate States, and attached to a regiment, may become a citizen of one of said states, by taking the following oath before the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which he is attached:

I, ———, do solemnly swear to support the constitution of the State of ———, of which said state I intend to become a citizen; that I will well and faithfully serve the Confederate States of America, and maintain and support the constitution and laws thereof; and that I do renounce all allegiance and obedience to any foreign government, state, sovereignty, prince, or potentate, and particularly all allegiance and obedience to

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this —— day of ———, 186–, by ———, who is attached to the regiment under my command.

III..The same oath must be taken by colonels, and officers superior in rank to colonels, and also by all persons enlisted in the military service of the Confederate States not attached to regiments, in order to become citizens of any one of the Confederate States. In such cases, the oath must be taken and subscribed before a commissioned officer of the Confederate States, whose rank is higher than that of colonel, whose certificate must show that such oath was taken by a colonel, or by an officer superior in rank to a colonel, or by a person enlisted in the military service of the Confederate States not attached to any regiment.

IV..Any oath taken as aforesaid shall be returned to the War department by the officer before whom it is taken.

V..Wastage of damaged powder and ammunition in camps and at batteries having been reported, it is made the duty of officers in charge thereof to turn it over to the nearest ordnance officer; or, he being absent, to the quartermaster, who will forward it, with invoices of the amount, to the ordnance officer at Richmond, Raleigh, Augusta, or New Orleans, depending on their distance from those points respectively. The same will be done with all unserviceable arms

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 13, 1862.

General ROBERT E. LEE is assigned to duty at the seat of government; and, under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 14, 1862.

I..The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the counties of Elizabeth City, York, Warwick, Gloucester, and Matthews; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in the counties aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal, this fourteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.] (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

II..Major-General MAGRUDER, commanding the Army of the Peninsula, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

III..All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

IV..All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: *provided*, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th Article of War.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
RICHMOND, VA., *March* 20, 1862.

To avoid the danger, if not the certainty of frequent collisions, and the consequent destruction of life and property, as well as obstruction to all transportation, it is absolutely necessary that the movements of railroad trains should be under *one undivided* control. These considerations make it imperative that all trains should be regulated in their movements and speed *only* by their conductors and engineers, in accordance with the regulations and time tables of the company. All the operations of a road should be controlled by its superintendent, or other authorized officer; and all orders for transportation of every kind, and the movement of every train, will be directed through him, when the exigencies of the service demand a variation from the regular schedule. Disregard of this rule will inevitably be attended with disastrous consequences.

By order of General R. E. LEE.

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 24, 1862.

All leaves of absence and furloughs, from whatever source obtained, are revoked; and officers and men absent from duty, except on surgeon's certificate of disability, will return at once to their respective commands. It is with extreme reluctance that the department adopts a measure which deprives our patriotic soldiers of the relaxation they have so well earned; but the enemy presses on every side, and the necessities of the service demand new illustrations of that noble self-denial which has been so many times evinced since the commencement of our struggle for independence. The furloughs of all who have engaged for the war which are thus curtailed will be extended hereafter, when circumstances permit. But, judging from the past, no fears are entertained of an unwilling response to this call. Those who have so many times proved their devotion to their country, can not be indifferent or backward in this hour of her greatest need!

By order of the President.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., *March* 26, 1862.

I. The following regulations are adopted in place of medical regulations, paragraphs 2 to 6, inclusive, and general regulations, paragraphs 1151 to 1155, inclusive, and will be obeyed accordingly:

1. An army corps or military department will have a medical officer assigned as medical director, who will have the general control of the medical officers and hospital.

2. A division will have a medical officer assigned, on the recommendation of the medical director, as chief surgeon; or the senior medical officer of the division, on the same recommendation, will be relieved from regimental duty, and placed in general charge as chief surgeon of division.

3. A brigade will be under the general medical charge of the senior surgeon of brigade, who will not be relieved from regimental duty.

4. Medical directors, chief surgeons of divisions, and senior surgeons of brigades will inspect the hospitals of their commands, and see that the rules and regulations are enforced, and the duties of the surgeons and assistant surgeons are properly performed.

5. They will examine the case books, prescription, and diet books, and ascertain the nature of diseases which may have prevailed, and their probable causes; recommend the best method of prevention, and also make such suggestions relative to the situation, construction, and economy of the hospitals, and to the police of the camps, as may appear necessary for the benefit and comfort of the sick, and the good of the service.

6. Senior surgeons of brigades will receive the monthly reports of sick and wounded (Form 1) required from the medical officers, and transmit them through the chief surgeon of division to the medical director.

7. The medical director will make to the surgeon-general a consolidated monthly report of the sick and wounded from the monthly reports of the medical officers of the command.

8. Chief surgeons of divisions and senior surgeons of brigades will see that the quarterly reports of sick and wounded, and monthly statements of hospital fund required from the medical officers are transmitted to the surgeon-general.

9. Senior surgeons of brigades will make to the chief surgeons of divisions, and chief surgeons of divisions will make to the medical director, monthly returns of the medical officers of their commands. (Form 2.)

10. The medical director will make to the surgeon-general a monthly return of the medical officers of the command.

II..Medical officers heretofore styled medical directors who do not come within the meaning of the first of the above regulations will be designated, as the case may be, in accordance with the second or third regulation; and medical officers heretofore called brigade surgeons, if not attached to regiments, will be assigned to regiments not provided with surgeons.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 27. 1862.

The following orders are published for the direction and guidance of all concerned:

I..Hereafter the rank and file of the army will not be permitted to carry other side arms than those issued by the government, or such as are appropriate to their arm of service. All side arms now borne by dismounted troops will be turned in to the Ordnance department, for which a fair value will be paid.

II..All requisitions made upon the Ordnance department for a new issue of arms, accoutrements, or equipments, must be accompanied by evidence that such articles previously issued have been condemned by a board of survey, and turned over to the nearest ordnance officer, before a new issue can be made.

III..Officers, other than Commanding Generals, are prohibited from sending officers to the seat of government for transaction of business in person, as it may be done by correspondence.

IV..All company commanders, commanding officers of battalions, and other officers having charge of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, or other quartermaster's property, are required to make a return of the same to the quartermaster-general at the expiration of each quarter, showing the receipts and issues during the quarter, and the balance on hand at the expiration of the quarter. This rule will also be observed with regard to the returns required by the Ordnance department.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 29, 1862.

I. The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the counties of Greenbriar, Pocahontas, Bath, Alleghany, Monroe, Mercer, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, and Randolph; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the counties aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal, this the 29th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.] (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

II. Brigadier-General HENRY HETH is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: *provided*, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th Article of War.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 3, 1862.

The following order is published for the information of the army, and the guidance of all concerned in the subjects referred to:

Volunteers mustered out of service on the expiration of their term.

I. The rolls for this purpose must contain *all the names* which have

been borne on the previous muster rolls, from the first, or the one mustering into service, including all who have *died*, been *captured*, *discharged*, or have *deserted*, since the enrolment of the company, with appropriate remarks opposite the name of each respectively. All absentees must be satisfactorily accounted for by explanations recorded in the column of remarks. This roll, containing the information above required, will be prepared and completed at the time that the company may be discharged, and be forwarded *in duplicate* by the officer charged with mustering it out of service direct to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, War department—one endorsed "*For the Quartermaster-General.*" The roll will only vary from the ordinary muster roll used for the payment of companies, by the addition of the names of *all* who have died, been captured, discharged, or have deserted, since the day of muster into service.

II..Payments upon company rolls will be made, when practicable, at the end of every two (2) months—as January and February, March and April, etc. In no instance must a company be paid *to* a date including a fractional portion of a month, unless discharged.

III...Brigade commanders (where this shall not have been done by the Commanding General of the army with which they may be serving) will designate some officer of the brigade to muster his command upon the last day of every month, to examine and verify the muster rolls, to see that they conform in all respects to the requirements of printed notes thereupon; and to transmit, after such examination and signing of the said rolls by him, one copy thereof for each company to the Adjutant and Inspector-General; *two* copies of the *muster and pay rolls* to the Brigade Quartermaster, upon which to make his estimates for payment of the troops; and a third copy of *the muster and pay rolls* to the captain or commanding officer of the company, for the files of the company.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 5, 1862.

I..From this date no authority will be granted by this department to raise new companies, battalions, or regiments, except upon application, approved by the General commanding the military department in

which the services of such corps are specially required, and by the governor of the state in which it is proposed to raise the corps, if the quota of such state has not been already mustered into service.

II..To insure a proper degree of deliberation and accuracy of fire, it is enjoined upon all officers commanding batteries of heavy guns, that, habitually, no gun shall be fired oftener than once in five minutes, except under extreme urgency.

III..The attention of the army is called to the regulations upon the subject of correspondence, which point out the channels through which communications should be made in the ascending line. Letters and communications outside of this channel will not receive attention.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 8, 1862.

I..The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the Department of East Tennessee, under the command of Major-General *E. K Smith;* and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in the department aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal, this eighth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.] (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

II..Major-General E. K. SMITH, commanding the Department of East Tennessee, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of

any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial; *provided*, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th Article of War.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 9, 1862.

The following regulations are published for the guidance of recruiting officers:

1. The muster roll is the certificate of enlistment. No other blanks are furnished.

2. The muster roll must be sent to, or deposited in, the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General in Richmond. The recruiting officer will retain in his possession (to be deposited with the records of his company) a duplicate of this muster roll.

3. A certified copy of this muster roll, duly receipted, will be a proper voucher for the expenditure of the bounty money.

4. The accounts for the settlement of the bounty money will be handed in, or sent to the Quartermaster-General's office. All balances of this fund will be turned over to an officer of the Quartermaster's department.

5. Accounts for the settlement of the contingent fund of the recruiting service will be sent to, or handed in to the superintendent of the recruiting service.

6. Officers will be careful not to confound this account with the bounty money. Each fund is to be accounted for separately.

7. Officers on recruiting service are entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters, at the monthly rate of $9 per room, and wood at the market price of the locality where they are recruiting.

8. Sergeants and privates, when ordered on the recruiting service are entitled to seventy-five cents a day from the time of leaving their companies, as commutation for their quarters and subsistence.

9. Recruits will be allowed seventy-five cents a day each as commutation for quarters and subsistence from the date of enlistment to the day of joining their companies, or until subsistence is furnished in kind. This allowance will be paid from the contingent fund in the hands of the recruiting officers.

10. Transportation will be furnished on railroads by the Quartermaster's department; and agents on the road have been instructed to forward parties of recruits on the certificate or requisition of recruiting officers.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
RICHMOND, *April* 11, 1862.

As it is of the greatest importance to the country that the mails should be transmitted with regularity and promptness, it is ordered that, whenever the exigencies of the service render it necessary to use the mail trains for the transportation of troops and military supplies, the officer directing the movement will give orders to have the mail car attached to the train and carried on its proper route, or at least to the point where it may become necessary to stop or divert the transportation train.

By order of General LEE.

T. A. WASHINGTON,
Major and A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 15, 1862.

Parties who have been authorized by the War department to raise troops in Texas are prohibited from enlisting or receiving twelve months men; and all authority heretofore granted by this government

to raise troops in any state is hereby revoked, unless the organization is completed and the muster rolls returned to this office within sixty days from the date of this order.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 16, 1862.

I..All officers assigned to ordnance duty with troops in the field will be reported to the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the army, and will report by letter to the Chief of the Ordnance bureau in Richmond.

II..Every General in command of an army corps will, if no officer is assigned to his army for the purpose, designate an officer for ordnance duty as "Chief of Ordnance" of that army, who shall, while on such duty, if of inferior grade in the Confederate army, be entitled to the rank and pay of major of artillery.

III..Every Major-General in command of a division, or Brigadier-General whose brigade constitutes a separate command, will, under like circumstances, designate an officer for ordnance duty as "division ordnance officer" (or "brigade ordnance officer," if the brigade constitutes a separate command), who shall, if a subaltern in the Confederate army, have the rank and pay of a captain of artillery.

IV..Officers so appointed shall be selected on account of fitness for ordnance duties, and shall be considered as attached to the Ordnance bureau, and will not be changed except by authority obtained from the head-quarters of the army, through the Chief of the Bureau of ordnance.

V..Every commanding officer of a regiment will select from the non-commissioned officers of the regiment the one best qualified for the duty of ordnance sergeant, and will appoint him acting ordnance sergeant. Such non-commissioned officer will have charge of all the surplus ordnance stores of the regiment, and will make returns of the same to the Ordnance bureau. The arms and accoutrements of the sick and disabled of the regiment will be turned over to and be accounted for by him. He will exercise supervision over the arms and ammunition in the hands of the men, and report any waste or damage

to the division ordnance officer through the colonel of the regiment. All such appointments will be reported through the general head-quarters to the Chief of the Ordnance bureau.

VI..The "Chief of Ordnance" of an army will require reports monthly, or oftener, from "division ordnance officers," and will be responsible for the supply of ordnance and ordnance stores with the army to which it is attached.

VII..The division ordnance officers will make reports monthly, or oftener, if required, to the "Chief of Ordnance" of the army to which the division belongs. They will be responsible for all ordnance stores with the division not in the hands of the troops, and make returns thereof to the Bureau of ordnance.

VIII..Chiefs of ordnance of armies and all ordnance officers in the field are attached to the staffs of their respective commands, but will nevertheless conform to such orders and instructions received from the Chief of the Bureau of ordnance in relation to the execution of their appropriate duties as do not interfere with the orders of the commanding officers in the field.

IX..It is especially enjoined on all officers of ordnance to prevent waste of small arms and field ammunition in the hands of troops, and to cause unserviceable ammunition to be sent off to the nearest ordnance depot. Arms, accoutrements, and equipments which can not be repaired in the field will in like manner be forwarded for immediate repairs.

X..Ordnance officers serving on the staffs of Generals commanding will not enter into contracts for or purchase ordnance supplies, except in case of necessity, on the authority of the General, which must be attached to the contract or account for such purchase. The exigency requiring the contract or purchase will also be stated therein.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 18, 1862.

I..At a General Court Martial, convened at Galveston, Texas, by General Orders, No. 17, of November 14, 1861, from the Head-quarters,

Department of Texas, whereof Major FREDERICK TATE, Nichols' regiment, was President, was arraigned and tried Captain *Wm. T. Mechling*, P. A. C. S., on the following charge and specification:

CHARGE.

Breach of Arrest.

Specification...In this: "That Captain *Wm. T. Mechling*, P. A. C. S., while under arrest, by confinement to the limits of his camp, viz: Camp Edward Clark, did break his arrest by drilling the company under his command." All this at Camp Edward Clark, near San Antonio, Texas, on or about the 30th day of October, A. D. 1861.

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The court finds the accused, Captain *Wm. T. Mechling*, P. A. C. S., as follows: Of the Specification, *guilty*; of the Charge, *guilty*; and sentences him "to be cashiered."

II..The proceedings in the foregoing case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, were by him laid before the President, by whom they are approved. Captain Wm. T. Mechling, P. A. C. S., accordingly ceases to be an officer of the C. S. army from this date.

III..The General Court Martial of which Major FREDERICK TATE was President is dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 19, 1862.

I..It is made the duty of commanding officers of companies to sign with their own proper signatures all muster rolls of their companies, all final statements, certificates of disability, and descriptive lists. That power is not to be delegated to nor exercised by any other person. Soldiers' discharges will be signed by commanding officers of regiments or commands to which their companies belong. Great confusion daily arises from the constant pursual of a different course. Sick, disabled, and discharged soldiers are very often unable to obtain their pay, the discrepancy of signatures rendering it impossible for this department to verify the same.

II..Attention is called to paragraph 1066, Army Regulations, which provides that "as far as practicable, officers are to draw their pay from

the quartermaster of the district where they may be on duty." Hereafter, no payment will be made to an officer on separate pay account by any other than the quartermaster of the post or regiment to which the officer may belong, except he be absent from his station under orders, on leave, or on account of sickness, and then only from the first of the month during which such absence occurs to its termination, and for such subsequent full month, or months, as he may continue to be detached from his regular station, unless he furnish satisfactory evidence that payment could not be made before leaving.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 24, 1862.

I. At a General Court Martial, convened at Norfolk, Virginia, by Special Orders, No. 15, 1862, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, Richmond, whereof Col. D. A. WEISIGER, 12th Virginia volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried Lieutenant-Colonel *C. M. Bradford*, 3d battalion Louisiana volunteers, on the following charges: [The *Specifications* being lengthy and minute are omitted in this order.]

CHARGE I.

Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

CHARGE II.

Contemptuous and disrespectful behavior toward his commanding officer, in violation of the 6th Article of War.

CHARGE III.

Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 45th Article of War.

CHARGE IV.

Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 9th Article of War.

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The court finds the accused, Lieutenant-Colonel *C. M. Bradford*, 3d battalion Louisiana volunteers, as follows:

Of the 1st Specification, 1st Charge, *guilty*. Of the 2d Specification, 1st Charge, *guilty*, with the exception of the words "*was drunk and*." Of the 3d Specification,

1st Charge, *guilty*. Of the 1st Charge, *guilty*. Of the Specification of the 2d Charge, *guilty*, with the exception of the words "*contemptuous, insulting, and insubordinate*." Of the 2d Charge, *guilty*, with the exception of the words "*contemptuous and*." [Here there is probably an omission in the record.] Of the Specification of the 3d Charge, *not guilty*. Of the 3d Charge, *not guilty*. Of the Specification of the 4th Charge, *not guilty*. Of the 4th Charge, *not guilty*.

And the court does, therefore, sentence the said Lieutenant-Colonel *C. M. Bradford*, 3d battalion Louisiana volunteers, to be suspended from his rank and command, and forfeit his pay for six months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Secretary of War.

II. The proceedings of the General Court Martial in the foregoing case have been submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President, by whom they are approved. Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Bradford, 3d Louisiana volunteers, is therefore suspended from rank and command, and from all pay, for six months from this date. The offence of which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford has been found guilty could at no time be considered trivial; but it especially merits rebuke in an officer of any army called into active service under circumstances and at a period when both the spirit and example of obedience in all who compose it are of the highest importance. An army can not exist even in peace without a proper observance of military decorum and discipline; and if in the day of strife and battle *officers*, in whom "especial trust and confidence" are reposed, forget their obligations, and become obnoxious to charges "prejudicial to good order," the men of their command will hardly profit by the example, or be disposed to a better course of conduct. In releasing Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford from his arrest, the department indulges the hope that when he shall again return to duty he will be prepared to sustain by his future course the good reputation and discipline of the service.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RICHMOND, *April* 25, 1862.

A court of inquiry having assembled at Richmond, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 81, April 9, 1862, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, to examine "into the causes of the arrest of *John Minor Botts*, and to report the facts in reference thereto, and whether, in the opinion of the court, it is compatible with the public safety to discharge" the said *John Minor Botts*; and the court having made

such examination, and reported the result, with the evidence taken in the case, to the Secretary of War, the following are his decision and orders thereupon:

The Secretary of War, having considered the record of the examination in the case of *John Minor Botts*, and the report of Brigadier-General *J. H. Winder*, as to the practicability of confining him to his house and premises, in the manner recommended by the court of inquiry, directs that he be discharged from confinement on his delivering to General *Winder* a written parole of honor to the following effect:

That, until otherwise permitted by the department, he will sojourn in Lynchburg, Danville, or Raleigh, or in such other place in the interior as may be selected by himself, with the consent of the department; that he will proceed, without unnecessary delay, to the place of his sojourn; that he will not depart therefrom, or go more than five miles from his residence; and that while on parole he will do nothing to the injury of the Confederate government, nor express any opinion tending to impair the confidence of the people in the capacity of the Confederate States to achieve their independence.

Mr. *Botts'* family will receive passports to join him, if desired.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 29.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 26, 1862.

I. The following regulations concerning substitutes in the army are published by direction of the Secretary of War:

1. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier not indebted to the government who wishes to procure a substitute, may obtain from his captain a permit for the proposed substitute to report himself at the camp of the company for examination; and such permit shall operate as a passport, but shall not entitle the holder to transportation at the expense of the government.

2. If the substitute be exempt from military duty, and on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon of the army be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he shall be enrolled and mustered into service for three years, unless the war sooner terminate; and the non-commissioned officer or soldier procuring him shall thereupon be discharged, but shall not be entitled to transportation at the expense of the government.

3. If a non-commissioned officer or soldier, discharged by reason of a substitute, be indebted to the government, the officer granting the discharge shall be liable for the debt.

4. All pay and allowances due to the non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged shall go to the substitute at the next pay-day.

5. Substitution shall not exceed one per month in each company, and shall be noted in the next morning report, muster roll, and monthly return.

II..When any person liable to military duty under the act of Congress, but not mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute to the commandant of a camp of instruction for recruits raised under the said act; and, if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the government until so accepted and enrolled.

III..On the reorganization of new companies from companies already in service, and the election consequent thereon of officers according to existing laws, the commissions of such of the officers of former companies as may not be re-elected will necessarily expire, and they will cease to be in service from the date of reorganization and election.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 28, 1862.

I..The following acts having passed both houses of Congress, were duly approved by the President, and are now published for the information of the army:

An act to organize bands of Partisan Rangers.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to commission such officers as he may deem proper, with authority to form bands of partisan rangers, in companies, battalions, or regiments, either as infantry or cavalry—the companies, battalions, or regiments to be composed, each, of such numbers as the President may approve.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such partisan rangers after being regularly received into the service shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, and quarters

during their term of service, and be subject to the same regulations as other soldiers.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by any body of partisan rangers, and delivered to any quartermaster at such place or places as may be designated by a Commanding General, the rangers shall be paid their full value, in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe. [Approved April 21, 1862.]

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 of America 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 armies of the Confederacy, and whose terms of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended; *provided, however*, that all such companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty 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, who shall be commissioned by the President: *provided, further*, that furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act beyond the period 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 privates and non-commissioned officers in the provisional army," approved 11th December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; said furloughs to be granted at such times 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 herein above 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, squadrons, battalions, and companies hereafter to be reorganized, shall be required to remain in their respective companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments for ninety 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 laws providing for the re-enlistment 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 so far completed as to have the whole number of men requisite for 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 enrolment of all persons comprehended within the provisions 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 governors 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 enrolment 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 of 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, then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, 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 and liable to duty, if they shall wilfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such under said Articles: *provided further*, that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, not previously assigned 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 in any other states.

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 authorizations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are

continued in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the 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, if he is willing to sell the same; and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a 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, 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*, that all appointments 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 of cavalry, of eighty, rank and file.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons subject to enrolment, who are not now in the service under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted, previous to such enrolment, to volunteer in companies now in the service. [Approved April 16, 1862.]

II.—ENROLMENT AND DISPOSITION OF RECRUITS.

1. An officer not below the rank of major will be detailed for each state, to take charge of the enrolment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation, and disposition of the recruits raised under the above act.

2. Application will be made immediately to the governors of the several states for permission to employ state officers for said enrolment; and in case such permission be not granted, officers of the army will be selected by the department to perform that duty, under such regulations as may be prescribed. When state officers are employed, the regulations of the respective states in regard to military enrolment will be observed as far as applicable.

3. The enrolled men in each state will be collected in camps of in-

struction by the officers in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each state, without authority from the department; and to each will be allowed a quartermaster and a commissary.

4. The commandants of the camps of instruction in the several states will call upon the Generals commanding the military departments in which their camps may be situated for competent drill officers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated; and, in ordering them to the field, will, as far as practicable, prefer those who have passed through the usual camp diseases. They will establish hospitals in connection with their camps, and make requisition for such medical attendance and stores as may be required.

5. The commandants of regiments, battalions, squadrons, and unattached companies in service on the 16th instant will send copies of their muster rolls to the commandants of the proper camps of instruction in their respective states, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps. The said commandants will apportion the recruits among such corps, in proportion to the deficiency of each, except when otherwise especially directed by the department, allotting, as far as practicable, to each such corps the men from the regions of country in which it has been raised. They will from time to time send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field, and will report on the first Monday of every month to the department the number of recruits in camp, their condition, the number sent off during the month, and the regiments and corps to which they were sent.

6. The commandants of regiments and corps will distribute the recruits among their several companies; and in such as have not the number of companies allowed by law to a regiment, the said commandants may organize the required number of new companies, after first filling up the existing companies to the minimum numbers required by law; that is to say, for each company of infantry, sixty-four privates; of cavalry, sixty privates; of artillery, seventy privates.

7. The recruits will be apportioned among the several arms of service according to their respective wants, consulting, as far as practicable, the preference of the men. Where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can be assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot; but recruits for the cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses.

III.—Volunteers for Existing Corps.

8. Persons liable to military service under the above act, not in ser-

vice on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service on the 16th day of April, may report themselves, prior to their enrolment, at a camp of instruction within their respective states, where they will be enrolled, prepared for the field, and sent to the said company, until the same shall be filled up.

9. Recruiting officers may be detailed, with the permission of the Generals commanding military departments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective states for the purpose of receiving for such regiments and corps, in conformity with recruiting regulations heretofore adopted (General Orders, No. 6), all volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respective states, prepared for the field, and sent to their respective regiments and corps, until the same shall be filled up; or, if ready for the field, may be ordered directly to their corps by the officer so recruiting them.

IV.—Volunteer Corps heretofore authorized.

10. Persons liable to military service under this act, and not in service on the 16th day of April, may, until the 17th day of May next, volunteer in corps heretofore authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the executive of any state, as part of the quota thereof, in pursuance of a call made upon such state by the President. Persons authorized to raise such corps, who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service, according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective states, and will deliver their muster rolls to the commandant thereof.

11. The commandants of such corps as are completed on or before the 17th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, will report to the commandants of the recruits of their respective states, and with their corps will be placed by him in a camp of instruction, and reported immediately to the department. Such corps will be under the command of the commandants of recruits in their respective states, and will be prepared for the field in like manner with the recruits, until removed from the camp. They will only be moved under orders from the department, from the Commanding General of the army, or, in urgent cases, from the Commanding General of the military department in which the camps may be situated; and, in such cases, report will immediately be made to the department by the officer in command of the camp.

V.—Additional Corps. Guerilla Service.

12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organization of new

corps, no further authority for that purpose can be given, except that specially provided for in the act of Congress, entitled "an act to organize bands of partisan rangers." For this latter purpose application must be made through the Commanding Generals of the military departments in which the said corps are to be employed.

VI.—Reorganization of Twelve Months Corps.

13. All regiments, battalions, squadrons, and companies of twelve months volunteers will reorganize within forty days from the 16th of April, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and on such days as the brigade commander may prescribe; and the said brigade commanders are hereby ordered to fix and announce the day for such reorganization as soon as practicable. No person who is to be discharged under the provisions of the act will take part in such election.

14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the state from which the men, or the major part thereof, may come; and when the election of field officers is to be made by company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificates of election will be returned to the Adjutant-General's office, and the officers will be commissioned by the President. They will, however, on receiving a copy of the certificate of election, immediately enter upon duty. Officers not re-elected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the department.

VII.—Corps raised for Local Defence.

15. Corps raised for local defence will retain their organization during the term of such enlistment, unless previously disbanded; but members of such corps may volunteer into corps for general service, as herein above provided.

VIII.—Discharges.

16. When any company now in service for twelve months shall, before the 16th day of July next, attain the maximum number prescribed by this act, without including the men under eighteen and over thirty-five years of age, all such men may be discharged: and such of them as remain in service on the said day will, upon their application, be then discharged, whether such maximum be obtained or not.

IX.—Transfers.

17. The right to change company or corps in virtue of re-enlistment ceases to exist by the repeal of all laws in regard to re-enlistment; but transfers of individuals or of companies may be made, as heretofore, within the discretion of the department, on applications approved by commanding officers.

X.—SUBSTITUTES.

18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute to the commandant of a camp of instruction; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and, on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon, be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled; and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the government until so accepted and enrolled.

XI.—EXEMPTIONS.

19. Persons claiming exemptions from military duty under this act shall be required by the enrolling officer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of such exemption.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 29, 1862.

I. Military commanders are hereby prohibited from interfering with the transportation of provisions on railroads, except when the exigencies of the service require the exclusive use of the cars for the transportation of troops, arms, and munitions of war.

II. All agents on railroads between Richmond, Va., and Jackson, Miss., will receive and forward promptly at least two trains weekly of flour and breadstuffs to Jackson, Miss., marked "*For the Committee of Public Safety, New Orleans;*" and, in return, shipments of sugar and molasses made by the committee to Richmond, or any other place on the route, at the expense of parties making such shipments. But this order is not to interfere with the transportation of troops or munitions of war, which in all cases will have preference, as above indicated.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 30, 1862.

The following act of Congress, and regulations, having been approved by the President, are published for the information of all concerned:

An act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or state governments; the members of both houses of the Congress, and of the Legislatures of the several states, and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the state and Confederate governments; allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operators, and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces, and founderies; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States. [Approved April 21, 1862.]

I..All white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, not specially exempted by the above act, are to be enrolled for military service.

II..The regulations already in force for ascertaining physical ability or disability for military service are continued.

III..Certificates of exemption under this act will be granted by enrolling officers, or by captains of companies and commandants of camps, by whom a substitute may have been received, to the person furnishing such substitute, in conformity with regulations already published.

IV..In accordance with the General Regulations, page 284, one wagon with each regiment in the field will be appropriated for the transportation of hospital supplies. This wagon, with the ambulances, will be reserved for the especial use of the hospital department, and

regimental commanders and others are prohibited from using them for any other purposes.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *May* 1, 1862.

I..The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over that part of the State of South Carolina from the Santee river to the South Edisto river in that state, under the command of Major-General *Pemberton;* and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the country aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal, this first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.] (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

II..Major-General J. C. PEMBERTON, commanding the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III..All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: *provided,* that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th Article of War.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *May* 3, 1862.

I..The following act of Congress, and accompanying regulations, are published for the information of all concerned:

An act to organize battalions of Sharp-shooters.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the Secretary of War may cause to be organized a battalion of sharp-shooters for each brigade, consisting of not less than three nor more than six companies, to be composed of men selected from the brigade, or otherwise, and armed with long-range muskets or rifles; said companies to be organized, and the commissioned officers therefor appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Such battalions shall constitute parts of the brigades to which they belong, and shall have such field and staff officers as are authorized by law for similar battalions, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of arming said battalions, the long-range muskets and rifles in the hands of the troops may be taken for that purpose: *provided*, the government has not at its command a sufficient number of approved long-range rifles or muskets wherewith to arm said corps. [Approved April 21, 1862.]

II..Generals commanding military departments may cause to be organized within their commands battalions of sharp-shooters, as provided in this act, in such numbers as they may deem necessary, not exceeding one such battalion for each brigade, and will report to the department the organization of such corps, recommending for appointment the commissioned officers allowed by law.

III..In organizing such battalions, Generals commanding may cause such details or transfers to be made as will not reduce any company or corps below the minimum number required by law, taking the men for each such battalion, so far as possible, from the particular brigade of which it is to form part.

IV..Requisitions will be made upon the Ordnance department for the arms for such battalions; and, until the said requisitions can be filled, the Generals commanding may cause such exchanges and transfers of long-range muskets and rifles to be made as may be necessary to arm the said battalion, returning surplus arms, when such requisitions are filled, to the Ordnance department.

V.—Supplementary to General Order, No. 30, section VI.

The commissions of the staff officers of reorganized regiments and battalions of twelve months volunteers are not affected by such reor-

ganization, except that of the adjutant, whose commission expires with that of the commanding officer, if the said officer be not re-elected.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *May* 3, 1862.

I. The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the counties of Lee, Wise, Buchanan, McDowell, and Wyoming, under the command of Brigadier-General *Humphrey Marshall;* and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the counties aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal, this third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.] (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

II. Brigadier-General HUMPHREY MARSHALL is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: *provided*, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th Article of War.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ORDNANCE OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

1st. The Chief of Ordnance of an army corps, and ordnance officers of separate commands, will correspond with the Chief of the Bureau of ordnance relative to supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores with the commands to which they are attached. Requisitions made, whether for money or stores, will be approved by the General commanding.

2d. The division ordnance officers will correspond with the Chief of Ordnance of the army corps to which the divisions are attached, and obtain supplies through him. They will be responsible for the property under their charge, and may have an ordnance officer or military storekeeper to assist in the care and responsibility of the property.

3d. Division ordnance officers will obtain one or more wagons for each regiment in their division as ordnance wagons. These wagons will be separate from the train of wagons for reserve ammunition, and will be marked with the name of the regiment to which they are assigned, and will be placed in charge of the ordnance sergeant of the regiment. The wagons will be covered, if possible, with painted cloth covers for security against the weather, and each wagon will be supplied with a spare tarpaulin. These wagons will habitually follow their respective regiments.

4th. On the eve of battle the division ordnance officer will, under direction of the Chief of Ordnance of the army, station the ordnance wagons at the point selected for the division field depot of ammunition under charge of his assistant; each train of brigade ammunition wagons under charge of the senior ordnance sergeant of the brigade. He will keep himself acquainted with the movements of brigades, and cause the wagons of any brigade which may be detached to follow the movements of the brigade.

5th. The ordnance sergeants, together with the details habitually assigned to them for their regiments, will constitute a corps devoted as well to the preservation of the captured and other ordnance stores as to the supplies of ammunition of the various regiments. One man of each detail should follow the movements of the regiment, to ascertain its wants, and communicate with the field depot. The habitual details

from each regiment should be augmented before a battle to not less than six men from each regiment. The ammunition wagons, their loads temporarily removed, will, as circumstances favor, be employed to carry to the rear such arms and other captured stores as are left upon the battle-field.

6th. Especial care must be taken in selecting competent, prompt, and efficient men for the duties of ordnance sergeants. They may be removed for cause, and new appointments ordered, on the application of the division ordnance officers, through the Chief of Ordnance of the army corps, by the Commanding General.

7th. The ammunition wagons to each regiment will not supersede the necessity for division supply trains.

DUTIES OF ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

1st. To obey the directions of the division ordnance officer, or of the brigade ordnance officer (if the brigade is a separate command), in all relative to care and preservation of arms, and duties connected therewith.

2d. To take charge of all supplies, arms, and ammunition of the regiment, and make returns of the same according to "Ordnance Regulations."

Issues to be made on written requisitions approved by the colonel, or commanding officer of the regiment; which requisitions are to be filed with his "return of property."

3d. To take charge of the ordnance wagon or wagons attached to each regiment, and to see that it always contains at least fifteen rounds per man of the regiment — surplus arms or accoutrements to be turned over to the brigade or division ordnance officer.

4th. To supervise the condition of the arms of the regiment, and get a detail of at least two mechanics to assist him in the necessary repairs to the arms; an account of these repairs to be kept, as far as possible, against each man of the regiment. Repairs to be made on the order of the colonel of the regiment.

5th. To take charge of the arms and accoutrements of the sick of the regiment in hospitals, which will be kept until the sick are sent to the general hospital, when their arms will be turned over to the brigade or division depots.

6th. In battle, it will be the duty of the ordnance sergeants to remain with the ammunition wagons, and act with the details assigned to them from the regiments, under the orders of the ordnance officer, in supplying the troops with ammunition, collecting arms of the killed and wounded, and securing captured arms and ammunition.

Approved:

J. GORGAS, *Colonel,*
Chief of Ordnance.
G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *May* 17, 1862.

I. . All applications for discharge, made by persons over thirty-five years of age, who may have been *drafted* since the 10th March, 1862, under the Virginia laws, and assigned to military organizations serving under authority of the Confederate States, will be granted by brigade commanders, regimental and company commanders causing to be made out, and signing, the "Soldier's Discharge," and "Final Statements," required in all cases of discharge: said papers to indicate cause for the discharge.

II. . In all cases where promotion is due from seniority, and the competency of the parties entitled by position to promotion in questionable, a board of examination shall be convened by brigade commanders to determine the candidates' capabilities of instructing and controlling the commands commensurate with the grade to which promotion is expected, as also their efficiency and perfect sobriety. All newly-elected officers will be examined before similar boards of examiners, to determine their competency and the confirmation of their election.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *May* 19, 1862.

I..The following act, and regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of all concerned:

An act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or state governments; the members of both houses of the Congress, and of the Legislatures of the several states, and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the state and Confederate governments, allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operators, and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces, and founderies; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States. [Approved April 21, 1862.]

II..By the above act of Congress the following classes of persons are exempt from enrolment for military service:

Justices of the peace; sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; clerks and deputy clerks, allowed by law; masters and commissioners in chancery; district and state attorneys; attorneys general; postmasters, and deputy postmasters and clerks allowed by law; commissioners of revenue, and foreigners who have not acquired *domicil* in the Confederate States.

III..The following are not exempt:

Militia officers not in actual service; persons exempt by state laws, but not by the above act; foreigners who have acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

IV..No persons other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act can be exempted, except by furnishing a sub-

stitute, exempt from military service, in conformity with regulations already published (General Orders, No. 29); and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

V. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the captains of companies, or the commandants of camps, by whom the substitutes have been accepted. Other certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officers only, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Applications for exemption can not therefore be considered by the War department.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RICHMOND, *May* 22, 1862.

I. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

An act to punish drunkenness in the army.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That any commissioned officer of the Regular or Provisional army who shall be found drunk, either while on or off duty, shall, on conviction thereof before a court of inquiry, be cashiered or suspended from the service of the Confederate States, or be publicly reprimanded, according to the aggravation of the offence; and in addition to a sentence cashiering any such officer, he may also be declared incapable of holding any military office under the Confederate States during the war.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of all officers to report to the commanding officer of the post, regiment, or corps to which they belong, all cases coming under their observation of intoxication of commissioned officers, whether of superior or inferior grades to themselves; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the division or brigade to which said post, regiment, or corps belongs, to whom such report may be made, to report the same to the officer commanding the brigade or division, who shall organize said court and order the trial of said offender at the earliest time consistent with the public service.

SEC. 3. The findings of any such court shall be promptly transmitted to the Secretary of War by the commanding officer, together with his approval or disapproval thereof, and shall be reported to Congress at the next session thereafter by the said Secretary. [Approved April 21, 1862.]

II. Commanding Generals will issue the necessary orders to carry into execution the above act.

III..Each battalion of sharp-shooters organized under the act of April 21, 1862 (see General Orders, No. 34), will be composed of soldiers from the same state; those from different states will not be organized in the same battalion of sharp-shooters.

IV..Citizens of Maryland whose terms of service in the Confederate States army have expired are entitled to a discharge; and, upon proper evidence being furnished, their regimental commanders will order their discharge.

V..By General Orders, No. 37, foreigners who have not acquired *domicil* are exempt from service in the Confederate States army; and all such foreigners as may have enlisted in said service should be discharged by order of their brigade commanders when their terms of enlistment are at an end. The question of *domicil* or permanent residence is, however, a question of law, and should be determined from the facts of the case, and not by the opinion or oath of the party.

VI..Regimental and company commanders will cause to be made out, and will sign the "Soldier's Discharge," and "Final Statement," as in all other cases of discharge.

VII..Recruiting officers are required to have their recruits examined by a surgeon before closing enlistments. Two days after a recruiting officer shall have reported with his recruits to his regiment or camp, the regimental commander will assemble a board of examination, to be composed of two regimental officers next in rank to himself, and the regimental surgeon or assistant surgeon, who shall reject all recruits unfit for service; and where such unfitness arises from causes existing at the time of enlistment, the names of the recruiting officer and the rejected recruits shall be reported, with expenses incurred by such enlistments, to this office, in order that said expenses may be reimbursed to the government by stoppage of the officer's pay.

VIII..Upon the return to their companies of detached men who have been furnished with "Descriptive Lists," it is the duty of captains or commanders of companies to take possession of such descriptive lists, and, should the soldier be again detached, to furnish him a new one. Payments upon descriptive lists will be made only in cases of necessity, and then only up to the date of last muster.

IX..Paragraph 2d of General Order, No. 31, of 29th April, 1862, is so modified as to make Augusta, Georgia, the depot for sugar and molasses shipped from Jackson, Mississippi, or places contiguous thereto, for transmission to other points; and also for the transmission

of breadstuffs, flour, and rice, marked R. H. Mounce, to Jackson, Mississippi, for the benefit of the needy of the adjoining states.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 39.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *May* 26, 1862.

I..The second paragraph of General Orders, No. 36, is hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor: When an officer elected or promoted in the Provisional army by reason of seniority, is by law to be commissioned by the President, and there is reasonable ground to doubt his qualifications or fitness for the commission, his brigade commander, if there be one, or if not, then his division commander, will assemble a board of not less than three commissioned officers of equal or superior rank to the officer elected or promoted, who shall inquire into his qualifications and fitness for the commission, and shall report to this office, for the information of the War department, the facts of the case, and their own opinion of the qualifications and fitness of the officer. This order will apply to all persons not yet commissioned or recognized as in commission by the department.

II..The limits of Department No. 1, under command of Major-General Lovell, will hereafter embrace that portion of the State of Mississippi south of the 33d parallel, and west of Pascagoula and Chickasawha rivers, including also that part of the State of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river.

III..Department No. 2, under command of General Beauregard, is extended south to the 33d parallel east of the Mississippi river, and extending on that parallel to the eastern boundary of Alabama.

IV..The boundary of the Trans-Mississippi department will embrace the States of Missouri and Arkansas, including the Indian Territory, the State of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, and the State of Texas.

V..Frequent complaints having been made of injury to fencing and to the grounds on or near which troops have encamped, attention is called to the 983d paragraph of the Army Regulations, which requires the commanding officer and quartermaster to make an inspection of

buildings occupied as barracks, quarters, or lands occupied for encampments when they are vacated, and a report to be made to the Quartermaster-General of their condition, and of any injury to them by the use of the troops.

This regulation will be strictly enforced; and in case of injury not reported by the commanding officer and quartermaster, they will be charged on their pay account of the troops with the damage done. If report be made, it must specify by whom the injury was inflicted, and the deduction, in such case, will be made from the pay of the offending party.

VI..Hereafter Brigadier-Generals will have timely requisitions made for all blanks issued from this office, in order that they may be forwarded for early distribution.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *May* 29, 1862.

I..The following act of Congress, and regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of the army:

An act to organize a Signal Corps.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the President be and is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint ten officers in the Provisional army, of a grade not exceeding that of captains, and with the pay of corresponding grades of infantry, who shall perform the duties of signal officers of the army. And the President is hereby authorized to appoint ten sergeants of infantry in the Provisional army, and to assign them to duty as signal sergeants. The signal corps above authorized may be organized as a separate corps, or may be attached to the department of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, or to the Engineer corps, as the Secretary of War shall direct. [Approved April 19, 1862.]

II..The signal corps authorized by this act will be attached to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's department; and officers of that department may be instructed in and assigned to signal duty.

III..A signal officer will be attached to the staff of each General or Major-General in command of a corps, and of each Major-General in

command of a division. These signal officers will each be assisted by as many signal sergeants, and instructed non-commissioned officers and privates, selected from the ranks for their intelligence and reliability, as circumstances may require; and as many lance sergeants as are required may be appointed. Such non-commissioned officers and privates may be detailed for this duty by the Generals in whose command they are serving. Before being instructed, they will each be required by the signal officer to take an oath not to divulge, directly or indirectly, the system of signals, the alphabet, or any official message sent or received thereby. Non-commissioned officers, while on signal duty, and privates on this duty, will receive forty cents per day extra pay.

IV..Commissioned officers of the signal corps, or officers serving on signal duty, will be entitled to the forage and allowance of officers of similar rank in the cavalry. Non-commissioned officers and privates on signal duty will be mounted by the quartermaster, on the order of the Commanding General.

V..Requisitions for flags, torches, glasses, and all the material required, will be made on the Quartermaster's department, or they may be purchased by the quartermaster of any division, on the order of the Major-General commanding.

VI..On the order of a General commanding a corps, other officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates than those regularly on signal duty, may be instructed in the system of signals, after having taken the oath prescribed above. Wherever it is practicable, it is specially recommended to all general officers to have their assistant adjutant-generals and aides-de-camp instructed.

VII..Whatever is prescribed herein for a division, or for a Major-General, will be observed in the case of each brigade which constitutes a separate command.

VIII..All officers and non-commissioned officers accepting appointments to the signal corps, will forward with their acceptances the oath prescribed above, sworn to before a magistrate, notary public, or commissioned officer of the corps.

IX..Quarterly returns of signal property will be made by all officers having it in charge to the Quartermaster's department, and the senior signal officer of each separate army in the field will report quarterly to the Adjutant and Inspector-General the number and organization of the signal corps of the army, and its general operations during the previous quarter.

X..It will be the duty of the signal officer of every division in the field to instruct the adjutant of each regiment in the division in the system of signals in use in the army.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *May* 31, 1862.

I..General officers and officers in command of departments, districts, and separate posts, will make a detail of men from their commands to work the nitre caves which may be situated within the limits of their respective commands. These details will be made on the requisition of the officer in charge of the Nitre bureau in the War department. The men thus detailed will be organized temporarily under the command of the nitre officer in charge of the particular cave, who will make monthly reports to the General or other officer commanding the department, district, or post in which the cave may be located, in order that such commanding officer may treat as deserters such of the detailed men as may leave the works without permission. And it is enjoined upon Generals and other commanding officers to give protection, as far as possible, and to the extent of their means, against any encroachments of the enemy upon the nitre caves within the limits of their commands.

II..All persons in the employment of the Nitre bureau, whether contractors for manufacturing saltpetre, or laborers in their employment, are exempt by law from enrolment.

III..Officers of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments will furnish the officers and men of the Nitre bureau with provision and forage, as in the case of ordnance officers and men in the field.

IV..Officers of the Nitre bureau are authorized to impress free negroes for the purpose of working the nitre caves, who will be paid wages, and be furnished with subsistence.

V..Paragraph No. 161, General Regulations of the Army, relating to discharges in hospital, is so far modified as to dispense with the necessity of sending certificates of disability, in the case of soldiers sick in the hospitals in Richmond, to the commandants of regiments, where communication with them is difficult and the cases urgent. In

all such cases, the certificate will be sent to Brigadier-General JOHN H. WINDER, commanding the department of Henrico, who will grant the discharge, and notify the same to the regimental commander, who will cause the final statements in each case of discharge to be made out and sent to the officer granting the discharge, for the benefit of the discharged soldier.

VI..The following is published for the information of all concerned: The act No. 52, approved March 6, 1861, section 19, provides, "that there shall be allowed, in addition to the pay herein before provided, to every commissioned officer, except the Surgeon-General, nine dollars per month for every five years service; and to the officers of the army of the United States, who have resigned, or may resign, to be received into the service of the Confederate States, this additional pay shall be allowed from the date of their entrance into the former service."

The foregoing act applies to all officers of the United States army who have resigned from that army, to be received into the service of the Confederate States, whether in the Regular or Provisional army.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *June* 11, 1862.

I..Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases.

II..When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of infants in persons entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estates and slaves.

III..When the officers of the court can not execute the judgments, decrees, and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be certified to the provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *June* 13, 1862.

I..With the consent and approbation of his Excellency Governor Letcher, all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and constables of the State of Virginia are authorized and requested to apprehend deserters from the army, wherever they may be found, and to deliver them to an officer of the army, at the most convenient post or station, or to lodge them in jail, and report their names and regiments to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond. Thirty dollars will be paid for all deserters delivered to an officer, and fifteen dollars for each deserter lodged in jail. No allowance will be made for the expenses of apprehension and transportation. All jailors receiving deserters are requested to detain them. The usual allowance for the support of prisoners will be made.

II..Transfers from the line to partisan corps will not be permitted; and if any officer of partisan corps knowingly enlist them from the line, the authority to raise the partisan corps will be revoked, in addition to such punishment as a court martial may inflict.

III..The attention of officers in command of forts and other positions is called to the necessity of making every exertion, upon withdrawal, to save the ammunition and powder under their control. The waste which has lately occurred on such occasions, will, if continued, produce great mischief, and, possibly, irreparable loss.

IV..All officers paying bounty to volunteers before having them examined by an army surgeon, or assistant surgeon, and duly mustered into the service, will be required to refund it themselves.

V..Commanders of regiments, or other corps having medical officers, will report the names of the surgeons and assistant surgeons who lose their surgical instruments, or who from any cause appear on the field without surgical instruments, or undertake to discharge their regimental duties without them.

VI..When vacancies occur among the company officers of reorganized regiments, the brigade commander will announce, in orders, the promotion of the officer next in rank in the company in which such vacancies exist, except in cases covered by paragraph II of General Orders, No. 36, current series. A copy of the order will in all cases be furnished to this office for the approval of the Secretary of War.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 44.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *June* 17, 1862.

I..At the expiration of their term of service, all paroled prisoners who are not enlisted for the war will have their names dropped from the muster rolls, and will be discharged the service of the Confederate States. The commissions of the officers will expire with the terms of their men.

II..No persons, other than those authorized by the Commanding General of an army, or the commanding officers of districts under martial law, shall be recognized as agents for taking possession of private property. These agents, before making any impressments, shall present their written authority, and when they take property their receipts shall designate the officer who is to pay for it.

III..Congress having conferred on the President the right during the existing war "to take such control of the lines of telegraph in the Confederate States, and of such offices connected therewith as will enable him effectually to supervise the communications passing through the same," and to exercise other powers in reference to telegraph lines, and the President having charged the Postmaster-General with the discharge of these duties, requisitions for building lines, the establishment and discontinuance of offices, the appointment of operators and agents, the disposition of material, etc., must be addressed to the Postmaster-General, and officers are prohibited from exercising these powers.

IV..To prevent misconception in reference to the discharge of men under eighteen and over thirty-five years of age, under the Conscript act, the army is informed that only such persons as have not re-enlisted for three years or the war will be entitled to their discharge on the 16th of July next. Those of the ages above mentioned who have so re-enlisted, whether they are in twelve months regiments or war regiments, are not entitled to discharge until they have served out their terms of enlistment.

V..Regimental medical officers, when in charge of patients brought to general hospitals, or in the vicinity of the same, will turn them over to the surgeons in charge, and return without delay to their legitimate duties.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *June* 26, 1862.

I..A General Intelligence office, to enable the friends of the sick and wounded to find them out, and to facilitate communication with the army, is hereby established. Military commanders and surgeons will afford all the means in their power to promote the ends of its establishment.

II..Medical officers, taken prisoners of war by the armies of the Confederate States, will be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

III..The Government of the United States having recognized the principle that medical officers should not be held as prisoners of war, and having ordered the immediate and unconditional release of all medical officers so held, all medical officers of the Confederate States now on parole are hereby discharged from their parole.

IV..Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 31, current series, is so modified as to designate Augusta, Georgia, as the point from which breadstuffs may be transported to Jackson, Mississippi, and to which shipments of sugar and molasses may be made from Jackson, Mississippi.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *July* 1, 1862.

I..The following regulations are published for the information of the army:

1. Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 24, current series, is so modified as to permit the appointment of brigade ordnance officers, who shall have the rank and pay of first lieutenants of artillery.

2. Brigade ordnance officers so appointed will be subject to the division ordnance officers, so far as relates to ordnance duties, and will make requisitions on them. They will also make such reports as may be required to the division ordnance officers.

3. Ordnance sergeants of regiments will be subject to, and make reports to the brigade ordnance officers.

4. Since the act of April 19, 1862, providing an ordnance sergeant to each regiment, the acting appointees, authorized under General Orders, No. 24, current series, and made by colonels of regiments, will be reported for appointment under the above act, in cases where such report has not been made to the Ordnance bureau. Hereafter the appointments will be made to regiments as to military posts, by the Secretary of War, and upon the recommendation of colonels of regiments, through the Ordnance bureau, the non-commissioned officers recommended being at once placed upon duty in anticipation of the appointment.

II..Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 44, current series, is hereby rescinded, and the following paragraph is substituted in lieu thereof:

Persons under eighteen and over thirty-five years of age, who have re-enlisted for three years or the war, are not entitled to their discharge under the Conscript act. Persons of the ages above mentioned, who enlisted for twelve months, or for a shorter term, will be entitled to their discharge ninety days after the expiration of their term of service.

III..All chaplains taken prisoners of war by the armies of the Confederate States, while engaged in the discharge of their proper duties, will be immediately and unconditionally released.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *July* 9, 1862.

I..The reception of unnaturalized foreigners as substitutes in the army is hereby forbidden.

II..Commissioned officers of new companies, battalions, and regiments coming into service, will take rank from the date of acceptance in the service of the Confederate States; which date of acceptance will not precede the complete organization of the company, battalion, or regiment, the proof of which will be considered in the act of muster, or of any exercise of authority by the Confederate States over the company, battalion, or regiment.

III..Where companies of the same battalion or regiment enter the service on the same day, the relative rank of the officers of the same grade therein will be determined by lot, except in the case of former commissions in the Confederate service, when the 5th paragraph of the General Regulations of the Army will govern.

IV..The relative rank of commissioned officers of companies, battalions, or regiments, who continue in service by re-election to the same grade in the same corps, will be fixed by the date of their original election or appointment; but those who change their grade or corps by re-election will take rank from the date of such re-election.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *July* 11, 1862.

I..The appointments of general officers and officers of the general staff in the Provisional army being made under special authority, and for specific objects, terminate with their commands, except in case of assignment to other appropriate duties.

II..General Orders, No. 17, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, November 7th, 1861, authorizing discharges from the service and furloughs by brigade commanders, are hereby revoked.

III..Paragraphs 160 and 161, Regulations for the Army, published March 13, 1862, are revoked, and the following regulations are substituted:

160. When a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be unfit for military service in consequence of wounds, disease, or infirmity, his captain shall forward to the commandant of the department, or of the army in the field, through the commander of the regiment or post, a statement of the case, with "certificates of disability," signed by the senior surgeon of the regiment or post, according to the form prescribed in the medical regulations. If the recommendation for the discharge of the invalid be approved, the authority therefor will be endorsed on the "certificates of disability," which will be sent back to be completed and signed by the commanding officer of the regiment or command to which the invalid's company belongs, who will also sign

the discharge, and cause the final statements to be made out, and forward the certificates of disability to the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

161. When a non-commissioned officer or soldier is absent from his regiment or company, in hospital, and shall be unfit for military service, for the reasons set forth in the preceding paragraph, the senior surgeon of the hospital will make out "certificates of disability," and forward them, through the commander of the company or regiment, to the commander of the department, or of the army in the field, whose approval being given, the commanding officer will complete and forward the certificates of disability to the Adjutant and Inspector-General, and send the papers of discharge to the surgeon. But when access to commanders is difficult, and attended with great delay, the certificates of disability may, in urgent cases, be forwarded by the surgeon to the Surgeon-General for approval: which being given, the discharge will be authorized from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office; and the surgeon will make out final statements.

IV. Medical officers are prohibited from recommending leaves of absence and furloughs to sick and wounded officers and soldiers, except when it is absolutely necessary for them to go home to be restored to health; in which case the soldier only will be entitled to transportation to be given in kind.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 49.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *July* 14, 1862.

All persons engaged in enrolling conscripts are hereby authorized and required to arrest deserters from the army, and to deliver them to the commandant of the nearest camp of instruction, or to lodge them in the nearest jail, and to return their names, company, and regiment to the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Jailors are requested to detain them, and will be allowed the fees and charges for the detention of prisoners prescribed by the laws of the state in which the jail is situated.

Enrolling officers are also required to report to the Adjutant and Inspector-General the names and address of all persons absent from

the army, without leave, whether by the expiration of their leaves of absence, furloughs, details, or otherwise: and where this unauthorized absence exceeds the time required to correspond with the War department, the enrolling officer will arrest the person, and send him to the nearest camp of instruction, reporting the arrest to the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Commandants of camps of instruction are required to forward deserters and persons absent without leave to their regiments, and have the powers of arrest conferred upon enrolling officers.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *July* 18, 1862.

I..Conscripts engaged on government work, either directly or by contractors, will not be taken from the work on which they are engaged, except for the purpose of enrolment, after which they will be returned on the certificate of the officer under whose charge the work is being performed, or with whom the contract is made. Such certificate will be presented to the enrolling officer, who will thereupon order the detail of the men specified for a period not to exceed sixty days. A duplicate of such detail will be forwarded at once to the Adjutant and Inspector-General, and a triplicate to the Chief of the department or bureau for which the work is performed.

Extensions of these details will be made when deemed necessary, on application through the heads of the departments or bureaus.

II..Military department No. 2 will embrace the States of Mississipi, Alabama, East Louisiana, and that part of Florida which is west of the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola rivers.

III..The Department of East Tennessee will include that part of the State of Georgia which is north of the railroad leading from Augusta, via Atlanta, to West Point, and so much of North Carolina as is west of the Blue Ridge mountains in that state.

IV..Conscripts will be paid from the date of their departure from home for camp of instruction. Troops raised by the states under requisitions made on them by the Confederate States government will

be paid from the date of their assembling at the rendezvous for service, being already enlisted, or from the date of the enlistment, if that takes place at the rendezvous.

V..The only authority giving mileage or transportation to officers of soldiers in the field, emanates from the General commanding the particular army.

VI..Arms and munitions of war belonging to states are strictly prohibited from being seized by any Confederate officer; and public arms and supplies will not be diverted from their legitimate destination by any officer of the army.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *July* 22, 1862.

The successful defence of Vicksburg against the mortar fleet of the enemy by Major-General VAN DORN and the officers and men under his command entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thanks of the government, and the admiration of the army. By their gallantry and good conduct they have not only saved the city entrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, if bravely resisted, achieve nothing for the enemy, and only serve to unveil his malice and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his mission is one of destruction, not restoration.

Lieutenant BROWN, and the officers and crew of the Confederate steamer Arkansas, by their heroic attack upon the Federal fleet before Vicksburg equalled the highest recorded examples of courage and skill. They prove that the navy, when it regains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of national defence, and that it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affection of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *July* 23, 1862.

I..It will be the duty of the Commanding Generals of separate armies to cause to be entered, in some conspicuous place on the standards of regiments, battalions, and separately organized squadrons of their commands, the names of the several battles in which their regiments, battalions, and separate squadrons have been actually engaged.

II..With a view to carry into effect so much of the act of April 21, 1862, as provides "that the President may, when in his opinion it is proper, fill any vacancy, by the promotion of any officer from any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment in which the same may occur, who shall have been distinguished in service by the exhibition of extraordinary valor or skill, and that when any vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officer of any company, the same may be filled by selection, by the President, of any non-commissioned officer or private from the company in which the said vacancy may occur who shall have been distinguished in the service by the exhibition of extraordinary valor and skill," it will be the duty of the several commanding officers herein referred to to furnish reports, setting forth the facts and circumstances of the "extraordinary valor and skill" displayed by such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as may be recommended by them for promotion, agreeably to the provision of this act. These reports will be passed through the ascending channel of communication provided by the Army Regulations to the Commanding General, who will forward the same, with such remarks as he may deem necessary, to the Adjutant and Inspector-General, for the action of the Secretary of War.

III..The employees of railroad companies are authorized and requested to examine the passes and furloughs of soldiers passing over their roads, and to arrest all deserters and persons absent without leave from the army, whenever they may be found on said roads, and to deliver them to an officer of the army at the most convenient post or station, or to lodge them in jail, and report their names and regiments to the Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond. Thirty dollars will be paid for all deserters delivered to an officer, and fifteen dollars for each deserter lodged in jail. No allowance will be made for the expenses of apprehension and transportation. All jailors receiving deserters are requested to detain them. The usual allowance for prisoners will be made.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *July* 31, 1862.

I..Persons who are liable to conscription under the act of April 16, 1862, will not be taken to serve as partisan rangers. Such as may be engaged for that branch of service must be over thirty-five years of age.

II..Only aides-de-camp are to be considered as the personal staff of general officers; all other general staff officers assigned to the commands of general officers, or who may be attached by assignment to their respective head-quarters, will be regarded as forming a part of their entire commands; and any change of commanding officers in such commands will not imply a change in the assignment of the general staff officers.

III..Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 44, current series, is hereby revoked, and all paroled prisoners whose regiments are in the East will report at Richmond, Virginia, and those whose regiments are in the West at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

IV..All seizures and impressments of any description of property whatever, and especially of arms and ordnance stores belonging to the states of the Confederacy, are hereby prohibited, and officers of the Confederate States army are enjoined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impressments; and in case they are made by mistake, such officers are ordered to make prompt restitution.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 54.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RICHMOND, *August* 1, 1862.

I..The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned:

II..Whereas by a General Order, dated the 22d July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under the order of the President of the United States, the military commanders of that government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, are directed to

seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the military commanders of the enemy:

III..And whereas by General Order, No. 11, issued on the 23d July, 1862, by Major-General Pope, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all "commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades, and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach, in rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes, and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse, shall be conducted south, beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use:"

IV..And whereas by an order issued on the 13th July, 1862, by Brigadier-General A. Steinwehr, Major William Steadman, a cavalry officer of his brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page county, Virginia, to be held as hostages, and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of said Steinwehr being shot by "bushwhackers," by which term are meant the citizens of this Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families:

V..And whereas it results from the above orders that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their effort to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war, and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil:

VI..And whereas this government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities: and whereas the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this government

since the signature of a cartel for exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel, in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this government if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it: and whereas a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this government is thus compelled to enforce should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men in the army of the United States who may be the unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities:

VII..Therefore, it is ordered th-t Major-General Pope, Brigadier-General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war. Ordered, further, that in the event of the capture of Major-General Pope, or Brigadier-General Steinwehr, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States; and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy by virtue or under pretext of any of the orders herein before recited, whether with or without trial, whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *August* 2, 1862.

Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 42, current series, is hereby revoked, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

Where martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are

authorized to grant injunctions, to make orders, and to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to secure the possession of infants in the persons entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, to make orders for alimony, and to secure the personal safety of the parties to such suits, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves, and to restore the possession of property tortiously changed.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *August* 6, 1862.

I..Military commanders have no authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; nor does martial law, when declared by the President under the act of Congress, justify the arbitrary establishment of the price of commodities in the trade of the citizens of the Confederate States.

II..Necessity alone can warrant the impressment of private property for public use; and wherever the requisite supplies can be obtained by the consent of the owners at fair rates, and without hazardous delay, the military authorities will abstain from the harsh proceeding of impressment.

III..Paragraph V, General Orders, No, 38, current series, is hereby revoked; and all discharges will hereafter be made under the 11th Article of War, and General Order, No. 26, current series.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ORDNANCE OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

[No. 2.]

Relative to Returns of Ordnance Stores.

I..Returns for ordnance and ordnance stores issued to troops will be made quarterly on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, according to Form I, "Ordnance Regulations," as follows:

II..For all ordnance stores—such as arms, accoutrements, equipments, and ammunition in the hands of a regiment or battalion, including the supplies carried in the ordnance wagon of the regiment—by the colonel of the regiment, assisted by his ordnance sergeant.

III..For all ordnance stores—such as artillery harness, equipments, accoutrements, and ammunition in the possession of field batteries—by the captains of batteries.

IV..For ordnance and ordnance stores at posts or garrisons—by the commanding officer, assisted by his ordnance sergeant.

V..For ordnance stores in the division and army trains—by the division ordnance officer and by the assistant to the Chief of Ordnance of the army.

VI..Invoices to show what has been received, and receipts for issues must accompany the "Returns," and the line of "Expenditures" must mention the actions or practice causing the expenditure; and, where ammunition or stores are lost, proper evidence and explanation must be furnished attached to the return.

VII..In many cases captains of infantry companies have given receipts for their arms and equipments. In such cases the colonel of the regiment to which the company belongs should give a receipt for the property in the possession of the company commander at the organization of the regiment, making the necessary expenditures for

property lost, worn out, and expended on the regimental returns. Where property has been furnished by a state or by the company themselves, it will be accounted for on a separate return by the company commander, a remark to that effect being made in the regimental return.

VIII..Wherever there are field depots, with workmen attached, the usual monthly summary statement of work done should be transmitted. (See Form 29, "Ordnance Regulations.")

J. GORGAS, *Colonel,*
Chief of Ordnance.

August 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *August* 14, 1862.

I..The transportation by railroad of cavalry and artillery horses, unless orders be given in each case permitting such transportation, is hereby prohibited.

II..Hereafter all soldiers under eighteen and over thirty-five years of age will be discharged at the expiration of the term for which they have engaged to serve.

III..The words "either directly or," first line General Orders, No. 50, will be omitted.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *August* 14, 1862.

I..The following rules in relation to the examination of conscripts are published for the guidance of the enrolling and medical examining officers:

1. At each camp of instruction and at such military stations and other points as may be designated, an experienced army surgeon, from a different section of the country, will be detailed to examine conscripts.

2. All conscripts capable of bearing arms will be received.

3. Conscripts not equal to all military duty may be valuable in the hospital, quartermaster's, or other staff departments; and if so will be received.

4. Blindness, excessive deafness, and permanent lameness, or great deformity, are obvious reasons for exemptions.

5. Confirmed consumption, large, incurable ulcers, and chronic contagious diseases of the skin, are causes for exemption.

6. Single reducible hernia, the loss of an eye, or of several fingers, will not incapacitate the subject for the performance of military duty.

7. A certificate of disability of a conscript given by a private physician will not be considered, unless affidavit is made that the conscript is confined to bed, or that his health and life would be endangered by removal to the place of enrolment.

8. But when a conscript is incapacitated by temporary sickness, he must present himself so soon as recovered to the enrolling officer, or to the nearest school for conscripts.

9. No previous discharge, certificate, or exemption, from any source, will be acknowledged, except those granted to foreigners not domiciled, and to those persons who have furnished substitutes.

10. Medical officers of the army are not allowed to examine conscripts and give certificates unless they are regularly detailed for that duty.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 59.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *August* 20, 1862.

Whereas information has been received that certain peaceable citizens of the Confederate States have been seized and put to death by order of General FITCH, commanding the army of the United States, which had invaded the State of Arkansas, upon the ground that one of the said invading army had been shot by some unknown person, who, whatever his condition, had an unquestionable right to defend his home: And whereas inquiry has been made of the Government of the United States as to the correctness of the said information, and whether the action of General FITCH has the sanction of the said government: to which inquiry the authorities of the United States have refused to answer: And whereas our government is driven to retaliatory measures as the

only means to protect the lives of the peaceable citizens of the Confederate States who may fall into the hands of General FITCH, or any persons acting under his authority:

It is hereby ordered that general officers commanding troops of the Confederate States shall forthwith ascertain and report to the President whether such acts have been committed; and upon being certified thereof, shall forthwith set apart by lot, from among any prisoners taken from the army under the command of General FITCH, a number of officers equal in number to the persons who have been put to death as aforesaid, and place them in close confinement for execution at such time thereafter as may be ordered by the President; and shall regard the said General FITCH, if captured, not as a prisoner of war, but place him in confinement as a felon, until the further order of the President.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *August* 21, 1862.

I. Whereas Major-General HUNTER, recently in command of the enemy's forces on the coast of South Carolina, and Brigadier-General PHELPS, a military commander of the enemy in the State of Louisiana, have organized and armed negro slaves for military service against their masters, citizens of this Confederacy: And whereas the Government of the United States has refused to answer an inquiry whether said conduct of its officers meets its sanction, and has thus left to this government no other means of repressing said crimes and outrages than the adoption of such measures of retaliation as shall serve to prevent their repetition:

Ordered, that Major-General HUNTER and Brigadier-General PHELPS be no longer held and treated as public enemies of the Confederate States, but as outlaws; and that in the event of the capture of either of them, or that of any other commissioned officer employed in drilling, organizing, or instructing slaves, with a view to their armed service in this war, he shall not be regarded as a prisoner of war, but held in close confinement for execution as a felon, at such time and place as the President shall order.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August* 23, 1862.

I..Hereafter all orders from this office published in the Richmond *Enquirer* will be considered by the army as official.

II..In connection with paragraph IV of General Orders, No. 32, from this office, ambulances and wagons for the transportation of regimental hospital supplies are reserved for the special use of the hospital department. While the ambulances, wagons, teams, drivers, etc., will be borne on the returns of the quartermasters, they will be under the exclusive control of the medical officers, and will not be interfered with by any officer, except in permanent encampments, when by direction of the General commanding, the wagons may, if necessary, be temporarily used for local purposes.

III..Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 53, current series, is so modified as to read as follows:

All seizures and impressments of any description of property whatever, belonging to the states of the Confederacy, are hereby prohibited, and officers of the Confederate States army are enjoined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impressments; and in case they are made by mistake, such officers are ordered to make prompt restitution.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August* 26, 1862.

I..Major-General HUGER, having been appointed Inspector of Ordnance and Artillery for the C. S. army, is authorized to inspect and examine into all the establishments of the Ordnance department, and the works of all contractors for this department, including all founderies, and mines of iron, lead, copper, and nitre working under permanent contract, and the condition and armament of all forts and batteries, and to give such orders and instructions as will tend to increase their efficiency. All commanding officers, and others in charge of such works, are required to give him all facilities and assistance in their power in the performance of his duties. Such orders and instructions as he may consider necessary, and as do not conflict with the orders of

this department, will be considered the orders of the War department, and will be transmitted, at once, through the office of the Chief of Ordnance. Reports of inspections will be remitted to the War department through the same channels. The rules and mode of inspection will be, in other respects, in conformity with section II of the Regulations of the Ordnance department, approved February 1, 1862. All officers of the Quartermaster's department are required to furnish transportation to himself and his aids and assistants on his order. Where there are no lines of transportation, he will procure it, and keep an account of the actual expenses; which account will be paid by the Quartermaster's department, on his certificate and order.

II. It is hereby announced that no oath of allegiance to the United States, and no parole by a person not in military service, pledging himself not to bear arms against the United States, will be regarded as an exemption from service in the armies of the Confederate States; but persons liable to conscription taking such oath or giving such parole will be enrolled for service. If captured by the enemy, they will be demanded, and paroled as prisoners of war.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 4, 1862.

All general staff officers who hold appointments as such in the Confederate States army, and who have received, or may hereafter receive appointments of higher grade in the line of the Provisional army of the Confederate States, will immediately signify to this office their preference for one or other of these appointments, as both can not be held by the same officer.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 8, 1862.

I. Conscripts in the employment of the government who leave their employment without authority will be arrested as deserters on the

order of the officer under whom they are employed. Conscripts working for contractors will, under like circumstances, be arrested as deserters by the enrolling officer of the district on complaint and proof by the contractor.

II..The reception of substitutes under eighteen years of age is hereby prohibited. The reception of substitutes into partisan corps is prohibited, as is also the reception of substitutes into any company not fully organized and received by the department. A substitute becoming liable to conscription renders his principal also liable, unless exempt on other grounds.

III..Commissaries of subsistence in the field and at depots will transfer all the hides of slaughtered beeves to officers of the Quartermaster's department, who will receive them, and preserve the same to be tanned.

IV..Commanders of army corps, regiments, and battalions will make to this office monthly returns of their respective commands, on the forms furnished, and according to the directions expressed on them. Officers in charge of camps of instruction will make to this office, on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, returns of the state of the recruiting service, showing the number of conscripts enrolled in camp at the date of last report, the number enrolled and accepted during the period for which report is made, the number sent forward to regiments, and the total remaining in camp.

V..Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 62, current series, is amended so as to read as follows:

It is hereby announced that no oath of allegiance to the United States, and no parole by a person not in military service, pledging himself not to bear arms against the United States, will be regarded as an exemption from service in the armies of the Confederate States; but persons liable to conscription, taking such oath or giving such parole, will be enrolled for service. If captured by the enemy, they will be demanded as prisoners of war.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 65.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 9, 1862.

I..Each cadet in the Confederate States service will forthwith report to the Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Virginia, the state in which he was born, the county and state whence appointed, and whether the appointment was "at large" or from a "Congressional district;" his age at the date of his appointment in the Confederate service, and whether he was appointed to West Point, together with the date of such appointment, and the date of his leaving.

II..Promotions of company officers, as such, in the Provisional army, take place in the respective companies in which the officers are serving, and not through the line of the regiment or battalion; that is, on the vacancy of the captain the first lieutenant of the company will succeed, and the second lieutenant of the same company will be entitled to succeed to the vacancy created by the promotion of the first lieutenant.

III..Paroled or exchanged prisoners, sick or wounded, in hospitals, who have not been furnished with descriptive lists, will be mustered for payment upon the hospital rolls by surgeons in charge, upon their affidavit that they have not received pay for the period for which they claim it to be due, and are not indebted to the Confederate government beyond the amount which may be stated.

IV..All officers of the Subsistence department will return to the commissary from whom they draw subsistence all barrels and sacks. If they fail to return them they will be charged 75 cents for each barrel, and $1 25 for each sack.

V..The medical officers detailed by virtue of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 58, current series, to examine conscripts at camps of instruction will forward every week, through the commanding officers, to the Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, the names in full of the conscripts received who are not equal to all military duty, but may be valuable in the hospital, quartermaster's, or other staff department, in order that they may be detailed for those branches of the service. The previous occupation of the conscript will be reported, with a recommendation for any special duty for which he may appear suited.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 12, 1862.

I..Agreeably to Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 56, current series, declaring that "military commanders have no authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus," all proclamations of martial law by general officers, and others assuming a power vested only in the President, are hereby annulled.

II..Conscripts employed at the government workshops of the Ordnance department will not be interfered with by enrolling or other officers. All proceedings in reference to them will be made through the commanding officer of the ordnance establishments.

III..All conscripts, or detailed or hired workmen, engaged in such establishments will be provided with passes, signed by the officer immediately in charge, and countersigned by Colonel J. GORGAS, Chief of Ordnance.

IV..The Superintendent of the Nitre and Mining bureau, or such officers as he may designate, are authorized and required to impress for the government any mineral mines or nitre caves, or deposits required for the wants of the service, in all cases where such mines, caves, or deposits are suffered to remain unworked, or which may be imperfectly worked by the owner or lessor. Compensation for ore, earth, buildings, timber, and all materials necessary for such work, thus taken and used, may be settled by private agreement, or by arbitration, under the direction of the Nitre and Mining bureau.

V..Enrolling and recruiting officers in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the nitre, lead, or copper works, or mines worked by government officers, or by contractors for the Ordnance department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the superintendent or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

VI..Through an error in the printed text of the "Army Regulations" of the Confederate States, quartermasters have allowed to servants issues of fuel, and straw, etc. All officers of the Quartermaster's department will hereafter take notice that such allowances are illegal, and will not be admitted in accounts passing through the Quartermaster-General's office.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 13, 1862.

I..Different constructions having been placed on paragraph III, General Orders, No. 65, current series, it is hereby declared that it only applies to paroled or exchanged prisoners who are sick and wounded in hospitals, and who have not been furnished with descriptive lists.

II..The Surgeon-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General, and the Chief of Ordnance will cause an immediate and thorough inspection to be made in all the branches of their several departments, and will report to the Adjutant and Inspector-General the number of able-bodied men of conscript age now in department employ whose places can be filled by conscripts accepted for such duty under the requirements of paragraph III, General Orders, No. 58, current series.

III..Surgeons in charge of hospitals, assistant quartermasters, assistant commissaries, and ordnance officers having in their employ able-bodied men of conscript age whose places can be filled by conscripts enrolled under paragraph III, General Orders, No. 58, current series, will report the facts to the nearest enrolling officer, who will cause an exchange to be made, and will order the soldiers thus relieved from department employ to duty with their commands.

IV..Hereafter no new details which will separate able-bodied men from their regiments will be made for duty in the hospital, quartermaster, commissary, or ordnance departments.

By order. S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 17, 1862.

I..A board of officers will convene in this city to examine applicants for appointments as artillery officers for ordnance duty.

The board will consist of:
Colonel *T. S. Rhett*, Provisional artillery, on ordnance duty.
Major *S. Stansbury*, " " " "
Captain *Benjamin Sloan*.
Superintendent *W. Leroy Brown*.
Captain *Sloan* will record the proceedings of the board.

The senior officer present will act as president, and will cause due notice to be given of the days and place of meeting of the board, which will sit from time to time as candidates may apply for examination.

The requisites to pass the examination will be:

1st. An ordinary English education.

2d. A knowledge of arithmetic, including the use of fractions.

3d. A knowledge of the Field Manual prepared under the direction of the Ordnance bureau.

4th. The board will also examine the credentials of the applicants, and take into consideration prior services tending to qualify them as artillery officers.

5th. The board must satisfy themselves of the moral character of the candidates, and especially of their habitual sobriety; and they will pass no one physically unfit for the duties of an ordnance officer in the field.

After such examination as the board thinks necessary, the candidates will be arranged according to a roll of merit, based upon examination and testimonials, recommending them to such grade as they deem them qualified for, not above the grade of captain; the promotion to higher grade being dependent on vacancies in the field, or at arsenals.

II..Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 65, current series, modified by paragraph I, General Orders, No. 67, is extended to embrace all soldiers sick in hospitals or on furlough.

III..All enrolling officers are hereby expressly prohibited from enrolling as conscripts foreigners not domiciled in the Confederate States. By *domicil* is meant permanent residence.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

NERAL ORDERS.
No. 69.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *September* 19, 1862.

I..The adjutants of the regiments throughout the army will inquire into and report all cases of slaves serving with their respective regiments without written authority from their masters. The names of such slaves and their masters will be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, to be published in the newspapers.

II..The prohibition of the exportation from Virginia of wheat, flour, bacon, and corn does not extend to seed wheat. Therefore, in all cases where the Commanding General of the department through which it is desired to export wheat shall be satisfied that it is intended for seed and not for consumption, he shall permit it to pass.

III..Hereafter the command of Major-General G. W. SMITH will embrace that part of the country lying south of the line of operations under General R. E. LEE, including the Department of North Carolina. All commanders within these geographical limits will report to and receive their orders from Major-General SMITH.

IV..Paragraph V, General Orders, No. 41, current series, is hereby revoked.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *October* 2, 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting "The report of the Adjutant-General of the proceedings of courts martial in cases of drunkenness."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, *October* 2, 1862.

His Excellency the President:

SIR—I have the honor to submit, for transmission to Congress, the report of the Adjutant-General of the proceedings of courts martial in cases of drunkenness.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS MARTIAL IN CASES OF DRUNK-
AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL

No.	Name and Rank of Accused.	Date of Order Convening Court.	Where Held.
1..	E. N. Fuller, 2d Lieut. 1st Infantry, C. S. P. A	Head-quarters, Department S. C. and Ga., Charleston, May 13, 1862	Adam's Run.....
2..	C. E. Kanapaux, Company D, Palmetto batt'n, Light Artillery	Head-quarters, Department S. C. and Ga., Charleston, May 26, 1862.....	Hdqs. White's Bat.....
3..	J. S. Worford, Capt. Company D, Wither's regiment Light Artillery.....	Vicksburg, Miss, June 9, 1862.....	Vicksburg, Miss.....
4..	T. H. W. Upshur, Assistant Surgeon P. A. C. S.....	Head-quarters, Department Northern Va., July 16, 1862.....	Camp of Maj.-General Longstreet.....
5..	W. L. Wall, Lieut. Co. C, Col. J. Brown's regiment.	Head-quarters, Department S. C. & Ga., July 25, 1862.	Macon, Ga ....
6..	*Reuben Brown, Co. G, Col. Jack Brown's regiment...	Head-quarters, Department S. C. & Ga., July 25, 1862.	Macon, Ga..... .....
7..	A. S. Haynes, Capt. 11th N. C. volunteers.....	Head-quarters, Department N. C., Petersburg, July 18, 1862.....	Wilmington, N. C.....
8..	T. O. Jones, Lieut. 40th regiment N. C. volunteers....	Head-quarters, Dep't N. C., Petersburg, July 18, 1862.	Wilmington, N. C.....
9..	J. D. Wright, Lieut. Co. B, Speight's regiment, Tex. volunteers.....	Head-quarters, Tyler, Texas, August 7, 1862.....	Tyler, Texas.....

COURTS OF

1..	John Dunovant, Col. 1st S. C. regiment.....	Head-quarters, S. C. & Ga., Charleston, Aug. 18, 1862.	Adams' Run, S. C.....

[Duplicate.]
Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office,
Richmond, *September* 30, 1862.

ENNESS ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT SINCE APRIL 21ST, 1862.

CHARGE.	FINDINGS.	SENTENCE.	Remarks.
Drunkenness on duty.....	.....	Cashiered.	*To be publicly reprimanded by commanding officer at dress parade, in presence of company officers.
Intoxication.....	Of 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th specifications, not guilty; on 3d specification, had been drinking, and capacities may have been somewhat impaired, but not so much that the 3d specification or charge should be further considered.		
Drunkenness	.....	Honorably acquitted.	
Drunkenness	.....	To be publicly reprimanded in orders, and suspended from rank for one month.	
Violation of 83d Article of War. Specification: Abusive language while under influence of liquor.....	.....	Acquitted.	
Violation of 83d Article of War. Specification 1st: In the habit of getting drunk. Specifications 2d and 3d do not refer to drunkenness.	Of the charge and specification 2d, guilty; of specifications 1st and 3d, not guilty.		
Prejudicial to good order and military discipline.	Of charge and specification, not guilty.....	Honorably acquitted.	
Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.	Guilty of the charge and specification	Dismissed from the service of the C. S. A.	
1st. Violation of 45th Article of War. 2d. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. 3d. Violation of 7th, and 4 of the 8th Article of War.....	.....	Dismissed from the service of the C. S. A.	

INQUIRY.

Drunkenness on duty	NOTE.—Of specification 1st, guilty, with the same change in the language of the specification. Of specification 2d, guilty, with the same change in the language of the specification. Of specification 3d, guilty, with the same change in the language of the specification. Of the charge, guilty. For these alterations, see proceedings.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 23, 1862.

I..Non-commissioned officers and privates receiving an honorable discharge shall be entitled to transportation home on the certificate of the commandant of their company; or, in case they can not communicate with him, on their own affidavits that they went from their homes to the place of enlistment for the purpose of enlistment.

II..Applications for leaves of absence, furloughs, discharges, and transfers, from persons in and about Richmond, who, from sickness or other cause, can not communicate with their immediate commanding officers, will be made to Major-General G. W. SMITH, and will not be considered by the department, except on an appeal from his decision. He will prescribe the mode of examination in cases of alleged physical disability, and will submit to the department applications for transfers to and from troops not under his command.

III..Commanding officers are directed, and will be required to examine promptly the returns of their commissaries, whether the issues were made by direction of their predecessors in command, or under their own direction.

IV..Applicants for the rank of captain of artillery in the Ordnance department, in addition to the subjects mentioned in paragraph I, General Orders, No. 68, current series, will be examined upon the elements of algebra, plane trigonometry, mechanics, and chemistry, as applicable to projectiles and ordnance.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 26, 1862.

I..All persons who have made application for appointments in the ordnance corps since the meeting of the present Congress will present themselves for examination by the board of officers convened by General Order, No. 68, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, as soon as practicable.

II..Adjourned meetings of the board will hereafter be held convenient to the head-quarters of the armies in the field, for the examination of officers who are acting but have not been commissioned.

III..Those who pass the examination at the present session of the board will be arranged for appointment as captains, first, and second lieutenants according to merit, and the appointments will be made from the head of the list.

IV..All officers on duty in the ordnance corps will hereafter be examined before promotion.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 72.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 29, 1862.

I..The President having approved an act of Congress requiring the Secretary of War "to transfer any private or non-commissioned officer who may be in a regiment from a state of this Confederacy other than his own, to a regiment from his own state, whenever such private or non-commissioned officer may apply for such transfer, and whenever such transfer can be made without injury to the public service, and that the Secretary of War shall make regulations to facilitate such transfer, provided that this act shall not apply to any person who has enlisted as a substitute"—it is ordered that all such applications for transfers as are contemplated by the foregoing act shall be addressed to the General commanding the army in which the applicant is serving, and shall be granted by him, without reference to the War department, whether the transfer is within his own military department or not, provided the written consent of the commandant of the company to which the transfer is sought to be made shall first be given, and the transfer can be made without injury to the public service. In all cases in which the Commanding General shall think proper to refuse such application, he shall endorse the reasons for such refusal, and forward the application to the department.

II..Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 31, current series; paragraph IX, General Orders, No. 38, current series; and clause 3, paragraph I, General Orders, No. 58, current series, are hereby revoked.

III..The ration issued to hospitals will not hereafter be subject to the reduction authorized April 28, 1862, but will remain as prescribed by paragraph 1107, General Regulations.

IV..For the prompt relief of the sick and wounded of posts and general hospitals, not including those in the City of Richmond, it is ordered:

1. That the commandant of the post shall cause to be established a board, to consist of two or more medical officers at each post or general hospital, for the examination of all soldiers who may be considered fit subjects for furlough or discharge.

2. That in the absence of any regularly appointed officer the senior surgeon of the post or general hospital will act as commandant of the post.

3. That a certificate of disability, with a recommendation for furlough, signed in due form by the examining board, and approved by the senior surgeon of the post, shall entitle the soldier to a furlough, to be granted by the commandant of the post.

4. That a certificate of disability, with a recommendation for discharge, signed in due form by the examining board, and approved by the senior surgeon of the post, shall, if the soldier is declared to be unfit for service in the field, or in any department of the government, entitle him to his discharge, which will be signed by the commandant of the post; and in all cases where the descriptive list and final papers cannot be obtained, the patient will be mustered for payment upon hospital rolls, by the surgeon in charge, or his affidavit that he has not received pay for the period for which he claims it to be due, and that he is not indebted to the Confederate States government beyond the amount stated by him.

V..In all cases of application for furlough or discharge under the foregoing paragraph the applicant will be required to explain satisfactorily his absence from the regiment, battalion, or squadron to which he belongs.

VI..Due notice of all furloughs and discharges granted under this order will be forwarded through department commanders to the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 1, 1862.

I..The State of Mississippi, and that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river, are constituted a separate military department, the command of which is assigned to Major-General JOHN C. PEMBERTON.

II..Generals commanding will authorize their medical purveyors to impress all medical supplies held by speculators, paying them the cost price for the articles. The Generals will give the purveyors the necessary aid to carry this order into effect.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 2, 1862.

I..The execution of the act approved April 16th, 1862, commonly called the Conscription act, and of all the amendments thereto, is suspended, by direction of the President, in the States of Kentucky and Missouri. Troops from those states will, until further orders, be received into the Confederate service under the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act above referred to, the execution of which is hereby suspended.

II..The attention of officers and all others concerned is called to the fact that General Orders, No. 72, published incorrectly in the Richmond *Enquirer* of September 30th, and the Richmond *Whig* of October 1st and 2d, was published correctly on the 1st instant and thereafter in the *Enquirer*, and on the 3d instant and thereafter in the *Whig*.

III..All furloughed, sick, and wounded soldiers will have transportation furnished them to their homes and back, where their furloughs are of sufficient length to warrant it.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 13, 1862.

I..The following notice of the officers and men who have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war is published for the information of all concerned:

RICHMOND, *September* 22, 1862.

1st. *All officers and men* who have been delivered at Aikin's landing, Virginia, up to this date.

2d. *All officers* who have been delivered at Vicksburg, Mississippi, up to this date.

3d. *Ten thousand three hundred and sixty-eight men* of the first deliveries at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

(Signed) ROBERT OULD,
Agent for Exchange.

II..*All officers and men* who have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war will, without delay, join their respective regiments and corps.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76.

ADJTUANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 17, 1862.

Major A. H. COLE, quartermaster, is announced as Inspector-General of Field Transportation for the Confederate States army, headquarters Richmond, Virginia.

All officers of the Quartermaster's department will report to him, without further orders, the number of wagons, horses, mules, sets of harness, and their condition.

The chief quartermasters of the armies in the field will see that this order is observed by all officers of the Quartermaster's department within the limits of their respective commands.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

CIRCULAR.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *February* 19, 1862.

The attention of officers and others is called to paragraph 9 of the Regulations for the Pay department, which, as amended, is as follows:

9. Officers are entitled to pay from the date of the acceptance of their appointments, and from the date of promotion; except, that officers who are required to give bond are entitled to pay only from the date of the acceptance and approval of their official bonds. Officers who fail to return their bonds, duly executed, within ninety days from the date of their receipt, will be considered to have declined their appointments, and be dropped from the rolls.

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General.

Approved:
J. P. BENJAMIN, *Secretary of War.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *October* 22, 1862.

I..*All cases of applications for transfer from the army to the navy* must be forwarded through superior officers, who will certify whether the party whose transfer is sought is or is not a seafaring person.

II..The proposal of the Southern Express Company to carry funds for the government having been accepted, *all officers* are hereby forbidden sending persons for funds in cases where the Express Company can be used.

III..*Officers* who have been charged with the disbursement of BOUNTY FUNDS will immediately render their accounts to the Quartermaster-General; otherwise they will be reported for dismissal, as required by law.

IV..Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE DEAS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Confederate States army, is assigned to duty in the War department as Acting Assistant Secretary of War, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

V..Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 57, current series, is modified so as to read as follows: Hereafter *all soldiers under eighteen and over*

forty years of age will be discharged at the expiration of the terms for which they have engaged to serve.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 28, 1862.

I..Commandants of posts, when consulted by officers of the telegraph companies as to the propriety of sending a message, will advise against it:

1st. When it relates to the movements of troops.

2d. When it relates to the position of particular corps.

3d. When it gives information from which the movements and strength of the armies of the Confederate States, or any portion of them, can be inferred.

II..The following is published as the schedule of average cost of arms, or parts of arms and accoutrements required by paragraph 78 of Ordnance Regulations:

Soldiers will be charged for loss on the muster rolls according to this table:

ARMS.

Enfield rifles	$50 00
Rifle muskets, cal. 58	35 00
" " " 69	25 00
All other rifles, with bayonets	30 00
" " without "	25 00
Smooth-bore musket and bayonet	18 00
" musketoons	16 00
Hall's carbines	15 00
Sharpe's "	45 00
All other carbines at valuation, or not to exceed	35 00
Sabres of all kinds	18 00

PARTS OF ARMS.

Bayonets	$5 00
Sabre-bayonets	8 00
Ramrods	2 00
Wiper, screw-driver, or ball-screw	1 00
Spring-vice	1 50
Cock-screw	1 00

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Cartridge-box	$2 50
Cap-pouch	1 00
Waist-belt	0 75
Shoulder-belt	1 00
Bayonet-scabbard	1 00
Sword-belt	3 00

III..General hospitals are under the authority of the local commanding officers; but their general management, and the medical officers thereof, should be left to the control of the senior surgeon and medical director, to be interfered with by the commanding officer only in special cases, which will be referred to the commander of the department.

IV..Inasmuch as the regulations concerning the issue of commissary stores have been violated by issuing the same to civilians, hereafter all issues of subsistence not warranted by the regulations are positively prohibited.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 79.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 29, 1862.

I..At a General Court Martial, convened at Tallahassee, Florida, on the 12th day of September, 1862, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 191, dated August 16, 1862, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, Richmond, whereof Colonel GEORGE P. HARRISON, Jr., 32d regiment Georgia volunteers, was President, was arraigned and tried Major *John G. Barnwell*, Corps of Artillery, C. S. A., on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE I.

Abandoning his post.

Specification.....In this; "That Major *John G. Barnwell*, while in command of the detachment of troops at or near New Smyrna, Florida, for the purpose of protecting the government property landed at that point by the steamers 'Kate' and 'Cecile,' did, on or about the 11th day of March, 1862, abandon his post or position, ordering all the troops of the command off, leaving the arms and ammunition, and other valuable property, which he was under orders to protect, abandoned to such evil-disposed persons as might choose to take them away, and to the enemy, whose approach in that quarter was momentarily expected."

CHARGE II.

Conduct subversive of good order and military discipline.

Specification.....In this; "That the said Major *John G. Barnwell*, after abandoning his command, and while proceeding in the direction of Tallahassee, Florida, through the interior of the state, did state to divers persons in the country 'that the property landed at Smyrna was abandoned;' 'that he believed the last package had crossed the St. John's river;' 'that the only way to save even a portion of it was for the people to rush over and take what they could carry off in their hands;' 'that there were splendid guns, swords, pistols, shoes, blankets, etc., which could be had for the taking,' or words and expressions of like tenor; which words and expressions did induce many to congregate about the camps, and tempted them to appropriate to themselves articles of value, to the detriment of the public service."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The court finds the accused, Major *John G. Barnwell*, Corps of Artillery, C. S. army, "Not Guilty of the charges and specifications preferred against him, and does, therefore, *honorably acquit him*."

II..The proceedings in this case being irregular, in the essential particular that one of the members of the court, who appears by the record to have been absent one day while the testimony was taking, afterward resumed his seat, and participated in the further action of the court, thereby vitiating its judgment, are disapproved.

While there is nothing in the record of this case to leave any imputation upon the courage and zeal of Major Barnwell, and his skill and judgment in managing his troops, his appropriation of the arms and equipments to the use of the men under his command is not justified by any exigency that seems to have existed, nor to have been made with proper regard for the responsibility of the officer under whose immediate charge they were.

Neither Major Barnwell nor Major Simkins, assistant quartermaster (the prosecutor in the case), seem to have apprehended the extent of their duty in regard to the proper protection of these public stores, and to their failure and want of a hearty co-operation some loss of public property is undoubtedly due.

Major John G. Barnwell, Corps of Artillery, C. S. A., is released from arrest, and will return to duty.

III..The General Court Martial of which Col. GEORGE P. HARRISON, Jr., 32d Regiment Georgia volunteers, is President is dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 30, 1862.

I..Upon the death of a commissioned officer in the service of the Confederate States, *his immediate commanding officer* will forthwith make out a certificate of the fact, stating his rank and the command to which he belonged; when, where, and from what cause he died; and, if possible, when, and by whom he was last paid.

Upon the death of a non-commissioned officer or private in said service, *the officer commanding his company at the time of his death* will in like manner forthwith make out a descriptive list, in which he will set forth when, where, and by whom he was enlisted; when, where, and from what cause he died; when and by whom he was last paid; whether there is any bounty or commutation for clothing due him; and whether there are any stoppages against him; for what cause, and of what amount.

These certificates and descriptive lists will be transmitted directly to the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the Confederate States.

II..*Surgeons and assistant surgeons in charge of military hospitals, or of sick and wounded officers and soldiers in private hospitals and houses*, upon the death of either an officer or a soldier, will forthwith make out and forward directly to the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the Confederate States a certificate stating, in the case of a commissioned officer, his rank, and the command to which he belonged; in the cases of non-commissioned officers and privates, the company and regiment to which they belonged; and in all cases, when, where, and from what cause they died. Should the deceased leave any effects or money, a statement setting forth a list of the effects, the amount of the money, and in whose hands the same will remain until legally called for, will accompany said certificate.

III..Lieutenant-Colonel W. LEROY BROUN, on ordnance duty, is hereby detailed to supervise the examination of candidates in the army for appointments as artillery officers for ordnance duty as authorized by act of Congress, approved 16th September, 1862.

He will, in succession, proceed to the several head-quarters of the armies, under such special instructions as may be given him hereafter; and the *General commanding* will, on his application, associate with him any two artillery officers he may select, performing ordnance duties, who together with himself will constitute an *Examining Board.*

Due notice will be given through the Richmond *Enquirer* of the time at which examinations will be held.

Applications for permission to be examined will be addressed to the *General commanding* each army, and will be filed with his Chief of Ordnance, to be laid before the board of examiners.

IV..*Ordnance officers serving on the staffs of Commanding Generals* will not enter into contracts for, nor purchase ordnance supplies, except in cases of necessity, on the authority of the General, which must be attached to the contract or account for purchase.

The exigency requiring the purchase or contract will also be stated.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 1, 1862.

I..*The payment of commissioned officers* by any other quartermaster than the quartermaster of the command to which they belong is hereby prohibited, unless they exhibit to the quartermaster to whom application for payment is made orders from their commanding officers, or from the department, showing them to be absent on detached duty, or leaves of absence from the Commanding General under whom they are serving.

II..The following will be the organization of a company of Light Artillery, according to the number of guns composing the battery, viz:

FOR A BATTERY OF SIX GUNS.

1 Captain.
2 First Lieutenants.
2 Second Lieutenants.
1 Sergeant-Major or First Sergeant.
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.
6 Sergeants.
12 Corporals.
2 Buglers or Trumpeters.
1 Guidon.
2 Artificers.
64 to 125 Privates.

FOR A BATTERY OF FOUR GUNS.

1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.
2 Second Lieutenants.
1 Sergeant-Major or First Sergeant.
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.
4 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.
2 Buglers.
1 Guidon.
2 Artificers.
64 to 125 Privates.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 3, 1862.

I. The following acts of Congress and regulations are published for the information of all concerned:

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 of America 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 legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose terms of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended; *provided, however*, that all such companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty 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, who shall be commissioned by the President: *provided, further*, that furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by

the provisions of this act beyond the period 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 privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional army," approved 11th December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; said furloughs to be granted at such times 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 herein above 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, squadrons, battalions, and companies hereafter to be reorganized, shall be required to remain in their respective companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments for ninety 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 laws providing for the re-enlistment 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 so far completed as to have the whole number of men requisite for 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 enrolment of all persons comprehended within the provisions 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 Governors 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 enrolment 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 of 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, then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, 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 and liable to duty, if they shall wilfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such under said Articles: *provided, further*, that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, not previously assigned 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 states.

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 authorizations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are continued in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the 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, if he is willing to sell the same; and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a 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, 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*, that all appointments 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 of cavalry of eighty, rank and file.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons subject to enrolment, who are not now in service under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted, previous to such enrolment, to volunteer in companies now in the service. [Approved April 16, 1862.]

[No. 17.]

An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the Public Defence, approved April 16, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America 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 should have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not at such time or times legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment; and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age; and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall serve their full time: *provided*, that if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages heretofore stated, he shall call for those between the ages of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five: *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *and provided, further*, that those called out under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments from the respective states at the time the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each state since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, to be officered by the state having such residue, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law: *provided*, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same, and that in such locality, and during said suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to provide further for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862. [Approved September 27, 1862.]

[No. 53.]

An act to exempt certain Persons from Military Duty, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to exempt certain Persons from Enrolment for Service in the army of the Confederate States," approved 21*st April*, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or

mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the Vice-President of the Confederate States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and state governments, including postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters, their assistants and clerks, and except such state officers as the several states may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty; the members of both houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the legislatures of the several states, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and state governments authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees; all volunteer troops, heretofore raised by any state since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under state authority: *provided*, that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16, 1862; all pilots and persons engaged in the merchant-marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters, and messengers; the president, general superintendent, and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies, not to exceed four in number at any locality, but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk, and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats and engineers therein employed; one editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and state governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties, and all persons who have been and now are members of the society of Friends, and the association of Dunkards, Nazarenes, and Mennonists, in regular membership in their respective denominations: *provided*, members of the society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonists, and Dunkards shall furnish substitutes or pay a tax of $500 each into the public treasury; all physicians who now are, and for the last five years have been, in actual practice of their profession; all shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers, and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public, and while so actually employed: *provided*, said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time at their regular vocation in one of the above trades; which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated: *provided, further*, that the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment, not connected with the public service, shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe: *and it is further provided*, that

if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishments shall be shown, upon evidence, to be submitted to, and judged of by the Secretary of War, to have violated, or in any manner evaded the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, their superintendents, or operatives in said establishments, but they and each and every of them shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employment therein; all superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses, and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind: in each apothecary store now established and doing business one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary; superintendents and operators in wool and cotton factories, paper-mills, and superintendents and managers of wool-carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War: *provided*, the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are herein before provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments; all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years previous to the passage of this act: all artisans, mechanics, and employees, in the establishments of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishments; also, all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war: *provided* that the Chief of the Ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of operatives required in such establishments; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several states; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several state governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gun-boats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy: all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in burning coke for smelting, and manufacture of iron; regular miners in coal mines, and all colliers engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a state, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States; one male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock: *provided*, that there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising stock; to secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any state, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and in states having no such law, one person as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty

negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service; *and furthermore*, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, on which there is no male white adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; also a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for frontier defence, now in the service of said state, while in such service; *provided, further*, that the exemptions herein above enumerated and granted hereby, shall only continue while the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862, is hereby repealed. [Approved October 11, 1862.]

[No. 42.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to further provide for the Public Defence," approved 16th April, 1862, *and the act to amend the same, approved September* 27, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons subject to enrolment for military service may be enrolled under instructions from the War department, and reported by the enrolling officer wherever found, whether within the state or county of their residence or not; and when so enrolled, shall be subject to the provisions of law as fully as if enrolled within the county and state of which they may be residents: *provided*, that this act shall not extend to any member of a military organization under any state law while he remains in actual service without the limits of his state; *and provided, further*, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act as regards the residents of any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, and the act to amend the last mentioned act, approved September 27, 1862. [Approved October 8, 1862.]

[No. 49.]

An act to establish places of Rendezvous for the Examination of Enrolled men.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be established in each county, parish, or district, and in any city in a county, parish, or district in the several states, a place of rendezvous for the persons in said county, district, parish, or city enrolled for military duty in the field, who shall be there examined by one or more surgeons to be employed by the government, to be assigned to that duty by the President on a day of which ten days notice shall be given by said surgeon, and from day to day next thereafter until all who shall be in attendance for the purpose of examination shall have been examined; and the decisions of said surgeons, under regulations to be established by the Secretary

of War, as to the physical and mental capacity of any such person for military duty in the field, shall be final; and those only thus ascertained to be fit for military duty in the field shall be required to assemble at camps of instruction.

SEC. 2. There shall be assigned to each congressional district in the several states three surgeons, who shall constitute a board of examination in such district, for the purpose specified in the foregoing section, any one or more of whom may act at any place of rendezvous in said districts.

SEC. 3. When it shall appear to any surgeon attending such place of rendezvous, by the certificate of a respectable physician resident in that county, district, parish, or city in a county, parish, or district that any enrolled person therein is unable to attend on account of sickness, it shall be the duty of said surgeon to file said certificate with the commandant of the nearest camp of instruction; and if the person named therein shall not within a reasonable time report himself for examination at said camp of instruction or his continual disability certified by the certificate of a respectable physician of his county, city, district, or parish, he shall be held liable as absent without leave of his commanding officer. [Approved October 11, 1862.]

II. COMMANDANTS OF CONSCRIPTS AND CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

1. An officer, styled the commandant of conscripts, will be appointed for each state, who will be charged with the supervision of the enrolment and disposition of conscripts. He will establish one or more camps, in which conscripts will be assembled and instructed, and may recommend for appointment a surgeon, a quartermaster, a commissary, and the requisite number of drillmasters for each camp. If more than one camp be established, he may also recommend a commandant for each camp not under his own immediate command.

2. A hospital will be established and huts for winter quarters constructed at each camp; and all conscripts assembled at the camps will be promptly vaccinated, if it has not already been done.

3. The commandant of conscripts will require from each camp a report on the first Monday in every month, showing the expenses of the preceding month; the number of conscripts in the camp; the number received and sent away during the preceding month; the regiments, battalions, or companies to which they were sent; the number transferred to the navy; the number of sick; the nature of their diseases, and the number of deaths. He will make a consolidated monthly report to the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the army.

4. The commandants of conscripts east of the Mississippi river will receive orders only from the War department, and will not be interfered with by Generals commanding departments or armies in the field. West of the Mississippi they will report to and receive instructions from the Commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi department, who will require them to conform as nearly as possible to this order,

and to the regulations prescribed for commandants east of the Mississippi. He will make a consolidated monthly report to the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the army.

5. The commandants of all regiments, battalions, squadrons, or unattached companies which were in service on the 16th of April, 1862, desiring to receive conscripts, may transmit, through the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the army, statements of the strength of their commands to the commandant of conscripts in their respective states, who, unless otherwise ordered, will, as far as practicable, distribute the conscripts of the state among its regiments, battalions, and companies thereof, in proportion to their respective deficiencies.

He will consult the wishes of the conscripts in assigning them to companies or regiments, so far as may be consistent with their proper distribution, and will not separate men from the same county, district, or parish, if it can be avoided. The same rule will be observed by the commandants of corps in assigning conscripts to companies.

6. Conscripts for cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses. No conscripts can be assigned to companies mustered into service since the 16th of April, 1862.

7. The commandants of conscripts are specially enjoined to pay unceasing attention to the health, comfort, and instruction of the conscripts under their command, and to bear in mind that the efficiency of the army and the safety of the country depend in a great measure upon their faithful discharge of these duties.

III. Enrolment of Conscripts.

All white male residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and forty, not exempted by act of Congress, or not already in the service, will be enrolled. Persons liable to enrolment may be enrolled wherever they may be found, as provided by the act No. 42, herewith published.

IV. Undomiciled Foreigners.

1. Foreigners not domiciled in the Confederate States are not liable to enrolment. Domicil in the Confederate States consists in residence with intention permanently to remain in those states, and to abandon domicil elsewhere. Long residence of itself does not constitute domicil. A person may acquire domicil in less than one year, and he may not acquire it in twenty years residence. If there is a determination to return to the native country and to retain the domicil there, no length of residence can confer domicil.

The principal evidences of intention to remain are the declarations of the party, the exercise of rights of citizenship, marriage, and the ac-

quisition of real estate; but the intention may be gathered from other facts.

2. The enrolment will be made by the enrolling officers of the state, if the Governor thereof will permit them to act under the orders of the commandant of conscripts, and application will be made by the said commandant for such permission. If it be declined, the commandant will report the fact to the Adjutant and Inspector-General, and ask for the employment of Confederate officers for the purpose of making enrolments. If the Governor consent, but the enrolling officers of the state be found unable or unwilling to discharge their duty efficiently, the like application will be made to the Adjutant and Inspector-General; and, in such event, a commissioned officer for each congressional district, and a non-commissioned officer or private for each county, city, town, district, or parish will be assigned to such duty.

In making such assignment, officers and men disabled by wounds from active duty in the field, and acquainted in the localities in which they are required to serve, will, as far as practicable, be selected. The commissioned officer in each district will superintend the enrolments and collection of conscripts therein. Non-commissioned officers and privates, while so employed, will be allowed pay as extra-duty men. The enrolling officers of the states, if employed, will be paid the compensation allowed by the state laws for similar services.

The Commanding Generals of armies in the field will order such commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as they think qualified to be enrolling officers or drill officers, and who are unfit for active service in the field, to report to the commandant of conscripts in their respective states, who will order such of them to duty as may be required, and report the remainder by letter to the Commanding General as not needed for such service.

3. Enrolments for particular regiments, squadrons, battalions, and companies in service on the 16th of April, 1862, may be made by officers detailed for the purpose by the Commanding General of a department or an army in the field; but such officers must report to the commandant of conscripts in their respective states, receive instructions from him, and assemble their conscripts at such point as he may designate. Conscripts enrolled without reporting to such commandant will be deemed to be enrolled for general service, and shall at any time be transferred, on their own application, or on the application of commandants of corps needing conscripts, to such corps.

V. Exemptions.

The Exemption act will be construed prospectively, and does not authorize the discharge of any one enrolled or in service prior to the 11th day of October, 1862.

VI. Bodily and Mental Infirmity.

1. Questions of bodily and mental incapacity will be decided by surgeons employed for the purpose, by virtue of the act of Congress approved on the 11th of October, 1862.

Three surgeons in each congressional district will be recommended by the commandants of conscripts to the Adjutant and Inspector-General for employment under the foregoing act; and the said commandants will establish in each county, city, parish, or district a place of rendezvous for the examination of conscripts enrolled therein.

2. The three surgeons employed in each congressional district will constitute a board of examination for the district; and one or more of them may act at any place of rendezvous therein. They shall fix days for the examination of conscripts in each county, city, parish, or district, and give at least ten days notice thereof, by publication in one or more newspapers circulating in the congressional district, and by notice posted at the principal places of public resort.

3. The enrolling officer for the county, city, parish, or district shall attend at such examinations, and enroll and send to the camp of instruction such persons as are examined and found by the surgeon to be incapable of bearing arms. The standard of bodily capacity shall be that established by General Order, No. 58, modified by the omission of the 3d paragraph, which authorized the enrolment of persons not equal to all military duty. No person will be enrolled as a conscript who is not capable of bearing arms.

4. Persons deemed incapable of bearing arms shall be reported by the examining surgeon to the board of examination, who shall determine the questions of exemption, and grant certificates thereof. The certificates shall specify whether the incapacity is temporary or permanent; and, if permanent, the party shall be exempt from future examination, unless specially ordered by the board. So soon as the examining board shall be organized in any congressional district, and shall enter upon the discharge of their duties, no other mode of examination for persons in that district will be pursued, and the decision of the examining board will be deemed final.

5. The fact that a person has been discharged from service for physical disability or other cause, does not of itself exempt from enrolment as a conscript.

6. If any enrolled person is unable to attend at the rendezvous on account of sickness, he will send to the examining surgeon a certificate specifying the cause of absence, and its probable duration, from some respectable physician resident in the county, city, parish, or district in which the rendezvous is situated. The examining surgeon

shall send the certificate to the commandant of the nearest camp of instruction; and if the person mentioned therein shall not report himself for examination at the said camp within a reasonable period, or send to the commandant of the camp a renewal of the certificate, showing his continued disability, he shall be deemed absent without leave.

7. A compensation of $4 per diem, while actually employed, will be allowed to each of the examining surgeons, and will be paid on their certified account by the quartermaster of the nearest camp of instruction.

VII. Friends, Dunkards, Nazarenes, and Mennonites.

All persons of the above denominations, in regular membership therein on the 11th day of October, 1862, shall be exempt from enrolment, on furnishing a substitute, or on presenting to the enrolling officer a receipt from a bonded quartermaster for the tax of five hundred dollars imposed by act of Congress, and an affidavit by the bishop, presiding elder, or other officer whose duty it is to preserve the records of membership in the denomination to which the party belongs, setting forth distinctly the fact that the party on the 11th day of October, 1862, was in regular membership with such denomination. The affidavit must be taken and certified by a justice of the peace, or other officer appointed by the law of his state to administer oaths: and his authority to administer oaths must be certified by the clerk of a court of record, under the seal of the court.

All assistant quartermasters to whom the said tax is tendered will receive and receipt for it, and pay the same into the treasury of the Confederate States without unreasonable delay. The enrolling officer will receive the receipt and forward it to the commandant of conscripts, by whom it will be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General, who will charge the assistant quartermaster with the amount received by him.

VIII. Provision against Extortion.

1. When application for exemption is made by any shoemaker, tanner, blacksmith, wagon-maker, miller, mill engineer, or millwright, not in the employment of any company or establishment, but working for himself, the party seeking exemption shall state in writing, under oath, that he is skilled and actually employed in his said trade; that he is habitually engaged in working for the public; that the products of his labor, while exempt from military service, shall not be sold, exchanged, or bartered for a price exceeding the cost of production and seventy-five per cent. profit thereon; and that he will not by any arrangement,

shift, or contrivance, evade the law, or receive a greater price or reward than it allows.

2. Where application is made to exempt superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories and paper-mills, and superintendents and managers of wool-carding machines, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers, mill engineers, or millwrights, not working for themselves, but in the employment of some company or establishment, the president or some director, if the company be incorporated, if not, the proprietor of the business, or, if there be a firm, some partner therein, shall make oath in writing that the said superintendents, operatives, managers, or mechanics, as the case may be, are skilled and actually employed in their said vocations; that they are habitually working for the public; that they are absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the business of the concern; that the products thereof shall not be sold, or exchanged, or bartered, during the said exemption, for a price exceeding the cost of production and seventy-five per cent. profit thereon; that no shift, contrivance, or arrangement shall be made to evade the law, or to secure a larger return or profit than it allows; and that exemption is not sought for a larger number of persons than is absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the business of the concern.

3. The foregoing affidavits shall be made before some justice of the peace, or other person authorized by law to administer oaths, and if such justice or other person be not personally known to the enrolling officer to be what he purports to be, his official character and his right to administer oaths must be certified by the clerk of some court of record, under the seal of his court.

The affidavits shall be returned to the commandant of conscripts, and exemptions shall be granted by the enrolling officer. If, however, he suspect false swearing or mistake, he shall refuse the exemption, and refer the case, after first enrolling the names of the parties in question, to the commandant of conscripts, who shall dispose of it. If at any time the enrolling officer have cause to suspect false swearing or mistake in the foregoing affidavits, he shall report the fact to the commandant of conscripts, and if the said commandant be satisfied after due investigation that a larger number of persons is designedly employed than is necessary, or that a larger profit than the law allows is received either directly or indirectly, he shall order the enrolment of the parties exempted upon the said affidavits.

IX. Details.

Citizen employees and mechanics who are employed in establishments of the government, or by contractors with the government in the manu-

facture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, will be enrolled and returned to their work: *provided* the Chief of the Ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall certify that the number of operatives required by the officer in charge of such establishment, or by such contractor for government work, is reasonable, and not excessive. Such certificate will be presented to the enrolling officer, who will thereupon make the detail of the men specified for a period not exceeding sixty days, and return the certificate to the commandant of conscripts. At the expiration of such detail, the officer in charge of the government shop, or the contractor in whose employment said conscripts are, shall cause said certificates to be renewed, or return the conscripts to the nearest camp of instruction. If the certificate be not renewed, or the conscripts be not returned, no other detail shall be granted to such establishment or contractor. In all cases of details for contractors, the party requesting the detail shall make affidavit that the persons so detailed will not be employed on any other than government work, which affidavit shall be returned to the commandant of conscripts; and if it be found that at any time such detailed conscripts are employed by said contractors upon work for private individuals, the detail shall be cancelled by the commandant of conscripts.

Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 50, current series, is hereby revoked.

X. To whom Applications for Exemption must be addressed.

Applications for exemption must, in all cases, be made to the enrolling officer, from whose decision an appeal may be taken to the commandant of conscripts. The department will not consider the application until it has been referred by the latter officer.

XI. Substitutes.

1. When a person claims exemption on the ground that he has put a substitute in service, he must exhibit to the enrolling officer a discharge from some company, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment or command to which the said company belongs, or then belonged (see General Order, No. 26), or an exemption signed by the commandant of conscripts. And if the said discharge or exemption do not show that it was granted in consideration of a substitute having been furnished, such fact must be certified in writing by the commanding officer of the regiment or command to which the company belongs, or by the commandant of conscripts, as the case may be.

But in all cases arising within thirty days from the date of this order, the enrolling officer may grant the exemption upon satisfactory proof that the party furnished a substitute, who was actually received into the service of the Confederate States for three years or the war, and the substitute is not liable to military service. Such exemption may at any time be cancelled, if fraud or mistake be discovered.

2. Paragraph II, General Order, No. 29, current series, is hereby revoked. No person under eighteen years of age, or not domiciled in the Confederate States, or not of good moral character, or who is liable under the existing order to enrolment as a conscript, shall be received as a substitute.

And in all cases in which a substitute becomes subject to military service, the exemption of the principal, by reason of the substitution, shall expire.

Any person subject to enrolment, who desires to furnish a substitute, may, at any time before enrolment, or before he is assigned to a company and sent from the camp of instruction, present a substitute at such camp. And if the substitute be capable of bearing arms, and be of good moral character, and not within the prohibited classes, he shall be received, and the principal shall be exempt from military service.

XII. Volunteering.

All persons liable to conscription may, before enrolment, volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April, 1862. But after enrolment they can not volunteer, nor can they at any time volunteer in companies received into service since the 16th of April, 1862.

XIII. Miscellaneous.

1. All impressments of men by regimental, battalion, or company commanders, under any pretence whatever, are prohibited, it being the design of the department to supply the army exclusively through the officers appointed by this act.

2. All the laws and regulations applicable to deserters shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrolment, or who shall desert after enrolment.

3. All the agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters, and their transportation to the commands of their respective commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of the call.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 83. } RICHMOND, *November* 8, 1862.

I. A Court of Inquiry was convened at Adams' Run, S. C., August 25, 1862, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 137, from the Head-quarters of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, of August 16, 1862, issued by direction of the Secretary of War, under authority of the act of Congress entitled "An act to punish drunkenness in the army," approved April 21, 1862, when the following proceedings were had upon charges and specifications against Colonel *John Dunovant*, 1st regiment South Carolina volunteers:

CHARGE.

Drunkenness on duty.

Specification 1st.....In this; "That he, Colonel *John Dunovant*, of the 1st regiment S. C. regulars, having been detailed by his Commanding General, N. G. Evans, P. A. C. S., to lead the advance, with his battalion, against the enemy, known to be at Legareville, did become so drunk as to be entirely unable to execute said order." This in front of the troops of the brigade, on John's island, S. C., on or about the 9th June, 1862.

Specification 2d.....In this: "That he, the said Colonel *John Dunovant*, having received an order from his Commanding General, Brigadier-General N. G. Evans, in words and figures following, viz:

"'On intimation given by the Commanding General, Colonel *Dunovant* will storm the bridge at Beezan's, and, in co-operation with Colonel Means, capture the advance guard of the enemy, said to be at Beezan's house. Should the enemy advance, Colonel *Dunovant* will attack him (his right being supported by Colonels Slaughter and Means), and drive the enemy to his gun-boats.'

"Which order having been received by Colonel *Dunovant*, and having been ordered by his Commanding General to have the guns of his battalion loaded ready to advance, was so drunk as to be unable to execute said order." This on John's island, S. C., on or about the night of the 9th June, 1862.

Specification 3d.....In this; "That he, the said Colonel *John Dunovant*, 1st regiment S. C. regulars, having arrived with his battalion at a point near which the enemy were supposed to be, and being ordered by his Commanding General to have his guns loaded and be ready to advance, did become so drunk as to be unable to execute the order; and did thus expose himself to the officers and soldiers of his command, lying drunk by the roadside." This on John's island, on or about the night of the 9th of June, 1862.

II. The court, after full deliberation on the testimony in the case, found the accused "*guilty of the charge*;" and submitted their proceedings to the Secretary of War, by whom they have been laid before the President, whose orders thereupon are as follows:

"The offence is of too grave a character to be overlooked in an officer

of such high rank, and is aggravated by the circumstances under which it was committed. Col. Dunovant will be dismissed from the ser-vice."

Colonel John Dunovant, 1st regiment of South Carolina infantry, therefore ceases to be an officer of the army from this date.

III..The above named Court of Inquiry, whereof Brigadier-General J. HAGOOD, P. A. C. S., is President, is dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 10, 1862.

I..The following orders are published for the information and guidance of the army:

II..Whereas reliable information has been received that Colonel ——— Lowe, and Colonel A. C. Harding, 8th Illinois regiment, U. S. army, have been engaged in a series of wanton cruelties and depredations in Clarksville, Tennessee, and the surrounding counties, which in many instances have resulted in the arrest, incarceration, and maltreatment of non-combatants and peaceful citizens of the Confederate States, and in others in the unjustifiable destruction of private property, without compensation, and contrary to the rules and practice of civilized warfare: Therefore, it is ordered that the aforesaid Colonel ——— Lowe, and Colonel A. C. Harding, 8th Illinois volunteers, U. S. A., be and they are hereby declared no longer entitled to be regarded as soldiers, and that they have forfeited all claim to the benefits of the cartel existing between the Governments of the Confederate States and the United States for the exchange of prisoners of war; and, further, that in the event of their capture they shall be kept in close confinement and treated as felons until otherwise ordered by the President of the Confederate States.

III..And whereas other officers of the United States army, yet unknown to the Confederate government, are represented and believed to have participated in the wrongs and outrages before referred to: Therefore, it is also ordered, that the provisions of the first paragraph of this order shall be applicable to any other officers of the Federal army in the State of Tennessee, upon proof of their guilt deemed satisfactory by the commanding officer of the department in which they may be captured and held.

IV. And whereas Major-General John Pope has been removed from the Federal army operating in Virginia, and the obnoxious order, No. 11, of July 23, 1862, issued by him, has been stated by the United States authorities to be inoperative and without effect: Therefore, it is ordered, that so much of General Orders, No. 54, of August 1, 1862, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, Richmond, as applies to the said Major-General John Pope, and the officers serving under him in Virginia, be and is hereby rescinded.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 11, 1862.

I. At a General Court Martial, held at Savannah, Georgia, May 2, 1862, by virtue of General Orders, No. 36, from Head-quarters of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, the following-named parties were arraigned and tried:

1. Private *Joseph McIntyre*, Company D, 1st Georgia volunteers:

CHARGE.....Violation of the 9th Article of War, in resisting his superior officers while in the discharge of their duty, and in the use of violent and improper language and gestures toward said officers.

Verdict.....Guilty.
Sentence.....Death.

2. Private *Thomas Gillespie*, of the Chatham artillery, 1st Georgia brigade:

CHARGE.....Violation of the 20th Article of War, in having deserted from his company, and also in being absent therefrom without leave.

Verdict.....Guilty.
Sentence.....Death.

3. Private *Michael Hagerty*, of the Chatham artillery, 1st Georgia brigade:

CHARGE 1.....Violation of the 20th Article of War, in having deserted from his company.
CHARGE 2.....Violation of the 22d Article of War, in having deserted from his company and enlisted in another.

Verdict.....Guilty.
Sentence.....Death.

4. Private *William M. Beasley*, Company D, 1st Georgia volunteers:

CHARGE.....Desertion.
Verdict.....Guilty.
Sentence.....Death.

5. Private *F. V. R. Mace*, of the Chatham light horse, Georgia volunteers:

CHARGE.....Desertion.
Sentence.....Death.

II..The proceedings in the foregoing cases having been submitted by the Commanding General of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida for the consideration of the President, under the Article of War for pardon or mitigation, he has been pleased to extend to the several parties the Executive clemency; and therefore directs, in mitigation of the punishment adjudged by the court, that the sentence in each of the cases be changed to hard labor, with ball and chain attached to the leg, for the period of twelve months; a forfeiture of monthly pay for the same period of time; and confinement in the guard-house whenever not employed at hard labor. This order will be carried into effect under the direction of the Commanding General of the department.

III..The General Court Martial by which the above-named cases were tried is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 86.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 12, 1862.

I..The following notice of the officers and men who have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 3.

RICHMOND, Va., *November* 11, 1862.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been captured and paroled in Virginia or Maryland at any time from the beginning of hostilities to the 1st of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

2. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Aikin's landing

on James river, at any time previous to the 11th of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

3. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg, Mississippi, previous to the 1st of November, 1862, and including said date, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

(Signed) ROBERT OULD,
Agent for Exchange.

II. . All officers and men who have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war, will, without delay, join their respective regiments and corps.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 87. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 15, 1862.

At a General Court Martial, convened at Savannah, Georgia, September 20, 1862, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 118, dated July 28, 1862, from the Head-quarters of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, was arraigned and tried First Lieutenant *Alexander Doyle*, Company A, 47th Georgia volunteers, on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE 1.....Violation of the 36th Article of War.
Specification.....Misapplication and embezzlement of rations belonging to his company.
CHARGE 2.....Violation of the 9th Article of War.
Specification.....Disobedience of the orders of his superior officer.

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The court finds the accused, First Lieutenant *Alexander Doyle*, Company A, 47th Georgia volunteers, as follows:

Of the Specification, 1st Charge, Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge, Not Guilty.
Of the Specification of the 2d Charge, Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge, Guilty.

And the court does, therefore, sentence the said First Lieutenant *Alexander Doyle*, Company A, 47th Georgia volunteers, P. A. C. S., "to be cashiered."

II. . The proceedings in the foregoing case having been submitted to the President, the following is his decision thereon:

* * * The accused was not found guilty of violating the 36th Article of War. The finding of the court on the charge of violating the 9th Article of War is scarcely sustained by the evidence, it appear-

ing to have been rather an inquiry and answer than an order and refusal to obey. Sentence remitted.

III..First Lieutenant *Alexander Doyle*, Company A, 47th Georgia volunteers, will therefore be released from arrest, and restored to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 88.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 17, 1862.

I..At a General Court Martial, convened at Charleston, S. C., September 10, 1862, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 147, from the Head-quarters of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, was arraigned and tried First Lieutenant *W. E. Erwin*, S. C. artillery, P. A. C. S., on the following charge and specification:

CHARGE.

Intoxication on duty.

Specification.....In this; "That he, the said First Lieutenant *W. E. Erwin*, S. C. artillery, P. A. C. S., at Castle Pinckney, S. C., on or about the 13th day of June, 1862, did, when on duty as officer of the day, become grossly intoxicated."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges against the prisoner, First Lieutenant *W. E. Erwin*, S. C. artillery, his defence, and the evidence in support of it, is of opinion that the said First Lieutenant *W. E. Erwin*, S. C. artillery, is

Of the Specification of the Charge, Guilty, with the exception of the word "*grossly*."

Of the Charge, Guilty.

And the court does, therefore, sentence the said First Lieutenant *W. E. Erwin*, S. C. artillery, "to be cashiered."

II..The proceedings in the foregoing case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President for his decision, the following are his orders thereon:

In accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the court, and especially for the reason assigned, the facts developed by the evidence adduced, the sentence is remitted.

III..First Lieutenant *W. E. Erwin*, S. C. artillery, will therefore be released from arrest, and restored to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 18, 1862.

I. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned, and will be observed by all enrolling officers:

[No. 29.]

An act to permit Enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That, from and after the passage of this act, any person subject to enrolment for military service, under the acts of Congress providing for the public defence, shall be permitted to enlist in the marine corps at any time prior to being mustered into the army of the Confederate States: *provided*, that the number of men so enlisted does not increase the marine corps beyond the strength authorized by law.

SEC. 2. That if any person who has been or is about to be enrolled for service in the army shall, at any time before being assigned to any company, declare to the enrolling or commanding officer that he prefers being enrolled for service in the navy or marine corps, it shall be the duty of the said officer to enroll such person for the service he may prefer, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of the persons so enrolled.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act the pay of sailors and marines shall be increased four dollars per month. [Approved October 2, 1862.]

II. Transfers from the military to the naval service will be effected in the presence of an enrolling officer, or an officer of the navy, in order that when the soldier is in due form discharged from the army, he shall be at once enrolled and received into the navy.

III. The following form will be used in all cases of discharge, to be signed as required by the 11th Article of War. Orders for discharge emanating from this office will be considered simply the authority whereon to grant the discharge, and not the discharge itself:

SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

KNOW YE, That ——— a ——— of Captain ——— Company, ——— Regiment of ——— who was enlisted the ——— day of ——— one thousand eight hundred and ——— to serve ———, is hereby *honorably* discharged from the army of the Confederate States.

Said ——— was born in ——— in the State of ———, is ——— years of age, ——— feet ——— inches high, ——— complexion, ——— eyes, ——— hair, and by occupation, when enlisted, a ———.

Given at ——— this ——— day of ———, 186-.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 90. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 19, 1862.

I..Before going into action, the chief of artillery of each army will make such disposition of the teams attached to the battery wagons and travelling forges as will render them most available for the purpose of securing artillery captured on the battle-field.

II..Medical directors and inspectors will forward to the office of the Surgeon-General copies of all circulars, and of all printed orders or instructions, and of all written orders of importance issued by them.

III..Details from corps in the field will only be granted for government work, and, in cases of urgent necessity, for work under contract. In the case of details for contract work, the consent of the men must be obtained, and the order detailing them will direct that their pay and allowances shall cease during the detail, and that in lieu thereof the contractors shall pay them full wages.

IV..Agreeably to act of Congress, approved October 9, 1862, every man detailed as a shoemaker will be entitled to receive, in addition to his extra-duty pay, thirty-five cents for each pair of shoes made by him.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 20, 1862.

The officers of the Quartermaster's department charged with paying the troops are hereby prohibited from making payment to any general staff officer of the Provisional army who does not exhibit the evidence of assignment to the appropriate command under which he claims payment, agreeably to paragraph I, of General Orders, No. 48, current series. A departure from this order will render the paying officer liable to stoppage to the amount of such payment, should it be found in the settlement of his account at the treasury that he has disregarded this regulation. The large number of general staff officers of the Provisional army who are without assignment to appropriate commands, including those of the Adjutant and Inspector-General's department, Quartermaster's department, Commissary

department, and other departments of the general staff, renders it necessary to publish this order, and to append to it the subjoined paragraph of General Orders, No. 48, above referred to, to wit:

The appointments of general officers and officers of the general staff in the Provisional army being made under special authority, and for specific objects, terminate with their commands, except in cases of assignment to other appropriate duties.

This order is not designed to affect those general staff officers who are temporarily absent on leave, or sick, while under proper assignment to their appropriate commands.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 92. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 21, 1862.

The second clause of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 29, current series, is hereby amended to read as follows:

* * * * * * * * * *

2d. If the substitute be of good moral character, not within the prohibited classes, and, on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon of the army, be pronounced capable of bearing arms, he may, upon the written consent of the company and regimental or battalion commander, provided the substitution can be effected without manifest injury to the public service, be enrolled and mustered into the company for three years, unless the war sooner terminates; and the noncommissioned officer or soldier procuring him shall thereupon be discharged, but shall not be entitled to transportation at the expense of the government.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 93. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 22, 1862.

I. The following acts of Congress, having been approved by the President, are published for the information of the army:

No. 2.—An ACT to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the Public Defence.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sixth section of the act to provide for the public defence, approved on

the 6th of March, 1861, be amended by adding after the words "brigades into divisions," the words "and divisions into army corps," and such army corps shall be commanded by a Lieutenant-General, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive the pay of a Brigadier-General. [Approved September 18, 1862.]

No. 3.—An ACT to authorize the appointment of additional Officers of Artillery for Ordnance Duties.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint seventy officers of artillery in the Provisional army, for the performance of ordnance duties, in addition to those authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of officers of artillery in the Provisional army," approved April 21, 1862, and that from the whole number of artillery officers appointed to discharge ordnance duties there shall be one with the rank of lieutenant-colonel for each command composed of more than one army corps, one with the rank of major for each army corps composed of more than one division, and the residue with the rank of captain, and of first and second lieutenant, in such proportion as the President shall prescribe. [Approved September 16, 1862.]

No. 4.—An ACT in relation to the Transfer of Troops.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to transfer any private or non-commissioned officer, who may be in a regiment from a state of this Confederacy other than his own, to a regiment from his own state, whenever such private or non-commissioned officer may apply for such transfer, and whenever such transfer can be made without injury to the public service; and the Secretary of War shall make regulations to facilitate such transfer: *provided*, that this act shall not apply to any one who has enlisted as a substitute. [Approved September 23, 1862.]

No. 5.—An ACT to regulate the rank of Officers of the Provisional Corps of Engineers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the officers of the Engineer corps of the Provisional army may have rank conferred on them during the war, equal to that authorized by law for the Engineer corps of the Confederate States army: *provided*, that the number of officers in each grade be limited to one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, six majors, fifty captains, thirty first lieutenants, and twenty second lieutenants. [Approved September 23, 1862.]

No. 6.—An ACT to increase the Signal Corps.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint one major, ten first, and ten second lieutenants in the signal corps, and that the Secretary of War may appoint twenty additional sergeants in the signal corps. [Approved September 27, 1862.]

No. 7.—An ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the Public Defence," approved April 16, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America 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 should have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment; and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war, as to all persons who now are, or may hereafter become eighteen years of age; and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall serve their full time: *provided,* that if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages heretofore stated, he shall call for those between the ages of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five: *provided,* that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *and provided, further,* that those called out under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments from the respective states, at the time the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each state since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, to be officered by the state having such residue, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law: *provided,* that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same, and that in such locality, and during said suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate

service, under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to provide further for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862. [Approved September 27, 1862.]

No. 8.—An ACT to better provide for the sick and wounded of the army in hospitals.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the commutation value of rations of sick and disabled soldiers in the hospitals of the Confederate States is hereby fixed at one dollar, instead of the commutation now allowed by law, which shall constitute the hospital fund, and be held by the commissary, and be paid over by him from time to time to the surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital of which the soldier whose ration was commuted is an inmate, upon the said surgeon or assistant surgeon's requisition, made in writing, when necessary to purchase supplies for said hospital: *provided, however*, when said fund for any one hospital shall increase over and above the monthly expenditures of the same to an amount exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, the said commissary shall be required to deposit the said excess over and above the said five thousand dollars in the treasury of the Confederate States, or such other place of deposit where government moneys are ordered to be kept; which said deposits, when so made, shall be passed to the credit of the said Confederate States, and be liable to draft as other public moneys are; and all such funds shall be accounted for by the said commissary in his monthly report and abstract, as now required by law: *and provided, further*, that all such surgeons and assistant surgeons who shall receive from the said commissary any part of said hospital fund, to be expended for the use of hospitals, shall be held liable for a faithful application of it, and in a weekly account and abstract, to be made out and forwarded to the office of the Surgeon-General, to be verified in every instance by vouchers, shall show what disposition has been made of it; which account, abstract, and accompanying vouchers, shall be placed on file.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to make a contract with the several railroad companies and lines of boats for the speediest practicable transportation of all supplies purchased for the use of hospitals by agents accredited by the surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge for that purpose, or donations by individuals, societies, or states; and it shall be lawful for the Quartermaster-General to furnish general transportation tickets to such agents upon all railroad trains and canal boats, when engaged in the actual service of said hospitals, upon the request of said surgeon or assistant surgeon.

SEC. 3. That there shall be allowed to each hospital of the Confederate States suits of clothing, consisting of shirts, pantaloons, and drawers, equal to the number of beds in the same, for the use of the sick while in the hospitals, when so ordered by the surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge; which said clothing shall be drawn upon the written requisition of said surgeon or assistant surgeon, and shall be receipted for and kept as hospital clothing, and be accounted for as other public property.

SEC. 4. That there be allowed to each hospital, with rations and suitable places of lodging, the following matrons and female nurses and attendants, viz: Two matrons, to be known and designated as hospital matrons-in-chief, at a salary not to exceed forty dollars per month each, whose general duties shall be to exercise a superintendence over the entire domestic economy of the hospital; to take charge of such delicacies as may be provided for the sick; to apportion them out as required; to see that the food or diet is properly prepared; and all such other duties as may be necessary. Two matrons, to be known and designated as assistant matrons, whose general duties shall be to superintend the laundry; to take charge of the clothing of the sick; the bedding of the hospital; to see that they are kept clean and neat, and perform such other duties as may be necessary, at a salary not to exceed thirty-five dollars per month each. Two matrons for each ward, at a salary not to exceed thirty dollars per month each, to be known and designated as ward-matrons, whose general duties shall be to prepare the beds and bedding of their respective wards; to see that they are kept clean and in order; that the food or diet for the sick is carefully prepared and furnished to them; the medicine administered; and that all patients requiring careful nursing are attended to, and all such other duties as may be necessary. And all surgeons and assistant surgeons in charge of a hospital are hereby authorized to employ such other nurses, either male or female, as may be necessary to the proper care and attention of the sick, at a salary each not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month; and also the necessary cooks, at a salary not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month each; and one ward-master for each ward, at a salary not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month each; giving preference in all cases to females where their services may best subserve the purpose; and in the event a sufficient number of such nurses and ward-masters can not be employed not liable to military service, and it shall become necessary to assign to this duty soldiers in the service, then, upon the requisition of such surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge of such hospital, the soldier or soldiers so assigned, who are skilful and competent, shall be permanently detailed to this duty, and shall only be removable for neglect or inattention, by the surgeon

or assistant surgeon in charge: *provided*, in all cases, that all other attendants and servants, not herein provided for, necessary to the service of said hospital, shall be allowed, as now provided by law.

SEC. 5. That the hospitals of the Confederate States shall hereafter be known and numbered as hospitals of a particular state; and in all cases where the same can be done without injury to the patients or great inconvenience to the government, all sick or wounded soldiers, being citizens or residents of such particular state, shall be sent to such hospitals as may represent the same, and to such private or state hospitals representing the same which may be willing to receive them.

SEC. 6. That all persons authorized to be employed by section 4 of this act, who are not engaged in the military service, and whose pay is not now provided for by law, shall be paid monthly by any quartermaster or other person authorized to pay troops in the military service, upon a muster or pay roll, to be made out and certified to by the surgeon or assistant having in charge the hospital or hospitals in which said persons have been employed.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in such way and manner as he may deem best, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to enter into and perfect some suitable arrangement with the railroad companies, their officers or authorized agents, whereby seats in one or more cars of each railroad train, as the necessities of the case may be, shall be reserved for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers who may desire transportation on any such railroad, and that no person not sick or wounded, and not an attendant upon the sick or wounded, shall be permitted to enter any such car or cars so reserved until the said sick and wounded and their attendants shall first have obtained seats; and, also, shall perfect some arrangement with the said railroad companies, their officers or agents, whereby all conductors having in charge any such trains shall be required to provide for the use of the sick and wounded in the cars so reserved a sufficient quantity of pure water.

SEC. 8. That all surgeons and assistant surgeons in charge of a hospital, having in his or their charge any sick or wounded soldier, desiring transportation as aforesaid, shall, in all cases, detail some competent person acting under his or their authority, whose duty it shall be to accompany all such sick and wounded to the depot of any such railroad, to see that all such are properly cared for, and that they obtain seats in the said car or cars so reserved. [Approved September 27, 1862.]

No. 9.—An ACT to amend the "Act to authorize payment to be made for certain horses purchased for the army by Colonel A. W. McDonald," approved August 21, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above-recited act be amended so as to insert after the word "horses," wherever it occurs in said act, the words "and cavalry equipments." [Approved September 30, 1862.]

No. 10.—An ACT to enable the President of the Confederate States to provide the means of military transportation, by the construction of a railroad between Blue Mountain, in the State of Alabama, and Rome, in the State of Georgia.

Whereas the Confederate States are engaged in a war, the extent of which has no parallel in modern history, and the President, by his message of the 24th September, 1862, to the Congress, has recommended the importance of constructing a railroad between Blue Mountain, in Calhoun county, Alabama, and Rome, in the State of Georgia, as a means of transportation needful for the public defence, and the construction of which is also strongly recommended by the General in command of the military district in which said road is situated: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make all contracts, embracing such terms and provisions as he may deem expedient to effect a speedy construction and completion of the link of railroad aforesaid, with the several railroad companies whose charters extend over said line, in the manner he may think best calculated to promote the public interest and provide for the public defence.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That, to enable the President to accomplish the object herein contemplated, the sum of one million one hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-two cents, in the bonds of the Confederate States, is hereby appropriated, to be issued and applied by order of the President, at such times and in such sums as he may deem proper; and that the President be directed to take a mortgage on said road and its appurtenances for the ultimate repayment of the money so expended, with interest at eight per centum per annum, in aid of its construction. [Approved October 2, 1862.]

No. 11.—An ACT to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the appointment of adjutants of regiments and legions of the grade of subaltern, in addition to the subalterns attached to companies," approved August 31, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of said act shall be extended so as to apply to independent

battalions, and that, on the recommendation of the commander of any such battalion, an adjutant of the grade of subaltern may be appointed by the President for said battalion, who is not attached as subaltern to said battalion, and that said adjutant, when so appointed, shall have the same rank, pay, and allowance as are provided by law for adjutants of regiments. [Approved October 2, 1862.]

No. 12.—An ACT supplemental to "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant Transfers," approved September 23, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever the Secretary of War shall grant transfers agreeably to the above act to any soldier now in the service, he shall furnish transportation also. [Approved October 2, 1862.]

No. 13.—An ACT to empower certain Persons to administer Oaths in certain Cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the oath required to enable sick, wounded, or other soldiers to receive their pay, may be taken before any quartermaster, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, or before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction, or any other officer having the right by the laws of the state to administer oaths. [Approved October 2, 1862.]

No. 14—An ACT supplementary to "An act concerning the Pay and Allowances due to deceased Soldiers," approved February 15, 1862; and to provide for the prompt settlement of Claims for arrearages of Pay, Allowances, and Bounty due deceased Officers and Soldiers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That claims due to deceased non-commissioned officers and privates for pay, allowances, and bounty, may be audited and paid without the necessity of the parties entitled producing a pay-roll from the captain or commanding officer, when there is other official evidence of the amount due satisfactory to the Second Auditor, under such regulations as he has or may prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. The claims of deceased commissioned officers shall be paid to their heirs or representatives in the same manner as similar claims of non-commissioned officers and privates are now, or may be directed by law to be paid; and to assist the Second Auditor in more effectually carrying out the provisions of this act and other pressing business of his office, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint an experienced accountant, who, with the chief clerk, shall have authority to sign and attest such official business as said Auditor shall approve and direct.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to employ

in the office of the Second Auditor as many additional temporary clerks as he may think necessary to assist said Auditor in the settlement of the claims of deceased officers and soldiers, the compensation of said clerks to be four dollars per day, and without any addition whatever, for every day they shall be so actually engaged, except one, whose annual compensation shall be fifteen hundred dollars, the others to be paid weekly at the treasury, upon a certificate of service of said Auditor.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage, and the third section shall continue in force for twelve months, and no longer. [Approved October 3, 1862.]

No. 15.—An ACT to provide for the organization of Army Corps.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sixth section of an act to provide for the public defence, approved March 6, 1862, be so amended as to authorize the President to organize divisions of the Provisional army of the Confederate States into army corps, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint officers to the command thereof. [Approved October 6, 1862.]

No. 16.—An ACT to authorize the establishment of Camps of Instruction, and the appointment of officers to command the same.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is authorized to establish camps of instruction for persons enrolled for military service, at such places and in such numbers in the several states as he may deem necessary, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers in the Provisional army, with the rank and pay of major, to superintend and command the same. [Approved October 8, 1862.]

No. 17.—An ACT to repeal the law authorizing commutation for Soldiers' Clothing, and to require Clothing to be furnished by the Secretary of War in kind.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the existing law as provides commutation for clothing to the soldiers in the service of the Confederacy, be and the same is hereby repealed; and hereafter the Secretary of War shall provide in kind to the soldiers respectively the uniform clothing prescribed by the regulations of the army of the Confederate States; and should any balance of clothing be due to any soldier at the end of the year, the money value of such balance shall be paid to such soldier, according to the value of such clothing, fixed and announced by order from the War department. [Approved October 8, 1862.]

No. 18.—An ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for the organization of the Staff departments of the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved March 14, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first section of the act entitled "An act for the organization of the Staff departments of the army of the Confederate States of America," approved March 14, 1861, be amended by adding to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's department one assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel. [Approved October 8, 1862.]

No. 19—An ACT to organize Military Courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the Field, and to define the Powers of said Courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That courts shall be organized, to be known as military courts, one to attend each army corps in the field, under the direction of the President. Each court shall consist of three members, two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and each member shall be entitled to the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office during the war, unless the court shall be sooner abolished by Congress. For each court there shall be one judge advocate, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank and pay of a captain of cavalry, whose duties shall be as prescribed by the Rules and Articles of War, except as enlarged or modified by the purposes and provisions of this act, and who shall also hold his office during the war, unless the court shall be sooner abolished by the Congress; and in case of the absence or disability of the judge advocate, upon the application of the court, the commander of the army corps to which such court is attached may appoint or detail an officer to perform the duties of judge advocate during such absence or disability, or until the vacancy, if any, shall be filled by the President.

SEC. 2. Each court shall have the right to appoint a provost marshal to attend its sittings and execute the orders of the court, with the rank and pay of a captain of cavalry; and also a clerk, who shall have a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, who shall keep the record of the proceedings of the court, and shall reduce to writing the substance of the evidence in each case, and file the same in court. The provost marshal and the clerk shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the court. Each member and officer of the court shall take an oath well and truly to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his skill and ability, without fear, favor, or reward, and to support the Constitution of the Confederate States. Each member of the court, the judge advocate, and the clerk, shall have the power to administer this.

SEC. 3. Each court shall have power to adopt rules for conducting business and for the trial of causes, and to enforce the rules adopted, and to punish for contempt, and to regulate the taking of evidence, and to secure the attendance of witnesses, and to enforce and execute its orders, sentences, and judgments, as in cases of courts martial.

SEC. 4. The jurisdiction of each court shall extend to all offences now cognizable by courts martial under the Rules and Articles of War and the customs of war, and also to all offences defined as crimes by the laws of the Confederate States or of the several states, and, when beyond the territory of the Confederate States, to all cases of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, robbery, and larceny, as defined by the common law, when committed by any private or officer in the army of the Confederate States against any other private or officer in the army, or against the property or person of any citizen or other person within the army; *provided*, said courts shall not have jurisdiction of offenders above the grade of colonel. For offences cognizable by courts martial, the court shall, on conviction, inflict the penalty prescribed by the Rules and Articles of War, and in the manner and mode therein mentioned; and for offences not punishable by the Rules and Articles of War, but punishable by the laws of the Confederate States, said court shall inflict the penalties prescribed by the laws of the Confederate States; and for offences against which penalties are not prescribed by the Rules and Articles of War, nor by the laws of the Confederate States, but for which penalties are prescribed by the laws of a state, said court shall inflict the punishment prescribed by the laws of the state in which the offence was committed: *provided*, that in cases in which, by the laws of the Confederate States or of the state, the punishment is by fine or by imprisonment, or by both, the court may, in its discretion, inflict any other punishment less than death; and for the offences defined as murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, robbery, and larceny, by the common law, when committed beyond the territorial limits of the Confederate States, the punishment shall be in the discretion of the court. That when an officer under the grade of Brigadier-General, or private, shall be put under arrest for any offence cognizable by the court herein provided for, notice of his arrest and of the offence with which he shall be charged shall be given to the judge advocate by the officer ordering said arrest, and he shall be entitled to as speedy a trial as the business before said court will allow.

SEC. 5. Said courts shall attend the army, shall have appropriate quarters within the lines of the army, shall be always open for the transaction of business, and the final decisions and sentences of said courts in convictions shall be subject to review, mitigation, and suspension, as now provided by the Rules and Articles of War in cases of courts martial.

SEC. 6. That during the recess of the Senate, the President may appoint the members of the courts and the judges advocate provided for in the previous sections, subject to the confirmation of the Senate at its session next ensuing said appointments. [Approved October 9, 1862.]

No. 20.—An ACT to provide Shoes for the Army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized, on the requisition of the Quartermaster-General, to detail from the army persons skilled in the manufacture of shoes, not to exceed two thousand in number; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General to place them, without delay, at suitable points in shops, under proper regulations prescribed by him, and employ them diligently in the manufacture of shoes for the army.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That soldiers detailed under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to receive pay for extra duty, and also thirty-five cents per pair for shoes manufactured by them severally, in addition to regular pay and rations. [Approved October 9, 1862.]

No. 21.—An ACT to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain Regiments and Battalions heretofore raised.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in his opinion the public good would be promoted thereby, to receive into the service regiments or battalions which have been organized in good faith prior to the 1st day of October, 1862, under authority or by direction of the Secretary of War, or any general officer of the government, although said regiments or battalions may be composed in part of persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years: *provided*, that this authority shall not extend to regiments or battalions organized after the said 1st day of October, 1862, except in those states and locations where the conscript law may be suspended.

SEC. 2. That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in his opinion it would promote the public good, to receive into service regiments or battalions which have been heretofore organized of conscripts by a general officer in any of the states lying west of the Mississippi river.

SEC. 3. That all companies, battalions, and regiments of infantry raised or organized before the first day of December next, within the limits of Middle and West Tennessee, to be composed of residents of said districts, may be accepted by the President, when in his opinion

the public interest will be promoted thereby, and said troops shall be allowed to elect their own officers for the first election, after which all vacancies shall be filled by the President under the act, and the acts amendatory of the same, providing for the public defence, passed 16th of April, 1862, and also such counties in North Carolina lying east of the line of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad as are beyond the lines of the army and exposed to the incursions of the enemy. [Approved October 11, 1862.]

No. 22.—An ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to raise an additional Military Force to serve during the war," approved 8th May, 1861, and to provide for raising forces in the States of Missouri and Kentucky.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first and second sections of the act to which this is an amendment are hereby declared to have full force and effect in those states and districts in which the President may, under the law, suspend the provisions of the acts providing for the enrolment of persons for military service, or when said acts can not be enforced by reason of the occupation of the enemy: *provided*, that the troops received under the sections of said act shall be received for three years or for the war.

SEC. 2. That the President may, in cases when in his opinion the public interest requires that he should do so, appoint major and brigadier-generals with their appropriate staffs, and also the field, company, and staff officers to regiments, battalions, companies, or squadrons, before the same are organized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and if said regiments, battalions, companies, or squadrons are not reported as complete within a reasonable time, the President may, in his discretion, vacate the commissions of said officers, who shall be entitled to the pay of their respective grades from the date of their respective appointments until their commissions are vacated; and that companies of infantry shall consist of at least one hundred and twenty-five, rank and file, companies of artillery of at least one hundred and fifty, rank and file, and companies of cavalry of at least eighty, rank and file. [Approved October 11, 1862.]

No. 23.—An ACT amendatory of an act entitled "An act providing for the granting of Bounties and Furloughs to Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Provisional Army," approved December 11, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above-recited act be so amended as to secure to all soldiers and non-commissioned officers who shall have entered the armies of the Confederate States for three years or during the war, the bounty of fifty dollars, as therein provided, although such soldier or non-com-

missioned officer may have been killed in battle, died, or been honorably discharged before the expiration of the first year's service of his term, to be paid as other arrearages. [Approved October 11, 1862.]

No. 24.—An ACT to authorize the President to make certain appointments during the recess of the Senate.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to fill by appointment all offices created, and all vacancies which may have occurred during the present session of Congress: *provided*, that said appointments shall, at the next session of Congress, be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent: *and provided, further*, that said appointments shall expire, unless confirmed during the next session of the Senate. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

No. 25.—An ACT to regulate and fix the pay of Cadets in the service of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the pay of cadets in the service of the Confederate States shall be the same as second lieutenants of the arm of service to which they are attached. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

No. 26.—An ACT to relieve the Army of disqualified, disabled, and incompetent Officers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever, in the judgment of the general commanding a department, the good of the service and the efficiency of his command require it, he is authorized, and it is hereby made his duty, to appoint an examining board, to be composed of officers of a rank at least as high as that of the officers whose qualifications it is proposed to inquire into, which board shall immediately proceed to examine into the cases of such officers as may be brought to their attention, for the purpose of determining their qualifications for the discharge of the duties properly appertaining to their several positions.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever such examining board shall determine that any officer is clearly unfit to perform his legitimate and proper duties, or careless and inattentive in their discharge, then the said board shall communicate their decision, together with the full report of their proceedings in the case, to the general commanding the department in which the examination shall have been held, who shall, if he approve the finding of the board, be authorized to suspend the officer who has been pronounced unfit for his position, and shall

immediately transmit to the Secretary of War the decision and proceedings of the examining board, with his own action and opinion endorsed thereon: *provided*, that such officer shall be entitled to be heard, and to call witnesses in his defence.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, if he approve the finding of the board and the action of the general commanding the department, shall lay the same before the President, who is authorized to retire honorably, without pay or allowance, or to drop from the army, as the circumstances of the case may warrant and the good of the service may require, the officer who has been found unfit for his position.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That, in order to secure reliable information of the efficiency and competency of officers, it is hereby made the duty of each officer commanding a regiment, separate battalion, company, battery, or squadron, to make to his immediate commanding officer, who shall transmit the same to the brigadier-general commanding, a monthly report, in tabular form, a copy whereof shall be retained by the reporting officer, subject to the inspection of all officers interested therein, containing a list of all commissioned officers of such regiment, separate battalion, company, battery, or squadron, in which shall be stated the number of days each officer has been absent from his command, with, or without, or on sick leave; the number of times each officer has been observed to have been absent from his command when on march or in action; when and where each officer has been observed to have performed signal acts of service; when and where negligent in the performance of duty, and inattentive to the security and economy of public property; printed blank forms of which said reports shall be furnished by the Secretary of War for the use of the officers whose duty it is made to make such reports.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any officer of a company, battalion, squadron, or regiment, shall have been dropped or honorably retired, in accordance with the provisions of this act, then the officer next in rank shall be promoted to the vacancy, if competent, such competency to be ascertained as provided in the first and second sections of this act; and if not competent, then the next officer in rank shall be promoted; and so on, until all the commissioned officers of the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment, shall have been gone through with; and if there be no officer of the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment, competent to fill the vacancy, then the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, fill the same by appointment: *provided*, that the officer appointed shall be from the same state as that to which the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment belongs: *and provided, further*, that nothing herein contained

shall be construed as limiting the power heretofore conferred upon the President by existing laws to fill any vacancy by the promotion of officers or the appointment of privates "distinguished in the service by the exhibition of extraordinary valor and skill;" *and provided, further*, that vacancies arising under the operation of this act in regiments or battalions which were organized under the laws of a state for the war, or for a period not yet expired, shall be filled as in case of death or resignation. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

No. 27.—An ACT to authorize the grant of Medals and Badges of Distinction as a reward for Courage and Good Conduct on the Field of Battle.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to bestow medals, with proper devices, upon such officers of the armies of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle; and also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company who may be present in the first dress parade thereafter may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by commanding officers of the company; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow; or if there be no widow, to any relation the President may adjudge entitled to receive it. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

No. 28.—An ACT to authorize the formation of Volunteer Companies for Local Defence.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of local defence in any portion of the Confederate States, any number of persons not less than twenty, who are over the age of forty-five years, or otherwise not liable to military duty, may associate themselves as a military company, elect their own officers, and establish rules and regulations for their own government, and shall be considered as belonging to the Provisional army of the Confederate States, serving without pay or allowances, and entitled, when captured by the enemy, to all the privileges of prisoners of war: *provided*, that such company shall, as soon as practicable, transmit their muster-roll, or a list of the names of the officers and privates thereof, to the Governor of the state, the commanding general of the department, or any brigadier-general in the state or Confederate service, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War; but the President or the commander of the military district may,

at any time, disband such companies: *provided*, that in the states and districts in which the act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, have been suspended, persons of any age, resident within such states or districts, may volunteer and form part of such companies so long as such suspension may continue: *provided*, that no person shall become a member of said company until he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America in writing, a copy of which shall be filed with the muster-roll of said company as above prescribed. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

No. 29.—An ACT to increase and regulate the appointment of General Officers in the Provisional Army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint twenty general officers in the Provisional army, and to assign them to such appropriate duties as he may deem expedient. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 94.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 24, 1862.

I. At a General Court Martial held at Savannah, Georgia, September 10, 1862, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 118, of July 28, 1862, from the Head-quarters of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, was arraigned and tried:

Captain *A. S. Cannet*, Company C, 47th Georgia volunteers, on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE I.

Violation of the 52d Article of War.

Specification.—In this; "That he, the said *A. S. Cannet*, acting Second Lieutenant, Company C, 47th Georgia volunteers, P. A. C. S., did shamefully abandon his post, and leave the same exposed to the enemy." All this on James island, on or about the morning of the 1st of July, 1862.

CHARGE II.

Violation of the 99th Article of War.

Specification.—In this; "That he, the said *A. S. Cannet*, acting as Second Lieutenant of Company C, 47th Georgia volunteers, P. A. C. S., did neglect to halt the fleeing sentinels and make them stand to their post until it was actually necessary to abandon it." All this on James island, on or about the 1st day of July, 1862.

II...FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

After mature deliberation, the Court finds the accused, Captain *A. S. Cannet*, 47th Georgia volunteers, as follows:

Of the Specification of 1*st* CHARGE: "Guilty."
Of the 1*st* CHARGE: "Guilty."
Of the Specification of 2*d* CHARGE: "Guilty."
Of the 2*d* CHARGE: "Guilty."
And does, therefore, sentence the said Captain *A. S. Cannet*, of Company C, 47th Georgia volunteers, "to be cashiered."

III..The proceedings in the foregoing case having, with the findings and sentence of the Court, been submitted to the Secretary of War, and laid before the President, and by him approved and confirmed, Captain A. S. Cannet, of Company C, 47th Georgia volunteers, therefore ceases to be an officer of the Confederate States army from this date.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 25, 1862.

To carry into effect the provisions of "An act to better provide for the sick and wounded of the army in hospitals," approved September 27, 1862, the following instructions are published:

1. The commuted value of rations for the sick and wounded in hospitals will be one dollar. Rations for hospital attendants will be commuted at the rates heretofore fixed by regulations.

2. Commissaries of subsistence will transfer, for the purchase of necessary supplies for the sick and wounded, to the medical officer in

charge of a hospital (taking duplicate receipts therefor) such portion of the hospital fund as may be demanded on requisition.

3. Accounts current of the portion of the hospital fund thus transferred will be rendered weekly to the Surgeon-General by the medical officer in charge of a hospital, accompanied by vouchers (numbered) for the expenditures. The fractional part of the week corresponding with the termination of a month will be included in the fourth or last account current of the month. The following form will be adopted:

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE HOSPITAL FUND EXPENDED FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING ——— AND ENDING ——— 186 .

Surgeon ———, in charge of ——— Hospital at ———, in account with Confederate States.

186 .		DR.						
October	1...	To balance on hand by last account.....					55	50
"	2...	To amount transferred by the commissary for the purchase of supplies for the subsistence or comfort of the sick and wounded.....					500	00
							555	50
		CR. PURCHASED:						
Voucher No. 1. ...		By 70 qts. milk, at 10 cents.....			7	00		
" " 2.....		By A. B., hospital steward, marketing.....			175	00		
" " 3.....		By 50 chickens, at 25 cents.....			12	50		
" " 4..		By 12 bu. potatoes, at 75 cents.....	9	00				
		By 35 lbs. butter, at 30 cents.....	10	50				
		By 28 doz. eggs, at 25 cents.....	7	00	26	50		
		Total purchased.....					221	00
		Balance on hand.....					$334	50

———*Hospital at*———, ——— 186 . *Surgeon in Charge.*

4. A copy of the "Statement of the Hospital Fund" will be rendered monthly by medical officers to the Surgeon-General, according to the following form:

STATEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL FUND AT ——— FOR THE MONTH OF ——— 186 .

DR.						
To balance due hospital last month					4,820	20
1,532 rations, being whole amount due this month for the sick and wounded, at $1 per ration			1,532	00		
450 rations for hospital attendants, at 30 cents per ration			135	00	1,667	00
					6,487	20
CR. ISSUED:						
By the following provisions at contract prices:						
283½ lbs. of pork, at 10 cents per lb			28	35		
690 lbs. of fresh beef, at 8 cents per lb			55	20		
1,612½ lbs. of flour, at 3½ cents per lb.			56	42		
10 lbs. of hard bread, at 4 cents per lb			0	40		
70 lbs. of rice, at 6 cents per lb			4	20		
56 lbs. of coffee, at 12½ cents per lb			7	00		
193⅞ lbs. of sugar, at 8 cents per lb			15	51		
17⅛ qts. of vinegar, at 5 cents per qt			0	86		
15 5-16 lbs. of candles, at 12 cents per lb			1	83		
61¼ lbs. of soap, at 6 cents per lb			3	68		
167⅞ qts of salt, at 3 cents per qt			0	50		
12 galls. of molasses, at 28 cents per gall			3	36		
			177	31		
TRANSFERRED:						
Amount transferred to the medical officer in charge for the purchase of supplies for the subsistence or comfort of the sick and wounded:						
October 2	500	00				
" 12	250	00				
" 27	150	00	900	00		
Total issue transferred					1,077	31
Amount of hospital fund					5,409	89
Excess of fund (over $5,000), to be returned to treasury					409	89
Balance due this month					$5,000	00

Surgeon in Charge.

——— 186 .

5. When a hospital fund shall exceed five thousand dollars the Commissary of subsistence having the fund in hand will deposit such excess in the Treasury of the Confederate States, or other place of deposit where government moneys are kept, to be liable to draft as other public moneys are. Commissaries will account for hospital funds on their monthly abstracts and summary statements.

6. The Quartermaster will have arrangements made with the various railroad companies and lines of boats for the speediest practicable transportation of supplies for the hospitals; and general transporta-

tion tickets will be furnished to accredited agents engaged in the actual purchase of these supplies upon the request of the medical officer in charge of a hospital.

7. Medical officers in charge of general hospitals will make requisitions on the medical purveyors for hospital suits (shirts, pantaloons, and drawers) for the use of the sick and wounded while in hospital, not to exceed in number the number of beds; which clothing shall be borne on the returns, and be accounted for as other hospital property.

8. There will be allowed to each general hospital, with rations and suitable places of lodging, two chief matrons, at a salary not to exceed forty dollars per month each, whose general duties shall be to exercise a superintendence over the entire domestic economy of the hospital; to take charge of such delicacies as may be provided for the sick; to apportion them out as required; to see that the food or diet is properly prepared; and all such other duties as may be necessary: two assistant matrons, at a salary not to exceed thirty-five dollars per month each, whose general duties shall be to superintend the laundry; to take charge of the clothing of the sick and the bedding of the hospital; to see that they are kept clean and neat; and perform such other duties as may be necessary: two wardmatrons for each ward (estimating 100 patients for each ward), at a salary not to exceed thirty dollars per month each, whose general duties shall be to prepare the beds and bedding of their respective wards; to see that they are kept clean and in order; that the food or diet for the sick is carefully prepared and furnished to them; the medicine administered; and that all patients requiring careful nursing are attended to; and all such other duties as may be necessary: one wardmaster for each ward (estimating 100 patients for each ward), at a salary not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month each; and such other nurses and cooks, male or female (giving preference to females when their services may best subserve the purpose), at a salary not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month each, as may be necessary for the proper care of the sick. These attendants to be paid monthly, on hospital muster-rolls, by the Quartermaster's department, and to be removed when expedient by the medical officer in charge. Other attendants not herein provided for, necessary to the service, shall be allowed as now provided by law.

9. If a sufficient number of nurses and wardmasters not liable to military service can not be employed, and it shall become necessary to assign to this duty soldiers in the service, then, upon the requisition of the medical officer in charge of a hospital, the soldiers so assigned who are skilful and competent shall be permanently detailed to this duty, and shall only be removable for neglect or inattention, by the medical officer in charge.

10. Hospitals will be known and numbered as hospitals of a particular state. The sick and wounded, when not injurious to themselves or greatly inconvenient to the service, will be sent to the hospitals representing their respective states, and to private or state hospitals representing the same.

11. The Quartermaster-General will have arrangements made with the railroad companies to reserve seats in one or more cars, as may be necessary, for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers and their attendants to be transported; and until they are seated to prevent other persons from entering those reserved cars; and also to require conductors of the trains to provide for the use of the sick and wounded in the reserved cars a sufficient quantity of pure water.

12. Medical officers in charge of hospitals will detail an attendant to accompany the sick and wounded, furloughed, discharged, or transferred, to railroad depots, to see that they are cared for and provided with seats in the reserved cars.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 96.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 27, 1862.

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each state of the Confederacy to insure its reaching every part of the country:

I..All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War, or from their department commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

II..Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enrolment in the ranks.

III..All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly; their names to be

furnished to the commandant of conscripts in their state for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV..In order to insure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, department commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence; and any regimental, battalion, or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V..Under the provisions of the 2d clause of paragraph II of General Orders, No. 82, commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned, to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective states, who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full powers to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI..Officers of the Quartermaster's department charged with payment of troops are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 1, 1862.

I..Officers of the Quartermaster's department are expressly prohibited from visiting the seat of government for the purpose of obtaining supplies. The usual mode of effecting these objects, by requisition, is deemed sufficient; and no deviation from the established rules of

the service in this respect will be permitted, without the previous sanction of the Quartermaster-General, obtained through the regular channel of communication.

II. Officers and agents of the Quartermaster's department are hereby ordered not to interfere with leather purchased or contracted for by officers or agents of the Ordnance department.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 3, 1862.

Colonel WILLIAM M. WADLEY, Assistant Adjutant-General, is hereby specially assigned to take supervision and control of the transportation for the government on all the railroads in the Confederate States.

1. He is empowered to make contracts for transportation with said railroads, or any of them, and such negotiation and arrangements with them as may be requisite or proper to secure efficiency, harmony, and co-operation on the part of said railroads, or any proper number of them, in carrying on the transportation of the government.

2. He will take direction of all agents or employees engaged by the government in connection with railroad transportation; will retain, engage, or dismiss such as may be requisite; and take charge of and employ all engines, machinery, tools, or other property of the government owned or used for railroad transportation; and may exchange, sell, or loan such machinery with or to any railroad company, to facilitate the work of transportation; and may generally assist and co-operate with the railroads in effecting the work of transportation.

3. The better to accomplish such ends, he may require co-operation and assistance to such an extent as can be reasonably granted by the Quartermaster and Commissary bureaus; and may apply for details from the army, of such artisans, mechanics, and workmen as may be necessary to facilitate the due accomplishment of his duties.

4. He will report, through the Adjutant and Inspector-General, to the Secretary of War.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 5, 1862.

The Superintendent of the Nitre and Mining bureau is authorized and directed to press the home production of nitre from plantation and domestic sources.

Where indispensable, the labor of conscripts is authorized in interior districts, and details will continue to be made as at present; but officers and agents of the bureau will exercise especial caution to use this labor as a last resort.

Resignations in the nitre and mining corps must be placed upon the same footing with resignations in the line in front of the enemy. Faithfully executed, this service is second to no other engaged in the public defence.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 8, 1862.

I..The following act, and regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of all concerned:

An act to repeal the law authorizing Commutation for Soldiers' Clothing, and to require Clothing to be furnished by the Secretary of War in kind.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the existing law as provides commutation for clothing to the soldiers in the service of the Confederacy be and the same is hereby repealed; and hereafter the Secretary of War shall provide in kind to the soldiers respectively the uniform clothing prescribed by the Regulations of the Army of the Confederate States. And should any balance of clothing be due to the soldier at the end of the year, the money value of such balance shall be paid to such soldier, according to the value of such clothing, fixed and announced by order of the War department. [Approved October 8, 1862.]

II..In accordance with the above act of Congress, no payment of commutation for clothing will be made for a period extending beyond October 8, 1862. When payment of said allowance has been made prior to the promulgation of this order for a term which will not expire until after the date of this act, issues of clothing in kind will be made, to commence at the end of such period. Where it has not been so paid, clothing will be furnished from the 8th October, 1862.

III. . A soldier is allowed the uniform clothing stated in the following table, or articles thereof of equal value. When a balance is due him at the end of the year, he will be allowed the money value thereof, as herein set forth: to be paid him upon the muster and pay-roll of his company. When he shall have drawn clothing in excess of the amount allowed, it will be charged against him upon the muster and pay roll of his company. If discharged before the expiration of the year, and he shall not have been furnished with clothing in kind, or paid commutation thereof for the period of service rendered since the 8th October, 1862, he will be entitled to receive the money value of the clothing allowed, in proportion to such period of service.

CLOTHING.	FOR THREE YEARS.			Price of each article.
	1st.	2d.	3d.	
Cap, complete	2	1	1	$2 00
Cover	1	1	1	38
Jacket	2	1	1	12 00
Trowsers	3	2	2	9 00
Shirt	3	3	3	3 00
Drawers	3	2	2	3 00
Shoes, pairs	4	4	4	6 00
Socks, pairs	4	4	4	1 00
Leather stock	1	...	...	25
Great-coat	1	...	...	25 00
Stable-frock (for mounted men)	1	...	...	2 00
Fatigue overall (for engineers and ordnance)	1	1	1	3 00
Blanket	1	...	1	7 50

IV. . When clothing is needed for issue to the men, the company commander will procure it from the quartermaster on requisition approved by the commanding officer.

V. . Ordinarily, the company commander will procure and issue clothing to his men twice a year. At other times, in special cases, such articles as the soldier may need will be issued to him.

VI. . Officers receiving clothing will render quarterly returns to the Quartermaster-General.

VII. . Commanders of companies will take the receipts of their men for the clothing issued to them, on a receipt-roll, witnessed by an officer, or, in the absence of an officer, by a non-commissioned officer; the witness to be witness to the fact of the issue and the acknowledgment and signature of the soldier. The several issues to a soldier to be entered separately on the roll, and all vacant spaces on the roll to be filled with a cipher. The roll is the voucher for the issue to the quar-

terly return of the company commander. Extra issues will be so noted on the roll.

VIII..Each soldier's clothing account is kept by the company commander in a company book. This account sets out only the money value of the clothing which he received at each issue, for which his receipt is entered in the book, and witnessed as in the preceding paragraph.

IX..When a soldier is transferred or detached, the amount due to or by him for clothing will be stated on his descriptive list.

X..When a soldier is discharged, the amount due to or by him for clothing will be stated on the duplicate certificates given for the settlement of his accounts.

XI..Deserters' clothing will be turned into store. The invoice of it, and the quartermaster's receipt for it, will state its condition, and the name of the deserter.

XII..The inspection report on damaged clothing shall set out, with the amount of damage of each article, a list of such articles as are fit for issue, at a reduced price stated.

XIII..Commanding officers may order necessary issues of clothing to prisoners and convicts, taking deserters' or other damaged clothing, when there is such in store.

XIV..In all cases of deficiency, or damage of any article of clothing or camp or garrison equipage, the officer accountable for the property is required by law to show by one or more depositions setting forth the circumstances of the case that the deficiency was by unavoidable accident or loss in actual service, without any fault on his part, and in case of damage, that due care and attention were exerted on his part, and that the damage did not result from neglect.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *December* 9, 1862.

I..Clause I, paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 82, current series, is so amended as to provide that one of the three surgeons for each

congressional district shall be a medical officer of the army, and that the two others (to be recommended by the commandant of conscripts to the Adjutant and Inspector-General) shall be selected from congressional districts different from that in which they are to examine conscripts.

II..As in the case of "barrels and sacks," officers of the Subsistence department receiving beeves will deliver to the commissaries from whom they draw supplies a like number of hides. The issuing commissary will transfer them to the quartermaster charged with their collection.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 102. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 10, 1862.

The sentence of dismissal pronounced in Special Orders, No. 4, Head-quarters of the Department of Mississippi, September 4, 1862, against 2d Lieutenant W. W. Dunlop, C. S. A., and approved by General Bragg, is by direction of the President commuted, so as to require of Lieutenant Dunlop a written apology to his Commanding General for the disrespect exhibited in the disobedience of orders complained of, and the language employed by him on that occasion.

The President is thus lenient toward Lieutenant Dunlop in consideration of his youth and inexperience and the pledges which he has given of amendment: but the conduct of this officer must be remarked on as both unbecoming in itself, and calculated to degrade his profession.

Upon making the required apology, Lieutenant Dunlop will be restored to the service, and will report for duty to General Bragg.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 103. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 12, 1862.

I..At a Court of Inquiry, convened at Camp French, near Petersburg, Virginia, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 31, Pettigrew's brigade, October 2, 1862, and by authority of the act of April 21, 1862,

was arraigned and tried Lieutenant Calvin Dickerson, Company B, 26th North Carolina volunteers, P. A. C. S., on the charge of "drunkenness" while on the march from Black creek to Petersburg.

II..The court having found the accused guilty, as charged, and the proceedings and findings in the case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President, he approves the findings of the court, and directs that the said Lieutenant Calvin Dickerson, Company B, 26th North Carolina volunteers, P. A. C. S., be therefore dismissed the service. Lieutenant Dickerson accordingly ceases to be an officer of the Provisional army of the Confederate States from this date.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 104.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 13, 1862.

I..Encampments of troops near towns and villages must be avoided where it is not indispensable. Whenever it is so, a sufficient force for guards and outposts must be selected from the best disciplined troops, and assigned as a garrison, etc.: and officers and men will not be permitted to enter the town or village, except on written permission of the commanding officer.

II..Arms must not be carried from the camp, nor will mounted men in camp be permitted to ride their horses except upon duty.

III..Private property is invariably to be respected, and must not be taken or used, except when indispensable for the public service, and then only by orders of competent authority, and in the manner pointed out in the Army Regulations and orders of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments.

IV..The reckless destruction of fencing, wood, and other property of the citizens, which has occurred in so many instances, can not be too strongly condemned. Commanders of troops of whatever grade should, by the exercise of diligence and strict discipline, endeavor to prevent such results, entailing, as they will, poverty upon individuals, and useless expense on the government. Fencing ought not to be disturbed

where it can possibly be avoided; and when wood is necessary for the public use, that which is least valuable must be selected, with as little waste as practicable.

V..A careful observance of these orders is enjoined on the army as of the first importance to the public interests. All violations of them are directed to be reported to the proper authority, for such punishment as may be requisite.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 15, 1862.

I..Some confusion having occurred in the payment of troops in hospital, as authorized in paragraph III, General Orders, No. 65, modified by paragraph I, General Orders, No. 67, and by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 68, it is hereby directed that the orders above referred to be so limited as to embrace only the monthly pay of the soldier mustered on the hospital rolls; and all quartermasters making payments to troops referred to in said orders are required regularly to forward, through the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, to the company commanders of such troops (to be noted on the company rolls) an accurate list of the persons and amounts so paid, and the particular time for which such payments have been made.

II..No transportation tickets will be issued except when the applicant presents conclusive evidence that he has proper authority for his absence from his command, and is entitled to transportation. A register will be kept in the transportation office, upon which the name of the applicant for transportation, and the authority upon which transportation is given, will be recorded in every case. Every precaution will be taken against imposition and fraud; and whenever such fraud or imposition is detected, it will be immediately reported to the proper authorities.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 106. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 15, 1862.

I..A Court of Inquiry having been convened, November 14, 1862, at Richmond, Va., by direction of the President, and under Special Orders, No. 265, paragraph XXXV, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, "to report upon the charge of fraud and peculation against an officer in the Bureau of the Commissary-General, which appeared in an editorial of the Richmond *Examiner* of October 20, 1862, entitled '*The Commissary Department: how purchases are made;*'" and having made the required examination and report, the result is, by direction of the President, published for the information of all concerned:

FINDINGS OF THE COURT.

II..The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the following facts proved:

1. That by the Revenue laws of the State of Virginia a license is required to be taken out by cattle dealers; and every person who buys to sell again must either take out such license himself, or employ the services of a cattle dealer, who is, of course, entitled to the customary compensation for his services.

2. That the cattle in this case were consigned for sale to Mr. John G. Moffit, a licensed cattle dealer in the City of Richmond.

3. That Mr. John G. Moffit was in the employment of the Commissary department, to make purchases for its use, at a regular stated salary.

4. That the sale was made to the Commissary department through Mr. John G. Moffit, the parties being fully apprised of his relation to the department in the transaction of the 29th July, 1862.

5. That before the sale, and while the cattle were still in the hands of the owners, Mr. Jonathan H. Haymond was informed by Mr. Moffit, in answer to a suggestion made by him, that the usual commission of one dollar per head, and one per centum on the amount of sale, would be deducted from the gross price of the cattle, and would be retained by the government for its own benefit.

6. That on the 30th July, 1862, the parties met at the office of the Commissary-General in this city, to make the settlement and receive their money — when the settlement was made, showing the number of cattle and the gross amount of purchase money, from which the commissions, amounting to one hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-nine cents ($190 39), were deducted as a credit to the government, and the net balance, amounting to nine thousand six hundred and forty-nine

dollars and one cent ($9,649 01), was paid to the owners; for which amount, and that only, a receipt was taken.

7. That the commission of one hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-nine cents ($190 39) enured to the benefit of the government, and not to that of any of its employees.

8. That all of the parties interested in the cattle were entirely satisfied with the propriety of the deduction, and yielded a cheerful acquiescence thereto, except Mr. Haymond, who did not attend at the time of settlement, or make known his objection to any one in the Commissary department, until, on the Saturday preceding the 20th December, 1862, he applied to the Commissary-General, when, not being satisfied with the result of his interview, he complained to the associate editor of the Richmond *Examiner*.

9. That there is no fact or circumstance disclosed or suggested, tending to show any fraud or peculation committed or attempted, but on the contrary, that great and exemplary zeal and devotion to the public service were evinced by all the officers and employees of the Commissary department.

III. . The court, having accomplished the business before it, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 107.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RICHMOND, *December* 17, 1862.

I. . Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 72, current series, is modified as follows:

Medical officers referred to in said order will not hereafter issue certificates for furloughs, except when the health of the soldier requires his removal, or a change of climate; and in all such cases this fact must be distinctly stated in the surgeon's certificate.

II. . Whenever, in the opinion of the commanding officer of a military department, the object of the fourth paragraph of General Orders, No. 72, has been for the time being accomplished, by sufficiently reducing the number in hospital, he may suspend the sessions of the medical boards until the condition of the sick and wounded renders it expedient to reassemble said boards.

III..Officers charged with the duty of enrolling conscripts are hereby instructed that the resignation of officers does not, of itself, exempt the party resigning from the provisions of the Conscript law. All such persons are subject to enrolment and examination in common with other parties of conscript age.

IV..Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH STANSBURY is hereby detailed for the same duty as that assigned in paragraph III, General Orders, No. 80, current series, to Lieutenant-Colonel W. LEROY BROUN, and he will proceed immediately to Charleston, S. C., and to Mobile, Ala., for the purpose of examining candidates for appointments as artillery officers for ordnance duty, under the act of Congress approved September 16, 1862.

The *Generals commanding* at those points will, on his application, associate with him any two artillery officers performing ordnance duties he may select, who, together with himself, will constitute an EXAMINING BOARD.

Due notice will be given through the local papers of the time at which examinations will be held.

Applications for permission to be examined will be made, as per General Orders, No. 80, to the General commanding.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 108. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 18, 1862.

I..At a Court of Inquiry, convened at Staunton, Va., December 3, 1862, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 278, paragraph XIX, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, Richmond, to examine and report upon certain charges and imputations against Colonel M. G. HARMAN, 52d Virginia volunteers, respecting his conduct while acting as quartermaster at Staunton, Virginia, and also as enrolling officer at the same place, the following report and finding of facts were duly made, and are now published for the information of all concerned :

II..REPORT AND FINDINGS OF THE COURT.

The court, * * * having considered the evidence adduced, respectfully reports, that immediately after its organization the Recorder addressed a note to the Hon. A. H. H. STUART, requesting an interview

for the purpose of obtaining specific information upon the subject of its inquiry. The interview was declined, but the desired information was set forth in a letter from that gentleman, which was in part adopted by the court as a basis of its investigation. This communication, to which special reference is here made, appears in the records, beginning at page 3.

The court declined to receive any testimony upon points not affecting Colonel HARMAN as quartermaster and enrolling officer at Staunton, although evidence was tendered by him to overthrow every imputation brought to the knowledge of the court. It will be perceived, upon inspecting the record, that several of these alleged improprieties refer to a period when Colonel HARMAN was not in the service of the Confederate States, and were not, therefore, questions within the jurisdiction of the court.

In the 4th specification of rumors contained in Mr. STUART's letter to the court it is asserted that Colonel HARMAN sold hay, pasturage, corn, and wood to the government, and employed government teams in hauling the wood and hay, contrary to the 903d regulation. The proof, however, shows that these articles were purchased by Captain PEYTON, a quartermaster at Staunton, at lower rates than could be had elsewhere. It was also proven that a few loads of wood were hauled by the government teams, at the instance of Captain PEYTON, to relieve the immediate wants of the government, and without the knowledge or consent of Colonel HARMAN. These facts do not, in the judgment of the court, constitute a violation of the regulations above cited; but whatever construction may prevail upon this point, the court is satisfied that the transaction was without fraud, to the interest of the government, and unworthy of further consideration.

The court was unable to procure the least evidence in support of any other charge than the one just disposed of, although every person mentioned by Mr. STUART as likely to possess information was examined, except when the person disclaimed such knowledge after appearing before the court in obedience to its summons.

The record will also show that diligent but fruitless efforts were made to obtain information from other sources than those suggested by Mr. STUART; and it is but just to state that every facility that the defence could render to help forward the investigation was promptly and cheerfully accorded.

In the opinion of the court, Colonel HARMAN has discharged the responsible duties devolved upon him with a zeal, fidelity, and intelligence rarely observed. His official conduct in those departments of the service respecting which it has been the duty of the court to inves-

tigate furnishes an example worthy of all imitation, alike creditable to himself and advantageous to the government.

III..The above-named Court of Inquiry, in the case of Colonel M. G. HARMAN, 52d Virginia volunteers, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 109.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 20, 1862.

I..The following appointments under the act of October 9, 1862, providing for the appointment of military courts to attend the army, have been made by the President, and are announced for the information of all concerned:

1. *Lieutenant-General James Longstreet's Corps.*

Charles L. Scott, Alabama, Presiding Judge.
Albert P. Hill, Mississippi.
L. W. Spratt, South Carolina.
Charles M. Blackford, Virginia, Judge Advocate.

2. *Lieutenant-General T. J. Jackson's Corps.*

Richard H. Lee, Virginia, Presiding Judge.
James Jackson, Georgia.
David H. Carter, North Carolina.
Daniel A. Wilson, Louisiana, Judge Advocate.

3. *General G. T. Beauregard's Corps.*

D. F. Jamison, South Carolina, Presiding Judge.
L. M. Lamar, Georgia.
Captain W. C. Bird (1st Florida volunteers), Florida.
A. H. Boykin, South Carolina, Judge Advocate.

4. *Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk's Corps.*

Andrew Ewing, Tennessee, Presiding Judge.
Edward S. Worthington, Kentucky.
J. A. P. Campbell, Mississippi.
Thomas W. Brown, Tennessee, Judge Advocate.

5. *Lieutenant-General E. K. Smith's Corps.*

Thomas Ruffin, North Carolina, Presiding Judge.
James Neil, Tennessee.
Charles B. Thomas, Kentucky.
Shelby Williams, Tennessee, Judge Advocate.

6. *Lieutenant-General T. H. Holmes' Corps.*

Justin Polk, Missouri, Presiding Judge.
George C. Watkins, Arkansas.
Major W. P. Townsend (4th Texas volunteers), Texas.
Lionel L. Levy, Louisiana, Judge Advocate.

7. *Major-General John H. Forney's Corps.*

Thomas J. Judge, Alabama, Presiding Judge.
S. W. Fisk, Louisiana.
Samuel J. Douglass, Florida.
J. Little Smith, Judge Advocate.

8. *Major-General Samuel Jones' Corps.*

Colonel P. T. Moore, Virginia, Presiding Judge.
W. H. Norris, Maryland.
Colonel A. T. M. Rust, Virginia.
Septimus T. Wall, Kentucky, Judge Advocate.

9. *Major-General G. W. Smith's Corps.*

Wm. B. Rodman, North Carolina, Presiding Judge.
John M. Patton, Virginia.
Bradly T. Johnson, Maryland.
W. P. Johnson, Georgia, Judge Advocate.

II. The above-named members of the courts referred to will report without delay to the *commanding officers* of the respective army corps to which they have been assigned, to whom the letters of appointment will be forwarded, except in those cases where they have been delivered to the parties, or may be called for at this office at an early day.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 110. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, *December* 22, 1862.

I..The attention of the army is called to General Orders, No. 52, from this office, requiring commanding officers to report the facts and circumstances of "extraordinary valor and skill" displayed by officers and soldiers, which may entitle them to recommendation to the President for promotion to vacancies in their companies, as provided by the act of April 21, 1862; and due observance of said order is enjoined on all concerned.

II..The 52d Article of War directs that "any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like, or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage, every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial."

The enforcement of the foregoing article is enjoined on all officers and non-commissioned officers of the army; and in order the better to carry its provisions into effect it is hereby made the duty of all company commanders to see that the company roll is regularly called before and after each battle; and to arrest, and, whenever proper, report for trial by court martial all absentees who are without the requisite excuse.

The number of the Confederate army who bring disgrace upon it by a violation of the article above quoted is happily small; and it is, therefore, the more incumbent that their disreputable conduct should be exposed and punished, and the fair name of the large number who respect its honor and character be thus publicly vindicated.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, *December* 24, 1862.

I..The following proclamation of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned therein:

By the President of the Confederate States—A Proclamation.

"Whereas a communication was addressed, on the 6th day of July last (1862), by General Robert E. Lee, acting under the instructions

of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to General H. W. Halleck, General-in-chief of the United States army, informing the latter that a report had reached this government that Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the forces of the United States, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view to retaliation, if such an outrage had really been committed under sanction of the authorities of the United States:

"And whereas (no answer having been received to said letter) another letter was, on the 2d August last (1862), addressed by General Lee, under my instructions, to General Halleck, renewing the inquiry in relation to the said execution of said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days it would be assumed that the fact alleged was true, and was sanctioned by the government of the United States:

"And whereas an answer, dated on the 7th August last (1862), was addressed to General Lee by General H. W. Halleck, the said General-in-chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient cause for failure to make early reply to said letter of 6th July, asserting that 'no authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution,' and promising that General Lee should be duly informed thereof:

"And whereas on the 29th November last (1862) another letter was addressed, under my instructions, by Robert Ould, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, under the cartel between the two governments, to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Ludlow, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanations promised in the said letter of General Halleck, of 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined:

"And whereas, by letter dated on the third day of the present month of December, the said Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow apprised the said Robert Ould that the above-recited communication of 29th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States:

"And whereas this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed, and no answer has been received:

"And whereas, in addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of this

Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the City of New Orleans by the forces under the command of General Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city:

"And whereas the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence only too conclusive that the said government sanctions the conduct of said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for his crimes:

"Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes:

"And whereas the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which the following may be cited as examples:

"Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives, and non-combatants have been confined at hard labor, with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy.

"The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged by general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens.

"Helpless women have been torn from their homes and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and one, especially, on an island of barren sand, under a tropical sun; have been

fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults.

"Prisoners of war who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States, on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement.

"Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by fines, levied and exacted under threat of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain.

"The entire population of the City of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation, by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invaders of their country.

"Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, even to lone and aged women and to helpless children; and, after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity.

"The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans till their owners would consent to share the crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of guards of United States soldiers.

"Where this partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal, and even slaves too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by the owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway.

"By a recent General Order (No. 91) the entire property in that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river has been sequestrated for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty, with orders to 'gather up and collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property, and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders'—an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment, by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings of all ages, sexes, and conditions; and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has directed to be enforced through the agency of civil officials. And, finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection by every license and

encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war—a war in its nature far exceeding in horrors the most merciless atrocities of the savages.

"And whereas the officers under the command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated:

"And whereas the President of the United States has, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent states shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next; and has thus made known that all appeals to the laws of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terms of just retribution:

"Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of repressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and, by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order—

"1st. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals, deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

"2d. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of the crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they therefore be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole, that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

"3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective states to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said states.

"4th. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States, when found serving in

company with armed slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different states of this Confederacy.

"[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the City of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS."

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, *Secretary of State.*

II. Officers of the army are charged with the observance and enforcement of the foregoing orders of the President. Where the evidence is not full, or the case is, for any reason, of a doubtful character, it will be referred, through this office, for the decision of the War department.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

SERIES 1863.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER.

ANALYTICAL INDEX

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7 III Allowing 40 cents per day for use and risk of horse, by General Orders, No. 77.
22 Conscripts examined prior to the order, to be re-examined. See General Orders, No. 39, paragraph I.

28 IV Modified by General Orders, No. 57, so as to allow payment of officers in hospitals, without certificate of last payment; quartermasters making said payment will still furnish certificate.

30 II Amended by this addition: "The bureau or department for the service of which the details were made." See General Orders, No. 32, paragraph III.

31 IV To be paid by Second Auditor.

31 V Quartermaster's department, certified by commanding officer of regiment to which claimant belonged at date of promotion. See General Orders, No. 33, paragraph V.

36 Revoked by General Orders, No. 102, and travelling expenses to be paid out of funds appropriated for expenses of said bureau.

37 I *Sec.* 6. Amended by act of April 27, 1863. See General Orders, No. 53.

37 II *Sec.* 2. Modified by General Orders, No. 39, paragraph I.

49 I Money and other effects disposed of as directed in General Orders, No. 67, paragraph III; also, modified by General Orders, No. 93, which orders that the appraisement be made after clothing has been washed and repaired, and will approximate to the government prices at which issued.

51 III, IV, and V are rescinded, and matters therein contained are regulated by General Orders, No. 59.

51 I Amended by General Orders, No. 141, paragraph V, requiring that all certificates be given by authorized boards of examiners, and not by single medical officer.

67 Extended by General Orders, No. 157, to include officers of the Commissary department, and such agents of that department appointed by Secretary of War.

67 I Extended by General Orders, No. 133, paragraph II, to officers in Conscription bureau—payments to be made out of funds of that bureau; also, extended by General Orders, No. 135, paragraph V, to officers of Major Cole's department.

69 IV Modified by General Orders, No. 96, paragraph I, which orders that soldiers not discharged because fit for service in staff departments, will be recommended for such detail.

69 X Amended to prohibit extension; also, of leaves of absence and furloughs.

86 I Amended by General Orders, No. 98, paragraph II, to raise age to 45; and to order that all who are of conscript age,

and neither exempted by law nor already in service, be conscripted.

87 Modified by General Orders, No. 98, paragraph III, ordering principal to be conscribed, when services of substitute are lost from any cause other than casualties of war.

116 I Modified by General Orders, No. 126, making it duty of enrolling officer to assign conscripts to service, at the discretion of commandant of conscripts in the state.

122 I Altered and enlarged by General Orders, No. 125, paragraph VII, requiring statement as to whether the substitute is now serving; and if not, why?

141 III Modified by General Orders, No. 157, paragraph II, allowing soldier, when unable to travel, to send certificate of his attending physician, said certificate to be submitted to board, who will act on it.

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7 III Allowed 40 cents per day for use and risk of horse by General Orders, No. 77.

22 Conscripts examined prior to the order, to be re-examined. (See General Orders, No. 39, paragraph I.)

28 IV Modified by General Orders, No. 57, so as to allow payment of officers in hospitals without certificate of last payment; quartermasters making said payment will still furnish certificate.

30 II Amended by this addition: "The bureau or department for the service of which the details were made." (See General Orders, No. 32, paragraph III.)

31 IV To be paid by Second Auditor.

31 V Quartermaster's department, certified by commanding officer of regiment to which claimant belonged at date of promotion. (See General Orders, No. 33, paragraph V.)

36 Revoked by General Orders, No. 102, and travelling expenses to be paid out of funds appropriated for expenses of said bureau.

37 I *Sec.* 6. Amended by act of April 27, 1863. (See General Orders, No. 53.)

37 II *Sec.* 2. Modified by General Orders, No. 39, paragraph I.

49 I Money and other effects disposed of, as directed in General Orders, No. 67, paragraph III; also, modified by General Orders, No. 93, which orders that the appraisement be made after clothing has been washed and repaired, and will approximate to the government prices at which issued.

51 Paragraphs III, IV and V are rescinded, and matters therein contained are regulated by General Orders, No. 59.

51 I Amended by General Orders, No. 141, paragraph V, requiring that all certificates be given by authorized boards of examiners, and not by single medical officer.

67 Extended by General Orders, No. 157, to include officers of the Commissary department, and such agents of that department appointed by Secretary of War.

67 I Extended by General Orders, No. 133, paragraph II, to officers in Conscription bureau—payments to be made out of funds of that bureau; also, extended by General Orders, No. 135, paragraph V, to officers in Major Cole's department.

69 IV Modified by General Orders, No. 96, paragraph I, which orders that soldiers, not discharged because fit for service in staff departments, will be recommended for such detail.

69 X Amended to prohibit extension, also of leaves of absence and furloughs.

86 I Amended by General Orders, No. 98, paragraph II, to raise age to 45, and to order that all who are of conscript age,

and neither exempted by law nor already in service, be conscripted.

87 Modified by General Orders, No. 98, paragraph III, ordering principal to be conscribed, when services of substitute are lost from any cause other than casualties of war.

116 I Modified by General Orders, No. 126, making it duty of enrolling officer to assign conscripts to service, at the discretion of commandant of conscripts in the state.

122 I Altered and enlarged by General Orders, No. 125, paragraph VII, requiring statement as to whether the substitute is now serving; and if not, why?

141 Modified by General Orders, No. 157, paragraph II, allowing soldier, when unable to travel, to send certificate of his attending physician, said certificate to be submitted to board, who will act on it.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1864.

The foregoing INDEX of General Orders from the War department was prepared under my supervision, by Lieutenant EDMUND KEARNY, A. D. C.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Brigadier-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1864.

The foregoing INDEX of General Orders from the War department was prepared under my supervision, by lieutenant BURTON RAMSEY, A. D. C.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *January* 3, 1863.

I..The following Orders are published for the information of the army:

All white male citizens of the Confederate States, between the ages f 18 and 40, who are not exempt by the Act of October 11, 1862, are liable to conscription; and all such as have been already enrolled and mustered will be held as though in service of the Confederate States until otherwise ordered. Exemption will not take place until after enrolment when enrolling officers will grant certificates of exemption in all cases clearly within the meaning of the act. All doubtful cases for exemption will be referred for decision to commandants of camps of instruction, and, if necessary, by them to the Chief of the Bureau of Conscription in Richmond. Such cases will not be required to report in person to the camp of instruction until final action is had on the same.

II..Enrolling officers are required to be vigilant in the discharge of their duties within the districts confided to them, not only in respect to the enrolment of conscripts, but also in the apprehension and arrest of stragglers and deserters from the army. Complaints having been made of harsh treatment to conscripts by enrolling officers in certain localities, which treatment is calculated to prejudice the cause of the Confederate States by encouraging opposition to the acts of conscription, it will be the duty of commandants of camps of instruction to report to the Secretary of War for discharge from conscript service any officer who shall offend in this particular. It is required of all enrolling officers to encourage and promote a good understanding with the people of the district in which they may be serving; and it is impressed on them that firmness of purpose, tempered with kindness and forbearance, will best promote the objects to be attained.

III..Enrolling officers will furnish to commandants of camps of instruction at the end of each month a complete roll of the conscripts made by them during the month. Such rolls will also embrace the names of persons who have been enrolled and exempted within that period. One copy of these rolls will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps of instruction to the Chief of the Bureau of Conscription in Richmond, for file and future reference.

IV..All commissioned officers between the ages of eighteen and forty who have become disconnected with the army by the operation of General Orders, Nos. 48 and 96, of 1862, or by reason of non-re-election, resignation, or dismissal, unless actually disabled (of which they must furnish evidence), are subject to conscription; and while substitutes between the above ages, and who are not embraced in the provisions of the exemption law, will be held in service to the end of the terms for which they have engaged, the principals within the same ages for whom the substitute may have engaged to serve will be liable to conscription.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *January* 3, 1863.

I..The following Orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business, in order to ensure safety and despatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management, in any way, of railroads.

II..When transportation of troops or freight by railroad is necessary, a quartermaster or other authorized officer shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III..In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first, the railroad officer shall be governed by any general order the Quartermaster-General may issue in regard thereto.

IV..Where troops or freight is to be removed out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement will fix with the superintendent or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure; and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V..In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point, the commanding officer at such point will communicate fully the character and extent of service to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI..Quartermasters and commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII..When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII..Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Col. William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decide as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX..Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all government transportation, will be reported to Col. William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his head-quarters will be.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *January* 9, 1863.

I..The attention of officers is called to the 34th article of Army Regulations, and especially to those paragraphs of the article which relate to the channel of military correspondence. It is no exaggeration to state that nearly one-third of the correspondence received at the War department and at this office, from officers of the army and others in the military service, comes directly from the writers, without passing through the prescribed channel. Therefore, all indirect communication with the department is prohibited; and where it is attempted, either in person or by letter, the application will be referred to the proper military commander before action is taken on it, and instructions will at the same time be given to bring the offender to trial

for violation of the regulations and orders respecting military correspondence. These regulations were made after long experience. They have been found indispensable, and must be observed.

II..Not only are all papers and applications to be forwarded through the regular channels of communication, but the officers through whom they come, and who are generally supposed to be informed on the merits of the case presented, are required to express their opinions thereon, either in approval or disapproval. These opinions are frequently important to the department, and the rule which prescribes them must not be overlooked.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *January* 12, 1863.

I..A camp of instruction for conscripts will be forthwith established at Petersburg, Virginia. All persons liable to conscription within the following counties will repair to this camp for enrolment; and all enrolling officers within said counties will hasten forward conscripts to the same point. The following are the counties referred to, to wit: Greenesville, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, Nottoway, Prince Edward, and Campbell.

II..Major-General French will appoint an officer of his command to receive and muster into service the troops called out by the Governor of Virginia, in Special Orders of the Adjutant-General of the state, of January 9, 1863, as they arrive at Petersburg, and cause them to be furnished with subsistence and other supplies needed for their efficiency.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *January* 13, 1863.

I..The following Order is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 4.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, up to December 10, 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas, and Louisiana, up to January 1, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organization to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them. If any are in Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

4. All persons who have been captured on the sea or sea-coast of the Confederate or United States up to December 10, 1862. If any such are in Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to January 6, 1863.

6. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23, 1862, and including said date.

7. All paroled Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburg up to December 23, 1862, and including said date.

8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in December, 1862.

9. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Goldsboro', North Carolina, in December, 1862.

10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.

ROBERT OULD.
Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, January 10, 1863.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 6.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *January* 15, 1863.

I. The attention of officers charged with the custody of public property, is called to paragraphs 923, 924, and 925, Army Regulations, which provide the mode of accounting for that which is lost or destroyed, and disposing of such as become unsuitable for the service. No departure will be allowed from the requirements therein contained, and all officers having public property in their possession will be held to a strict accountability.

II. The appointment of agents to purchase wool by any officer,

except the Quartermaster-General, and such officers as may act under his authority and sanction, is hereby prohibited: and all agencies for that purpose, heretofore authorized by other officers, is revoked.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *January* 19, 1863.

I..The exemption from military service of route-agents of the Post-office department having been claimed by the Postmaster-General as executive officers of the Confederate States under the Act of October 11, 1862, is recognized. Such persons, if within conscript ages, will be enrolled, and furnished with certificates exempting them during the continuance of their appointments. In all cases where the appointment fails, or the term thereof expires, the party is required to report himself to the officer by whom he was enrolled; or, if he can not be found, to the Adjutant and Inspector-General at Richmond.

II..Hereafter all field artillery belonging to any separate army will be parked together under the direction of the general, or other chief officer of artillery having control of the same, to be distributed, when required, according to the judgment of the commanding general of such army.

III..Cavalry companies will, as far as practicable, be kept with their respective regiments. The practice of detailing such companies, or parts of them, as couriers and guides for the head-quarters of general officers will be discontinued. Their places can be supplied by such infantry soldiers as may be able to furnish themselves with horses, and can be detailed for this duty by the general from their respective commands—the number not to exceed six for the commander of an army corps, four for the commander of division, and two for commander of brigade.

IV..Medical officers, in furnishing certificates of disability to disabled and invalid officers, will confine themselves to the established FORMS of the service provided for such certificates, and will hereafter abstain from recommending them for *light duty*.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *January* 20, 1863.

I..Applications for staff appointments to fill vacancies, whether occurring in divisions, brigades, regiments, or battalions, must in all cases, besides being sent through the proper channels, be accompanied by a statement showing how such vacancies have occurred; and, until the previous incumbent shall have been properly disposed of, and his absence accounted for to the satisfaction of this department, no other appointment will be made.

II..No transfers of bonded officers from the positions to which they have been originally assigned shall be recognized until ratified by this department.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *January* 22, 1863.

I..Pursuant to section 8 of an "act to provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, men who are mustered into service, bringing with them their own arms, are entitled to one dollar per month for the use of the same from the date of mustering into service. Should they prefer to receive the full value of the arms, the same will be fixed by the mustering officer at any muster, according to the value of arms fixed by General Orders, No. 78. In either case, the fact will be noted on the muster roll by the mustering officer, with a statement of the value of the arm, or of the amount due per month as compensation for the use thereof. The sums so due for arms, or use of arms, will be paid by the brigade, division, or other ordnance officer, and such payment noted on the muster roll.

Payment for the use of arms will not be made oftener than once in six months.

II..In like manner, cavalry equipments brought into service will be valued by the mustering officer, and the value entered upon the muster roll, and paid for at the following rates:

For a good serviceable saddle .....from $15 to $20
For a good saddle blanket .....from 3 to 4
For a good bridle .....from 3 to 5
For a good halter .....from 2 to 3

And minor articles at the discretion of the mustering officer.

III..General Orders, No. 101, last series from this office, are amended, so as to allow that the two surgeons to be employed to examine conscripts in each congressional district may be selected from the districts in which they are to act, when surgeons can not be obtained from other congressional districts.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *January* 24, 1863.

The following Orders are published for the information of all concerned:

I..The duties of signal officers are confined to those bearing commissions as such, appointed under the acts of Congress approved April 19, 1862, and September 27, 1862.

II..To any general officer requiring a signal officer, and entitled thereto, one will be assigned by the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

III..All signal officers are required to make their reports, returns, etc., through the senior signal officer on duty at the seat of government; and paragraph IX, General Orders, No. 40, must be more strictly observed.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *January* 27, 1863.

The military courts appointed and organized under the act approved October 9, 1862, will be governed and controlled as other courts martial, by the Articles of War and Regulations of the Army, in connection with the aforesaid Act of October 9, 1862.

Their proceedings will therefore be subject to review by the commanding general of the army corps to which they are attached, who, by the decision of the President, is the proper reviewing officer of all such proceedings, under the provisions of the law and the Articles of

War. The original proceedings of these courts, after final action is had on them, will be transmitted to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, agreeably to the 90th Article of War.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *January* 28, 1863.

I..Candidates for appointments of artillery officers for ordnance duty who have passed their examinations at the head-quarters of any army, army corps, or department, may be placed on ordnance duty as acting ordnance officers. The number so placed on duty shall not exceed one-half of the whole number passed there, and shall be taken from the head of the list, without reference to the grade for which they are recommended.

Acting ordnance officers so placed on duty shall be entitled to pay as first lieutenants, if recommended for that, or higher grade, and as second lieutenants, if not recommended for higher grade.

Commissions will be issued as soon as the examinations are completed in all the armies, and will be for grades and of dates to correspond with the general roll of merit established by the examiners.

II..The Quartermasters' department will issue to officers of the army, on duty enrolling conscripts, such fuel and stationery, within the limits prescribed by existing regulations for allowances to public offices, as shall be certified by those officers to be indispensable for the proper discharge of their duties.

The legitimate expenses of the performance of such duty will be paid, in the case of enrolling officers not commissioned, upon accounts approved by the commandant of conscripts for the state, or commander of camp of instruction.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *January* 31, 1863.

I..The following arsenals, armories, depots, etc., are immediately under charge of the War department; and its orders will be given directly through the Ordnance bureau, viz:

Richmond Arsenal ..... Richmond, Virginia.
" Armory ..... " "
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory ..... Fayetteville, N. C.
Charleston Arsenal ..... Charleston, S. C.
Augusta Arsenal and Powder Works ..... Augusta, Ga.
Macon Arsenal ..... Macon, Ga.
" Armory ..... " "
" Laboratory ..... " "
Columbus Arsenal ..... Columbus, Ga.
Atlanta Arsenal ..... Atlanta, Ga.
Mount Vernon Arsenal ..... Mount Vernon, Ala.
Montgomery Arsenal ..... Montgomery, Ala.
Selma Arsenal ..... Selma, Ala.
Jackson Arsenal ..... Jackson, Miss.
Greensboro' Depot ..... Greensboro', N. C.
Danville Depot ..... Danville, Va.
Lynchburg Depot ..... Lynchburg, Va.
Little Rock Arsenal ..... Little Rock, Ark.
Texas Arsenal ..... San Antonio, Texas.

II. . The stores fabricated and deposited at these posts are to be drawn out on requisitions, as designated in section V, Ordnance regulations.

III. . Officers stationed at the arsenals and depots will, on their first arrival, report in person or by letter to the commanding-general of the department, and will obtain leave of absence from him; but while liable to requisitions made upon the arsenal or armory, as provided above, are subject to orders only from the War department, through the Ordnance bureau.

IV. . The quartermasters' depots at Augusta, Atlanta, and Columbus, Georgia, and at Montgomery and Huntsville, Alabama, having been established by the direction of the War department, to supply the necessities of the army at large, are placed under the special control of the Quartermaster-General, though subject to the inspection of the commanding officers of the departments in which they are located. Issues from these depots will be made by order of the Quartermaster-General, upon requisitions of chief quartermasters, approved by commanding generals.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 3, 1863.

I..The 2d clause, paragraph IV, of General Orders, No. 72, of 1862, is hereby revoked.

The fourth clause of same paragraph is amended as follows:

On a certificate of disability, with recommendation for furlough or discharge, signed in due form by examining board, and approved by the senior surgeon of the post, the commander of the post may grant the soldier a furlough, not to exceed thirty days, and submit the application for a longer period to the general to whose command the soldier may belong; or he may refer, without granting the furlough, to the discretion of said commanding general.

II..The superintendent of the Nitre and Mining bureau is authorized and directed to enforce existing contracts of the government in iron, lead, and other munitions. Where iron and other articles thus contracted for, and needed for the service, are ascertained to have been sold at private sale, or are not promptly delivered according to the terms and spirit of the contract, they may be taken wherever found; and, upon requisition, assistance shall be afforded by the commandant of the nearest post or camp of instruction to the officer or agent of the Mining bureau specially charged with the enforcement of the contract.

When a contract shall have been persistently violated, after ten days notice, all detailed or conscripted men will be withdrawn, and assigned to other works.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 6, 1863.

I..All commissioned officers of the army in the service of the Confederate States who are absent from their respective commands without sufficient authority, and from whom satisfactory reports have not been received, will be considered as no longer in service thirty days after the publication of this order, when their names will be erased from the returns of regiments and corps. All quartermasters of the army, charged with the payment of troops, are hereby prohibited from mak-

ing payments to officers who do not exhibit sufficient authority for absence from their proper commands; and where any doubt exists in the mind of the paying officer, for want of such authority, he will suspend payment, and report the case to this office, with the name and residence of the officer so absent, and the regiment and corps to which he belongs.

II..Where occasions may arise in military commands for charges against a disbursing officer of the army, arrest will be stayed until a report of the facts in the case is duly made to the War department through the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General; and the officer will continue to discharge his duties until the department shall take proper measures for his relief from duty.

III..In congressional districts where surgeons can not be "employed" to complete the examining boards for conscripts directed in previous orders, the commandants of conscripts may constitute such boards, temporarily, by medical officers under their authority.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *February* 7, 1863.

I..The special measures instituted in the circular from this office of the 8th January, ultimo, were intended to aid, and in nowise to supersede the operation and rules of the regularly established system of conscription. Reports have been received that officers thus sent from the army have been practically setting aside the system, decisions, and exemptions established under the authority of the commandants of conscripts in the respective states, and are neglecting to make to those officers any returns of the conscripts gathered by them.

It is hereby ordered that all officers acting under the authority of the circular in question shall refrain from interference with any conscripts already in the custody of the officers regularly on conscription duty, and shall assert no claim over them, otherwise than by estimates on the commandants for the quota to which their regiments shall be entitled under the principle of *pro rata* distribution; also, that they shall respect certificates of exemptions issued by regular enrolling officers, reporting for decision of the commandants any case in which the exemption may appear to them to have been improperly granted;

that in no case shall they themselves grant certificates of exemption or detail; that in all doubtful cases or cases of appeal from their decision they shall refer to the regular enrolling officers or the commandants; and that they shall furnish to the local enrolling officers, or the commandants of conscripts for the state, descriptive lists of all persons within conscript ages recruited or gathered by them.

II. The commandants of conscripts, in making their reports to the Bureau of Conscription, will return separately the conscripts gathered and reported to them under the system instituted by the circular above referred to.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 13, 1863.

I. The following additional appointments under the Act of October 9, 1862, providing for the establishment of military courts, are announced for the information of all concerned:

Lieutenant-General J. C. Pemberton's Corps.

George B. Wilkinson, Presiding Judge, Mississippi.
John J. Good, Texas.
Henry W. Allen, Louisiana.
John P. McMillan, Judge Advocate, Missouri.

Lieutenant-General W. J. Hardee's Corps.

John C. Moore, Presiding Judge, Alabama.
Samuel J. Gholson, Mississippi.
Taylor Beatty, Louisiana.
Benton Randolph, Judge Advocate, Texas.

II. The above-named members will report without delay to the commanding officers of the respective army corps to which they belong, to whom their letters of appointment will be forwarded, except where they may be called for at this office at an early day.

III. In all cases where the sentence of a court martial directs a forfeiture of pay, the just dues of the laundress are to be understood as always excepted from such forfeiture. This exception will embrace

sums which have accrued, as well as those which became due during the term of the sentence.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 18.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 16, 1863.

I. . With the exceptions hereinafter named, all outstanding authorities issued from the War department to recruit persons of conscript age into regiments, battalions, or companies not in service on the 16th day of April, 1862, will be held as terminated from and after the 10th day of March next.

Any new organization that shall meantime have been completed up to the legal standard of a regiment, battalion, or company, as may have been specified in the original authority issued, will be reported before the 10th of March to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, for muster and reception into service.

The organization itself failing of completion, the material within conscript ages (including officers) of such parts as shall have been enrolled for the special service will be reported to the local commandants of conscripts, respectively, for enrolment and conscription. These commandants will, however, cause to be allowed to the persons thus transferred, previous to enrolment, the privilege of volunteering in companies that were in service on the 16th of April, 1862.

II. . From the operation of this order are excepted new companies or corps in process of organization under authority issuing from the War department of a date later than the 10th of December, 1862, and all such as may have been authorized to be recruited from material found within districts possessed by the enemy, or in which the conscript law has been suspended by the President, or in which the regular execution of the conscript law is, from the vicinity of the enemy, unattainable.

III. . All officers and persons acting under authority, now and hereafter, to recruit new organizations, will report to the commandants of conscripts in their respective states the names of those persons who are employed by them in enlisting recruits. In the absence of such official evidence, the enrolling officers will not recognize the authority claimed.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 17, 1863.

With a view to determine the military state of certain persons in the army, who have left their regular commands and joined others, under the impression that they had a right so to do, but are claimed as deserters under existing laws, the following orders are published:

I..Persons who joined new companies at the expiration of their first term of service, under the act authorizing re-enlistments for the war, will be continued in their present companies, provided the facts do not show an intention to desert their former commands; also all paroled prisoners whose term of service had expired, and who enlisted in new companies under the provisions of General Orders, No. 44, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, Richmond, June 17, 1862, will be continued in their present companies.

II..All persons who have really deserted, and have joined other companies, will be returned to their original commands; and the benefit of this order is to be strictly limited to cases arising from a misconception of rights and duties under the re-enlistment and conscript laws.

III..The privilege heretofore exercised by troops on the battle-field, of exchanging their small arms and field pieces for those captured from the enemy, is hereafter forbidden, and the prohibition will be strictly enforced by commanders. Disasters may easily result from a disregard of this necessary order. All such exchanges must be made by proper authority, and with a due regard to the efficiency of the troops. Captured arms and artillery will be turned over to the chief ordnance officer, and be assigned, whenever practicable, to the troops to whom the general shall, on testimony, award their capture.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 19, 1863.

I.."General or other officers commanding army corps or departments will cause full returns of artillery, ammunition, and other ordnance stores at the various forts and batteries within their commands to be prepared without delay.

"The chief of ordnance of each army corps or department will be

held responsible that these returns are forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at Richmond within twenty days after the receipt of this order, and will thereafter see that the returns required by paragraph 1348, Army Regulations, are regularly forwarded.

II..“All ordnance and ordnance stores, including cavalry equipments captured from the enemy by partisan rangers, shall be assessed by competent officers, under orders of the commanding general, entered upon the rolls, and paid for by any ordnance officer, upon receipt for the money from the men entitled to the property, and a property certificate signed by the officer commanding the company, squadron, battalion, or regiment of rangers, as the case may be.” The rolls must state distinctly the company, battalion, or regiment to which the arms are assigned, in order that the commanding officer of the same may be charged with the property on the books of the treasury.

III..Paragraphs 117, 118, and 119, Army Regulations (being contrary to law), are hereby revoked; and no enlisted man in the service of the Confederate States will be employed as a servant by any officer of the army.

IV..When a non-commissioned officer, musican, or private entitled to a furlough under the acts of Congress, approved December 11, 1861, and April 16, 1862, shall elect to receive the commutation value in money in lieu of transportation to his home and back, the quartermaster of his regiment will promptly pay his account therefor, upon his certificate, approved by his company and regimental commanders, that commutation is justly due him in lieu of a furlough.

V..In making such payments, quartermasters will estimate the amount due in each case at two and a half cents per mile for the distance the soldier would, if upon furlough, be compelled to travel to and from his home.

VI..Company commanders will be required to state upon their muster and pay rolls payments made under these orders opposite the name of the soldier so paid.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 20, 1863.

I..When the exigency of the service requires it, ordnance stores

reported unserviceable by the officer who is responsible for them shall be inspected by the Brigade Inspector, under the direction of the Inspector-General of the army; or in case of the absence of the Brigade Inspector, then by any other officer designated by the Inspector-General, except the officer accountable for the property in question.

The inspecting officer shall make a report in accordance with paragraphs 925 and 926, Army Regulations; and whatever stores he considers worn out or unserviceable, he shall order, under the direction of the Inspector-General, to be dropped.

II..When requisitions for ordnance stores are made to supply deficiencies, a copy of the report of the inspector shall be appended, to show the necessity of the issue.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 23, 1863.

The following additional instructions are published for the guidance of the medical officers and surgeons composing the boards of examination for conscripts:

I..In their examination of conscripts, they must exercise a sound and firm discretion, and not yield their judgment in favor of every complaint of trivial disability, by attaching too much importance to which they indirectly favor evasions of the required military service.

II..As a general rule, it may be received that where a conscript is equal to all the active duties of the various occupations of civil life, he is able to discharge the duties of a soldier.

III..Temporary exemption is so liable to abuse, and to be resorted to as a means of evasion, that the examining surgeon must fix the period for which it is granted (which, with the reasons therefor, will be stated in the monthly report), at the expiration of which period the conscript must present himself for examination, or be considered absent without leave.

IV..The following are some of the grounds not deemed sufficient and satisfactory for exemption:

1. *General debility.*—The grades of this condition are numerous, and on receiving them all as grounds for exemption, the examining surgeon

can not be considered as discharging his duty to the service. In arriving at a correct judgment upon this point, he will be aided by the consideration that observation has by no means established that a so called high standard of health is best adapted to encounter the exposures of military life, such physical condition being especially liable to disease; while health of a lower grade, without any coexisting positive disease, is frequently strengthened and improved by the exposures incident to the life of a soldier.

2. In case of *slight deformity*, natural, or the result of accident and irregular union of fractures, unless material impairment of power and motion results from such deformity, the conscripts must be held liable for military service.

3. *Deafness.*—This is not a valid reason for exemption, unless so excessive (which must be stated in the monthly report) as to incapacitate a man for the duties of a sentinel. The fact of its existence must also be established by the affidavit of a respectable physician, who has known the conscript to be the subject of the infirmity.

4. *Impediment of speech.*—Unless of a very aggravated character, is not a valid reason for exemption.

5. *Heart disease (organic).*—Organic disease of the heart being comparatively infrequent, the physical and rational signs should be scrutinized with great care, and the subject of examination should not be excused unless the case is satisfactorily established.

6. *Functional disturbance of heart's action.*—This is very common—not a valid ground for exemption, and will generally be relieved by change to the life of the camp.

7. *Rheumatism.*—The kind should be designated, whether acute or chronic, articular or muscular. It is a complaint liable to be used as a means of evasion. Where it is simply muscular, without swelling or contraction of the joints, and the general health of the conscript is otherwise sound, he should be held liable to military duty.

8. *Epilepsy.*—This disease being frequently simulated, so as to impose upon a careless observer, nothing less than the observation of an actual paroxysm, or the affidavit of a responsible physician acquainted with the conscript, should be deemed satisfactory by the examining surgeon.

9. *Varicocele.*—Not a ground for exemption, unless excessive; which must be stated in the monthly report.

10. *Myope.*—Not a ground for exemption. Many myopic subjects distinguish distant objects with accuracy sufficient for all practical purposes.

11. *Hemorrhoids.*—As many invalids in civil life, subjects of this disorder, are engaged in active occupations, they should not, unless

excessive (which must be stated in the monthly reports), be considered satisfactory grounds for exemption.

12. *Opacity of one cornea, or the loss of one eye.*—Not valid grounds for exemption.

13. *The loss of one or two fingers.*—Not sufficient cause for exemption.

14. *Single reducible hernia.*—Not a valid cause for exemption.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *February* 25, 1863.

I..The senior surgeons of commands entitled to medical directors will be detailed as medical directors for such commands. Whenever, however, the interest of the service shall require a departure from this rule, medical directors for commands will be recommended by the Surgeon-General, and announced in Orders from this office.

II..Paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 79, and paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 80, of last series from this office, directing medical purveyors to obey all instructions relative to the transfer of medical supplies and reports of supplies on hand, emanating from Surgeon E. W. Johns, Medical Purveyor, are hereby revoked; and hereafter all reports will be made direct to the Surgeon-General, and all instructions to medical purveyors will emanate from his office.

Surgeon Johns will send to the Surgeon-General's office, without delay, all records, books, and papers connected with the duties assigned him under the above-named Orders.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 5, 1863.

I..Paragraph IV of General Orders, No. 47, of 1862, was designed to apply solely to the cases of officers whose commands had reorganized for the war, agreeably to the acts of Congress, No. 306, of December 11, 1861, and No. 397, of February 15, 1862, where the officers of

such reorganized commands had been re-elected to the same grade of rank they held in those commands prior to their reorganization, and before the passage of the Act of April 16, 1862, commonly known as the "Conscription act."

In all reorganizations of commands under this last-named act (April 16, 1862), the officers will take rank from the date of the act, and their relative rank with each other in the same grade will be regulated by the date of their former commissions in the service.

II. Officers of the army who are dropped from the rolls, cashiered by courts martial, or whose resignations are accepted, and who may thus become liable to military duty under the conscription acts, will, when present with their commands, be at once enrolled by their respective brigade commanders. When not so present, their names will be furnished by their commanding officers to the proper enrolling officer of the district to which they belong, or in which they reside: *provided*, that any officer so liable to enrolment may select in his former command any company from his own state in which to be enrolled.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 6, 1863.

I. The following Act of Congress and Regulations to enforce the same are published for the information of all persons concerned:

CHAP. LXII.—*An act to protect the rights of owners of slaves taken by or employed in the army.*

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every person connected with the army or navy of the Confederate States, arresting or coming into possession of any slave by capture from the enemy, or otherwise than by lawful authority, shall immediately report the same to the commanding officer of the post, or brigade, or station to which he may be attached. The said commanding officer shall, with as little delay as practicable, send the slaves so reported to the nearest depot described in the next section, with a register of the place and date of their arrest: *provided, however*, that the said slaves, or any of them, may at once be delivered to their respective owners, if claim is made and established on satisfactory evidence.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War shall establish depots for recaptured slaves at convenient places, not more than five in number, in each state; and all slaves captured in such state shall be kept in such depots. Public notice shall be given of the places so selected.

SEC. 3. Lists of the slaves in each of such depots, showing the name and color of

such slaves, the place and time of their arrest, and the names of their owners, as given by themselves, or otherwise ascertained, shall be regularly advertised in each state in one or more newspapers of general circulation.

SEC. 4. While such slaves are in depot, they may be employed, under proper guard, on public works; but no slave shall be removed from the depot to which he is first carried for at least one month after the first advertisement of his being there, nor then, unless an exact register is made of the removal, and due advertisement made in the newspapers as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. Free access shall be permitted to all persons desiring to inspect the said slaves for the purpose of identifying them and establishing ownership; and upon due proof they shall be immediately restored to the persons claiming them.

SEC. 6. It shall further be the duty of the Secretary of War to require the names of all slaves in the employment of an officer or soldier of the Confederate army or navy, with the names and residence of their owners, and of the person by whom hired out, and of the officer or soldier hiring, to be reported to his department, and a full registet thereof to be kept for public inspection.

SEC. 7. The President shall prescribe regulations for carrying this act into effect, and provide for the subsistence of said slaves while in such depots. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

II. . Depots for recaptured slaves are hereby established at the following places, viz:

At the	camp	of instruction	at Richmond,	in the	State of Virginia.
"	"	"	Petersburg,	"	"
"	"	"	Dublin Station,	"	"
"	"	"	Raleigh,	"	North Carolina.
"	"	"	Columbia,	"	South Carolina.
"	"	"	Macon,	"	Georgia.
"	"	"	Decatur,	"	"
"	"	"	Notasulga,	"	Alabama.
"	"	"	Talladega,	"	"
"	"	"	Tallahassee,	"	Florida.
"	"	"	Brookhaven,	"	Mississippi.
"	"	"	Enterprise,	"	"
"	"	"	Monroe,	"	Louisiana.
"	"	"	Camp Moore,	"	"
"	"	"	New Iberia,	"	"
"	"	"	Houston,	"	Texas.
"	"	"	Knoxville,	"	Tennessee.
"	"	"	McMinnsville,	"	"
"	"	"	Little Rock,	"	Arkansas.

III. . The commandants of the several camps of instruction will provide necessary quarters for all negroes sent to the depots; will detail sufficient guards for their safe-keeping; provide for their custody, employment, and subsistence; require full and accurate registers to be

kept, and advertisements, as prescribed by the act of Congress, to be regularly made, and afford all facilities to claimants to establish their ownership, and, on due proof, surrender the slaves to their owners.

IV. Commanding generals will require all persons connected with the army to make immediate report of all slaves arrested or coming into their possession; and, if claim is not promptly made and established by the owner, will send such slaves, with a register of the place and date of their arrest, with as little delay as practicable, to the nearest depot in the state wherein the capture is made. They will also require all officers and soldiers now employing slaves forthwith to report the same, and those hereafter employing them, within ten days thereafter, with the names and residence of their owners, and of the person by whom they were hired out, and of the officer or soldier hiring, and return such reports as soon as received to this office; and will, in all other respects, enforce from the officers and men under their command a strict and prompt observance of the requirements of the above-recited act of Congress.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 7, 1863.

The following Order of General Robert E. Lee is adopted by the War department, and is republished for the information and government of all concerned:

"To avoid the danger, if not the certainty, of frequent collisions, and the consequent destruction of life and property, as well as obstruction to all transportation, it is absolutely necessary that the movements of railroad trains should be under one undivided control.

"These considerations make it imperative that all trains should be regulated in their movements and speed only by their conductors and engineers, in accordance with the regulations and time tables of the company.

"All the operations of a road should be controlled by its superintendent, or other authorized officer; and all orders for transportation of every kind, and the movement of every train, will be directed through him, when the exigencies of the service demand a variation from the regular schedule.

"Disregard of this rule will inevitably be attended with disastrous consequences."

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 11, 1863.

I..By direction of the Secretary of War the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court Martial held at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Captain H. B. Latrobe, "Latrobe's Battery," approved by General Heth, and forwarded to the War department for confirmation, under the 89th Article of War, are now, upon the report of the facts by General Heth, and his action thereon, duly confirmed, and Captain H. B. Latrobe ceases to be an officer of the army of the Confederate States.

II..So much of the sentence awarded by General Court Martial against Private James T. Wilder, Company E, 4th Georgia Volunteers, as directs his head to be shaved, and he drummed out of the service, is, by direction of the President, remitted, and Private Wilder will, at the expiration of the term of his confinement as required by the sentence of the court, be returned to duty with his company.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 12, 1863.

I..No regiment, battalion, squadron, or company will be disbanded from the army prior to expiration of service, without express authority obtained from the War department.

II..Brigadier-generals will not be detached from their brigades, nor colonels from their regiments, except on ordinary temporary duty, without the special authority of the War department.

III..The appointment of officers of the army being vested by the Constitution in the President, by and with the advice and consent of

Senate, commanding and other officers are hereby cautioned against assumption of this authority. All payments made to persons appointed as officers by military commanders will be charged against the disbursing officers making such payments.

IV..The impositions attempted to be practised on officers of the Quartermasters' department, charged with paying troops, call for the following regulation in respect to the payment of officers absent from their proper commands, viz: regimental quartermasters will furnish to officers of their regiments about to leave their commands on detached duty certificates of last payment made by them to such officers; which certificates will be deposited with the pay officer making the next payment, who will, on such further payment, give the officers a like certificate. Payments to officers absent from their appropriate commands, except those placed on detached duty by competent authority, and sick and wounded officers absent by like authority, are expressly prohibited.

V..General hospitals will be under the supervision and control of medical directors specially selected for the purpose, and announced as such in orders from this office. Medical directors of armies, army corps, and departments, will not interfere with this arrangement in respect to the general hospitals.

VI..Doubts having arisen in respect to the mode of addressing communications, and in passing them through the channel provided in the 34th article of General Regulations, it is hereby directed that the party making the communication will address himself to the staff officer of the general or other commanding officer who may have the right finally to decide on the question or application presented; and, if the subject matter of the communication be such as to require the action of the War department, it will be addressed to the Adjutant and Inspector-General through the usual channel. All communications in the ascending line will be passed through the several intermediate commanders, until they reach the officer having the final control. For example: communications from the members of a company will pass through the commander of the company; thence to the commander of the battalion or regiment; thence to the commander of the brigade; thence to the division commander; next to the commander of the army corps; and finally to the General commanding-in-chief, for their several remarks; and, if further reference be required, to the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

VII..All recommendations from officers of the army for military appointments to be conferred will, besides giving the character and quali-

fications of the person recommended, name the state in which he was born, and of which he claims to be a citizen.

VIII..Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 97, December 1, 1862, may be so modified as to read, "Officers and agents of the Quartermasters' department are hereby ordered not to interfere with leather purchased or contracted for by officers or agents of, or contractors with, the Ordnance department."

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 14, 1863.

I..At a court of inquiry convened at Chattanooga, Tennessee, February 26, 1863, by virtue of General Orders, No. 38, Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, Richmond, Va., issued in pursuance of an act approved April 21, 1862, was arraigned and tried Lieutenant Thomas Nall, Company B, 5th Georgia volunteers, on the charge of drunkenness.

II..The court confirmed the plea of "guilty" by the accused, and sentenced him to be suspended from command and pay for one month, and to be publicly reprimanded.

III..The proceedings having been submitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President, the following decision has been made thereon:

"The sentence of the court approved; but in consideration of the habitual sobriety of Lieutenant Nall, and his previous good character, so much of the sentence as suspends him from command and pay is remitted."

Lieutenant Nall will therefore be restored to duty with his company; but the department takes occasion to express its decided disapprobation of his conduct on the occasion referred to in the proceedings.

IV..The Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 18, 1863.

I..Any employee of a government establishment who shall leave such employment shall not be received at any other government establishment, or by any contractor under the government, unless he exhibits a proper discharge from the employment which he leaves.

II..Any contractor under the government who shall employ any workman leaving without proper discharge a government establishment, or the employment of another contractor under the government, shall be notified at once that the detailed men and conscripts in his employment be returned to their proper officers upon the report of the facts to the Chief of Ordnance.

III..The orders heretofore given are repeated, that conscripts or detailed men leaving their employment without written permission shall be reported to the nearest enrolling officer, to be tried and punished as deserters.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE RICHMOND, *March* 19, 1863.

In consequence of numerous applications made by various persons to the War department, it is obvious that some misconception in regard to the instructions of the Secretary of War in relation to the impressment of supplies must exist on the part of the people, or that the agents of the government have violated their instructions: now, therefore, for the purpose of removing such misconception, and to prevent any violation of those instructions, it is hereby ordered:

I..That no officer of the government shall, under any circumstances whatever, impress the supplies which a party has for his own consumption, or that of his family, employees, or slaves.

II..That no officer shall at any time, unless specially ordered so to do by a general commanding, in a case of exigency, impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival.

III..These orders were included in the instructions originally issued in relation to impressment by the Secretary of War; and the officers

exercising such authority are again notified that "any one acting without or beyond" the authority given in those instructions will be held strictly responsible.

IV..When non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, entitled to furloughs under the act of December 11, 1861, or that of April 16, 1862, have died, or may hereafter die, before the receipt thereof, their personal representatives shall be allowed the commutation value of transportation from the point where such parties die to their homes and back.

V..When non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, entitled under either of the preceding acts to a furlough, shall have been, or may hereafter be, promoted to the rank of commissioned officers prior to the receipt thereof, they shall be allowed the same commutation as is provided in the previous paragraph, or, when they go on leave, the transportation in kind, at their option.

VI..Claims arising under paragraph I will be settled by the Second Auditor; those under paragraph II by officers of the Quartermasters' department. In the latter class, the facts must be attested by the certificate of the commanding officer of the regiment to which the claimant belonged at the date of his promotion.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *March* 21, 1863.

I..Paragraph V, General Orders, No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, September 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers, in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the nitre, lead, or copper works, or mines or furnaces worked by government officers, or by contractors for the Ordnance department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the superintendent or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

II..The operation of paragraph 1253, Confederate States Army Regulations, is hereby suspended during the existing war.

III..Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 30, current series, is amended to read as follows:

Any contractor under the government who shall employ any workman leaving without proper discharge a government establishment, or the employment of another contractor under the government, shall be notified at once that the detailed men and conscripts in his employment be returned to their proper officers upon report of the facts to the chief of the bureau or department for the service of which the details were made.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 26, 1863.

I..The corps of officers for ordnance duty will hereafter be composed exclusively as follows, viz:

1st. Officers of the regular Confederate army detailed by the War department for ordnance duty.

2d. Officers of the provisional artillery appointed under the act of Congress, April 21, 1862.

3d. Officers of the provisional artillery for ordnance duty appointed under act of 16th September, 1862 (including at present those on duty under General Orders, No. 12, 1863).

4th. Officers of artillery in the provisional army and volunteer corps appointed under act of Congress approved January 22, 1862, and detailed on ordnance duty by the War department.

5th. Officers of the Nitre and Mining bureau appointed under act of Congress.

II..Officers heretofore assigned to ordnance duty under provisions of General Orders, No. 24 and No. 46, of 1862, although not forming a part of the ordnance corps will continue to be recognized in their positions until relieved by the assignment of officers of the ordnance corps regularly appointed or detailed. Officers of this class will be replaced by the regularly appointed officers assigned for ordnance duty at the discretion of any general commanding an army or department, when the interest of the service requires it.

All such changes will be communicated to the Chief of Ordnance, at Richmond.

III..All officers in charge of arsenals, armories, work-shops, depots, or other posts where work is performed by detailed men, who are paid by the department in which they are employed, and who relinquish claim for pay as soldiers, shall make monthly reports to the chiefs of their respective bureaus, containing full lists and descriptions of the men, with a correct statement of the pay they receive. These reports will be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General, for the information and guidance of the pay department, to prevent the payment of fraudulent claims.

IV..All generals or other officers commanding military departments or districts will require from provost marshals and commandants of prisons monthly reports of all citizens and other persons not connected with the Confederate army held in confinement, with specifications of date and cause of arrest, and by whom arrested, accompanied with such remarks as they may deem proper, and forward the same without delay to this office.

V..Paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 31, current series, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Claims arising under paragraph IV will be settled by the Second Auditor; those under paragraph V by officers of the Quartermasters' department. In the latter class, the facts must be attested by the certificate of the commanding officer of the regiment to which the claimant belonged at the date of his promotion.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 1, 1863.

I..The attention of commanding and other officers is called to the act of Congress of April 21, 1862, as published in General Orders, No. 38, of that year. A more rigid enforcement of the requirements of that act on the part of commanding officers therein referred to is deemed important to the interest of the service.

II..The geographical limits of the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, embracing the Defences of Richmond, and extending south, to include the State of North Carolina — the whole under the supervision and general direction of General R. E. Lee — will be divided into three Military departments as follows: All north of the James river,

for the defence of Richmond, will constitute the Department of Richmond, under Major-General Elzey — Head-quarters, Richmond. All that portion of Virginia south of the James river, and east of the County of Powhatan, will constitute the Department of Southern Virginia, under Major-General French — Head-quarters at some central point near the Blackwater. The State of North Carolina will constitute the Department of North Carolina, under Major-General D. H. Hill—Head-quarters, Goldsboro'.

III..The price of beef hides, transferred in accordance with paragraph III, General Orders, No. 64, of 1862, will be at the following rates: For green hides five cents per pound, and dry hides ten cents per pound, in the Trans-Mississippi department; and for all beef hides, east of the Mississippi river, thirty cents per pound.

These prices will be paid by the quartermasters and assistant quartermasters to the commissaries transferring them, and the latter will account for the fund thus received, in their next accounts current.

IV..By General Orders, No. 61, paragraph II, last series from this office, quartermasters are directed to bear on their returns, ambulances and wagons for the transportation of regimental hospital supplies, the teams and drivers. It is also their duty to keep them in good condition, and ready for active service. Commanders will require the performance of this duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 4, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened at Pollard, Alabama, December 9, 1862, by virtue of General Orders, No. 93, Head-quarters District of the Gulf, were arraigned and tried:

1.—Major M. R. Marks, 2d Alabama cavalry:

On the following charges. (Specifications omitted in this Order.)
Charge 1st: Violation of the 24th Article of War.
Charge 2d: Violation of the 99th Article of War.

Finding and Sentence of the Court.

The court find the accused, Major M. R. Marks, 2d regiment Ala-

bama cavalry, guilty of the charges preferred, and sentence him to be dismissed from the service of the Confederate States.

2. Colonel F. M. Hunter, 2d regiment Alabama cavalry.

Charge 1st: Violation of the 6th Article of War.
Charge 2d: Violation of the 24th Article of War.
Charge 3d: Violation of the 83d Article of War.

Finding and Sentence of the Court.

The court find the accused, Colonel F. M. Hunter, 2d regiment Alabama cavalry, guilty of the charges preferred, and sentence him to be dismissed from the service of the Confederate States.

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentences in the foregoing cases having been submitted to the President, are by him approved. Major M. R. Marks and Colonel F. M. Hunter, 2d Alabama cavalry, cease to be officers of the Confederate States army from this date.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 6, 1863.

The superintendent of the Nitre and Mining bureau is authorized to pay, from the appropriation for the purchase and manufacture of nitre, the actual travelling expenses of officers of the nitre corps on duty, under orders, in lieu of any commutation for the time of rations and forage.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 6, 1863.

I. The following act of Congress, concerning "*impressments*," and the instructions of the War department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

"Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence, or other property,

absolutely necessary, then such impressments may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence, or other property, for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer can not agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised, or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained and determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish in which such impressments may be made—one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer; and, in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications, whose decision shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed fairly and impartially (which oath, as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify), shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

"Sec. 2. That the officer or person impressing property as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent, or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner, or person controlling said property, a certificate, over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division, or corps to which he belongs, that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent said compensation as hereinbefore required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer; which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the Government of the Confederate States.

"Sec. 3. Whenever the appraisement provided for in the first sertion of this act shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment, then and in that case the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinter-

ested citizens of the city, county, or parish wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner and one by the Commissary or Quartermaster-General, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen of like qualifications as an umpire, to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony.

"SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service, in any locality, he may, by general order, through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use; the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value fixed as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

"SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each state where property shall be taken for the public use, and request the Governor of such of the states in which the President shall appoint said commissioner to appoint another commissioner, to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the government for all property impressed or taken for the public use as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener, if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve allowed to said commissioners respectively: *Provided*, that said commissioners shall be residents of the state for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any state shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioner within ten days after a request to do so by the President, then the President shall appoint both commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"SEC. 6. That all property impressed, or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have

raised, grown, or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit as hereinbefore required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking for the public use such property, and the owner, shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking, as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen, of the qualifications as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final; but if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the state where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final: *Provided*, that the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

"SEC. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner can not agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

"SEC. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use, and is lost or destroyed, without the default of the owner, the Government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor, to be ascertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured while in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property being authorized to act on behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry, the certificate of the value of the property, when originally impressed, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the value thereof.

"SEC. 9. Where slaves are impressed by the Confederate government to labor on fortifications, or other public works, the impressment shall be made by said government according to the rules and regulations

provided in the laws of the state wherein they are impressed; and in the absence of such law, in accordance with such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe: *Provided*, that no impressment of slaves shall be made when they can be hired or procured by the consent of the owner or agent.

"SEC. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

"SEC. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person; and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment, not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct."

II..1. By the authority of the Act of Congress aforesaid, the Secretary of War hereby recognizes impressment as a legal and operative mode of securing necessary supplies of subsistence, medical and quartermasters' stores for the armies of the Confederate States in the field, and to accumulate them in magazines, posts, and depots, owing to the impracticability of procuring them by contract.

2. Impressments may be made under orders from generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, brigades, and by commanders of detached parties and posts, when a necessity arises; which orders may be executed by quartermasters, commissaries, or medical purveyors and their subordinates, for their respective departments. The Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and Surgeon-General, may designate the officers and persons who shall be competent to make impressments to accumulate supplies at posts and depots.

3. No officer or agent shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing, or agricultural employments.

4. Before any impressment of property shall take place, the impressing officer, or his agent, shall make an offer, addressed to the owner, his bailee, or other agent, to purchase the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price to be paid, and the mode of payment, whether in money or by certificate, and stating that upon the refusal of the price offered, that compensation for the property will be made according to the Act of Congress aforesaid for the regulation of

impressments; which notice shall bind the said property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale or appropriation thereof, so that there can be no removal or transfer of the same.

5. In the event of the refusal of the price offered, the impressing officer shall proceed to settle the compensation to be paid, according to the first section of the act aforesaid, if the property belongs to a person who has grown, raised, or produced the same, or who holds or has purchased the same for his own use or consumption; but the said property shall be paid for according to the fifth section of the act aforesaid, if the property is held for sale or other purposes than those before mentioned.

6. That the property shall remain in the possession of the owner, his bailee, or agent, and at his risk, during the pendency of the proceedings for the ascertainment of the compensation, unless it shall be otherwise agreed to, or unless some urgent necessity shall require the possession of the property to be changed. In case of a change of possession, the Confederate States shall be regarded as the owner, and the property shall be held for their account and risk.

7. The impressing officer shall, at the date of the impressment, pay to the owner, his agent, or attorney in fact, the compensation agreed upon, if it be practicable; but if he cannot do so, he shall give a certificate, according to the second section of the act aforesaid; which shall be paid upon presentation to the disbursing officers, who shall be designated for that purpose.

8. Impressments which shall be made before the appointment of the commissioners designated in the fifth section of the act aforesaid, shall, notwithstanding, be legal, and in the cases provided for by that section a portion of the property shall be retained as samples, so that the price may be settled and compensation adjusted according to the provisions of the same.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 38.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 7, 1863.

I. The following provision of an Act of the Legislature of Virginia, passed March 26, 1863, is, by direction of the President, published for the information and guidance of such officers and soldiers of the Confederate States army as it concerns:

"7. Be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the governor of

the commonwealth to issue his proclamation giving notice to the qualified votors of the state in the military service of the state or of the Confederate States, or who may be absent from the county or corporation of their residence, because of the presence of the public enemy, of their right to vote for members of the general assembly, by virtue of the provisions of the first, second, and fourth sections of the ordinance passed by the Convention of Virginia (No. 99) on the sixth day of December, 1861. And also to all whom it may concern, of the passage of this act, and of the rights and duties set forth in its provisions; and it shall further be his duty to request the President of the Confederate States to issue an order to all commandants of camps, posts, and detachments in command of Virginia troops, requiring them to give their aid in the due execution of the ordinance aforesaid, and of this act."

II..Cadets, on attaining their majority, will be examined, and if found competent will be promoted to the grade of second lieutenant in the arm of the service to which they are attached. Commanders of armies in the field are charged with the assembling of the requisite boards.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 10, 1863.

I..That in all cases of impressment heretofore made under the authority of any of the persons mentioned in paragraph second of section eleven, of General Orders, No. 37, in which the property impressed is either in the possession of the owner or of the impressing officer or his subordinates, and the compensation therefor shall not have been adjusted, and it shall be necessary to determine the compensation to be made, it shall be lawful to employ the rules and agencies provided in the Act of Congress concerning impressment, and the General Orders aforesaid, for that purpose, in the same manner and under the same circumstances as if the impressment had been made since the date of the same.

II.."Conscripts examined prior to the publication of General Orders, No. 22, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, February 23, 1863, and excused from military service, for reasons announced in that order as insufficient cause for exemption, will be re-examined by the examining board of surgeons appointed for the different congressional

districts, and if not deemed unfit for military duty under the instructions issued, will be received into service."

"Temporary exemption" will not be given for a "period beyond thirty days."

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 40. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, *April* 11, 1863.

I..At a court of inquiry convened January 20, 1863, at Quincy, Florida, by virtue of General Orders of January 8, 1863, Department of Florida, and in pursuance of the Act of 21st April, 1862, "to punish drunkenness in the army," was arraigned and tried:

Captain Haley T. Blocker, Blocker's cavalry, P. A. C. S.:

On the charge of drunkenness.

(The specifications are omitted in this order, on account of their prolixity.)

Finding and Sentence.

The court find the accused "guilty" of the charge, and sentence him to be suspended from his command for twenty days.

II..The proceedings in the foregoing case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President, have been returned to this office, with the following order thereon endorsed:

"The finding of the court of inquiry, convened at Quincy, Florida, in the case of Captain Haley T. Blocker, of the cavalry, charged with drunkenness, under the Act of Congress of April 21st, 1862, has been examined, and upon consideration thereof, the same is approved. The sentence of the court is regarded as very lenient, and the department can not but express the hope that it will be received by the officer as a solemn admonition as well as a rebuke.

"The department, in reviewing the proceedings, is compelled to express its disapprobation of the harsh language employed against the prosecutor, in the course of the same, by the defendant's counsel. The prosecutor performed a *duty* imposed by Act of Congress.

III..The general commanding will carry into effect the sentence in the case, and direct the dissolution of the court of inquiry.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 14, 1863.

I. At a general court martial held at Holly Springs, Miss., October 25th, 1862, by virtue of General Orders, No. 3, from the Head-quarters of the Department of Mississippi and Louisiana, of October 18, 1862, was arraigned and tried:

First Lieutenant Mason G. Anderson, Company G, 31st Mississippi volunteers, on the following charge—(the specifications are here omitted:)

Charge: Violation of the 77th Article of War.

II. *Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

Of the 1st Specification: Not Guilty.
Of the 2d Specification: Guilty.
Of the 3d Specification: Guilty.
Of the Charge: Guilty.

And the court, after mature deliberation, sentence the said Mason G. Anderson, First Lieutenant Company G, 31st Mississippi volunteers, to be cashiered.

III. The proceedings in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, to be submitted to the President, the following order has been made thereon:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Lieutenant Mason G. Anderson are approved and confirmed; but in consideration of his good character, as established at his trial, and the recommendation of a portion of the officers of his company, the sentence is remitted, and Lieutenant Anderson will be restored to duty with his company.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, *April* 14, 1863.

I. At the military court of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, appointed under Act of Congress of October 9th, 1863, was arraigned and tried:

Major Kirkwood Otey, 11th regiment Virginia infantry, on the following charges. (The specifications are omitted.)

Charge 1st: Drunkenness on duty.
Charge 2d: Violation of the 77th Article of War.

II. . *Findings and Sentence of the Court.*

The court affirm the plea of the said Major Kirkwood Otey, 11th Virginia infantry, to the first charge, and specification thereunder, and find him—

Of the Specification of 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 1st Specification of 2d Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the 2d Specification of 2d Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge: Not Guilty.

And do therefore sentence him, the said Major Kirkwood Otey, 11th Virginia infantry, to be cashiered, and dismissed the service of the Confederate States.

III. The proceedings in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, to be submitted to the President, the following order has been made thereon:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Major Kirkwood Otey, 11th regiment Virginia infantry, are approved; but in consideration of his previous good character, and the recommendation of the court and the general commanding, the sentence is remitted, and Major Otey will be restored to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 15, 1863.

I. At the military court of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, held at Petersburg, Virginia, March 13th, 1863, was arraigned and tried:

First Lieutenant and Adjutant John N. C. Stockton, of the 1st regiment of Virginia infantry, on the following charges. (The specifications are omitted in this order:)

Charge 1st: Violation of the 45th Article of War.
Charge 2d: Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

II..*Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

The court having maturely considered the case, find the accused, First Lieutenant and Adjutant John N. C. Stockton, 1st Virginia infantry, as follows:

Of the 1st Specification of 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 2d Specification of 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the Specification of 2d Charge: Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

And do therefore sentence him to be cashiered, and dismissed the service of the Confederate States.

III..The proceedings in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, to be submitted to the President, the following orders are made thereon:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of First Lieutenant and Adjutant John N. C. Stockton, 1st Virginia infantry, are approved; but in consideration of the previous good character, and the recommendation of the court and commanding general, the sentence is remitted, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Stockton will be restored to duty with his regiment. His conduct is deemed highly discreditable; but the department indulges the hope that this exercise of clemency towards him will exert a beneficial influence over his future course, both as an officer and citizen.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 16, 1863.

The following Acts having been duly approved by the President, are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE PUNISHMENT OF SOLDIERS BY WHIPPING.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any court martial or military court to cause any soldier in the service of the Confederate States to be punished by whipping, or the infliction of stripes upon his person; and that all laws and customs contravening the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. That article twenty of the Articles of War be so amended

as to read as follows: 'All officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the Confederate States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or confinement in a penitentiary, with or without hard labor, for a period not less than one year or more than five, or such other punishment, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the court martial or military court may determine." [Approved April 13, 1863.]

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CONTRACTORS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES AND THE DRIVERS OF POST COACHES AND HACKS FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States shall be exempt from the performance of military duty in the armies of the Confederate States, from and after the passage of this act, during the time they are such contractors: *provided*, that no more than one contractor shall be exempt on any one route, and that no more than one member of any firm of contractors shall be exempt, and no contractor on any route of less than ten miles in length, and on which the mail is carried on horse, shall be exempt under this act; and if any one or more members of any such firm be exempt, from age or other cause, from the performance of military duty, the other member or members of such firm shall not be exempt by this act on account of being mail contractors: *and provided further*, that no person to whom a contract for carrying the mails may be transferred, with the consent of the Postoffice department, after the passage of this act, shall be exempt from military service on that account.

"SEC. 2. That the drivers of post coaches and hacks for carrying the mails, on all routes where the weight of the mails requires that they should be carried in coaches or hacks, shall be exempt from military service in the armies of the Confederate States, from and after the passage of this act, so long as they continue to be employed as such drivers: *provided* the contractor by whom any such driver is employed shall take and subscribe an oath, to be furnished to the enrolling officer, that the weight of the mails on his route requires the use of coaches or hacks for their conveyance, and that he has not a greater number of drivers employed in his service than are indispensable to enable him to fulfil his contract for carrying the mails; and that he will not, while a contractor, employ a greater number of drivers than may be indispensably necessary for that purpose; and that he will give notice to the enrolling officer when any such driver ceases to be in his employment."

[Approved April 14, 1863.]

By order. S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 18, 1863.

I..The issue of whiskey to troops, except in cases of extraordinary fatigue and exposure, is prohibited. Commanding officers are enjoined to see that this prohibition is enforced.

II..Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 32, April 30, 1862, is so modified as to allow only a two-horse wagon and team to each regiment in the field, to be appropriated to the transportation of hospital supplies.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 20, 1863.

I..At a general court martial held in the City of Richmond, Va., April 5, 1863, pursuant to General Orders, No. 35, Head-quarters Department of Henrico, 1862, and of which Colonel James L. Henderson is President, was arraigned and tried:

Major Elias Griswold, P. A. C. S., on the following charges and specifications:

Charge 1*st*..Disobedience of lawful orders.

Specification—In this; that the said Major Elias Griswold, on or about the second day of January, 1863, at Richmond, Va., did give a written permit to one James E. Lipscomb to bring into the said City of Richmond ninety-one barrels of brandy, in violation of the lawful command of his superior officer, Brigadier-General John H. Winder.

Charge 2*d*..Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification—In this; that the said Major Elias Griswold, on or about the second day of January, 1863, at Richmond, Va., did give a written permit to one James E. Lipscomb to bring into the said City of Richmond ninety-one barrels of brandy, after the publication of General Orders, No. 41, issued from the Head-quarters of the Department of Henrico, requiring that all applications for permits to bring intoxicating liquors into Richmond should be addressed to said head-quarters.

Finding and Sentence of the Court.

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused as follows:

Of the Specification of 1st Charge: Guilty.

Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.

Of the Specification of 2d Charge: Guilty.

Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

And the court do therefore sentence the said Major Elias Griswold to be privately reprimanded by the commander of the Department of Henrico.

The court is thus lenient in its sentence, because it is satisfied that, although there was a technical violation of orders by the accused, it arose from inadvertence, and was not accompanied with any evil intent or improper purpose.

II. The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him duly considered, are approved. Major Griswold will therefore be released from arrest and restored to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *April* 21, 1863.

The following Regulations respecting the rights of "Partisan Rangers," under the Act of April 21, 1862, are published for the information of all concerned:

1. The Act of April 21, 1862, provides, that for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by partisan rangers, and delivered up at such place as may be designated by the commanding general, the rangers shall be paid their full value in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

2. The terms "arms and munitions of war" will include all small arms and artillery, ammunition, infantry accoutrements, and cavalry equipments, and also cavalry and artillery horses. The animals referred to will be appraised by competent officers, under the orders of the commanding general, and will be paid for when delivered up, by any

quartermaster, who will take receipts from the parties entitled to receive compensation, and afterward account for the property, as in the case of an ordinary purchase. The rest of the property specified will be paid for in accordance with paragraph II, General Orders, No. 20, current series.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 22, 1863.

I..The following Act of Congress having been duly approved by the President, is published for the information of all concerned:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, now in the military service of the Confederate States, who has been elected or appointed since entering said service, or who may hereafter be elected or appointed, a Senator or Representative in Congress, or in any State Legislature, or Judge of the Circuit, District or Superior courts of law or equity in any state of the Confederacy, District Attorney, Clerk of any court of record, Sheriff, Ordinary, Judge of any court of probate, Collector of state taxes (not to exceed one for each county), or Parish Recorder, upon furnishing the Secretary of War with evidence of such election or appointment, if an officer, his resignation shall be promptly accepted; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall be honorably discharged by the Secretary of War." [Approved April 2, 1863.]

II..The evidence required as to the elections referred to, will be a *certificate of the fact* from the clerk of the county or parish, or other officer whose duty it may be to certify to such elections, under the laws of the state, in manner and form required by said laws. This certificate must accompany the resignation, through the usual channel of communication, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 3, and the Army Regulations.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 49. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 23, 1863.

I..The following regulation is made, and will hereafter be observed in the army, relative to the clothing of deceased soldiers :

Upon the death of any soldier, the surgeon in charge of the hospital at which it occurs will cause an inventory to be made of all his military clothing, and will make a fair appraisement of each article thereof. It will then be turned over to the nearest quartermaster for reissue. The original appraisement shall be forwarded to the Second Auditor, to secure its value to the personal representatives of the deceased soldier, and a copy thereof be furnished to the receiving quartermaster, who will issue the clothing at the appraised prices, and not at those set forth in General Orders, No. 100, last series.

II..Engineer officers, while employed on reconnoissances, surveys, or other duty, under special orders, causing temporary absence from their posts or from the head-quarters of the armies, corps, divisions, or brigades with which they may be serving, shall be allowed their personal expenses, to be paid out of the appropriation for engineer service, in lieu of all allowances for fuel, quarters, and forage for the same period. Each account must be certified to by the party receiving the payment, and approved by the officer under whose orders he acts.

III..All supplies of contractors engaged exclusively in iron or munitions of war for the government are exempted from impressment, either at the establishment or at the place of purchase. Satisfactory evidence, by affidavit or otherwise, may be required to establish ownership.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 25, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened at Grenada, Mississippi, by virtue of Special Orders of January 3, 1863, from Head-quarters Army of the Mississippi, was arraigned and tried :

Lieutenant J. W. Gibson, Company D, 22d regiment Mississippi volunteers, on the following charges. (The specifications are omitted in this order.)

Charge 1st: Violation of the 83d Article of War.
Charge 2d; Violation of the 7th Article of War.
Charge 3d: Violation of the 45th Article of War.

II.—Finding and Sentence of the Court.

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Lieutenant J. W. Gibson, Company D, 22d regiment Mississippi volunteers, as follows:

Of the Specification of 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the Specification of 2d Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the Specification of 3d Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the 3d Charge: Not Guilty.

And do, therefore, sentence him to be dismissed the service.

III..The proceedings in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, to be submitted to the President, the following decision has been pronounced thereon:

The finding and sentence are approved; but in consideration of the recommendation of the court, and the good behavior of Lieutenant Gibson while a soldier in the ranks, the penalty of dismissal from the service is omitted, and he will be publicly reprimanded.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 29, 1863.

To simplify the manner of effecting discharges and furloughs, the following Orders, condensed from those heretofore issued, are published for the government of the army:

I..When a soldier, *present with his regiment or company*, shall be unfit for military service in consequence of wounds, disease, or infirmity, his captain shall forward to the commander of the department or of the army in the field, through the regimental, brigade, and other commanders, a statement of the case, with "certificates of disability," that he is totally unfit for service, signed by the surgeon of the battalion or regiment, according to the form prescribed in the Medical Regulations. If the recommendation for the discharge of the invalid be approved by

the department or army commander, he will endorse the order for the discharge upon the "certificate of disability," which will be sent back, to be signed by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which the invalid soldier's company belongs, and afterward forwarded by the captain to the Adjutant and Inspector-General. The "discharge" will be signed by the regimental or battalion commander, and "final statements" by the company commander.

II..When the soldier, *present with his command*, is certified to be laboring under temporary disability, which requires his removal or a change of climate, the commander of the department or of the army in the field may grant a furlough of thirty days, which, in extreme cases, may be extended by him to sixty days.

III..When a soldier *is absent from his company, battalion, or regiment*, in hospital, and is unfit for military service, for reasons set forth in paragraph I of these Orders, the commandant of the post, upon the recommendation of an examining board, to consist of two or more medical officers, established by the commandant of the post (or if there be no such board, the senior surgeon of the hospital), may grant him a furlough for thirty days, subject to extension by the commander of the department or army in the field, when he will make out "certificates of disability," and send them to the commander of the company, to be forwarded by him as prescribed in the preceding paragraph. But when access to commanders is *difficult* and attended with *great delay*, and the case is urgent, the certificates of disability may be forwarded by the surgeon directly to the Surgeon-General, for his approval; which being given, the discharge will be authorized from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, and the surgeon will make out "final statements."

IV..When a soldier, *absent from his command*, certified by the surgeon or assistant surgeon of the army to be unfit for present duty and that his health requires his removal or change of climate, the commander of the post, if access to the commander of the department or of the army in the field be difficult, may grant the soldier a furlough, not to exceed thirty days, and submit the application for a longer period, if necessary, to the general to whose command the soldier may belong; or, without granting the furlough, he may refer it to the discretion of such commanding general.

V..In every case where a soldier has been discharged under paragraph III, by orders from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, and the "descriptive list" and "final statements" can not be had, he will be mustered for payment upon hospital rolls by the surgeon in

charge, upon his affidavit, taken before one or more witnesses, that he has not received pay for the period for which he claims it to be due, and that he is not indebted to the Confederate States government beyond the amount stated by him.

VI..Due notices of all furloughs and discharges granted under these orders will be forwarded, through department and army commanders, to the Adjutant and Inspector-General, and to the immediate commander of the company to which the soldier belongs.

VII..All orders heretofore issued relating to furloughs and discharges for the causes aforesaid, are hereby revoked.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *April* 30, 1863.

I..At the military court appointed under Act of Congress, approved October 9, 1862, for the army corps of Major-General Samuel Jones, and held at Newbern, Pulaski county, Va., was arraigned and tried:

Private Granville McCutchen, Company C, 22d Virginia volunteers, on the following charge and specification:

Charge: Violation of the 20th Article of War.

Specification: That the said Private Granville S. McCutchen, Company C, 22d Virginia volunteers, on or about the seventh day of May, 1862, on the march from White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier, to Jackson's river depot, in Alleghany county, Va., did desert his company and regiment, and remained absent therefrom until about the eighth day of January next ensuing, when he was arrested and brought back to his company and regiment.

II.—Finding and Sentence of the Court.

Having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, the court find the accused as follows:

Of the Specification of the Charge: Guilty.
Of the Charge: Guilty.

And do therefore sentence him to be shot to death by musketry, at such time and place as the commanding general may appoint.

III. The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, the following orders are made thereon:

To justify a general charge of violation of an Article of War, some offence must be defined and prohibited, or some duty prescribed in the article. But the 20th Article of War merely denounces *the punishment to be inflicted for desertion*, and a charge of its violation is obviously too indefinite and uncertain to justify action. The defect is fatal, and vitiates the whole proceedings, which are therefore set aside.

Private McCutchen will be released from confinement and returned to duty. It is hoped that his accidental escape from punishment will have a good effect, and induce him hereafter to conduct himself as becomes a soldier in the defence of his country.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 53. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 1, 1863.

The following Act of Congress, approved by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the act relating to impressments, heretofore announced in General Orders. No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, April 6, 1863, and as supplementary to said act:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO REGULATE IMPRESSMENTS BY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, that in all cases of appraisement provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not, he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent, or attorney, and, as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken; which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of the appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory." [Approved April 27, 1863.]

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 2, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened at Shelbyville, Tennessee, by virtue of Special Orders No. 54, of March 1, 1863, Head-quarters Army of Tennessee, was arraigned and tried:

Assistant Surgeon Edward Cross, 31st regiment Arkansas volunteers, on the following charge and specification:

Charge: Absence without leave.

Specification: In this, that the said Assistant Surgeon Edward Cross, 31st Arkansas regiment, did leave his command, without proper authority, on or about the 1st of February, 1863, and remain absent until the 26th of February, 1863. All this at or near Shelbyville, Tennessee, in and between the 1st of February and the 26th of February, 1863.

II..*Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

The court having affirmed the plea of "*guilty*" to the charge and specification by the accused, do sentence him to be *dismissed* from the service of the Confederate States.

III..The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, are by him *approved;* but, in consideration of the previous good conduct and efficient services of Assistant Surgeon Cross, the sentence against him is commuted to forfeiture of all pay during the period of his absence from his post of service: and he will accordingly be released from arrest and returned to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 5, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened by virtue of General Orders, No. 128, of November 25, 1862, from Head-quarters Early's brigade, was arraigned and tried:

Captain John W. Bell, Quartermaster 49th regiment Virginia volunteers, on the following charges. (The Specifications, on account of their number and length, are omitted in this order.)

Charge 1st: Absence without leave.

Charge 2d: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Charge 3d: Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

II..*Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Captain John W. Bell, 49th regiment Virginia volunteers, as follows:

Of 1st Specification of 1st Charge: Guilty.

Of 2d Specification: That he was absent without leave at the time specified, but that he was physically unable to follow his regiment on its march, and therefore without guilt.

Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.

Of the Specification of 2d Charge: Guilty.

Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Of the Specification of 3d Charge: Guilty, to the extent of addressing a letter to the Quartermaster-General C. S. A., couched in words and figures set forth in the Specification, and not guilty of the residue.

Of the 3d Charge: Not Guilty.

Of the Specification of 4th Charge: Guilty.

Of the 4th Charge: Guilty.

And the court do therefore sentence the said Captain J. W. Bell, Quartermaster 49th regiment Virginia volunteers, to be cashiered.

III..The proceedings in this case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, for the orders of the President, the following decision has been made thereon:

"Upon consideration of the testimony to the character of Captain Bell, as an efficient and capable officer, of his zeal in the service, and also the recommendation of the court, the department, though entirely concurring with the commanding general in his estimate of the gravity of the offence committed, has determined to remit the sentence of the court martial in his case. He will therefore be released from arrest, and returned to duty."

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 7, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened at camp of Pender's brigade,

by virtue of General Orders, No. 23, February 19, 1863, from the Head-quarters Department of Northern Virginia, was arraigned and tried:

Second Lieutenant J. K. Martin, 22d N. C. volunteers, on the following charges. (The specifications are omitted in this order.)

Charge 1st: Violation of the 45th Article of War.
Charge 2d: Violation of the 83d Article of War.

II..*Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Second Lieutenant J. K. Martin, 22d N. C. volunteers, as follows:

Of the Specification of 1st Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the Specification of 2d Charge: Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

And sentence him to be dismissed the service.

III..The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, are approved; but, upon the recommendation of the court, the sentence is remitted. Lieutenant Martin will therefore be relieved from arrest, and restored to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 8, 1863.

The operation of paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 28, March 12, 1863, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, is so far modified for the present as to allow payment of officers in hospitals, without the certificate of last payment, as required in said Orders, No. 28; but the quartermaster making such payment will furnish certificates as heretofore required of him.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, *May* 11, 1863.

I. . The following *Notice*, relative to Exchanged Prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned :

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 5.

Richmond, May 9, 1863.

The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25th, 1863; by Colonel Dickey, in December, 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio railroad; and by Captain Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1862; at Des Arc, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863; and at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d February, 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea-coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

II. . All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using or in any manner interfering with fuel or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 12, 1863.

I..The attention of regimental commanders throughout the army is called to the requirements of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 69, of 1862, which makes it the duty of adjutants to inquire into and report to this office all cases of slaves serving with their respective regiments without written authority from their masters. It is especially required of all regimental commanders to enforce a due observance of said order, which is hereby extended to include commanders of posts and senior surgeons of hospitals, who will make similar reports, so far as they relate to their respective commands, to those required from adjutants of regiments.

II..It will be the duty of a surgeon in charge of a hospital to make a separate provision return for all the persons attached to the hospital who may be entitled to rations, except the sick and wounded soldiers, and the issuing commissary will issue to said persons the same rations that are issued to soldiers in the field. These rations will not be commuted, if the commissary can issue in kind. If he can not issue in kind, the ration may be commuted, at sixty cents per ration, on the certificate of the surgeon as to the dates and facts.

Separate and distinct provision returns will be made for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A. No portion of the subsistence stores drawn for the sick and wounded will be otherwise appropriated.

The attention of the medical directors and inspectors is particularly directed to this prohibition.

III..So much of paragraph V, General Orders, No. 24, of 1862, as requires ordnance sergeants to make returns of surplus stores with regiments to the Ordnance bureau, is revoked. All the returns required by the Regulations, of ordnance stores in the possession of regiments or battalions, other than artillery, will be made by commanding officers of the same.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

A.

Provision Return for ——— *Hospital,* ——— *for* ——— *days, commencing* ——— 186 *, and ending* ——— 186 .

Morning Report.			Men.
Calls for			Days.
			Rations.
Over or under issued on last return.			Rations.
Entitled to.....			Rations.
Commuted.	Drawn.		Rations of
			Fresh beef.
			Bacon.
			Flour.
			Meal.
			Rice.
			Beans.
			Fruit.
			Potatoes.
			Coffee.
			Sugar.
			Vinegar.
			Candles.
			Soap.
			Salt.
			Molasses.

Date.	Entitled to Rations.
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	
Total entitled to rations.....	
No. of rations Morning Report called for on last return.....	
Rations issued on Special Requisition.....	
Total number of rations issued..	
Due the government	

I certify that the above is a true report of all entitled to rations in ——— Hospital, ———, on the days named, copied from the Morning Reports.

——— ———, *Surgeon in charge.*

The A. C. S. will issue on the above return.

———, ———.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 13, 1863.

I..The exigencies of the service requiring a large number of artillery horses, all public horses suitable for that service, employed in transportation or otherwise with armies in the field, will be turned over to the chief quartermasters of said armies, and will supply their places where necessary with mules. The chief quartermasters of armies are charged with the execution of this order, under the direction of the commanding generals.

II..At posts or depots other than those immediately belonging to armies in the field, all public horses suited for artillery will be collected, under the orders of Major A. H. Cole, Inspector-General Field Transportation, for the purpose named above, and mules substituted where necessary.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 15, 1863.

I..Farmers upon whose premises horses and mules have been or may hereafter be left by the enemy, are admonished to pursue the requirements of the laws of their respective states respecting estrays, so far as to have the same properly valued, and the valuation thereof duly recorded; and where it is not apparent that such property was the property of the United States government, to have advertisement thereof made as required by law.

II..Upon compliance with the above admonition, the government will not assert any adverse claim to such horses and mules, unless they shall exceed in value the property whereof the citizens having possession may have been despoiled by the enemy, and then only to the extent of such excess in value.

III..All officers of the army will respect the rights of citizens, as defined and conceded in the foregoing sections.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 62. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 16, 1863.

I..In accordance with an act to amend an act entitled an act to better provide for the sick and wounded of the army in hospitals, approved May 1st, 1863, the following modifications in General Orders, No. 95, last series, from this office, are published:

The commuted value of rations for sick and disabled soldiers in hospitals (field or general) will, until further orders, be one dollar and twenty-five cents.

II..Hospital laundresses will be paid twenty-five dollars per month, and allowed rations and quarters.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 18, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened by General Orders, No. 133, of November 7, 1862, from Head-quarters Department of Northern Virginia, was arraigned and tried:

First Lieutenant Robert W. Sanders, 8th Alabama volunteers, on the following charges. (The specifications are omitted.)

Charge 1st: Cowardice.
Charge 2d: Drunkenness.

II..*Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

After due deliberation, the court find the accused, Lieutenant Robert W. Sanders, 8th Alabama regiment, as follows:

Specification 1st, Charge 1st: Not Guilty.
Specification 2d, Charge 2d: Not Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the Specification of 2d Charge: Guilty, except the words "without provocation."
Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

And the court do therefore sentence him to be cashiered.

III..The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing case have been submitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President, and the following orders on the case are now made:

Proceedings, finding, and sentence approved; but it appearing that the members of the court recommend a pardon, that the regimental and other officers of Lieutenant Sanders concur in the recommendation, and that material witnesses on the trial against him have become infamous by desertion—and in one case by desertion to the enemy—the sentence is remitted, and Lieutenant Sanders will be restored to duty with his company.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 19, 1863.

I..At a court of inquiry convened at Richmond, Virginia, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 102, of April 27, 1863, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, "To examine and inquire into certain allegations, set forth on papers to be laid before the court, against Colonel Robert H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant-General C. S. Army, which allegations he conceives impugn his character as an officer," and also to "report the facts of the case, and their opinion thereon," the following report of facts was made; and having been submitted by the court, with their opinion thereon, as required, the same are approved by the Secretary of War, and are now published for the information of all concerned:

II..*Finding and Opinion of the Court.*

On a careful examination of the testimony adduced in this case, the court find the following facts:

1st..That on the 11th July, 1862, Colonel R. H. Chilton, then on the staff of General Lee, commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, as Adjutant and Inspector-General, did write a letter to General Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the Army, impeaching the professional ability of Major-General Magruder, denying his fitness for responsible command, and urging a revocation of the order assigning him to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

2d..That Colonel Chilton incorporated in that letter an offer to make good his allegations before a court of inquiry.

3d..That the letter was communicated to the President by General Cooper.

4th..That being apprised of this disposition of the letter, Colonel Chilton immediately furnished Major-General Magruder a copy of so much of it as contained his (Colonel Chilton's) strictures on Major-General Magruder's official conduct and capacity.

OPINION.

The court is of opinion that, in his communication to General Cooper, dated July 11, 1862, Colonel Chilton was actuated by no unworthy motive, but by a laudable regard for the public interest, and that his conduct in the transaction was such as became an honorable and patriotic officer.

III..The court of inquiry in the case of Colonel R. H. Chilton, C. S. Army, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

MAY 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.

I..The following schedules of prices for articles named therein, adopted by commissioners appointed pursuant to law, for the States of Virginia and Georgia respectively, are announced for the information of all concerned; and the special attention of officers and agents of the government is directed thereto:

II..VIRGINIA.

[*Copy.*]—SCHEDULE A.

Richmond, May 18, 1863.

Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

SIR: The commissioners appointed under section 5th, of the bill recently passed by the Confederate Congress, regulating impressments, constitute a board whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the government for all property impressed or taken for the public use aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener, if they shall deem it proper.

In accordance with the foregoing requisition, we respectfully lay before you the following schedule of prices for the ensuing two months. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information as to pork,

beef, and materials of clothing, etc., we have postponed their appraisement till our next assessment. It is proper to add that Mr. W. B. Harrison was invited to act as third commissioner, and that this appraisement received the unanimous approval of the commissioners.

The following are the maximum prices to be paid for the articles appraised, at all cities and usual places of sale, and when impressed elsewhere, the same prices are to be paid elsewhere, less the cost of transportation to the city or usual place of sale to which the article would go ordinarily for sale from that neighborhood, or less the cost of transportation to the point at which the government needs the article, and wishes it to be sent: *provided*, that in no case the amount deducted for transportation as above shall exceed 25 cents per bushel for grain, and 25 cents per cwt. for long forage, flour, bacon, iron, etc. In addition to the established price of transportation, the government to pay all legal tolls, and where farmers can not procure nails for baling forage, government to furnish the same at cost, which will be deducted from the established price of baling:

	ARTICLE.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.
1	Wheat,	Prime,	White,	Per bushel of 60 lbs.	$ 4 50
2	Flour,	Good,	Superfine,	" barrel of 196 lbs.	22 50
3	Corn,	Prime,	White,	" bushel of 56 lbs.	4 00
4	Unshelled corn,	"	"	" " 56 lbs.	3 95
5	Corn meal,	Good,	–	" " 50 lbs.	4 20
6	Rye,	Prime,	–	" " 56 lbs.	3 20
7	Cleaned oats,	"	–	" " 32 lbs.	2 00
8	Wheat bran,	Good,	–	" " 17 lbs.	50
9	Shorts,	"	–	" " 22 lbs.	70
10	Brown stuff,	"	–	" " 28 lbs.	90
11	Ship stuff,	"	–	" " 37 lbs.	1 40
12	Bacon,	"	Hog round,	" pound,	1 00
13	Salt pork,	"	–	" "	1 00
14	Lard,	"	–	" "	1 00
15	Horses,	1st class,	Artillery, etc.	Average price per head,	350 00
16	Wool,	Fair,	Washed,	Per pound,	3 00
17	Peas,	Good,	–	" bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
18	Beans,	"	–	" " "	4 00
19	Potatoes,	"	Irish,	" "	4 00
20	Potatoes,	"	Sweet,	" "	5 00
21	Onions,	"	–	" "	5 00
22	Dried peaches,	"	Peeled,	" " of 38 lbs.	8 00
23	Dried peaches,	"	Unpeeled,	" " "	4 50
24	Dried apples,	"	Peeled,	" " of 28 lbs.	3 00
25	Hay, baled,	"	Timothy or clover,	" 100 lbs.	4 00
26	Hay, "	"	Orchard or herd grass,	" "	4 00
27	Hay, unbaled,	"	Orchard or herd grass,	" "	3 70
28	Sh'f oats, baled,	"	–	" "	4 00
29	Sh'f oats, unb'd,	"	–	" "	3 70
30	Blade fodder, baled,	"	–	" "	4 00
31	Blade fodder, unbaled,	"	–	" "	3 70
32	Shucks, baled,	"	–	" "	2 50
33	Shucks, unbal'd.	"	–	" "	2 20
34	Wheat straw, baled,	"	–	" "	1 30
35	Wheat straw, unbaled,	"	–	" "	1 00
36	Pasturage,	"	Interior,	" head per month,	3 00
37	Pasturage,	"	Near cities,	" " "	6 00
38	Salt,	"	–	" bushel of 50 lbs.	5 00
39	Soap,	"	–	" pound,	30
40	Candles,	"	Tallow,	" "	1 00
41	Vinegar,	"	Cider,	" gallon,	1 00
42	Whiskey,	"	Trade,	" "	3 00
43	Sugar,	"	Brown,	" pound,	1 00
44	Molasses,	"	New Orleans,	" gallon,	8 00
45	Rice,	"	–	" pound,	15
46	Coffee,	"	Rio,	" "	3 00
47	Tea,	"	Trade.	" "	10 00
48	Vinegar,	"	Manufactured,	" gallon,	50
49	Pig iron,	"	No. 1 quality,	" ton,	125 00
50	Pig iron,	"	No. 2 "	" ton,	110 00
51	Pig iron,	"	No. 3 "	" ton,	100 00
52	Bloom iron,	"	–	" ton,	180 00
53	Smiths' iron,	"	Round, plate, and bar.	" ton,	380 00
54	Leather,	"	Harness,	" pound,	2 60
55	Leather,	"	Sole,	" "	2 40
56	Leather,	"	Upper,	" "	2 80

We respectfully suggest to the Secretary of War to instruct the agents of the government not to impress any article of food going into cities or towns, or when held therein by retail dealers in small quantities for the daily or weekly consumption of the inhabitants.

But this restriction not to apply to such articles held by speculators, or those holding them up for higher prices.

Signed,

E. W. Hubard.
Robert Gibboney.
Wm. B. Harrison.

Schedule B.—*Hire of Labor, Teams, Wagons, and Drivers.*

		PRICE.
1. Baling long forage,.....	Per 100 lbs.	$ 30
2. Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by the government,.....	" 56 "	05
3. Hauling,.....	" cwt. per mile,	06
4. Hauling grain,.....	" bus. " "	03
5. Hire of two-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner,..	" day,	10 00
6. Hire of same, rations furnished by the government.....	" "	5 00
7. Hire of four-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner,..	" "	13 00
8. Hire of same, rations furnished by the government, ...	" "	6 50
9. Hire of six-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner,..	" "	16 00
10. Hire of same, rations furnished by the government, ...	" "	8 00
11. Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, ...	" "	2 00
12. Hire of same, rations furnished by the government, ...	" "	1 25
13. Hire of same, rations furnished by owner, ...	" month,	40 00
14. Hire of same, rations furnished by the government, ...	" "	20 00

Signed,

E. W. Hubard.
Robert Gibboney.
Wm. B. Harrison.

III..GEORGIA.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Maximum Prices fixed by the Commissioners for the State of Georgia, for Produce and Army Supplies delivered at the usual shipping points on the following named railroads, to continue in force until the 15th June,* 1863.

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	Macon and Western, A. & W. P., Augusta and Savannah, Western and Atlantic, Rome, Ga., and the Georgia Railroad and its branches.	Muscogee, Central, Savannah, Albany and Gulf, Southwestern & its branches.
Wheat,	Prime,	White,	Per bush. 60 lbs.		
Flour,	Good,	Superfine,	Per bbl. 196 lbs.	$35 00	$40 00
"	"	Less cost sacks,	Per sack 98 lbs.	17 50	20 00
Corn,	Prime,	Shelled.	Per bush. 56 lbs.	2 25	1 50
"	"	Unshelled,	Per bush. 70 lbs.	2 10	1 40
Corn meal,	Good,	–	Per bush. 48 lbs.	2 40	1 60
Hogs,	Fair,	Net,	Per hundred,	30 00	30 00
"	"	Gross,	"	20 00	20 00
Bacon,	Good,	Sides,	Per lb.	85	85
"	"	Hams,	"	80	80
"	"	Shoulders,	"	75	75
"	"	Jowls,	"	30	30
Pork,	"	Salt,	"	60	60
Lard,	"	–	"	75	75
Beef,	Fair,	Fresh—net,	"	25	18
"	Good,	Salt or corned,	"		
"	"	Dried,	"	50	40
"	"	Gross,	"	18	12
Peas,	"	–	Per bush. 60 lbs.	2 25	1 50
Beans,	"	–	" "		
Potatoes,	"	Irish,	" "		
"	"	Sweet,	" "	2 60	1 50
Onions,	"	–	" "	2 50	2 50
Peaches,	"	Dried, peeled,	Per bush. 38 lbs.	6 00	6 00
"	"	Dried unpee'd,	" "	4 00	4 00
Apples,	"	Dried,	Per bush. 28 lbs.	4 00	4 00
Hay,	"	Baled.	Per 100 lbs.		
"	"	Unbaled,	"		
Clover or Timothy,	"	Baled,	"		
Clover or Timothy,	"	Baled,	"		
Sheaf oats,	"		"		
" "	"	Unbaled,	"		
Bl. fodder,	"	Baled,	"	2 50	2 00
" "	"	Unbaled,	"	1 50	1 00
Sugar,	"	Brown,	Per lb.	75	75
Molasses,	"	–	Per gallon,	4 50	4 50
Rice,	"	Old,	Per lb.	10	10
"	"	New,	"	12	12
Salt,	"	–	"		
Tallow,	"	–	"	75	50
Whiskey,	"	By gov. contr't,	Per gallon,		
"	"	When impre'd,	"		
Brandy,	"	Peach,	"		
"	"	Apple,	"		

We, the commissioners appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Impressment Act for the State of Georgia, after mature and careful deliberation, have agreed upon the foregoing tariff of prices, which we think fully meets the contemplation of the law in fixing a just compensation for the articles mentioned.

We need not add any thing to the recent patriotic address of our most excellent President as to the duty of producers in this crisis. Blind, indeed, must be the judgment, and cold the patriotism, that will not rally to the support of an army whose glorious triumphs have shed such undying lustre upon our national history. Standing as it does a wall of brass between us and our malignant foes, shall it feel the pinchings of hunger when our granaries are filled to overflowing and our broad fields are waving with rich grain nearly ready for the sickle? The government demands only your surplus supplies, and for them will pay remunerative prices. Fortify the hearts of our soldiers, then, by showing that while they illustrate the chivalry of Georgia upon the tented field, we at home are ready to dispense with all superfluities, relinquish all luxuries, and make any sacrifice necessary to maintain and perpetuate our honor and our liberties. While we may have erred in our judgment as to what is a fair compensation for some of the articles in the above schedule of prices, we feel that we have stood impartially between the government and the producer, and while protecting one have not lost sight of the other. We have omitted to annex prices to certain articles, either on account of their scarcity, or because the government is fully supplied. At the proper time prices will be fixed for all.

JOHN E. MORGAN,
U. B. WILKINSON,
Commissioners.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 22, 1863.

I. The Act of Congress "to provide and organize engineer troops to serve during the war," approved March 20, 1863, and the accompanying rules and regulations for the selection and organization of the same, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

"SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That there shall be selected, in such manner as the Secretary of

War may direct, from each division of infantry in service, one company of engineer troops, to consist of one hundred men, chosen with a view to their mechanical skill and physical fitness, and that the men assigned to such company shall be required to serve in the same only during the balance of their term of service respectively.

"SEC. 2. That each company shall consist of eight sergeants, seven corporals, forty artificers, and forty-five laborers, and that two musicians may be added.

"SEC. 3. That the commissioned officers of each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and two second lieutenants, and that the original vacancies in these companies shall be filled by the transfer of officers of corresponding grade from the engineer corps, if practicable, and where not, then from the other corps or from the line or staff of the army, reference being always had to their qualification as engineers, or by selection; but no one shall be selected who is not now serving in or with the army, unless he is a military or civil engineer.

"SEC. 4. That the companies shall be organized into regiments of ten companies each, and that the field and staff officers shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster-sergeant, and one sergeant-major, and that the original vacancies in the regiments shall be filled in the manner provided for filling the same in the companies by the third section of this act, and that the sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant shall be selected from the enlisted men of the army.

"SEC. 5. That in each regiment two of the companies shall be assigned to duty as pontoniers, and each be furnished with a bridge train complete.

"SEC. 6. That the officer in charge of the Engineer Bureau, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe the number, form, and dimensions of the wagons, pontoons, trestles, tools, implements, arms, and other necessaries, for all the troops organized by this act.

"SEC. 7. That vacancies in the established regiments to and including the rank of colonel, shall be filled by promotion, regimentally, according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency.

"SEC. 8. That the monthly pay of the engineer troops shall be as follows: Of a colonel, two hundred and ten dollars; of a lieutenant-colonel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars; of a major, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; of a captain, one hundred and forty dollars; of a first lieutenant, one hundred dollars; of a second lieutenant, ninety dollars; and the adjutant shall receive ten dollars per month in addition to his pay as lieutenant.

"SEC. 9. That the pay of the enlisted men per month shall be as follows: The sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, each twenty-one dollars; sergeants, thirty-four dollars; corporals, twenty dollars; artificers, seventeen dollars; laborers and musicians, thirteen dollars.

"SEC. 10. That mounted engineer troops may be selected from the cavalry, and be organized according to the provisions of this act, for engineer troops, as hereinbefore specified."

II. The method of selection and organization, under the foregoing act, shall be as follows:

1. The senior engineer officer serving with the commanding general of a department will be authorized by him to organize the engineer companies of the command.

2. Persons recommended by the Engineer Bureau to be appointed as company officers to the respective companies when organized, will be directed to report to the senior officer of engineers in the department, who, aided by them and subject to the approval of the commanding general, shall select from specified divisions, in consultation with their commanders, the required number of men to form the companies.

3. The selections shall be distributed as equally as practicable among all the companies of a division, regard being had to the efficiency of the engineer service. Preference shall be given to volunteers for this special service, provided they possess the requisite qualifications.

4. The non-commissioned officers of each company shall be selected, and the privates classified into artificers and laborers, by the person selected to organize it, subject to the approval of the senior officer of engineer troops, as soon as appointed.

5. The Chief of the Engineer Bureau, after naming the companies and designating to which regiment they shall be assigned, will recommend to the War department the appointment of company and field officers.

6. Two of the companies of each regiment shall be selected by the senior field officer of engineer troops, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Engineer Bureau, as companies of pontoniers, but, unless provided with bridge trains, to serve as the other companies.

7. Whenever the number of non-commissioned officers and privates falls below sixty in any company, it shall be recruited to its maximum number, as hereinbefore specified.

8. In lieu of the usual return of officers and hired men required of engineer officers, returns of officers and enrolled men, showing the present, absent, and sick, shall be forwarded monthly by the senior field

officer of each regiment to the Chief of the Engineer Bureau, who will furnish blank forms for the purpose.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67. } RICHMOND, *May* 25, 1863.

I..Officers on ordnance duty, when temporarily absent from their posts or positions in the field, under special orders, shall be allowed their personal expenses, to be paid out of the appropriation for ordnance service, in lieu of all allowances for fuel, quarters, and forage for the same period. Each account must be certified to by the party receiving the payment, and approved by the officer under whose orders he acts.

II..Whenever a cavalryman fails and refuses to keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, he may, upon the order of the corps commander, be transferred to any company of infantry or artillery of the same army that he may select. In lieu of such soldiers, others, belonging to the infantry or artillery, who are able to furnish horses and prefer that service, may, in like manner, be transferred, in equal number, to the cavalry.

III..Surgeons will turn over money or other effects of deceased soldiers (except clothing, which will be disposed of as directed by General Orders, No. 49, 1863) to the quartermaster of the regiment to which the soldier belonged, if he died in the field, or to the quartermaster of the post, if he died in hospital, taking therefor receipts and duplicate —one of which will be forwarded by him to the commanding officer of the company of which the soldier was a member, to be sent by him to the family of the deceased, and the other to the Second Auditor of the Treasury. Quartermasters will take up, upon their quarterly returns, money thus paid, specifying the amount left by each deceased soldier, his name, company, and regiment.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 27, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened at Knoxville, Tennessee, February 20, 1863, by virtue of General Orders, No. 16, Head-quarters Department of East Tennessee, of December 15, 1862, and of which Colonel J. J. Finley, 6th regiment Florida volunteers, was President, was tried:

Captain J. Q. Arnold, 12th battalion Tennessee cavalry, on the following charge and specification:

Charge: Violation of the 9th Article of War.

Specification: In this, that the said John Q. Arnold did willfully, maliciously, and feloniously, and with malice aforethought, kill and murder Major T. W. Adrien, his superior officer, by shooting him with a pistol loaded with powder and ball, which he then and there held in his hand, from which he, the said T. W. Adrien, did die. This at Kingston, Tenn., on or about the 16th day of November, 1862.

To the above charge and specification the accused filed a special plea to the jurisdiction of the court, which, having been overruled by the court, the plea of not guilty was entered.

II..*Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

The court having maturely considered the case, do find the accused, Captain J. Q. Arnold, 12th battalion Tennessee cavalry, as follows:

Of the Specification of the Charge: Guilty.

Of the Charge: Guilty.

And do therefore (two-thirds of the court concurring) sentence him to be shot to death by musketry.

III..The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing case having been submitted to the President, the following orders are, by his direction, made therein:

Murder can only be punished under the Articles of War, when incident to some other clearly defined offence. It does not of itself constitute a military crime; and the 33d Article of War provides that, when capital crimes are committed by persons in the military service, they shall be turned over, on demand, to the civil authorities. The 9th article, under which Captain Arnold was tried, requires that the officer against whom violence is offered must be "in the execution of his office." Hence, to take the case out of the 33d article, which is general in its application, and refer it to the 9th, which is special, the murder or killing must be set forth in the specification in such terms as to show that the court has jurisdiction; and this can only be done by alleging, in

the words of the article, that the officer was "in the execution of his office." The omission cannot be supplied by evidence, even where no objection is made; for consent can not confer jurisdiction. In the present case, however, objection was made to the jurisdiction of the court over the particular crime alleged, and the point has thus been distinctly presented to the department. Nor does the evidence show Major Adrien to have been clearly "in the discharge of his office" at the time of the killing. On the contrary, it is stated that he was "walking across the street." To be in the execution of his office, the officer must be in the actual discharge of some duty. It is resistance to authority under such circumstances, that the 9th article forbids and punishes. Other offences—such as *disobedience, disrespect, mutiny*—are made punishable by other articles; and the 9th article seems designed to protect officers in the enforcement of discipline and against resistance while in the execution of that duty. The department can only deal with offences when they are properly presented through the established forms of the service.

The proceedings, finding, and sentence in this case must be set aside, for the reasons stated; but it is supposed that any responsibility that the party has incurred to the civil authorities of Tennessee, is not affected by this proceeding.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 28, 1863.

I. 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 in all cases where they shall find an applicant unfit for military duty, either from disease or wounds, and likely so to remain for thirty days or upward, they shall, provided his life or convalescence will not, in their opinion, be endangered thereby, grant a furlough for such time, not to exceed sixty days, as they shall deem he will be unfit for duty.

II. There will be detailed for each board herein constituted, from one of the hospitals visited by them, a competent clerk, who will issue furloughs, to be signed by the senior member of the board; which will specify therein the length of furlough, the place of residence of the sol-

dier, his company, regiment, and brigade; and no further formality shall be required of the soldier, and no passport other than his furlough.

III..In every case furloughed under the provisions of this order, a medical certificate stating the name, company, regiment, and brigade of the soldier, his place of residence, and the length of furlough, with the full particulars of the disease, wound, or disability, and the period during which he has suffered from its effects, with an opinion of the time which will elapse before he can resume duty, must be furnished by the board of examiners to the Surgeon-General: and if such furlough has been improperly granted, the derelict officer will be held responsible before a military tribunal.

IV..The board aforementioned will also examine applicants for discharge from the service, in hospitals visited by them, and may recommend a discharge when a soldier is deemed permanently unfit for service in the field or in any department of the army, in consequence of wounds, disease, or infirmity; in which case certificates of disability, signed by the senior member of the board, and approved by the general commanding the army or department to which the soldier belongs, or by the Surgeon-General, will entitle him to a discharge, to be granted by the commandant of the post, who will complete and forward the "certificates of disability" to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office. The surgeon in charge of the hospital will make out "final statements." The soldier will receive transportation to the place of his enlistment or residence.

V..In places where there are but two hospitals, two surgeons in charge of a hospital or division shall constitute a board for the purposes aforesaid; and in places where there is but one hospital, 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 herein prescribed.

VI..Where a soldier has been discharged under the provisions of this order, and his "descriptive list" and "final statements" can not be procured, he will be mustered by the surgeon in charge on the hospital rolls, for payment, upon his affidavit, taken before one or more witnesses, that he has not received pay for the period for which he claims it to be due, and that he is not indebted to the Confederate States beyond the amount stated by him.

VII..Notices of all furloughs issued under these orders will be for-

warded weekly by the board of examiners, and notices of all discharges from service, by commandants of posts, to the immediate commander of the company to which the soldier belongs, and to the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

VIII..The house surgeon in all hospitals shall see each patient under his charge once every day.

IX..Paragraphs III, IV and V, General Orders, No. 51, current series, from this office, pertaining to matters herein regulated, are rescinded.

X..Boards of examiners and post commandants have no power to grant an officer leave of absence. They can only recommend it, upon the usual surgeon's certificate, for the consideration of the commanding officer of the army or department to which the officer belongs.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 29, 1863.

I..The following Act of Congress, and regulations adopted by the Department in pursuance thereof, are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO ABOLISH SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS IN THE COMMISSARY AND QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENTS.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the office of regimental commissary be and the same is hereby abolished, and the duties heretofore devolved by law upon said commissary shall be performed by the regimental quartermaster; *provided,* that said quartermaster shall, if required by the Secretary of War, execute a new bond, with such additional penalty as he may require.

"SEC. 2. That the commanding officer of a regiment or battalion shall, when the good of the service in his opinion requires it, detail a non-commissioned officer or private as commissary sergeant, who shall be assigned to the regimental quartermaster to perform the duties now performed by commissary sergeants; and the non-commissioned officer or private so detailed shall receive, as extra pay, twenty dollars per month.

"SEC. 3. That the regimental quartermasters acting as commissaries shall draw supplies for their respective regiments on Provision Returns, Form 14, and not in bulk; and when detached from their brigades, so that it is impracticable to draw supplies from the brigade commissary, it shall be the duty of the nearest brigade or post commissary to supply his regiment on Provision Return 14.

"SEC. 4. Sales to officers shall be made by the brigade commissaries to which such officers are attached.

"SEC. 5. That quartermasters and commissaries, assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries, who become permanently detached from divisions, brigades, or regiments to which they are originally appointed and assigned, respectively, whether by resignation or otherwise, shall cease to be officers of the army, and their names shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, unless reassigned by a special order of the Secretary of War.

"SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to issue the necessary orders for the earliest practicable enforcement of the provisions of this law; and that he shall communicate to the chiefs of the subsistence and quartermaster's bureaus the names of the commissaries and assistant commissaries, quartermasters and assistant quartermasters retained and dropped from the rolls under this act.

"SEC. 7. That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed." [Approved May 1, 1863.]

II. Regulations.

1. After this date no appointment will be made of regimental or battalion commissaries in the provisional army. Departmental commanders will direct the transfer, by regimental commissaries, of all money, effects, and property in their hands to the proper regimental quartermasters, who will thereafter discharge the duties of the former, in accordance with the provisions of this act. Until such transfer is perfected, regimental commissaries will continue in the performance of their usual duties; but, after the 31st day of July next, all quartermasters and commissaries, assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries, who have not been, or may not be, prior to July 31st, specially detailed or assigned to duty, will cease to be officers in the Confederate service.

2. Sales to officers will, after the 31st of July next, be made by the brigade commissary, as required in the 4th section of the act; and to enable him to do so, the brigade commander will select and report to the War department, through the usual channel, the best qualified regimental commissary of his brigade, for assignment to duty with the brigade commissary. It shall be the special duty of the commissary

thus assigned to receive supplies in bulk, and to make the usually required sales to officers of the army. He will be under the immediate direction of the brigade commissary, will receipt to him for all property received, and make through him the proper reports and returns of his transactions.

3. In cavalry regiments a lieutenant of cavalry or other competent officer may be detailed, when necessary, to aid the regimental quartermaster in the discharge of such additional duties as may be devolved upon him under the operation of this law.

4. Additional bonds will not be required of regimental quartermasters charged with commissary duties, except where directed by the Secretary of War.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *May* 30, 1863.

The following act of Congress having been approved by the President, is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

AN ACT ALLOWING HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS TO SICK AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That sick or wounded officers shall be allowed hospital accommodations in any of the hospitals of the Confederate States, at one dollar per diem.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, When said officer shall be without money, he shall, nevertheless, be entitled to the same. The surgeon in charge, at the expiration of every thirty days, shall state the account, and be entitled to draw the amount at any place where the officer might have drawn it, which shall be deducted from said officer's pay, in the same way as if he himself had drawn it; and any officer drawing the same again shall be punished as in the case of fraudulent drawers." [Approved April 29, 1863.]

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 72.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 1, 1863.

I..At the military court held for the army corps of Major-General Samuel Jones, at Gray Sulphur Springs, Virginia, May 5, 1863, was arraigned and tried:

Captain Wm. S. Rowan, Company A, 60th Virginia volunteers, on the following charges. (The specifications being numerous and lengthy, are omitted in this order.)

Charge 1st: Violation of the 83d Article of War.
Charge 2d: Violation of the 99th Article of War.

II..*Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

Having maturely considered the evidence adduced, the court find the accused, Captain Wm. S. Rowan, Company A, 60th Virginia volunteers:

Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

And do therefore sentence him to be dismissed the service of the Confederate States.

III..The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing case have been submitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President, and the following orders are now made thereon:

The charges are both too defective to sustain a trial. Neither the 83d nor the 99th Article of War defines any offence whatever, nor do they direct the performance of any duty. No violation of either of those articles can properly be charged.

Under the 83d Article, the only charge to be preferred is "*conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman;*" and under the 99th, "*conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.*" The specifications would then have been responsive to the charges, and would have sustained a trial and sentence in accordance with the evidence.

IV..For the reasons above assigned the proceedings must be set aside, and Captain Rowan will be released from arrest and restored to duty. The record discloses facts very disgraceful to him; but it is hoped that his accidental escape from deserved punishment may result in a determination to retrieve his character as a citizen and officer of the army.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 73. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, JUNE 2, 1863.

I..At the military court held for the army of Lieutenant-General Polk, at Shelbyville, Tenn., April 14, 1863, was tried:

Captain W. W. W. Wood, Company L, Blythe's regiment of Mississippi volunteers, on the following charge and specifications:

Charge: Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Specifications: The 1st and 3d are omitted. The 2d is as follows:

Specification 2: In this, that the said Captain W. W. W. Wood, Company L, Blythe's Mississippi regiment of volunteers, remained in camp four days preceding and during the battle of Murfreesboro', but came to his company the day after said battle, to wit, January 1, 1863, and took command of his company until a part of the regiment, his company included, was ordered forward to support the sharp-shooters who were in front of the line of battle, when said Captain W. W. W. Wood, Company L, Blythe's Mississippi regiment, made a pretext to Lieutenant O'Hear, of his company, for momentarily leaving his place. He, the said Captain W. W. W. Wood, Company L, Blythe's regiment, returned to his company no more, but reported to Doctor X. Xaupi, surgeon of said regiment, who refused to excuse him. Nevertheless, said Captain W. W. W. Wood, Company L, Blythe's Mississippi regiment of volunteers, went back to camp, and remained there till forced out on the following morning. All this near Murfreesboro', Tenn., January 1, 1863.

II..*Finding and Sentence.*

The majority of the court find the accused, Captain W. W. W. Wood, Company L, Blythe's Mississippi regiment, as follows:

Of Specification 1st: Not Guilty.

Of so much of that part of Specification 2d which charges him with two days remaining away from his company at camp: Guilty.

The whole court find him of the remainder of Specification 2d: Not Guilty.

The whole court honorably acquit him of the 3d Specification, and say: Not Guilty.

The majority of the court find him of the Charge: Guilty, and sentence him to be dismissed the service.

III..The proceedings in the foregoing case have been submitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President, and the following orders are now made thereon:

Captain Wood was tried on the single charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," under which three specifications were laid. The whole court acquit him of the 3d specification. A majority acquit him of the 1st and part of the 2d specification, but find him guilty of the remainder of 2d specification, and guilty of the charge. A portion of the 2d specification is, therefore, all that, in the opinion of the court, sustains the charge. But this finding is altogether too imperfect and uncertain. If the 2d specification refers to separate and distinct offences, it is wholly defective, and should have been set aside before the trial: but if it embraces a single substantive offence, the court can not separate its parts, and find the accused guilty as to one portion and not guilty as to another, *unless it is clear that the facts thus separated and established, of themselves constitute the particular offence charged.* But this is far from being clear. The looseness and uncertainty of the 2d specification, and the finding thereon, are a sufficient and fatal objection. The whole finding is, moreover, informal and irregular. The judges give lengthy and separate opinions in connection with it, and represent one part of their finding to be by a majority and the remainder by the whole court. It is never desirable to state by what vote the court has arrived at its conclusions, and it is contrary to the practice of courts martial to do so. Upon the whole, the proceedings are set aside, and Captain Wood will therefore be released from arrest and returned to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 3, 1863.

I..The Congress of the Confederate States having failed to recognize the appointment of provost marshals from persons not belonging to the army, or to make appropriation for the services of those persons who had been employed in that capacity, hereafter no such appointments will be made.

II..The generals of departments will report the posts at which provosts marshals are needed, with the number of provost or other guards at the same, and recommend for appointment suitable officers for the same.

III..In all cases, preference will be given to competent officers who

have become disabled, by wounds or other infirmity, for active field duty.

IV..At all the posts not supplied, before the 1st of July, with provost marshals belonging to the army, in accordance with this order, the office will be considered as abolished.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, *June* 4, 1863.

I..The following act of Congress concerning compensation to detailed men, and the instructions of the War department in regard thereto, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

"1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, when employed on detached or detailed service by the departmental or other commander of a district, or under the direction of any of the military bureaus, instead of the compensation now allowed, may be allowed the sum of not more than three dollars per day, in lieu of rations and all other allowances, upon the recommendation of the officer immediately in charge of such men, with the approval of the commander or other chief of bureau, as the case may be, and the sanction of the Secretary of War.

"2. This act shall remain in force for one year from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three." [Approved May 1st, 1863.]

II..1. Detailed men in the service of the several military bureaus, other than the clerks described in act No. 52 (clerks employed in public offices in the City of Richmond, by reason of physical disability), will be allowed such sum per day in lieu of rations and all other allowances, not exceeding three dollars, as may be recommended by the officer in charge of such detailed men, and approved by the chief of bureau.

2. The maximum allowance of three dollars will be paid only to the class of detailed men serving at posts or stations without troops, or in counties and towns, or government work-shops.

3. The rate of allowance to men serving in the field, as clerks at headquarters, or on duty in the quartermaster's, ordnance, engineer, commissary, or medical, mining and nitre departments, will be established at such sums per diem as may be recommended by the officer in charge of such men, and approved by the commanding general. These

rates will not exceed $1 25 per diem, except in special cases of service in the departments above mentioned, when a greater rate may be authorized by the chiefs of bureaus, upon the approval of the commanding general.

4. The extra compensation allowed by the foregoing act will be paid to detailed men by the departments in which they are respectively employed, except medical departments, upon such rolls as may be prescribed; except that payments by the quartermaster's department will be made upon rolls according to Form No. 3, Regulations of the Quartermaster's department. Such payments will be in full of all payments and allowances heretofore paid and allowed to soldiers, except their monthly pay. Payments in the medical department will be made as now, by quartermasters.

5. Shoemakers detailed under the provisions of the act of October 9th, 1862, who may receive the per diem allowance in lieu of rations and other allowances authorized by the act of May 1st, 1863, will also be entitled to the compensation of thirty-five cents per pair for shoes manufactured by them, authorized by the said act of October 9, 1862.

6. All payments to detailed men under the act of May 1st, 1863, will be made from the first day of January, 1863, and will not be continued beyond the 31st of December, 1863; but no payment shall be made to those who have been detailed heretofore, "without pay and allowance as soldiers." From and after 31st May, payments to such men will be made under this act.

7. The approval of the chiefs of bureaus and the sanction of the Secretary of War, required by the above recited act of Congress, will not be necessary in each particular case of detail; but each bureau may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, prescribe general regulations for the payment of the different classes of detailed men in their respective employments.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *June* 5, 1863.

Officers of the army are directed, in all official reports, whether of sieges, campaigns, or battles, to confine their statements to the facts and events connected with the matter on which they report. No extraneous subject, whether of speculation or of collateral narrative, has a proper

place in the official reports of military operations. As much conciseness as is consistent with perspicuity and fullness of statement, will be observed in such communications.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June*, 6. 1863.

When an infantry soldier is detailed as a courier, under paragraph III, General Orders, No. 7, current series, and shall keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, he will be allowed forty cents per day for the use and risk of his horse.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 7, 1863.

I. At a general court martial convened at the camp of Major-General Anderson's division, by virtue of General Orders, No. 133, of 1862, from Head-quarters of Department of Northern Virginia, was arraigned and tried:

Private Allen Matthews, Company E, 6th regiment Virginia infantry, on the following charge, viz:

Charge: Desertion.

Specification: In this, that the said Private Allen Matthews, Company E, 6th Virginia regiment, did, on or about the 10th day of May, 1862, near Petersburg, Va., absent himself from his company and regiment without leave, and did remain absent till arrested and sent to his regiment, then near Fredericksburg, Va., on or about the 13th day of February, 1863.

Finding.

Of the Specification: Guilty.

Of the Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the commanding general may direct.

II..The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the order of the President, are approved. But, for the considerations stated in the earnest appeal of the captain of his company, the sentence is remitted, in the hope that his future conduct will prove that the clemency extended to him was not misplaced, and that his life, justly forfeited by his grave offence, will be hereafter used to redeem his name from its present reproach.

Private Matthews will be released and returned to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 79.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 9, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened at the camp of Major-General R. H. Anderson, by virtue of General Orders, No. 133, paragraph II, of 1862, from Head-quarters Army of Northern Virginia, was arraigned and tried:

Private George Mormon, Company C, 8th Alabama regiment, on the following charges:

Charge 1: Violation of the 52d Article of War.

Specification: In this, that the said Private George Mormon, Company C, 8th Alabama regiment, did leave his company and regiment, while in line of battle at the battle of Seven Pines, June 1st, 1862, without proper authority, thereby allowing himself to be taken prisoner by the enemy on the 2d day of June, 1862.

Charge 2: Violation of the 22d Article of War.

Specification: In this, that the said Private George Mormon, Company C, 8th Alabama regiment, did leave the camp or hospital, while a paroled prisoner at Richmond, Va., before being exchanged, about August 15, 1862, and enlisted in the marine corps at Mobile, Ala., under an assumed name, and drew therefrom bounty, clothing, etc., to the amount of one hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents, and did not return to his company till arrested by Lieutenant W. H. Dunn,

Company H, 8th Alabama regiment, about the 10th day of January, 1863.

Finding.

Of the Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the Specification of the 2d Charge: Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To forfeit all pay due to him, and to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the commanding general may direct.

II..The proceedings in the above case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the orders of the President, are approved; and so much of the sentence as requires the accused to be shot to death with musketry is remitted, in consideration of the earnest recommendation of the members of his regiment, and their assurances that a reform in his character as a soldier may be confidently relied on.

III..Private Mormon will be returned to his regiment.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 19, 1863.

I..Contractors with government officers to supply paper are hereby authorized to send agents to the armies in the field, and to military posts, for the purpose of collecting material convertible into paper.

II..Commanding officers of armies and military departments will direct suitable facilities to be given to such agents, when coming certified by the officers with whom the contract is made, and will direct the Quartermaster's department to furnish transportation to the nearest public route for all material collected, whenever consistent with the interest of the service.

III. Non-commissioned officers and privates, who belonged to companies or regiments which have been disbanded, and who, on account of their absence on detailed duty, were not mustered out of service with the commands to which they were attached, but were continued for de-

tailed duty, will be paid for the period of such detail, upon descriptive lists prepared and signed by the officer under whom they may be serving. Clothing will be drawn and issued to them by such officer, who will keep an accurate account of such issues, and endorse them upon said descriptive lists. All such non-commissioned officers and soldiers within the conscript age, will be at once reported to the nearest enrolling officer, who will take measures to assign them to companies. Those who are not liable to service as conscripts will be discharged by order from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office.

IV..In all elections of officers prescribed by law, a majority of all the votes cast will be necessary to a choice.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 11, 1862.

I..A court of inquiry having been convened, by direction of the President, on the application of Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene E. McLean, Assistant Quartermaster-General, under Special Orders, No. 282, paragraph XV, of 1862, "to examine into and report upon the conduct of the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Mississippi, while under the control of Lieutenant-Colonel, then Major, McLean;" and having made the required examination and report, the result is, by direction of the President, published for the information of all concerned.

II..The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, *report*, as the

SUMMARY OF FACTS

Regarded by the court of inquiry in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. McLean, as proved by the evidence elicited, and of record:

1. That the Army of the Mississippi, as commanded by General Braxton Bragg, was an organization separate and distinct from the Army of the West, commanded by Major-General Earl Van Dorn—both these armies, when concentrated at Corinth and Tupelo, being under General Beauregard, as commander of the forces.

2. That the Army of the Mississippi was composed of three army corps, commanded respectively by Generals Bragg, Polk, and Hardee, and of a reserve corps, commanded by General Breckinridge.

3. That the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate forces under General Beauregard was first fixed for the 28th of May, 1862.

4. That the evacuation of Corinth was postponed to the 29th of May, 1862.

5. That the evacuation of Corinth was accomplished during the night of the 29th and morning of the 30th of May, 1862.

6. That General Bragg relieved General Beauregard in the command of the forces at Tupelo in the latter part of June, 1862.

7. That Lieutenant-Colonel, then Major, McLean, was acting as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Mississippi about the 12th of March, 1862.

8. That Major McLean was appointed chief quartermaster of the Army of the Mississippi by General A. Sidney Johnston on the 30th of March, 1862.

9. That Lieutenant-Colonel McLean was relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the forces, by General Bragg, on the 4th of July, 1862, at Tupelo, Mississippi.

10. That the Army of the Mississippi, while Lieutenant-Colonel McLean was its chief quartermaster, both at Corinth and Tupelo, was amply supplied with money, clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, wagons, public animals, field transportation in general, and with all quartermaster's stores, with the exception of full rations of forage at Corinth, and of certain other articles which were applied for, and subsequently obtained by the quartermaster's department, or the parties requiring them at the time.

11. That there were, throughout the army, occasional complaints of the want, for a short time, of certain quartermaster's supplies, which the evidence shows were sufficiently accounted for, or promptly supplied, as far as possible, and the circumstances would permit of its being done.

12. That the supply of forage at Corinth was sufficient, though not full, and for a time restricted in amount and kind, owing to the nature of the surrounding country, and other circumstances. While at Tupelo it was ample, the army then being located in the vicinity of a country abounding in forage.

13. That there was but little forage within reach of Corinth by wagon transportation, and that little was consumed at an early day of our occupation of that post and the adjacent counties.

14. That the facilities afforded by the railroads concentrating at that point, especially after their partial abandonment to the enemy, were not sufficient for the transportation of a full supply of forage for the army at Corinth, and at the same time to supply that army with all other quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores required, and

at the same time meet the sudden and unexpected demands for the transportation of large numbers of troops, the sick, etc.

15. That an abundant supply of corn, and as much long forage as could be found, was purchased by the quartermaster's department, and deposited along the lines of the different railroads for shipment to Corinth; and when cars could be obtained they were generally kept loaded with such forage, ready to be attached to the passing trains.

16. That the railroads were worked to their utmost capacity, but that many cases occurred where, from inability to transport them, the cars found ready loaded with forage were left by the passing trains on the side-tracks of the railroads, and thus detained or delayed in arriving at their place of destination.

17. That all side-tracks required for the efficient working of the different railroads were laid down by the quartermaster's department wherever found insufficient for the accommodation of the increased business of the railroads.

18. That a competent military superintendent of the railroads (a major in the quartermaster's department) was selected by the presidents of the railroads, and, with their concurrence, appointed by General Beauregard, to take upon himself the entire and exclusive control of all the army transportation by railroad, under the immediate supervision of General Beauregard, then commanding the forces.

19. That the quartermaster's department, while under the control of Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, established, and had in successful operation throughout the district of country under his charge, many and extensive manufactories for the supply of the army with quartermaster's stores.

20. That hospitals were erected and otherwise supplied for the use of the army, including that of the Mississippi, and were in many instances furnished and supplied from the stores of the quartermaster's department, while under the control of Lieutenant-Colonel McLean.

21. That artesian wells were, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, successfully bored at Corinth, to supply the army at that place with water.

22. That corrals were established by the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Mississippi, in the rear of the army, for the disabled and worn down-public animals, where they were, in large numbers, properly attended and successfully recruited for the service.

23. That, for ordinary purposes, a sufficient and permanent force of negro laborers was employed by the quartermaster's department for loading and unloading the cars at the railroad depots.

24. That, in cases of emergency, sufficient assistance was obtained by details from the army, upon the application of the parties desiring them,

as was the case of the post and ordnance department at the evacuation of Corinth.

25. That there was a sufficient number of competent and efficient officers of the quartermaster's department at all times at the railroad depot at Corinth, to superintend and control the railroad transportation of the army during the evacuation of that place.

26. That the transportation operations, on the occasion of the evacuation of Corinth, were expeditiously and successfully conducted by energetic and competent officers of the quartermaster's department, assigned to the special duty of superintending the transportation of army stores and troops from that place by rail.

27. That material aid was rendered by General Bragg and several members of his staff, and some members of the staff of General Beauregard, also by other officers, as well as by Colonel Benton's regiment, and other details from the army.

28. That there was no public property left in Corinth upon the evacuation of the place, except a few tents and broken wagons, some old harness, and some few shells and other ordnance stores; most of which property appears to have been damaged or condemned, or not worth the cost of its transportation under the attending circumstances.

29. That there was a loss of a number of railroad engines and cars loaded with army stores, upon the Memphis and Charleston railroad, on the morning of the 30th of May, 1862, occasioned by the burning of the railroad bridges across the Hatchie and Tuscumbia rivers, in obedience to specific orders given the officers in command at those bridges, to destroy them at a certain hour.

30. That the quartermaster's department had no notice that the bridges were to be destroyed; otherwise the trains lost might have been despatched in time to have passed the bridges, or turned down the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and thus saved.

31. That there was a loss of a train of cars containing certain government property, at Booneville, while standing on the track of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, on the morning of the 30th of May, 1862, occasioned by a raid of the enemy's cavalry, over which the quartermaster's department had no control.

32. That Lieutenant-Colonel McLean was, at one time during his administration of the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Mississippi and other forces, afflicted with a disease, which was local, and not of a nature permanently to disable him from attending to all the duties required of him as chief of his department.

33. That, with the exception of a few days illness at Corinth, about a week previous to the evacuation of that place, Lieutenant-Colonel McLean was not unable, at any time while chief quartermaster of the

army, to attend to all the duties which were required of him, and that he did so attend promptly to all the duties devolving upon him at the time.

34. That Lieutenant-Colonel McLean is shown by the evidence to have been prompt, energetic, efficient, courteous, and considerate in the discharge of his duties as chief quartermaster of the army, successively under Generals Johnston, Beauregard, and Bragg, and especially solicitous for the welfare and success of the department entrusted to his charge, and for which he was responsible.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

It is the opinion of this court that, from the facts elicited in the investigation of the conduct of the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Mississippi, while under the control of Lieutenant-Colonel, then Major, Eugene E. McLean, it appears that the department was managed with all the energy, efficiency, forethought, and success which could have been expected under the difficult circumstances attending the sudden concentration of our armies; the unexpected occupation by the enemy of our principal fields of supply; the scarcity of the means of field transportation; the inability to obtain forage within reasonable reach of the army by means of wagon transportation; the failure or inability of the railroads of the country to transport from a distance, when purchased, forage to the army; the closing of the great markets of New Orleans, Memphis, and Nashville; the interference, by agents of other branches of the service, with the departments of purchases of forage, and of transportation, under Lieutenant-Colonel McLean; the original scarcity throughout the country of all supplies needed; the continuance of such scarcity in consequence of the existing blockade of the ports of the Confederacy, and the inexperience of nearly all quartermaster's agents in the beginning of the war.

It further appears from the evidence that, in the arduous duties attending the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate army under General Beauregard, the quartermaster's department was fully represented by able and efficient officers, present at the railroad depot day and night, and to their activity and judgment is the successful removal of the public stores, for which the quartermaster's department was responsible at that place, mainly attributable. That the quartermaster's department, during the day and night preceding the evacuation, was efficiently aided by the personal exertions of General Bragg and several members of his and General Beauregard's staff, and by the exertions of Colonel Benton's regiment, together with other details from the army.

It also appears from the evidence that the evacuation of Corinth, so far as the quartermaster's department was concerned, was a complete

military success, and that although so short a time was allowed to remove the stores, but little property was lost, and that but of small value, being mostly worthless or condemned stores. The severe losses of the engines and cars, together with the public property contained in the latter, destroyed on the morning of the evacuation on the Hatchie and Tuscumbia bridges, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, by our troops, and on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at Booneville, by a raid of the enemy's cavalry, are shown, from the evidence, to be in no way attributable to the quartermaster's department.

The court is also of opinion that the investigation has further shown that, in the conduct of the department committed to his charge, Lieutenant-Colonel McLean was prompt, energetic, and efficient in the discharge of all the duties of his office while chief quartermaster of the army, and that while in the execution of those duties, his instructions to and teachings of his subordinates contributed much to the success attendant on their exertions, and to the introduction and maintenance of the proper system and order in the various branches of the department entrusted to his supervision and control.

III..The court of inquiry, of which Colonel M. Lewis Clark was president, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND *June* 12, 1863.

The second section of the act entitled An act to organize partisan rangers, provides that such partisan rangers, after being regularly received into service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, and quarters, during their term of service, and be subject to the same regulations, as other soldiers. The irregularities reported to this department as having been committed by such corps, renders it proper that these corps shall be placed under stricter regulations than those heretofore adopted. The generals commanding the departments in which they are serving are hereby authorized to combine them into battalions and regiments, with the view to bringing them under the same regulations as other soldiers, in reference to their discipline, position, and movements; and the same officers will recommend any further measures for their organization as an integral portion of their commands

as will, in their opinion, promote their efficiency and the interests of the service. The general of the department will recommend field officers for the organizations that may be made, to be submitted for the consideration of the President. Such partisan corps as are serving within the enemy's lines are, for the present, excepted from this order.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 13, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened at Shelbyville, Tennessee, by virtue of General Orders, No. 63, March 16, 1863, from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, Richmond, was arraigned and tried:

Major-General John P. McCoun, P. A. C. S., on the following charge and specification:

Charge: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1: In this, that Major-General John P. McCoun, P. A. C. S., being in command of a division serving with "Army of Tennessee," did, without authority, order, through his staff officer, Major Bradford, Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Olhson, A. C. S., 4th Arkansas regiment, "to go to Charleston, S. C., and such other points as may be necessary," when the said Major-General John P. McCoun, P. A. C. S., knew that such details were not authorized. All this at Shelbyville, Tennessee, on or before the 3d day of February, 1863.

Specification 2: In this, that Major-General John P. McCoun, P. A. C. S., commanding division, did, through his assistant adjutant-general, Major Bradford, issue the said order to Major Olhson, A. C. S., 4th Arkansas regiment, to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and other points, when he, the said Major-General John P. McCoun, P. A. C. S., had, but a short time previous, received and acknowledged the receipt of an official communication from the commanding general of Department No. 2, requiring an explanation in regard to his detailing officers and enlisted men to go from his (McCoun's) division, out of the lines of the army. All this at Shelbyville, Tennessee, on or about the 3d day of February, 1863.

II..*Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

After maturely considering the evidence adduced, the court find the

accused, Major-General John P. McCoun, P. A. C. S., as follows, to wit:

Of the 1st Specification: Guilty.

Of the 2d Specification: Not Guilty.

Of the Charge: Guilty.

And do sentence him to be suspended from all rank, pay, and emoluments for the space of six months, and that he be reprimanded in General Orders, by the officer reviewing the proceedings of this court.

III..The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President, and having been duly considered, the same are approved, and the sentence of the court will be carried into effect. Major-General John P. McCoun is therefore suspended from rank, pay, emoluments, and command for six months from this date.

IV..The general court martial convened by General Orders, No. 63, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, and of which Major-General J. M. Withers is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 15, 1863.

I..Ordnance officers on duty in the field do not form a part of the personal staff of the commanding general.

II..Chiefs of ordnance of armies and departments will be assigned by the War department, and will not be removed, except on orders through the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office.

III..Other ordnance officers will continue to serve with the commands to which they are attached until relieved by orders from the head-quarters of the army or department in which they are serving. Copies of orders assigning or relieving ordnance officers will be forwarded to the Chief of the Ordnance bureau at Richmond.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 16, 1863.

I..The following act of Congress, and the regulations adopted by the department in pursuance thereof, are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A NITRE AND MINING BUREAU.

"SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That the officers authorized and appointed under the act entitled An act for the organization of a corps of officers for the working of nitre caves, etc., passed April 11, 1862, together with such additional officers as are authorized by the provisions of this act, shall constitute an independent bureau of the War department, to be entitled 'The Nitre and Mining bureau.'

"SEC 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said bureau shall have charge of all the duties prescribed in the second section of said act, and shall, beside, be charged with all duties and expenditures connected with the mining of iron, copper, lead, coal, etc., so far as it shall be deemed necessary to supply the military necessities of the country; and the superintendent thereof shall, under the Secretary of War, have full power to make such leases of real estate and purchases of fixtures as are necessary or appurtenant to any mines it may be deemed expedient to open or work on government account; and may also contract, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, for such supplies, by purchase or otherwise, of all copper, lead, iron, coal, zinc, and such other minerals, as may be required for the prosecution of the war.

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That said bureau shall consist of one lieutenant-colonel as superintendent; three majors as assistant superintendents; six captains and ten lieutenants, in which shall be included the officers of the present nitre corps, who shall have the same pay and allowances prescribed for officers of cavalry of the same grades." [Approved April 22, 1863.]

II..The Secretary of War is of opinion that it is necessary to accumulate supplies of iron, in the various military departments, for the repair of railroads, the manufacture of arms, munitions, and materials of war, and for the operations of the quartermaster's, ordnance, and engineer departments, and that experience has shown that the necessary supply can not be obtained by purchase. Impressment, therefore, according to the act of Congress relating to impressments, has become necessary to secure a supply. It is ordered that all impressments that may be made of iron for this purpose, shall be conducted by the chiefs

of the quartermaster's, ordnance, engineer, and nitre and mining bureaus, or by officers designated by them, who shall in every instance communicate to the owner the necessity that exists for the use of the property, the disposition of the officers to purchase the same, and an offer to purchase it at a price to be ascertained in accordance with the act relating to impressments, if the parties can not agree upon the same.

III..And whereas the existing necessity for iron in the departments aforesaid, and for the good of the public service, is such that all practicable measures must be taken to secure an adequate supply, it is further ordered that, whenever it may become necessary to secure the full product of any mine or manufactory, that the same shall be worked for the sole benefit of the Government of the Confederate States. It shall be competent to the chief of either of the departments aforesaid to lease or purchase the same; and in case that the lease or purchase is impracticable, then they are authorized to impress the same for the use of the Confederate States during the war, or while such necessity shall continue.

IV..That proceedings under these orders will be conducted under the 4th section of the act concerning impressments, and in pursuance of the directions contained in paragraph I.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 86.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RICHMOND, *June* 22, 1863.

Whereas, there have been a number of applications to this department for authority to raise companies for local defence and special service, and for instructions as to the method by which such organizations may be made, and the privileges they may claim, the department has adopted the following regulations on the subject:

I..Companies, battalions, and regiments, composed of persons not within the age of conscription (eighteen and forty), will be accepted as volunteers throughout the Confederacy, under the act of August 21, 1861 (No. 229), for local defence and special service.

II..The organization of corps for local defence must conform to that prescribed for companies, battalions, and regiments of the provisional army. The minimum number for a company of infantry is sixty-four rank and file, and for cavalry sixty. Battalions must consist of not less than five companies, and regiments of ten. Artillery is not desirable. Members of cavalry companies must furnish their own horses, but will receive forty cents per day for their use while in actual service.

III..The muster roll of all such organizations shall specify that the said organizations are raised under this act, and subject to these regulations, and contain a description of the volunteer as to age, residence, and date of enlistment, and the term of enlistment for the war.

IV..Such organizations will not be considered as in actual service, for the purpose of receiving pay or subsistence, except when called for by the President.

V..They will not be called for until a necessity arises for service. They shall not be required to go beyond the limits of the State to which they belong.

VI..They are expected to serve, when called out, only so long as the emergency exists, and then to return to their ordinary pursuits until again called.

VII..Arms and equipments, when not possessed by the members, will, to the extent necessary to supply, be furnished by the Confederate States.

VIII..Should any of them be captured, they shall be claimed as prisoners of war, and all the protection of the government will be extended to them.

IX..Field officers of battalions and regiments to be organized, will be appointed by the President, in accordance with the act aforesaid. Company officers may be elected by the companies, or appointed, as the members may consent.

X..That these organizations will be preferred to and exempt their members from any call of militia.

XI..The commandant of any military post of the Confederate States, the sheriff of any county, or the colonel commanding any militia regi-

ment, or the judge or justice of any county or other court, may certify and return the muster rolls, which must be sent to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office at Richmond, for acceptance.

XII. In the event of a call by the President, under the law of conscription, on all between the ages of forty and forty-five, those in said organizations subject to such call will be liable to discharge or transfer.

For the information and guidance of those desirous of volunteering for local defence, the law of August 21, 1861, is hereto appended.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR LOCAL DEFENCE AND SPECIAL SORVICE.

"SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to accept the services of volunteers of such kind and in such proportion as he may deem expedient, to serve for such time as he may prescribe, for the defence of exposed places or localities, or such special service as he may deem expedient.

"SEC. 2. And such forces shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States for the local defence or special service aforesaid, the muster roll setting forth distinctly the services to be performed, and the said volunteers shall not be considered in actual service until thereunto specially ordered by the President, and they shall be entitled to pay or subsistence only for such time as they may be on duty under the orders of the President, or by his direction.

"SEC. 3. Such volunteer forces, when so accepted and ordered into service, shall be organized in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled An act to provide for the public defence, approved March 6, 1861, and may be attached to such divisions, brigades, regiments, or battalions as the President may direct, and when not organized into battalions or regiments before being mustered into service, the President shall appoint the field officers of the battalions or regiments, when organized as such by him." [Approved August 21, 1861.]

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 23, 1863.

The following forms for the enlistment of substitutes, and the discharge of soldiers presenting the same, will hereafter be observed:

(DUPLICATES.)

ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Application for discharge on account of having furnished a substitute.

———, of Captain ——— company (———), of the ——— regiment of the Confederate States army ———, was enlisted by ———, of the ——— regiment of ———, at ———, on the ——— day of ——— 186—, to serve ——— years, and not for the purpose of furnishing a substitute. He was born in ———, in the State of ———, is ——— years of age, ——— feet ——— inches high, ——— complexion, ——— eyes, ——— hair, and by occupation when enlisted a ———.

I hereby certify that said soldier has furnished an able-bodied man, well clothed, in the person of ———, as his substitute, whom I am willing to receive, being satisfied that the substitute is not now liable to conscription, by reason of ———

STATION: ———
DATE: ———

——— ———,
Commanding Company.

I certify that I have carefully examined the said ———, and find him sound, and in all respects fit for military service.

——— ———,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.

Discharged, this ——— day of ——— 186—, at ———.

——— ———,
Commanding Battalion or Regiment.

I hereby declare on oath that I am a resident of the State of ———, of the Confederate States of America, and a citizen thereof; that I am ——— years of age; have not received from or paid to any agent money inducing me to enlist as a substitute, and am not a member of any company whatever.

——— ———.

Sworn to before me, on this ——— day of ——— 186—.

——— ———,
J. P. or N. P.

Approved:

——— ———,
Commanding Regiment.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ————,
————, 186—.

Discharge approved.

——— ———,
General Commanding.

SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Know Ye, That ———, a ——— of Captain ——— company, ——— regiment of ———, who was enlisted the ——— day of ——— one thousand eight hundred and ———, to serve ———, is hereby HONORABLY discharged from the Army of the Confederate States, by reason of his having furnished a substitute in the person of ———, a citizen of the Confederate States of America, ——— years of age, as shown by affidavit on file, who has been examined by a surgeon of the command, and found duly qualified to perform the duties of a soldier. I certify that he is the only substitute received in the company during the present month, and that the principal was not enlisted for the purpose of furnishing a substitute.

Said ——— was born in ———, in the State of ———, is ——— years of age, ——— feet ——— inches high, ——— complexion, ——— eyes, ——— hair, and by occupation when enlisted a ———.

Given at ———, this ——— day, of ——— 186—.

——— ———,
Commanding Regiment.

Approved:

——— ———,
General Commanding Army (or Department).

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 88. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 24, 1863.

Operators on telegraph lines, established by military commanders for military purposes, will be allowed payment for their services, not to exceed the rate of compensation fixed and allowed by the Postmaster-General to the operators under his control.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 25, 1863.

All discharges for disability will be held as conditional, dependent upon the disability, and valid only during its continuance. If, on examination, the disability is at any time found to have ceased, the holders will be liable to conscription, to serve the unexpired terms of their enlistments. This regulation applies to substitutes, whether under or over the age of conscription. Their services are due for the war, and the government should not be deprived of them for what proves to be a temporary disability.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 90. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 26, 1863.

I..The senior officer of engineers serving with an army in the field will be held responsible for the proper execution of all duties appertaining to his department; and the orders of the commanding general relating to the engineer service will be communicated through him, and he will recommend to the general commanding the assignments of junior officers of engineers to serve with corps, divisions, and brigades. The engineer officer of highest rank in each assignment will receive the orders of his immediate commander, report to him whatever concerns the engineer service, and communicate to him the orders he receives from the senior engineer. He will also report to the senior engineer all his operations, with sketches, drawings, and maps, for the information of the commanding general, and for transmission to the Engineer bureau.

II...All officers of engineers, and employees under the Engineer department, will communicate through the proper channels with the senior engineer serving with the army in the field, be responsible to him for all public funds and property in their hands, and receive his orders and instructions.

III..The duties of officers of engineers serving with the armies of the Confederate States in the field, camp, or cantonment, are as follows, viz: To make reconnoissances and surveys of the sections of country

occupied by our forces, and, as far as possible, of the country held by the enemy, embracing all the information that can be obtained in reference to roads, bridges, fords, topographical, and military features, the character and dimensions of the water-courses, the practicability of constructing fixed and floating bridges, the extent of wooded and cleared lands, and the capacity of the country to supply the general wants of the army; to make detailed examinations and surveys of positions to be occupied for defensive purposes; to select the sites, and form plans, projects, and estimates for all military works, defensive or offensive, viz: field forts, batteries, rifle-pits, lines of infantry cover, military trenches, parallels, saps, mines, and other works of attack and siege; also, works for obstructing rivers and harbors; to prepare such maps and plans as will give a full knowledge of the ground and proposed works, and submit the same to the commanding general for his information and consideration, and forward, through the proper channels, copies of all reports, memoirs, estimates, plans, drawings, and models relating to the duties above enumerated, to the Engineer bureau at Richmond.

IV..The locations and plans for the works being thus determined, they will be marked out on the ground by the engineers, who will indicate, by stakes, lines, profiles, and other guides, the shape and dimensions of the different parts, for the information and government of those who direct the troops or laborers employed to do the work. When troops are detailed to construct temporary defences, they will be in all cases, commanded by their officers, who will see that the work is done in exact conformity to the plans and directions of the officer of engineers, without regard to rank.

V..When an officer of engineers is charged with directing an expedition, or making a reconnoissance requiring the support of an escort, without having command of the troops, he will call on the commander of the escort to move with and extend to him all protection necessary to secure the success of the operation.

VI..Officers of engineers will not assume nor be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by special order of the President. In the operations of the armies of the Confederate States, all that appertains to the science of civil or military engineering will be assigned by commanders to the officers of engineers serving with their forces; and with them will rest the responsibility of a proper execution of the works. The labor will be performed, if possible, by details of troops commanded by their officers; in other cases, by hired labor, under the control of overseers employed by the engineer officers.

VII..Officers of engineers will not be required to give other supervision to the fatigue parties or laborers employed in the construction of works than is necessary to indicate, in a clear and distinct manner, to those directing the labor, their plans, and the character of the work to be done.

VIII..The senior officer of engineers serving with a commanding general in the field will transmit to the Engineer bureau at Richmond the reports, plans, and journals called for by paragraph 478, Army Regulations.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 27, 1863.

I..Before the military court attached to Lieutenant-General Longstreet's corps was arraigned and tried:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Flowerree, 7th Virginia infantry:

Charge: Drunkenness on duty.

(The specification is omitted as unnecessary.)

Finding.

The court do affirm the plea of the accused, and find him as follows, viz:

Of the Specification: Guilty.

Of the Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be cashiered, and dismissed the service of the Confederate States.

Recommendation of the Court.

The undersigned, the members of the military court for the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, respectfully represent to Lieutenant-General Longstreet, and through him to the President, that they have come to the judgment rendered in this case with reluctance. Though it may be true that this court is vested with all the powers possessed by the special court of inquiry, as it is termed, appointed by act of the Confederate Congress, approved 21st April, 1862, and vested, therefore, with the discretion as to drunkenness in officers possessed by

that court, they yet are of the opinion that that court possessed no discretion as to the punishment of officers for drunkenness "on duty." The 45th Article of War prescribes that officers so offending shall be cashiered; and, as that article is not repealed in terms, nor by necessary implication, in the said act of the 21st April, they conceive that that article is still the rule of punishment for such offences; but, as before stated, they have come to that conclusion with reluctance. They find many inducements to a milder sentence. They find that the season and the service were so severe as to excuse, to some extent, the use of ardent spirits. They find that the "duty" upon which this officer was engaged was not such as to require any special exercise of care, conduct, or capacity; and they find that he has established a character which is abundant of promise to the service and the state. For these reasons, therefore, they would have imposed a milder sentence, and especially would not have deprived the Confederacy of his further services in the line of his profession. But in the absence, as they conceive, of such discretion, they can only commend him to the clemency of the Executive, which they hope may be exercised in such abatement of this sentence, at least, as will restore him to his command.

II..The proceedings, finding, and sentence in this case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the final order of the President, the following decision has been rendered:

The view taken by the court as to the effect of the 45th Article of War in such cases as it provides for, is concurred in; and the proceedings, finding, and sentence of the court are, therefore, approved. But, in consideration of the recommendation of the court, and Lieutenant-General Longstreet, and the gallantry and good character of Lieutenant-Colonel Flowerree, the sentence is remitted, and he will return to duty.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 92.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *June* 29, 1863.

I..The acts of Congress, passed on the 6th of April, 1863, and dates subsequent thereto, having provided the means of procuring army supplies, notice is hereby given to the people of the Confederate States, and to receiving officers, that, from the date of this publication, no more quartermaster's supplies will be received under the appeal made by the President, and the plan of the Secretary of War annexed thereto. All

such supplies, collected or tendered prior to the time above referred to, will be paid for at established rates. Hereafter, supplies will be obtained, as far as practicable, by purchase, and, when necessary, by impressment; and officers, when authorized to resort to impressment, will observe strictly the requirements of law, and the General Orders of the War department, and the regulations of this office founded thereon.

II..That any officer who shall be authorized, by the act of Congress concerning impressments, or under the regulations of this department pursuant thereto, which have been or may hereafter be made, and who has given the notice required by the same, shall have full power and authority to enter upon any property in which he shall have good reason to suspect any of the articles of produce, goods, merchandise, or other things subject to impressment, may be stored or concealed, in order to obtain or secure the same: and if he shall have reason to believe that they are stored or concealed in any dwelling-house, storehouse, or other building to which he is refused access, he may apply to any judge, justice of the peace, or commissioner of a Confederate court, for a warrant to enter upon the same, upon oath of the facts, and describing the objects stored or concealed, and obtain a warrant to search for and secure the same, which warrant shall only be executed in the daytime, and after a demand of the owner or occupant, if the owner or occupant shall then be inhabiting the building aforesaid.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 93.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *June* 30, 1863.

Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 49, current series, is so amended that the appraisement of deceased soldier's clothing shall be made after it has been washed and put in condition by the quartermaster, and will approximate to the government prices or rates at which it was originally issued.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 94. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 4, 1863.

Information having been received that soldiers, absent from their commands without proper authority, are employed by officers in charge of government work, it is hereby directed that all such men be returned immediately to their respective companies. Officers, who employ men not regularly detailed, will, in every instance, be held answerable for the offence before a court martial.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 7, 1863.

I..Before a general court martial convened at the camp of Brigadier-General Paxton, by virtue of General Orders, No. 128, of 1862, per Head-quarters Department of Northern Virginia, was arraigned and tried:

Private M. Ricket, Company H, 27th Virginia infantry, on the following charge:

Charge: Violation of the 52d Article of War.

Finding.

Of the Specification: Guilty.
Of the Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be shot to death with musketry.

II..Before a general court martial convened at the camp of Brigadier-General F. Lee's brigade, by virtue of General Orders. No. 12, current series, from Head-quarters Department of Northern Virginia, were arraigned and tried:

Privates Wm. G. Clarke and J. R. Humphreys, of Captain Buathed's battery, Stuart's horse artillery, on the following charge:

Charge: Violation of the 23d Article of War.

Finding.

Of the Specification: Guilty.
Of the Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be shot to death with musketry.

III..Before a general court martial convened at the camp of Major-General R. H. Anderson's division, by virtue of General Orders, No. 133, of 1862, per Head-quarters Department of Northern Virginia, was arraigned and tried:

Private John Q. Childres, Company G, 5th Florida regiment, on the following charge:

Charge: Violation of the 52d Article of War.

Finding.

Of the Specification: Guilty.
Of the Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be shot to death with musketry.

IV..Before a general court martial convened at Savannah, Georgia, by virtue of General Orders, No. 61, current series, Head-quarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, was arraigned and tried:

Private Henry Smith, Company E, 22d battalion Georgia artillery on the following charge:

Charge: Violation of the 46th Article of War.

Finding.

Of the Specification: Guilty.
Of the Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be shot to death with musketry.

V..The proceedings in the cases of Privates M. Ricket, Company H, 27th Virginia infantry; William G. Clarke, and J. R. Humphreys, of Captain Buathed's battery, Stuart's horse artillery; John Q. Childres, Company G, 5th Florida regiment, and Henry Smith, Company E, 22d battalion Georgia artillery, having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, the following orders are made thereon:

The several Articles of War, with the violation of which the above-named are respectively charged, neither prescribe any duty or define and prohibit any offence. They simply pronounce punishments to be im

posed for certain offences. The charge of a violation of such articles is too indefinite to justify punishment under it. The defect is fatal, and vitiates the whole proceedings, which are, therefore, set aside. The parties will be released from close confinement, and returned to duty; and it is hoped that their future conduct will be such as to prevent any regret that they should have thus escaped the fate to which they were sentenced.

VI. . Before a general court martial convened at Shelbyville, Tennessee, by Special Orders, No. 54, from Head-quarters Army of Tennessee, was arraigned and tried:

Assistant-Surgeon W. T. Lockhart, P. A. C. S., on the following charge:

Charge: Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Specification 1st: For that the said Assistant-Surgeon W. T. Lockhart, at the hospital of Withers' division, in Shelbyville, Tennessee, on the 26th day of March, 1863, did harshly and capriciously curse and abuse one Private D. F. Halliburton, Company B, 12th Tennessee regiment, he, the said Halliburton, then and there being a sentinel on guard duty.

The other specifications are omitted, being nearly the same as the first.

Finding.

Of the 3d Specification of the Charge: Guilty, except the words "discharging his duty."

Of the 2d Specification: Guilty, except the words "and knock down."

Of the 1st Specification: Guilty, except the words "curse and."

Of the Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be dismissed the service.

VII. . The proceedings in the above case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, are approved; but, in consideration of the mitigating circumstances in the case, and the recommendations on file, the sentence of the court is remitted, and Assistant-Surgeon Lockhart will return to duty.

VIII. . Before the general court martial convened at Richmond, Virginia, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 23, current series, Head-quarters Department of Henrico, was arraigned and tried:

Captain W. S. Reed, commanding the President's guard, on the following charges:

Charge 1st: Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.
Charge 2d: Violation of the 14th Article of War.
Charge 3d: Violation of the 42d Article of War.
Charge 4th: Violation of orders.
The specifications are omitted, being numerous, and of mere detail.

Finding.

Of the 1st Specification of the 1st Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the 2d Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 3d Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty, but attach no criminality thereto.
Of the 4th Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 5th Specification of the 1st Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge: Not Guilty, but guilty of unofficerlike and improper conduct.
Of the Specification of the 2d Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the Specification of the 3d Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the 3d Charge: Not Guilty.
Of the 1st Specification of the 4th Charge: Guilty.
Of the 2d Specification of the 4th Charge: Guilty.
Of the 3d Specification of the 4th Charge: Guilty.
Of the 4th Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be dismissed the service.

IX..The proceedings in the above case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, are approved; but, in consideration of some mitigating circumstances, the sentence is commuted to suspension from rank, pay, and emoluments, for ten days.

X..Before the military court attached to Lieutenant-General Polk's corps was arraigned and tried:

Second Lieutenant H. J. Ballantine, 47th Tennessee regiment, on the following charge:

Charge: Violation of the 81st Article of War.

Specification: Charges that the accused did permit a number of prisoners to leave the guard-house, and go to their respective quarters to sleep, which resulted in the escape of one of them.

Finding.

Of the Specification: Guilty.

Of the Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be dismissed the service.

XI..The proceedings in this case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, are approved; but, in consideration of the offence against military law, as shown by the evidence, being in this case rather an indiscretion than a crime, and of the distinguished gallantry of Lieutenant Ballantine at the battles of Shiloh, Richmond, Kentucky, and Murfreesboro', upon the recommendation of the court, and of his commanding general, the sentence is remitted, and Lieutenant Ballantine will return to duty.

XII..Before a military court attached to Lieutenant-General W. J. Hardee's corps was arraigned and tried:

First Lieutenant Israel P. Guy, 16th Alabama regiment, on the following charges:

Charge 1st: Desertion.

Specification: In this, that Israel P. Guy, first lieutenant Captain Netherford's company, E, 16th Alabama regiment, having received pay from the Confederate States, did, on or about the 23d day of December, 1862, at Triune, Tennessee, obtain leave to go and was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee, but instead of reporting to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee, went to his home in Franklin county, Alabama, and did not return until the 29th day of March, 1863.

Charge 2d: Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The specification is omitted, being substantially the same as that to the first charge.

Finding.

Of the Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty.

Of the 1st Charge: Not Guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave.

Of the Specification of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be dismissed the service.

XIII..The proceedings in this case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, are approved; but, in consideration of the recommendation of his brother officers and of the commanding general, and their testimony to his previous good conduct, the sentence of dismissal from the service is remitted, but not the forfeiture of pay and allowances during the term of his unauthorized absence.

XIV..At a general court martial convened at the Head-quarters of Major-General R. H. Anderson's division, by virtue of General Orders, No. 133, of 1862, Department of Northern Virginia, was arraigned and tried:

Private Grif. Nunnaly, Company C, 41st Virginia regiment, on the following charge:

Charge: Desertion.

The specification is omitted.

Finding.

Of the Specification: Guilty.
Of the Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be shot to death with musketry.

XV..The proceedings in the above case having been laid before the President, the following is his decision:

That, in consideration of facts appearing in the papers submitted on the appeal for a commutation of the sentence, the sentence is commuted to confinement with ball and chain, to be kept at hard labor, with only the necessary allowances, and without pay, until the expiration of his term of service.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 96. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 8, 1863.

I..Soldiers not deemed subjects for discharge under paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 69, current series, because of their being fit for ser-

vice in the staff departments of the army, will be recommended by the board of examiners to the general commanding the department or army for detail in the medical department, as nurses, guards, etc., to relieve, as far as practicable, able-bodied soldiers fit for duty in the field, or, if specially fit for duty in another staff department, they will be recommended for detail in such department.

II..Soldiers detailed under these provisions will, when fit for field duty, be relieved and sent to their commands.

III..Paragraph X, General Orders, No. 69, current series, having, in some instances, been evaded, is so far amended as to prohibit medical officers from extending leaves of absence to officers or furloughs to men. They can only certify to the disability, and recommend such extensions.

IV..Commutation for rations to men upon furlough will not be paid until they rejoin their commands.

V..Rations will be issued to discharged men delayed at way hospitals.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 9, 1863.

I..Before a general court martial convened at the camp of Major-General R. H. Anderson's division, by virtue of General Orders, No. 133, of 1862, from Head-quarters Department of Northern Virginia, was arraigned and tried:

Private C. Edgeworth, Company E, 3d Georgia regiment, upon the following charges:

Charge 1st: Violation of the 52d Article of War.
Charge 2d: Disobedience of orders.

(The specifications, being lengthy, are omitted.)

Finding.

Of the Specification of 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the Specification of 2d Charge: Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be shot to death with musketry.

The proceedings in the above case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, the following order is made:

The 1st charge is improperly stated to be "Violation of the 52d Article of War." In consideration of which, and of affidavits tending to explain the circumstances which led to his conviction, and the petition of the non-commissioned officers and privates of his company, of the officers of his regiment, and the commanding officer of his division, bearing testimony to the gallantry displayed by Private Edgeworth at Malvern Hill, where he was wounded, and at the second battle of Manassas, the sentence is remitted.

Private Edgeworth will be released from confinement, and returned to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 98.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 20, 1863.

I..All white male residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not exempted by law, and not already in the service, will be enrolled. Persons liable to enrolment may be enrolled wherever they may be found.

II..The 1st paragraph of General Orders, No. 86, current series, is so amended as to read as follows:

"Companies, battalions, and regiments composed of persons not within the age of conscription (eighteen and forty-five), will be accepted as volunteers, throughout the Confederacy, under the act of August 21, 1861, No. 229, for local defence, and special service." Those persons belonging to such organizations, who are of conscript age, and neither exempted by law, nor already in the service, will be discharged, and reported to the bureau of conscription for enrolment.

III..The following regulation will be in addition to those heretofore published in regard to substitutes:

Hereafter every person furnishing a substitute, in accordance with

existing regulations, shall become liable to and be immediately enrolled for military duty, upon the loss of the services of the substitute furnished by him, from any cause other than the casualties of war.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 21. 1863.

I. The following schedule of prices for articles named therein, adopted by commissioners appointed pursuant to law, for the State of Virginia, are announced for the information of all concerned, and the special attention of officers and agents of the government is directed thereto:

Richmond, July 18, 1863.

Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

SIR: The commissioners appointed under section 5th of the bill recently passed by the Confederate Congress, regulating impressments, being required to agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they should deem it proper, in accordance with the foregoing requisition we respectfully lay before you the following schedule of prices, marked A and B, for the ensuing month. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information as to pork, we have postponed the appraisement till our next assessment.

Mr. William B. Harrison was again invited to act as third commissioner, and it is proper to add that the schedules of appraisement received the unanimous approval of the commissioners.

The following schedules present the maximum prices to be paid for the articles appraised at all cities and usual places of sale, and when impressed elsewhere, the same prices are to be paid elsewhere, less the cost of transportation to the city or usual place of sale to which the article would go ordinarily for sale from that neighborhood, or less the cost of transportation to the point at which the government needs the article, and wishes it to be sent: *provided*, that in no case the amount deducted for transportation, as above, shall exceed 25 cents per bushel for grain, and 25 cents per cwt. for long forage, flour, bacon, iron, etc. In addition to the established price of transportation, the government to pay all legal tolls; and where farmers can not procure nails for baling forage, government to furnish the same at cost, which will be deducted from the established price of baling:

Schedule A.

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.
1 Wheat,	Prime,	White,	Per bushel of 60 lbs.	$ 5 00
2 Flour,	Good,	Superfine,	" barrel of 196 lbs.	25 00
3 Corn,	Prime,	White,	" bushel of 56 lbs.	4 00
4 Unshelled corn,	"	"	" " lbs.	3 95
5 Corn meal,	Good,	–	" " 50 lbs.	4 20
6 Rye,	Prime,	–	" " 56 lbs.	3 20
7 Cleaned oats,	"	–	" " 32 lbs.	2 00
8 Wheat bran,	Good,	–	" " 17 lbs.	50
9 Shorts,	"	–	" " 22 lbs.	70
10 Brown stuff,	"	–	" " 28 lbs.	90
11 Ship stuff,	"	–	" " 37 lbs.	1 40
12 Bacon,	"	Hog round,	" pound,	1 00
13 Salt pork,	"	–	" "	1 00
14 Lard,	"	–	" "	1 00
15 Horses,	1st class,	Artillery, etc.	Average price per head,	350 00
16 Wool,	Fair,	Washed,	Per pound,	3 00
17 Wool,	"	Unwashed,	" "	2 00
18 Peas,	Good,	–	" bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
19 Beans,	"	–	" " 60 "	4 00
20 Potatoes,	"	Irish,	" " 60 "	4 00
21 Potatoes,	"	Sweet,	" " 60 "	5 00
22 Onions,	"	–	" " 60 "	5 00
23 Dried peaches,	"	Peeled,	" " 38 "	8 00
24 Dried peaches,	"	Unpeeled,	" " 38 "	4 50
25 Dried apples,	"	Peeled,	" " 28 "	3 00
26 Hay, baled,	"	Timothy, or clover,	" 100 pounds,	3 00
27 Hay, baled	"	Orchard, or herd grass,	" 100 "	3 00
28 Hay, unbaled,	"	Orchard, or herd grass,	" 100 "	2 70
29 Sh'f oats, baled,	Good,	–	" 100 "	4 00
30 Sh'f oats, unb'd,	"	–	" 100 "	
31 Blade fodder, baled,	"	–	" 100 "	3 70
32 Blade fodder, unbaled,	"	–	" 100 "	3 00
33 Shucks, baled,	"	–	" 100 "	2 70
34 Shucks, unbal'd,	"	–	" 100 "	2 00
35 Wheat straw, baled,	"	–	" 100 "	1 70
36 Wheat straw, unbaled,	"	–	" 100 "	1 00
37 Pasturage,	"	Interior,	" head per month,	70
38 "	Superi'r,	"	" " "	3 00
39 "	1st rate,	"	" " "	4 00
40 "	Good,	Near cities,	" " "	5 00
41 "	Superi'r,	"	" " "	5 00
42 "	1st rate,	"	" " "	6 00
43 Salt,	Good,	–	" bushel of 50 lbs.	7 00
44 Soap,	"	–	" pound,	5 00
45 Candles,	"	Tallow,	" "	40
46 Vinegar,	"	Cider,	" gallon,	1 00
47 Whiskey,	"	Trade,	" "	1 00
48 Sugar,	"	Brown,	" pound,	3 00
49 Molasses,	"	New Orleans,	" gallon,	1 00
50 Rice,	"	–	" pound,	8 00
51 Coffee,	"	Rio,	" "	20
52 Tea,	"	Trade,	" "	3 00
53 Vinegar,	"	Manufactured,	" gallon,	7 00
54 Pig iron,	"	No. 1 quality,	" ton,	50
55 Pig iron,	"	No. 2 "	" ton,	125 00
56 Pig iron,	"	No. 3 "	" ton,	110 00
57 Bloom iron,	"	–	" ton,	100 00
				130 00

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.
58 Smiths' iron,	Good,	Round, plate, and bar,	Per ton,	$380 80
59 Leather,	"	Harness,	" pound,	2 60
60 Leather,	"	Sole,	" "	2 40
61 Leather,	"	Upper,	" "	2 80
62 Beef cattle,	"	Gross weight,	" 100 pounds,	16 00
63 Beef cattle,	Superi'r,	"	"	18 00
64 Beef cattle,	1st rate,	"	"	20 00
65 Sheep,	Fair,	Per head,	–	30 00
66 Army woolen cl'h, 3/4 yard.	Good,	10 oz. per yard,	" yard,	4 50
67 Army woolen cl'h,	"	Pro rata as to greater or less width or wei't.		
68 Army woolen cl'h, 6-4 yard.	"	20 oz. per yard,	Per yard,	
69 Army woolen cl'h,	"	Pro rata as to greater or less width or wei't.		9 00
70 Flannels, 3/4	"	6 oz. per yard.	Per yard,	3 00
71 Cotton shirt'g, 3/4	"	4 1/2 yards to lb.	"	42
72 Cotton shirt'g, 7/8	"	3 3/4 yards to lb.	"	50
73 Cotton sheet'g 4-4	"	3 yards to lb.	"	60
74 Cotton osnab'g, 3/4	"	6 oz. per lb.	"	60
75 Cotton osnab'g 7/8	"	8 oz. per lb.	"	70
76 Cotton drills, 7/8	"	3 yards to lb.	"	70
77 Cot. shirt. stripes,	"	3 yards to lb.	"	70
78 Cotton tent cloths	"	10 oz. to yard.	"	87
79 Cotton warps,	"	–	" pound,	1 63
80 Army shoes,	"	–	" pair,	10 00
81 Shoe thread,	"	–	" pound,	2 00
82 Wool socks, for men,	"	–	" pair,	1 25

E. W. HUBARD,
ROB'T GIBBONEY,
WM. B. HARRISON.

SCHEDULE B—*Hire of Labor; Teams; Wagons, and Drivers.*

		PRICE.
1. Baling long forage,.....	Per 100 lbs.	$ 80
2. Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by the government,.....	" 56 "	05
3. Hauling,.....	" cwt. per mile,	06
4. Hauling grain,.....	" bus. " "	08
5. Hire of two-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner,..	" day,	10 00
6. Hire of same, rations furnished by the government.....	" day,	5 00
7. Hire of four-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner,..	" day,	13 00
8. Hire of same, rations furnished by the government,.....	" day,	6 50
9. Hire of six-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner,..	" day,	16 00
10. Hire of same, rations furnished by the government,.....	" day,	8 00
11. Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,.....	" day,	2 00
12. Hire of same, rations furnished by the government,.....	" day,	1 25
13. Hire of same, rations furnished by owner,.....	" month,	40 00
14. Hire of same, rations furnished by the government,.....	" month,	20 00

E. W. HUBARD,
ROBERT GIBBONEY,
WM. B. HARRISON.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *July* 23, 1863.

I..Before a general court martial convened in the City of Richmond, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 23, current series, from Head-quarters Department of Henrico, was arraigned and tried:

Private Z. M. Kent, 3d company, battalion of Washington artillery, on the following charges:

Charge 1st: Violation of the 20th Article of War.
Charge 2d: Violation of the 52d Article of War.

Finding.

Of the Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the Specification of the 2d Charge: Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To confinement at hard labor for two years, in such penitentiary as may be designated by the commander of the Department of Henrico, and to close confinement until such designation is made.

The proceedings in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, the following order is made:

Neither the 20th nor the 52d Article of War prescribe any duty to be performed or any act to be avoided, but simply announce punishments to be inflicted for certain offences. The charges are improperly laid. The proceedings are, therefore, set aside. Private Z. M. Kent will be released, and returned to duty.

II. Before a general court martial convened at Chattanooga, Tennessee, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 69, from Head-quarters Army of Tennessee, was arraigned and tried:

Captain G. D. Mitchell, A. Q. M., upon the following charges, viz:

Charge 1st: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1st: In this, that he, the said Captain G. D. Mitchell, A. Q. M. (hospital quartermaster at Ringgold, Georgia), failed to supply wood for the use of the hospitals at Ringgold, Georgia. All this at or near Ringgold, Georgia, between the 12th October and 20th November, 1862.

Specification 2d: In this, that he, the said Captain G. D. Mitchell, A. Q. M. (hospital quartermaster at Ringgold, Georgia), failed to procure negroes as servants for the hospitals at Ringgold, Georgia, either by hiring or impressing, as required by an order from General Bragg, which states: "That if negroes cannot be hired, they must be pressed into service—free as well as slaves." All this at or near Ringgold, Georgia, between the 20th day of August, 1862, and the 15th January, 1863.

Charge 2d: Absence without leave.

Specification 1st: In this, that he, the said Captain G. D. Mitchell, A. Q. M. (hospital quartermaster at Ringgold, Georgia), did absent him-

self from his post, without authority, for three days. * All this at or near Ringgold, Georgia, between the 7th of October and the 12th of October, 1862.

Specification 2d: In this, that he, the said Captain G. D. Mitchell, A. Q. M. (hospital quartermaster at Ringgold, Georgia), did absent himself from his post, without authority, for two days. All this at Ringgold, Georgia, between the 23d and 26th December, 1862.

Charge 3d: Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1st: In this, that the said Captain G. D. Mitchell, A. Q. M., was drunk in the streets of Ringgold, Georgia, on or about the 16th November, 1862.

Specification 2d: In this, that the said Captain G. D. Mitchell, A. Q. M., did walk through the streets of Ringgold, Georgia, using profane language, and declaring that he could whip any man who had any thing against him, or words to that effect.

Specification 3d: In this, that the said Captain G. D. Mitchell, A. Q. M., did make charges and statements to Surgeon A. J. Ford, P. A. C. S., in writing, hereto annexed, against Surgeon Francis Thornton, P. A. C. S., all of which are false. All this at Ringgold, Georgia, on or about from the 16th to the 19th days of November, 1862.

Finding.

Of the 1st Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty, but attach no criminality thereto.

Of the 2d Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty, but attach no criminality thereto.

Of the 1st Charge: Not Guilty.

Of the 1st Specification of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Of the 2d Specification of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Of the 1st Specification of the 3d Charge: Not Guilty.

Of the 2d Specification of the 3d Charge: Guilty.

Of the 3d Specification of the 3d Charge: Guilty, except as to the words "all of."

Of the 3d Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be cashiered.

The proceedings in the above case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the order of the President, the following decision is made:

The conduct of Captain G. D. Mitchell, as exhibited by the record, was certainly reprehensible, but does not seem to have justified the finding and sentence.

Conduct may be prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and deserve punishment, even to the extent of dismissal, without being scandalous or disgraceful, as is implied by the description "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The sentence is remitted.

III. Before the military court attached to the command of General Beauregard was arraigned and tried:

Captain J. J. Maguire, Company H, Aiken's regiment partisan rangers, on the following charges:

Charge 1st: Conduct highly unofficerlike and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Charge 2d: Knowingly making a false muster.

Finding.

Of the 1st Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 2d Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.
Of the Specification of the 2d Charge: Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be cashiered.

The proceedings in the above case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the final order of the President, the following decision is made thereon:

That, in consideration of the inexperience of Captain Maguire in matters of military detail, and of his good character, on the recommendation of the members of the military court before whom he was tried, and of his commanding officer, the sentence is remitted, and he will be released from arrest, and return to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 25, 1863.

I. Before the military court attached to the corps of Lieutenant-General Ewell was arraigned and tried:

Lieutenant J. B. Countiss, 21st Georgia regiment, on the following charges:

Charge 1st: Drunkenness on duty.

Charge 2d: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Finding.

Of the Specification of the 1st Charge: Guilty.

Of the 1st Charge: Guilty.

Of the Specification of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Of the 2d Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be cashiered.

II..The proceedings in the above case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, are approved; but, in consideration of the recommendation of the officers of his regiment, and the brigade, division, and departmental commanders, and their testimony to the previous good conduct of the accused, and their assurance that a repetition of the offence is not to be expected, the sentence is remitted, and Lieutenant Countiss will resume his sword.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 102.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 26, 1863.

I..General Orders, No. 36, current series, is hereby revoked.

II..The Superintendent of the Nitre and Mining bureau is authorized to pay, from the funds appropriated for the expenses of said bureau, the actual travelling expenses of officers of the same on duty, under orders, in lieu of any commutation for the time, of rations and forage.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 103. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 27, 1863.

I..When the supply of salt is adequate, and fresh meat is issued oftener than thrice a week, the salt ration will be fixed at three quarts to the hundred rations.

II..Commanding officers have no authority to alter or fix the ration established by the Secretary of War.

III..Quartermasters at supply depots will respect the requisitions made by quartermasters receiving taxes in kind, for grain sacks.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 104. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 28, 1863.

I..Officers of engineer troops having been selected for appointment, with special reference to their qualifications as engineers, will be respected as such, and their duties, when serving in the field, camp, or cantonment, will embrace all that are enumerated in paragraph III, General Orders, No 90, current series, "as the duties of officers of engineers serving with armies of the Confederate States."

II..On the march engineer troops will serve as pioneers, constructing and repairing roads and bridges, and removing impediments to the advance of our forces, or delaying the enemy by breaking up roads, destroying bridges, and otherwise obstructing his communications. They will also be employed in making rapid reconnoissances and surveys of the country occupied or marched over by the army; preparing sketches and maps of the roads and topographical features; laying out camps, and entrenching military positions. During battle they will be held in reserve and used as circumstances may demand, either in their special duties, or as infantry. Under the command of their officers, they may be employed in the construction of ovens for baking bread, and other works requiring mechanical skill, but not on mere police duty or the like, unless connected immediately with their own organization: nor are they to be employed altogether on mere fatigue service—but, once instructed in the duties of the engineer soldier, they will be frequently employed in laying out works, and also in aiding and directing the labors of other troops detailed for their construction.

III..Whenever practicable, engineer troops will be drilled and instructed in the duties of engineer soldiers by battalions and regiments—and to this end all the companies serving with an army will be habitually kept together: but such temporary assignments of companies to divisions or otherwise will be made by the commanding general as will, in his judgment, best comport with the interests of the service. The Ordnance department will furnish light arms to these troops; but until they can be supplied, infantry muskets will be used. Entrenching tools and other implements will be issued by the Engineer department.

IV..Each company of the engineer troops shall be provided by the Quartermaster's department with at least two wagons and teams of four animals each, for transportation of company equipage, entrenching tools, and other implements; one ambulance or other light vehicle, with a team of two horses, for carrying surveying instruments, stationery, maps, drawing boards, and other fixtures; and twelve additional horses, with saddles, bridles, and harness, to be used by the officers and non-commissioned officers in making rapid examinations of country, or for hauling materials needed for prompt repair and construction of bridges, roads, and other works.

V..When officers of the corps of engineers and of engineer troops are engaged on the same service, the senior officer present shall control in all questions relating to the location and construction of defences, and to engineering works generally connected with the army, unless for special reasons it be decided otherwise by the commanding officer; but should the recommendations and plans of a junior officer be adopted, the directions of the commander will not be communicated through him to the senior engineer officer, whether of the corps or troops, but through the usual channel of orders. Officers of the corps of engineers will not assume the command of engineer troops. In all cases they will be under the command of their own officers.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 29, 1863.

I. . The following act and regulations are published for the information of the army:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN INCREASE OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENTS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the act entitled An act to provide for an increase of the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments, approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the proviso at the end of the same, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: '*Provided,* that no quartermaster, assistant quartermaster, commissary, or assistant commissary be authorized to employ as a clerk any one liable to military service; and the commanding officer of quartermasters, assistant quartermasters, commissaries, or assistant commissaries may detail from the ranks under his command such person or persons as may be necessary for service in the offices of said quartermasters, assistant quartermasters, commissaries, and assistant commissaries: *provided,* that only disabled soldiers shall be so detailed while one can be found for such service.' " [Approved April 22, 1863.]

II. . To carry into effect the provisions of the preceding act, officers of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments in the field will report to the commanding general of the army or department the number and names of the clerks employed by each, and whether they are soldiers or citizens. If soldiers, unless their disability be shown by certificates of medical examining boards, they will be promptly returned to their respective companies. If citizens, exemption from service must be exhibited, or they will be reported to the proper enrolling officer for conscription.

III. . Similar reports will be made by officers of the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments at posts, through the chiefs of their respective departments, to this office.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 106.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *July* 30, 1863.

I..Before a general court martial convened at Shelbyville, Tennessee, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 134, paragraph VII, current series, from Head-quarters Army of Tennessee, was arraigned and tried:

Private John Whitehead, Company F, 16th Tennessee regiment, on the following charge:

Charge: Desertion.

Finding.

Of the Specification: Guilty.

Of the Charge: Guilty.

Sentence.

To be shot to death with musketry.

II..The proceedings in the above case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, it is ordered, upon the application of the commanding general, and upon the statement made by the Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee, that the sentence be remitted. Private Whitehead will be released, and returned to duty.

III..The proceedings in the case of Private L. H. Toole, Company E, 3d Georgia regiment, convicted before a general court martial convened at the camp of Major-General R. H. Anderson, by virtue of General Orders, No. 133, of 1862, from Head-quarters of Northern Virginia, of abandoning his company and regiment, then on picket duty, and running away while the enemy was bombarding the town of Fredericksburg, on the 11th of December, 1862, and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry, having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the decision of the President, it is ordered that, in consideration of the additional evidence of good conduct referred to by the general of division, the previous gallant services and zeal of the prisoner, together with the punishment he has already suffered, the sentence, is remitted, with the hope that this lesson will prevent a recurrence of like misconduct. The prisoner will be released, and returned to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 107.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August* 1, 1863.

I..When conscripts have been sent to camps of instruction, or to regiments in the field, after being pronounced, by the district examining boards established under the law, fit for military service, they can thereafter be discharged only in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the discharge of soldiers from the army.

II..In case there is reason to believe that any conscripts in camps of instruction are disqualified, the commandant will order a medical examination, and forward a report fully setting forth the grounds of disability, if found to exist, through the Bureau of Conscription, to the Surgeon-General for his approval, and for final action by the War department.

III..Regimental officers have no discretion but to receive and take up on their rolls conscripts duly assigned them under the provisions of General Orders, No. 82, of 1862, from this office. The question of discharge arises subsequently.

IV..The compensation of surgeons employed under the act of Congress approved October 11, 1862, to examine persons enrolled for military duty, will be $5 per day for each day they are actually engaged in making such examinations, and will be paid upon their certified accounts, by the quartermaster of the nearest camp of instruction. This order will take effect from the 20th of February last.

V..General officers, who are provided with aids-de-camp allowed by law, should they find it necessary to accept supernumerary or volunteer aids, must only receive those exempt from military service.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 108.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August* 4, 1863.

The following acts are published for the information of the army:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE FOR THE WAR.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That

non-commissioned officers and privates who have been mustered into service for the war, and to whom furloughs may be granted for not more than sixty days, shall be entitled to transportation home and back: *provided*, that this allowance shall only be made once during the term of enlistment of such non-commissioned officers and privates." [Approved February 7, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF A GENERAL STAFF FOR THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That from and after the passage of this act the rank, pay, and allowances attached to the office of Quartermaster-General of the army of the Confederate States shall be those of a brigadier-general in the provisional army." [Approved March 20, 1863.]

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE ABSENCE OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WITHOUT LEAVE.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no officer or soldier of the army shall receive pay for any period during which he may be absent without leave, or beyond the leave granted from competent authority, according to the regulations of the army: *provided*, that this restriction shall not affect the sick and wounded in hospitals.

"SEC. 2. In order to enforce the requirements of the foregoing section, it is hereby made the duty of commanding officers of companies to state, upon the muster and pay rolls of their companies, the length of time any officer or soldier has been absent therefrom without leave of competent authority, since the previous payment, when the deduction of pay for such absence will be made by the quartermaster from the amount otherwise due the officer or soldier; and any commander of a company who shall fail to note such absence on the muster and pay rolls of the company shall be required to refund to the government the amount forfeited by such absent officer or soldier, unless it shall already have been received from the officer or soldier so absent.

"SEC. 3. Officers shall certify, upon honor, on their pay accounts, whether they have or have not been absent, without leave by competent authority, within the time for which they claim pay; and if absent without leave, they shall state in their certificates the time and period of such absences. In like manner, commanding officers of companies shall certify, on honor, on their pay accounts, that they have stated fully and correctly, on the muster and pay rolls of their companies, the length of time each officer and soldier of the company has been absent without leave since the last payment of the company.

"SEC 4. That this act shall not be construed to relieve any officer or private from any other penalty to which he may be liable by existing laws or regulations." [Approved April 16, 1863.]

AN ACT EXPLANATORY OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO ACCEPT AND PLACE IN THE SERVICE CERTAIN REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS HERETOFORE RAISED, APPROVED 11TH OCTOBER, 1862.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the second section of the act entitled An act to authorize the President to accept and place in the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised, approved on the eleventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall not be so construed as to authorize any general officer to appoint any of the officers of said regiments and battalions. That said regiments and battalions shall have the right, within ninety days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade for that purpose, to *elect* such officers as volunteers have heretofore been authorized to elect: *provided*, that this act shall not apply to any case where such office has heretofore been filled by election." [Approved April 16, 1863.]

AN ACT TO REPEAL CERTAIN CLAUSES OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM MILITARY SERVICE, ETC., APPROVED OCTOBER 11TH, 1862.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That so much of the act approved October eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, as exempts from military service 'one person, either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any state, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and, in states having no such law, one person as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service; and also the following clause in said act, to wit: 'And furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations,' be and the same are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. For the police and management of slaves, there shall be exempted one person on each form or plantation the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a feme-sole, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which

there are twenty or more slaves: *provided* the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty, which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person, and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer: *and provided* the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent, or legal representative, shall make affidavit, and deliver the same to the enrolling officer, that, after diligent effort, no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty: *provided, further,* that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which negroes have been placed by division from any other farm or plantation since the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two: *provided, further,* that for every person exempted as aforesaid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury, by the owners of such slaves, the sum of five hundred dollars.

"SEC. 3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted in districts of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provisions necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also on account of justice, equity, and necessity.

"SEC. 4. In addition to the state officers exempted by the act of October eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, there shall also be exempted all state officers whom the governor of any state may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any state after the adjournment of the next regular session of its legislature, unless such legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the provisional army of the Confederate States." [Approved May 1, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO ORGANIZE MILITARY COURTS TO ATTEND THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN THE FIELD, AND TO DEFINE THE POWERS OF SAID COURTS, APPROVED OCTOBER 9TH, 1862.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That in addition to one military court to attend each army corps in the field, as now authorized by an act entitled An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the power of said courts, approved October ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one military court shall be organized in each of such military departments as, in the judgment of the President, the public

exigencies may require—to be organized in the manner and with powers prescribed in the act of which this is amendatory." [Approved May 1, 1863.]

AN ACT TO CONTINUE AND AMEND THE THIRD SECTION OF AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO AN ACT CONCERNING THE PAY AND ALLOWANCE DUE TO DECEASED SOLDIERS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 15TH, 1862, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR ARREARAGES OF PAY, ALLOWANCE, AND BOUNTY DUE DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the third section of an act entitled An act supplementary to an act concerning the pay and allowance due to deceased soldiers, approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for arrearages of pay, allowance, and bounty due deceased officers and soldiers, be continued of force until otherwise provided by Congress." [Approved May 1, 1863.]

JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF RETALIATION.

"*Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, In response to the message of the President, transmitted to Congress at the commencement of the present session, that, in the opinion of Congress, the commissioned officers of the enemy ought not to be delivered to the authorities of the respective states, as suggested in the said message, but all captives taken by the Confederate forces ought to be dealt with and disposed of by the Confederate government.

"SEC. 2. That, in the judgment of Congress, the proclamations of the President of the United States, dated respectively September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the other measures of the Government of the United States and of its authorities, commanders, and forces, designed or tending to emancipate slaves in the Confederate States, or to abduct such slaves, or to incite them to insurrection, or to employ negroes in war against the Confederate States, or to overthrow the institution of African slavery, and bring on a servile war in these states, would, if successful, produce atrocious consequences, and they are inconsistent with the spirit of those usages which in modern warfare prevail among civilized nations; they may, therefore, be properly and lawfully repressed by retaliation.

"SEC. 3. That, in every case wherein, during the present war, any violation of the laws or usages of war among civilized nations shall be, or has been done and perpetrated, by those acting under the authority of the Government of the United States on the persons or property of

citizens of the Confederate States, or of those under the protection or in the land or naval service of the Confederate States, or of any state of the Confederacy, the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to cause full and complete retaliation to be made for every such violation, in such manner and to such extent as he may think proper.

"SEC. 4. That every white person, being a commissioned officer, or acting as such, who, during the present war, shall command negroes or mulattoes in arms against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, train, organize, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service against the Confederate States, or who shall voluntarily aid negroes or mulattoes in any military enterprise, attack, or conflict in such service, shall be deemed as inciting servile insurrection, and shall, if captured, be put to death, or be otherwise punished at the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 5. Every person, being a commissioned officer, or acting as such, in the service of the enemy, who shall, during the present war, excite, attempt to excite, or cause to be excited, a servile insurrection, or who shall incite, or cause to be incited, a slave to rebel, shall, if captured, be put to death, or be otherwise punished at the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 6. Every person charged with an offence punishable under the preceding resolution shall, during the present war, be tried before the military court attached to the army or corps by the troops of which he shall have been captured, or by such other military court as the President may direct, and in such manner and under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, and after conviction the President may commute the punishment in such manner and on such terms as he may deem proper.

"SEC. 7. All negroes and mulattoes who shall be engaged in war, or be taken in arms against the Confederate States, or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States, shall, when captured in the Confederate States, be delivered to the authorities of the state or states in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such state or states." [Approved May 1, 1863.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY STOREKEEPERS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be authorized to appoint as many military storekeepers of ordnance in the provisional army of the Confederate States as may be deemed necessary, not to exceed in all eight storekeepers, four with the pay and allowance of a captain of infantry, and four with the pay and allowance of a first lieutenant of infantry.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the military storekeepers of the first class so appointed shall be required to give bonds in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and those of the second class in the sum of ten thousand dollars, when charged with the disbursement of funds. This act shall be in force from and after its passage: *provided*, that no one shall be appointed under its provisions except officers without commands, or officers or privates who have performed meritorious services in the field, or have become incapacitated by wounds or sickness for active service." [Approved May 1, 1863.]

AN ACT TO PREVENT FRAUD IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENTS, AND THE OBTAINING, UNDER FALSE PRETENCE, TRANSPORTATION FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no officer charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public moneys shall convert to his own use, or invest in any kind of property or merchandise, on private account, or lend, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe-keeping, transfer, disbursement, or any other purpose.

"SEC. 2. That no officer charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public moneys, or charged with or assigned to the duty of purchasing for the government or any department thereof, shall buy, trade, traffic, or speculate in, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of gain to himself or others, by resale or otherwise, any article of food, or clothing, or material of which the same is made, or which enters into or constitutes a part of the same, or any material of war, or article whatsoever, which is or may be required to be purchased for the use of the army, or the prosecution of the war.

"SEC. 3. No officer shall take a receipt in blank for any article or articles purchased by him for the government, or any department thereof; and every receipt shall set forth the true amount paid, and on what account; and when payment is made on account of property purchased, the receipt shall set forth the name of the person from whom such property was purchased, and the place of his residence, the thing or things purchased, by items, number, weight, or measurement, as may be customary in the particular case, the price thereof, and the date of payment.

"SEC. 4. No officer who is in charge of transportation, or who is empowered to grant the same, shall forward, by government conveyance, or at the expense of government, or to the exclusion or delay of government freight, any commodity or property of any kind, unless the same belongs to the government, or some department thereof, except as authorized by law.

"SEC. 5. Any officer who shall violate any provision in the foregoing sections shall, upon a conviction before a court martial or military court, be cashiered, and placed in the ranks as a private to serve during the war: *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall impair the civil remedy which the government may have against any officer or his sureties for fraud, peculation, or misapplication of the public moneys entrusted to him by the government.

"SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That any person in the employment or service of the government as aforesaid, and all other persons coming within the purview of this act, who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing sections, shall be liable to indictment, and fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one year nor longer than five years, to be imposed by the judge or jury trying the cause, according to the course of judicial proceeding in force in the several states: *provided* the provisions of this act shall in no wise interfere with or impair the civil remedy which the government may have against any of said officers, or their securities, or employees, for frauds, peculation, or misapplication of the moneys entrusted to them respectively by the Confederate States: *provided, also*, that all conservators of the peace who, by the laws of the several states, have jurisdiction to commit or bind over offenders for breaches of the criminal laws of the state in which they may reside, shall have power to commit or bind over, in a sufficient recognizance, offenders against the provisions of this law, to appear at the next term of the district court of the Confederate States within the jurisdiction of which the offence was committed, for trial, in the same manner and under the same rules as if such preliminary trial were had before the judge of such district court; and the judges of the Confederate courts having jurisdiction of the offences defined by this act shall, at the commencement of each session of their respective courts, give this act and its provisions especially in charge to the different grand juries." [Approved May 1, 1863.]

AN ACT TO PAY OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES NOT LEGALLY MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, FOR SERVICES ACTUALLY PERFORMED.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of any legally constituted military organization, which may have been actually received into the service of the Confederate States by any general officer thereof, but were never legally mustered into service, in consequence of the loss of the muster-rolls of such military organization, shall be entitled to receive pay from the time they were so received: *provided* the fact of their having been so received into the service, and the time they

served, is duly proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, under rules to be prescribed by him." [Approved May 1, 1863.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE TRANSFER OF PERSONS SERVING IN THE ARMY TO THE NAVY.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That all persons serving in the land forces of the Confederate States, who shall desire to be transferred to the naval service, and whose transfer as seamen or ordinary seamen shall be applied for by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be transferred from the land to the naval service: *provided,* that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to alter or repeal any law now in force limiting the number of seamen." [Approved May 1, 1863.]

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

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said board may recommend discharges, stating the ground 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. 4. *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 purposes 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. 5. The house surgeon in all hospitals shall see each patient under his charge once every day." [Approved May 1, 1863.]

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 109. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August* 11, 1863.

I..A general pardon is given to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave from the army, who shall (within twenty days from the publication of the address of the President in the state in which the absentees may then be) return to their posts of duty.

II..All men who have been accused or convicted, and undergoing sentence for absence without leave, or desertion, except only those who have been twice convicted of desertion, will be returned to their respective commands for duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 110. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August* 12, 1863.

I..The officers of ordnance duties in the provisional army, appointed under the acts of Congress of April 21, and September 16, 1862, will, until further orders, be distributed into grades, as authorized by the latter act, as follows: four lieutenant-colonels, nine majors, sixty-five captains, forty first lieutenants, and thirty-two second lieutenants. Appointments to these grades will be made on the report of the Chief of Ordnance. Those officers serving in the field will also be reported by the generals commanding the army or department prior to appointment.

II..Ordnance officers on duty in the field will, as far as practicable, be assigned to command according to rank, as follows: lieutenant-colonels to armies, majors to army corps, captains to departments and divisions, and lieutenants to brigades. No claim to promotion, however, will be recognized in consequence of assignment to any command.

III..Two ordnance officers, not above the rank of captain, may be allowed as assistants to the chief ordnance officer of an army, and one, not above the rank of first lieutenant, to the chief ordnance officer of an army corps. One assistant, not above the rank of second lieutenant, may also be allowed to the chief ordnance officer of a department, when absolutely necessary, upon application to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

IV..The designation of the chief ordnance officer attached to commands will correspond with the designation of such commands: as chief ordnance officer of the army of ——; chief ordnance officer of —— army corps; chief ordnance officer of —— department; ordnance officer of —— division; ordnance officer of —— brigade.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August* 13, 1863.

Quartermasters who are purchasing supplies, and who have means of transportation at their command, are directed to assist, as far as practicable, the quartermasters receiving the tax in kind, in transporting the supplies collected from their depots of collection to the issuing depots of the army. They will also permit their storehouses to be used for the storage of articles of the produce tax.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 112. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August* 15, 1863.

I..A court of inquiry having been convened at Richmond on the

29th of July, 1863, pursuant to paragraph XVII, Special Orders, No. 176, Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, current series, to examine into certain charges preferred against Major William Norris, Chief of the Signal Corps, and having made the required examination, the report of *facts proven*, with *the opinion* of the court thereon, is published for the information of all concerned.

REPORT OF FACTS.

1. Major Norris was not intoxicated on the 31st of May, 1863.

2. He did not reveal the alphabet of the signal corps on the 31st of May, 1863.

3. The enemy knew, or had opportunity to know, the locality of the signal stations between City Point and Clairmont before the 31st of May, 1863, none of which were disclosed to him by Major Norris on that day.

4. The despatch shown to Captain Mulford by Major Norris was a private despatch, conveying a report of successes at Vicksburg.

5. There was no improper intercourse between Major Norris and any officers or persons in the service of the enemy on the 31st of May, 1863.

OPINION.

The court is of opinion that the charges in this case have been loosely made, and without due care and investigation, and should not be further entertained. The court is, also, of opinion that the private and official character of Major Norris remains unaffected by this proceeding.

II. The charges, of which Major Norris has been thus fully exonerated by the court, were made without that consideration which their serious character demanded, and in a manner that subjects the prosecutor, Lieutenant R. A. Forbes, 2d company independent signal corps, to the grave censure of the department. The personal and official character of an officer is not to be lightly assailed. The accuser will be held to support his charges by evidence—and in an especial manner is he required to avoid creating the impression that the loose, unofficial statements of others are facts within his own knowledge. The greatest care and consideration should be manifested by those preferring charges, particularly when the reputation, personal and professional, of a superior is called in question.

III. The court of inquiry, of which Lieutenant-Colonel George Deas, Adjutant-General's department, was president, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 113. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August* 18, 1863.

I..Officers receiving volunteers from those liable to conscription will in no case grant furloughs for more than ten days to such volunteers, before entering on active service.

II..Every man liable to conscription, volunteering before enrolment, will report himself and the company in which he volunteers, and likewise be reported by his captain to the commandant of conscripts for the state, within ten days after his act of volunteering—otherwise he will be held subject to enrolment and assignment.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 114. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August*, 22, 1863.

I..Permanent posts and depots established by the Quartermaster's department are placed under the special control of the Quartermaster-General, though subject to the inspection of the commanding officer of the department in which they are located.

II..Changes in the assignment of officers stationed at such posts and depots will be made only through orders from this office; and no change in the location of posts and depots will be ordered by the department commander except under circumstances of strong emergency, in which cases a report of such change, with the reason therefor, will be transmitted to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 115. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *August* 24, 1863.

I..The following schedules of prices for articles named therein, adopted by commissioners appointed pursuant to law, for the State of Virginia, are announced for the information of all concerned, and the

special attention of officers and agents of the government is directed thereto:

Richmond, August 20, 1863.

Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

SIR: The commissioners appointed under section 5th of the bill recently passed by the Confederate Congress regulating impressments, being required to agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they should deem it proper, in accordance with the foregoing requisition we respectfully lay before you the following schedules of prices, marked A and B, for the ensuing month. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information as to pork, we have postponed the appraisement till our next assessment.

The following schedule presents the maximum prices to be paid for the articles appraised at all cities and usual places of sale, and when impressed elsewhere the same prices are to be paid elsewhere, less the cost of transportation to the city or usual place of sale to which the article would go ordinarily for sale from that neighborhood, or less the cost of transportation to the point at which the government needs the article, and wishes it to be sent: *provided*, that in no case the amount deducted for transportation as above, shall exceed twenty-five cents per bushel for grain, and twenty-five cents per cwt. for long forage, flour, bacon, iron, etc. In addition to the established price of transportation, the government to pay all legal tolls; and where farmers can not procure nails for baling forage, government to furnish the same at cost, which will be deducted from the established price of baling:

Schedule A.

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.
1 Wheat	Prime	White, or red	Per bus. of 60 lbs	$ 5 00
2 Flour	Good	Superfine	" bbl. of 196 lbs	25 00
3 Corn	Prime	White or yellow,	" bus. of 56 lbs	4 00
4 Unshelled corn	"	White, or yellow	" bus. of 56 lbs	3 95
5 Corn meal	Good		" bus. of 50 lbs	4 20
6 Rye	Prime		" bus. of 56 lbs	3 20
7 Cleaned oats	"		" bus. of 32 lbs	2 00
8 Wheat bran	Good		" bus. of 17 lbs	50
9 Shorts	"		" bus. of 22 lbs	70
10 Brown stuff	"		" bus. of 28 lbs	90
11 Ship stuff	"		" bus. of 37 lbs	1 40
12 Bacon	"	Hog round	" pound	1 00
13 Salt pork	"		" pound	1 00
14 Lard	"		" pound	1 00
15 Horses	1st class	Artillery, etc	Average price per head	350 00
16 Wool	Fair, or Merino,	Washed	Per pound	3 00
17 Wool	Fair, or Merino,	Unwashed	" pound	2 00
18 Peas	Good		" bus. of 60 lbs	4 00
19 Beans	"		" bus. of 60 lbs	4 00
20 Potatoes	"	Irish	" bus. of 60 lbs	4 00
21 Potatoes	"	Sweet	" bus. of 60 lbs	5 00
22 Onions	"		" bus. of 60 lbs	5 00
23 Dried peaches	"	Peeled	" bus. of 38 lbs	8 00
24 Dried peaches	"	Unpeeled	" bus. of 38 lbs	4 50
25 Dried apples	"	Peeled	" bus. of 28 lbs	3 00
26 Hay, baled	"	Timothy, or clover	" 100 pounds	3 00
27 Hay, baled	"	Orchard, or herd grass	" 100 pounds	3 00
28 Hay, unbaled	"	Orchard, or herd grass	" 100 pounds	2 70
29 Sheaf oats, baled	"		" 100 pounds	4 00
30 Sheaf oats, unb'd	"		" 100 pounds	3 70
31 Blade fodder, bal'd	"		" 100 pounds	3 00
32 Blade fodd'r, unb'd	"		" 100 pounds	2 70
33 Shucks, baled	"		" 100 pounds	2 00
34 Shucks, unbaled	"		" 100 pounds	1 70
35 Wheat straw, bl'd	"		" 100 pounds	1 00
36 Wheat st'y, unb'd	Superi'r,		" 100 pounds	70
37 Pasturage	1st rate	Interior	" head per month	3 00
38 Pasturage	Good	"	" head per month	4 00
39 Pasturage	Superi'r,	"	" head per month	5 00
40 Pasturage	1st rate	Near cities	" head per month	5 00
41 Pasturage	Good	"	" head per month	6 00
42 Pasturage	"	"	" head per month	7 00
43 Salt	"		" bus. of 50 lbs	5 00
44 Soap	"		" pound	40
45 Candles	"	Tallow	" pound	1 00
46 Vinegar	"	Cider	" gallon	1 00
47 Whiskey	"	Trade	" gallon	3 00
48 Sugar	"	Brown	" pound	1 00
49 Molasses	"	New Orleans	" gallon	8 00
50 Rice	"		" pound	20
51 Coffee	"	Rio	" pound	3 00
52 Tea	"	Trade	" pound	7 00
53 Vinegar	"	Manufactured	" gallon	50
54 Pig iron	"	No. 1 quality	" ton	125 00
55 Pig iron	"	No. 2 quality	" ton	110 00
56 Pig iron	"	No. 3 quality	" ton	100 00
57 Bloom iron	"		" ton	180 00
58 Smiths' iron	"	Round, pate, and bar	" ton	380 80
59 Rail road iron	"		" ton	190 90
60 Leather	"	Harness	" pound	2 60

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.
61 Leather	Good	Sole	Per pound	$ 2 40
62 Leather	"	Upper	" pound	2 80
63 Beef cattle	"	Gross weight	" 100 pounds	16 00
64 Beef cattle	Superi'r,	Gross weight	" 100 pounds	18 00
65 Beef cattle	1st rate		" 100 pounds	20 00
66 Sheep	Fair		" head	30 00
67 Army woolen cl'h ¾ yard	Good	10 oz. per yard	" yard	4 50
68 Army woolen cl'h	"	Pro rata as to greater or less width or weight		
69 Army woolen cl'h 6-4 yard	"	20 oz. per yard	Per yard	9 00
70 Army woolen cl'h	"	Pra rata as to greater or less width or weight		
71 Flannels ¾	"	6 oz. per yard	Per yard	3 00
72 Cotton shirt'g ¾	"	4½ yards to lb	" yard	42
73 Cotton shirt'g ⅞	"	3¾ yards to lb	" yard	50
74 Cotton sheet'g 4-4	"	3 yards to lb	" yard	60
75 Cotton osnab'gs ¾	"	6 oz. per yard	" yard	60
76 Cotton osnab'gs ⅞	"	8 oz. per yard	" yard	70
77 Cotton drills ⅞	"	3 yards to lb	" yard	70
78 Cot. shirt. stripes	"	3 yards to lb	" yard	70
79 Cot. tent cloths	"	10 oz. per yard	" yard	87
80 On the above enumerated cotton cloths, pro rata as to greater or less width or weight.				
81 Cotton warps	Good		Per pound	1 63
82 Army shoes	"		" pair	10 00
83 Shoe thread	"		" pound	2 00
84 Wool socks, men's	"		" pair	1 25
85 Mules	1st rate	Wagon, etc	Average price per head	300 00

In assessing the average value of "first-class artillery and wagon horses at $350," we designed that the term should be accepted and acted upon according to its obvious common sense import. In other words, that horses should be selected, and then impressed accordingly as their working qualities and adaptation to army service, together with their intrinsic value, would warrant a judicious purchaser in considering them as coming within the contemplation of the commissioners when they assessed the average value of such horses as the government needed at $350. But cases might arise, however, when the public exigencies would be so urgent as to demand that *all* horses at hand should be impressed. Yet, under ordinary circumstances, when family or extra-blooded horses, or brood mares of *admitted high value*, are impressed, we respectfully suggest to the Secretary of War to have instructions forwarded to the impressing officers to propose and allow the owners to *substitute* in their stead such strong, sound, and serviceable horses or mules as shall be considered and valued, by competent and disinterested parties, as first-class artillery horses, or first-rate wagon mules.

The term "average value per head" was used in contra-distinction to a fixed and uniform price for each horse or mule. We supposed that in impressing a number of horses or mules, whether owned by several persons, or one individual, that some might be estimated at $250, or

even at less, and others at different advanced rates, according to their worth, up as high as $450, or above that amount—thus making an *arerage* value or price for a number of good, sound, and efficient horses $350 each, and mules $300 each.

In illustration of our views we will add, that a horse with only one eye sound might, in all other respects, be classed as a first-rate artillery horse, yet the loss of one eye would justly and considerably curtail his value. So, a horse from ten to eighteen years of age might be deemed, in all other particulars, as a first-class artillery horse, but, of course, however efficient or able to render good service for a year or so, yet his advanced age would justly and materially impair his value. Any horse, however he may approximate the standard of a first-class artillery horse, must, according to deficiencies, fall below the maximum price; and as few, comparatively, exactly come up to the standard, and therefore are entitled to the maximum price, so, of course, in all other instances the price should be proportionately reduced, as imperfections place them below the standard of first class, etc.

E. W. Hubard,
Robert Gibboney,
Commissioners for Virginia.

SCHEDULE B—*Hire of Labor, Teams, Wagons, and Drivers.*

	QUANTITY AND TIME.	PRICE.
1 Baling long forage	Per 100 pounds	$ 0 30
2 Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by the government	" 56 pounds	05
3 Hauling	" cwt. per mile	06
4 Hauling grain	" bus. per mile	03
5 Hire of two-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	10 00
6 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	5 00
7 Hire of four-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	13 00
8 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	6 50
9 Hire of six-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	16 00
10 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	8 00
11 Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner	" day	2 00
12 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	1 00
13 Hire of same, rations furnished by owner	" month	40 00
14 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" month	20 00

E. W. HUBARD,
ROBERT GIBBONEY,
Commissioners for Virginia.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 116.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *August* 31, 1863.

I. . Generals, or other officers commanding departments, armies in the field, posts, or garrisons, will cause all deserters, stragglers, or other absentees from duty, and all persons liable to military service, found within their lines, and not belonging to their command, to be forthwith arrested and turned over to the nearest enrolling officer, whose duty it shall be to forward such absentees to their proper command, or, in case of conscripts, to assign them to service in the army nearest to his post, according to his discretion.

II..Under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, an enrolling officer will be attached to each military department to carry out the purposes indicated in paragraph I.

III..Overseers entitled to exemption will be exempted from military service for one year, when the owner of the slaves of whom the overseer has had charge shall present to the enrolling officer the receipt of a quartermaster for the amount of the tax imposed in such cases by the act of Congress approved May 1, 1863. Officers of the Quartermaster's department are directed to receive and receipt for money thus paid.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 117.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *September* 3, 1863.

I..In any case where the exigencies of the army compel impressment or purchase, for its use, of the whole of any one article, or all articles of the planter's production, taxed in kind, the post quartermaster of the district will transfer to his district collector the assessor's estimate, to be collected in the money value only, at the rate of purchase or impressment, as the case may be. Before making such transfer, the post quartermaster of the district will credit the producer upon such estimates with the amount of such articles as he may have paid in kind, and endorse thereon the circumstances under which the transfer is made.

II..Controlling and post quartermasters of districts will keep and report their accounts relating to tax in kind, separate and distinct from all others.

III..Producers are required to deliver the wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, peas, beans, cured hay and fodder, sugar, molasses of cane, wool, and tobacco, in such form and ordinary marketable condition as may be usual in the section in which they are delivered—cotton ginned and packed in some secure manner—tobacco stripped and packed in boxes.

IV..Where post quartermasters of districts entrust agents with disbursements, care must be taken that receipts and accounts be stated in the name of the post quartermaster.

V..Quartermasters and commissaries serving with troops may receive the tithe tax, when authorized to do so by the chief quartermaster or chief commissary of the army in which they are serving. The names of such authorized officers will be reported to the Quartermaster-General.

VI..Where producers *offer* to pay their tithe tax to officers authorized to receive it, it is *obligatory* upon the latter to receive the produce, and to pay the excess of transportation over eight miles, at the rates prescribed by state commissioners under the impressment act. In each case they will receipt to the post quartermaster of the district for the produce. Upon this receipt the receiving officer will be responsible for the quantity which he will take up on his property return. The receipt given to the producer will only be evidence that so much of his tax is paid. In all such receipts the name of the producer and his county will be stated.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 1, 1863.

I..All officers of the Quartermaster's department serving at posts or depots will report immediately to the Quartermaster-General their location, the character of the duties discharged by them, and by whose order they were so assigned.

II..The principal quartermaster at each post or depot will likewise report the names of all quartermasters serving thereat. He will also examine carefully into the occupation of each officer, and will designate such as can be spared for service elsewhere.

III..The chief quartermaster of each separate army will forward to the Quartermaster-General, at the earliest practicable day, a complete list of all his subordinates, stating specifically the regiment, brigade, division, or corps to which each may be attached, or, when engaged on special duty, the character thereof.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 119. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 7, 1863.

I..All officers and agents of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Conscription departments will render all assistance in their power in collecting arms abandoned or left by stragglers in the hands of citizens.

II..Arms thus collected will be turned over to the nearest ordnance officer, who will receipt for the same, and, upon proper vouchers, pay any reasonable expense actually incurred for transportation.

III.."Medical inspectors will be recommended by the Surgeon-General, and, being approved, will be announced in orders from this office."

IV..As heretofore required in General Orders, No. 64, of 1862, respecting the hides of beeves, commissaries of subsistence in the field and at depots will transfer the hides of all slaughtered sheep to officers of the Quartermaster's department, who will receive and preserve them to be tanned.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 120. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 8, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 24, 1863, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 69, dated Head-quarters Army of Tennessee, March 16, 1863, was arraigned and tried:

Captain G. D. Mitchell, Assistant-Quartermaster, P. A. C. S., on the following charge. (The specifications, being very lengthy, are here omitted.)

Charge: Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

II..*Finding and Sentence of Court.*

After mature deliberation, the court find the accused, Captain G. D. Mitchell, Assistant-Quartermaster, P. A. C. S., as follows:

Of the 1st Specification: Guilty.
Of the 2d Specification: Guilty.
Of the Charge: Guilty.

And do, therefore, sentence him to be cashiered.

III..The proceedings in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, for the consideration of the President, the following is his order thereon:

The sentence of the court, in this case, is not approved—the evidence not being sufficient to support the charge.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 121.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 9, 1863.

I..Paragraph 1,064 of the Army Regulations (107 of the Regulations of the Quartermaster's department) is amended to read as follows:

"Officers are entitled to pay from the date of the acceptance of their appointments, and from the date of promotion: *provided*, that disbursing officers, who are required to give official bonds, shall forward the same, always duly executed, with their letters of acceptance, and that their acceptances shall take effect only from the date of the approval of the bonds by the War department; but in no case will an officer be assigned to duty, and receive pay, until he has received his appointment. Notifications of the receipt and approval of said bonds will be forwarded to officers through the chief of the bureau to which they belong."

II..All officers of the Quartermaster-General's and Commissary-General's departments (except such as hold commissions in the regular army of the Confederate States), appointed prior to the commencement of the present session of Congress (January 12, 1863), and whose bonds, prior to the date of this order, have not been filed in and approved by the War department, are hereby dropped: *provided*, that on satisfactory evidence that such failure has not been the result of gross neglect, the commanding general may grant the officers concerned a short leave of absence to make and forward their bonds, and shall report this fact to the Quartermaster-General.

III..No application for the revocation of the above order, in any individual case, will be entertained by the War department. If a vacancy be occasioned in any brigade or regiment, or at a post, application will be made for a new appointment, in conformity to General Orders,

No. 8, 1863; and the appointee, in accepting his position, will be held strictly to the requirements of preceding paragraph I.

IV..Officers of the Quartermaster-General's department, whose appointments bear date subsequent to the 12th day of January, 1863, and who have not filed bonds, duly executed, will be allowed a furlough for such time, not exceeding sixty days, as may be necessary to enable them to execute their bonds.

V..Commanding officers will be careful to recommend for appointment, as disbursing officers, only such persons as furnish reasonable assurance of their ability to execute the bonds required by law.

VI..All letters of appointment hereafter issued will be accompanied by a notification to the appointee that his official bond must be returned with his acceptance, and that the latter will take effect only from the date at which said bond is approved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 122.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 11, 1863.

I..Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, etc., will, immediately on receipt hereof, cause to be made out and forwarded, through proper channels, to Colonel J. S. Preston, Chief of the Bureau of Conscription, a complete list of all persons held as substitutes in the army, in their respective commands. This list will embrace the regiment, company, date of enlistment, and age of each substitute, with the name and post-office of the principal. They will also, in the same manner, furnish a monthly roll of all deserters, and absentees without leave. This will be arranged according to the county and congressional district to which the parties belong, and will set forth the time and place of desertion in each case.

II..All officers, charged by commanding generals with the duty of arresting and returning deserters and absentees, will report to the commandant of conscripts in the respective states to which such officers are sent, and will co-operate generally with enrolling officers in the discharge of the duties assigned to them.

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 123. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 16, 1863.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 6.

The following Confederate officers and men, captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4, 1863, and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of General C. L. Stevenson's division.
2. The officers and men of General Bowen's division.
3. The officers and men of Brigadier-General Moore's brigade.
4. The officers and men of the 2d Texas regiment.
5. The officers and men of Waul's legion.
6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, September 12, 1863.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 124. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 22, 1863.

I. Potatoes (sweet), gathered under the tax law by commissa-

ries and quartermasters, at or within reach of places where hospitals are located, will be transferred (invoices and receipts being given) to the medical officers in charge of the hospitals, to be cared for and secured against the influences of frost, etc., for the use of the sick. Or farmers, when the hospitals are more convenient of access than the depots, may deliver their potatoes (tax in kind) to the medical officer in charge, taking receipts, which will be acknowledged by the tax agent.

II..The pay of surgeons (private physicians) employed under General Orders, No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, of 1862, is increased to six dollars per diem, until further orders.

III.."Assistant Medical Directors" and "Assistant Medical Inspectors" not being authorized, the titles will not be used.

IV..The extra pay allowed soldiers detailed for duty as commissary sergeants by the act of Congress approved May 1, 1863, will be paid upon the muster and pay rolls of the companies to which they belong, by the quartermasters charged with the duty of paying troops.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 125.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September*, 1863.

I..Information having been received of repeated misconstructions and violations of paragraph XII, General Orders, No. 82, 1862, it is reiterated that no persons liable to conscription will be permitted, under any circumstances, to volunteer in regiments, battalions, or companies organized since the 16th of April, 1862, except such as were organized under the provisions of the act of Congress of that date entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence."

II..No authority exists for organizing new companies out of companies or portions of companies now in service.

III..It shall be the duty of commandants of conscripts, on information of persons being received into companies contrary to the provisions of this order, to make immediate requisition for such persons on the officer commanding, and on failure of the officer to return the persons so received to the camp of instruction, the commandant shall re-

port the matter, with the facts of the case, to the Bureau of Conscription, to be decided by this department.

IV..No officer commanding, whose company reaches the maximum allowed by regulations, shall be permitted to receive recruits, either as volunteers or in any other form.

V..No officer commanding shall accept or muster in persons of conscript age, unless such persons shall first exhibit a certificate, approved by an enrolling officer, stating that he has volunteered and selected his company, which company is allowed to receive recruits.

VI..The Bureau of Conscription is charged with the establishment of such regulations as will enforce this order.

VII..Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 122, September 11, 1863, is so modified as to read as follows:

"Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, etc., will, immediately on receipt hereof, cause to be made out and forwarded, through proper channels, to Colonel J. S. Preston, Chief of the Bureau of Conscription, a complete list of all persons *received* as substitutes in the army in their respective commands. The list will embrace the regiment, company, date of enlistment, and age of each substitute, with name, post-office, and *date of enlistment* of the principal. *It will also state whether the substitute is now serving, or has died or been killed while in or discharged from service, or whether he has deserted, with the date and circumstances of deaths, discharge, or desertion.* They will, also, in the same manner, furnish a monthly roll of all deserters and absentees without leave. This roll will be arranged according to the county and congressional district to which the parties belong, and will set forth the time and place of desertion in each case."

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 126.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 28, 1863.

I..In order to avoid all difficulty with respect to payment of officers absent from their commands, and who have not received commissions or letters of appointment, it is ordered that all such officers shall, be-

fore leaving their companies, be furnished with a transcript from the muster-rolls, or a certificate in lieu thereof, as may be convenient, setting out the full name, rank, and date thereof of such officer, and that he is borne on the muster-roll as such. These transcripts or certificates will be signed by the commanding officer of the regiment and company, and will be equivalent with the pay officer to the commission or letter of appointment referred to in paragraph I, General Orders, No. 121, of 1863. This provision, however, is not designed to dispense with the requirements of General Orders, No. 28, paragraphs II and III, current series.

II. . Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 116, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, is so modified as to read as follows:

"Generals, or other officers commanding departments, armies in the field, posts, or garrisons, will cause all deserters, stragglers, or other absentees from duty, and all persons liable to military service, found within their lines, and not belonging to their command, to be forthwith arrested and turned over to the nearest enrolling officer, whose duty it shall be to forward such absentees to their proper commands; or, in case of conscripts, to assign them to service, at the discretion of the commandant of conscripts of the state."

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 127.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *September* 29, 1863.

In view of the importance of pressing the home production of nitre, the workmen in exposed districts will be called from their work for local defence only in cases of extreme military urgency, and then only by the general commanding the district, by an order to the officer in charge.

In the nitre districts lately overrun, the workmen will be returned to their work, and all reasonable facilities for resuming operations will be extended by military officers.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 128.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., *September* 30, 1863.

I. The following schedule of prices, for articles named therein, adopted by commissioners appointed pursuant to law for the State of South Carolina, are announced for the information of all concerned, and the special attention of officers and agents of the government is directed thereto:

II. Schedule of prices established by the Board of Commissioners of the State of South Carolina, under the act of Congress of the Confederate States "to regulate impressments:"

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	
Apples, dried..	Good,	Peeled	Per bushel of 28 lbs..	$3 00
Apples, dried.	"	Unpeeled	Per bushel of 28 lbs..	2 00
Axes	"	With handles	Each	5 00
Axes	"	Without handles	Each	4 00
Bacon	"	Sides	Per pound	75
Bacon	"	Hams	Per pound	70
Bacon	"	Shoulders	Per pound	65
Bacon	"	Jowls	Per pound	40
Beans	"	White or cornfield	Per bushel	3 00
Brandy	"	Apple	Per gallon	4 00
Brandy	"	Peach	Per gallon	5 00
Beef	"	Fresh, net	Per pound	25
Beef	"	Salt or corned	Per pound	50
Beef Cattle	"	Gross	Per pound	18
Candles	"	Tallow	Per pound	1 00
Chains	"	Trace	Per pair	2 50
Cloth	"	Woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width	Per yard	4 00
Coffee	"	Rio	Per pound	3 00
Corn	"	Unshelled	Per bushel of 70 lbs..	1 95
Corn	"	Shelled, sacks not included	Per bushel of 56 lbs..	2 00
Corn Meal	"	Sacks not included	Per bushel of 50 lbs..	2 00
Drills	"	Cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3 yards to pound	Per yard	65
Flour	"	Extra Family	Per barrel of 196 lbs	22 00
Flour	"	Extra Family	Per sack of 98 lbs	11 00
Flour	"	Superfine	Per barrel of 196 lbs	20 00
Flour	"	Superfine	Per sack of 98 lbs	10 00
Flour	"	Fine	Per barrel of 196 lbs	18 00
Flour	"	Fine	Per sack of 98 lbs	9 00
Fodder	"	Baled	Per 100 pounds	2 50
Fodder	"	Unbaled	Per 100 pounds	2 00
Hats	"	Wool	Each	3 25
Hay	"	Baled	Per 100 pounds	1 50
Hay	"	Unbaled	Per 100 pounds	1 25
Hogs	"	Net	Per pound	35
Hogs	"	Gross	Per pound	25
Hides	"	Dry	Per pound	1 25
Hides	"	Green	Per pound	50

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	
Horses	Good,	Artillery, 1st class	Per head	$500 00
Horses	"	Artillery, 2d class	Per head	400 00
Iron	"	Pig	Per ton of 2,240 lbs.	85 00
Iron	"	Square or Round	Per ton of 2,240 lbs.	350 00
Iron	"	Flat or Band	Per ton of 2,240 lbs.	320 00
Iron	"	Hoop	Per ton of 2,240 lbs.	440 00
Iron	"	Boiler Plate	Per ton of 2,240 lbs.	500 00
Iron	"	Serviceable Railroad	Per ton of 2,240 lbs.	175 00
Iron	"	Unserviceable Railroad	Per ton of 2,240 lbs.	75 00
Jeans	"	Wool, domestic	Per yard	4 00
Kettles	"	Camp, iron	Each	5 00
Lard	"	Clean	Per pound	75
Leather	"	Sole	Per pound	2 50
Leather	"	Upper	Per pound	3 25
Leather	"	Harness	Per pound	3 00
Molasses	"	Cane	Per gallon	5 00
Molasses	"	Sorghum	Per gallon	3 00
Mules	"	1st class	Per head	400 00
Mules	"	2d class	Per head	350 00
Mules	"	3d class	Per head	250 00
Oats	"	Sheaf, unbaled	Per 100 pounds	2 00
Oats	"	Sheaf, baled	Per 100 pounds	2 50
Oats	"	Shelled	Per bushel of 34 lbs.	1 50
Osnaburgs	"	Cotton, ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard	Per yard	60
Osnaburgs	"	Cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard	Per yard	70
Peas	"	Cow	Per bushel of 60 lbs.	2 00
Potatoes	"	Irish	Per bushel of 60 lbs.	2 00
Potatoes	"	Sweet	Per bushel of 60 lbs.	1 00
Peaches, dried,	"	Peeled	Per bushel of 38 lbs.	5 00
Peaches, dried,	"	Unpeeled	Per bushel of 38 lbs.	3 00
Pork	"	Fresh	Per pound	35
Pork	"	Salt	Per pound	55
Pasturage	"	Cattle and horses near city	Per head per month	3 00
Pasturage	"	Interior	Per head per month	1 50
Rice	"	New	Per pound	15
Rice	"	Old	Per pound	12
Rye	"	Good	Per bushel of 56 lbs.	2 50
Sacks	"	Two bushels, osnaburg	Each	1 00
Shirting	"	Cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yards to pound	Per yard	50
Shirting	"	Cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3¾ yards to pound	Per yard	60
Cotton stripes,	"	Three yards to pound	Per yard	75
Salt	"	Coast	Per bushel of 50 lbs.	15 00
Salt	"	Liverpool	Per bushel of 50 lbs.	30 00
Shoes	"	Army	Per pair	8 00
Shoe thread	"	Flax	Per pound	3 00
Socks	"	Soldiers, wool	Per pair	1 25
Sheep	"	Fat	Per head	15 00
Sugar	"	Brown, common	Per pound	90
Sugar	"	Brown, common	Per pound	80
Soap	"	Hard	Per pound	40
Soap	"	Soft	Per pound	20
Shucks	"	Baled	Per 100 pounds	1 50
Shucks	"	Unbaled	Per 100 pounds	1 25
Tea	"	Black	Per pound	5 00
Tea	"	Green	Per pound	7 00
Tent cloth	"	Cotton, 10 oz. to yard	Per yard	90
Tallow	"	Clean	Per pound	80

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	
Vinegar	Good,	Cider	Per gallon	$1 00
Vinegar	"	Manufactured	Per gallon	75
Whiskey	"	Good	Per gallon	4 00
Wheat	"	First rate, white	Per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
Wheat	"	Fair	Per bushel of 60 lbs.	3 50
Wheat	"	Ordinary	Per bushel of 60 lbs.	3 00
Wheat Straw	"	Baled	Per 100 pounds	60
Wheat Straw	"	Unbaled	Per 100 pounds	50
Wool	"	Washed	Per pound	3 75
Wool	"	Unwashed	Per pound	3 00
Wagons	"	Wood axle, 4 horse, new	Each	250 00
Wagons	"	Iron axle, 4 horse, new	Each	300 00
Wagons	"	Wood axle, 2 horse, new	Each	175 00
Wagons	"	Iron axle, 2 horse, new	Each	225 00
Yarn	"	Cotton	Per bunch of 5 lbs	6 00

Hire of Labor, Teams, Wagons, and Horses.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	
Baling long forage	Per 100 pounds,	$0 30
Shelling and sacking corn, sacks furnished by government	" bus. of 56 lbs.	05
Hauling	" 100 lbs. p. ml.	03
Hire of two-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	7 00
Hire of two-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by government	" day	5 00
Hire of four-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	10 00
Hire of four-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by government	" day	6 50
Hire of six-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	12 00
Hire of six-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by government	" day	8 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner	" day	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government	" day	1 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner	" month	30 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government	" month	15 00

The undersigned, commissioners and appraisers under the act of Congress for regulating the impressments for South Carolina, have adopted the foregoing schedule of prices, which they think is fair and equitable under existing circumstances. They hope that the producer will be willing not only to sell to the government at these prices, but to private individuals, and especially to the families of soldiers who are

in the service of their country. The present is no time for those who are at home to be speculating on the necessities of a bleeding country. They should consider that, whilst the patriotic and gallant soldier in the army is offering his blood and his life as a sacrifice for independence, that they, too, are called upon to make sacrifices, and forego all exorbitant profits on what they have to sell. He who is unwilling to do so is unworthy of his country, and the cause in which she is engaged.

The commissioners would respectfully suggest to the quartermasters and commissaries in South Carolina that they should not impress provisions which have been purchased for family supplies and immediate consumption, nor should they interfere with purchases made at government prices, on their way to market, in the hands of a fair retail dealer, who is willing to sell at a moderate profit, to supply the wants of the poor in the cities, towns, and villages of the state.

The foregoing schedule of prices will continue in force for two months, unless sooner revised.

B. F. PERRY,
A. M. MARTIN,
Commissioners.

Columbia, S. C., September 15, 1863.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 129.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 1, 1863.

I. The following schedules of prices for articles named therein, adopted by commissioners appointed pursuant to law, for the State of Virginia, are announced for the information of all concerned; and the special attention of officers and agents of the government is directed thereto:

RICHMOND, *October* 1, 1863.

Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

SIR: The commissioners appointed under section fifth of the bill recently passed by the Confederate Congress regulating impressments, being required to agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they should deem it proper, in accordance with the foregoing requisition we respectfully lay before you the following schedules of prices, marked A and B, for the ensuing month. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information as to pork, we have postponed the appraisement till our next assessment.

The following schedule presents the maximum prices to be paid for the articles appraised, at all cities and usual places of sale, and when impressed elsewhere the same prices are to be paid elsewhere, less the cost of transportation to the city or usual place of sale to which the article would go ordinarily for sale from that neighborhood, or less the cost of transportation to the point at which the government needs the article, and wishes it to be sent; *provided*, that in no case the amount deducted for transportation as above, shall exceed twenty-five cents per bushel for grain, and twenty-five cents per hundred weight for long forage, flour, bacon, iron, etc. In addition to the established price of transportation, the government to pay all legal tolls; and, where farmers can not procure nails for baling forage, government to furnish the same at cost, which will be deducted from the established price of baling:

SCHEDULE A.

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.
1 Wheat	Prime	White or red	Per bushel of 60 lbs	$ 5 00
2 Flour	Good	Fine	Per barrel of 196 lbs	22 00
Flour	Good	Superfine	Per barrel of 196 lbs	26 50
Flour	Good	Family	Per barrel of 196 lbs	28 00
3 Corn	Prime	White or yellow.	Per bushel of 56 lbs	4 00
4 Unshelled corn	Prime	White or yellow.	Per bushel of 56 lbs	3 95
5 Corn meal	Good		Per bushel of 50 lbs	4 20
6 Rye	Prime		Per bushel of 56 lbs	3 20
7 Cleaned oats	Prime		Per bushel of 32 lbs	2 00
8 Wheat bran	Good		Per bushel of 17 lbs	50
9 Shorts	Good		Per bushel of 22 lbs	70
10 Brown stuff	Good		Per bushel of 28 lbs	90
11 Ship stuff	Good		Per bushel of 37 lbs	1 40
12 Bacon	Good	Hog round	Per pound	1 00
13 Salt pork	Good		Per pound	1 00
Fresh pork	Fat and good		Per lb. net weight	45
14 Lard	Good		Per pound	1 00
15 Horses	1st class	Artillery, etc	Average price per head	350 00
16 Wool	Fair or Merino	Washed	Per pound	3 00
17 Wool	Fair or Merino	Unwashed	Per pound	2 00
18 Peas	Good		Per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
19 Beans	Good		Per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
20 Potatoes	Good	Irish	Per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
21 Potatoes	Good	Sweet	Per bushel of 60 lbs	5 00
22 Onions	Good		Per bushel of 60 lbs	5 00
23 Dried peaches	Good	Peeled	Per bushel of 38 lbs	8 90
24 Dried peaches	Good	Unpeeled	Per bushel of 38 lbs	4 50
25 Dried apples	Good	Peeled	Per bushel of 28 lbs	3 00
26 Hay, baled	Good	Timothy or clover	Per 100 pounds	3 00
27 Hay, baled	Good	Orchard or herd grass	Per 100 pounds	3 00
28 Hay, unbaled	Good	Orchard or herd grass	Per 100 pounds	2 70
29 Sheaf oats, baled	Good		Per 100 pounds	4 00
30 Sheaf oats, unb'ld	Good		Per 100 pounds	3 70
31 Blade fodder, bal'd	Good		Per 100 pounds	3 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.
32 Blade fodd'r,unbd	Good		Per 100 pounds	$ 2 70
33 Shucks, baled	Good		Per 100 pounds	2 00
34 Shucks, unbaled	Good		Per 100 pounds	1 70
35 Wheat straw, bl'd	Good		Per 100 pounds	1 00
36 Wheat st'w, unb'd	Good		Per 100 pounds	70
37 Pasturage	Good	Interior	Per head per month	3 00
38 Pasturage	Superior	Interior	Per head per month	4 00
39 Pasturage	1st rate.	Interior	Per head per month	5 00
40 Pasturage	Good	Near cities	Per head per month	5 00
41 Pasturage	Superior	Near cities	Per head per month	6 00
42 Pasturage	1st rate.	Near cities	Per head per month	7 00
43 Salt	Good		Per bushel of 50 lbs	5 00
44 Soap	Good		Per pound	4$_0$
45 Candles	Good	Tallow	Per pound	1 00
46 Vinegar	Good	Cider	Per gallon	1 00
47 Whiskey	Good	Trade	Per gallon	3 00
48 Sugar	Good	Brown	Per pound	1 00
49 Molasses	Good	New Orleans	Per gallon	8 00
50 Rice	Good		Per pound	20
51 Coffee	Good	Rio	Per pound	3 00
52 Tea	Good	Trade	Per pound	7 00
53 Vinegar	Good	Manufactured	Per gallon	50
54 Pig iron	Good	No. 1 quality	Per ton	125 00
55 Pig iron	Good	No. 2 quality	Per ton	110 00
56 Pig iron	Good	No. 3 quality	Per ton	100 00
57 Bloom iron	Good		Per ton	180 00
58 Smiths' iron	Good	Round, plate, and bar	Per ton	380 80
59 Railroad iron	Good		Per ton	190 00
60 Leather	Good	Harness	Per pound	2 60
61 Leather	Good	Sole	Per pound	2 40
62 Leather	Good	Upper	Per pound	2 80
63 Beef cattle	Good	Gross weight	Per 100 pounds	16 00
64 Beef cattle	Superior	Gross weight	Per 100 pounds	18 00
65 Beef cattle	1st rate.	Gross weight	Per 100 pounds	20 00
66 Sheep	Fair		Per head	30 00
67 Army woolen cl'h, ¾ yard	Good	10 oz. per yard	Per yard	4 50
68 Army woolen cl'h.	Good	Pro rata as to greater or less width or weight.		
69 Army woolen cl'h, 6-4 yard	Good	20 oz. per yard	Per yard	9 00
70 Army woolen cl'th	Good	Pro rata as to greater or less width or weight.		
71 Flannels, ¾	Good	6 oz. per yard	Per yard	3 00
72 Cotton shirting, ¾	Good	4½ yds. to lb.	Per yard	42
73 Cotton shirting, ⅞	Good	3¾ yds. to lb.	Per yard	50
74 Cot'n shet'ngs, 4-4	Good	3 yds. to lb.	Per yard	60
75 Cot'n osnab'gs, ¾	Good	6 oz. per yard	Per yard	60
76 Cot'n osnab'gs, ⅞	Good	8 oz. per yard	Per yard	70
77 Cotton drills, ⅞	Good	3 yds. to lb.	Per yard	70
78 Cot. sh't'g stripes	Good	3 yds. to lb.	Per yard	70
79 Cotton tent cloths	Good	10 oz. per yard	Per yard	87
80 On the above enumerated cotton cloths, pro rata as to greater or less width or weight.				
81 Cotton warps	Good		Per pound	1 63
82 Army shoes	Good		Per pair	10 00
83 Shoe thread	Good		Per pound	2 00
84 Wool socks, men's	Good		Per pair	1 25
85 Mules	1st rate.	Wagon, etc	Av'ge price per head	300 00

In assessing the average value of "first-class artillery and wagon horses at $350," we designed that the term should be accepted and acted upon according to its obvious common-sense import. In other words, that horses should be selected, and then impressed accordingly as their working qualities and adaptation to army service, together with their intrinsic value, would warrant a judicious purchaser in considering them as coming within the contemplation of the commissioners when they assessed the average value of such horses as the government needed at $350. But cases might arise, however, when the public exigencies would be so urgent as to demand that *all* horses at hand should be impressed. Yet, under ordinary circumstances, when family or extra-blooded horses, or brood mares of *admitted high value* are impressed, we respectfully suggest to the Secretary of War to have instructions forwarded to the impressing officers to propose and allow the owners to *substitute* in their stead such strong, sound, and serviceable horses or mules as shall be considered and valued, by competent and disinterested parties, as first-class artillery horses, or first-rate wagon mules.

The term "average value per head" was used in contra-distinction to a fixed and uniform price for each horse or mule. We supposed that, in impressing a number of horses or mules, whether owned by several persons or one individual, that some might be estimated at $250, or even at less, and others at different advanced rates, according to their worth, up as high as $450, or above that amount—thus making an *average* value or price for a *number* of good, sound, and efficient horses $350 each, and mules $300 each.

In illustration of our views, we will add, that a horse with only one eye sound might, in all other respects, be classed as a first rate-artillery horse, yet the loss of one eye would justly and considerably curtail his value. So, a horse from ten to eight years of age might be deemed, in all other particulars, as a first-class artillery horse, but, of course, however efficient or able to render good service for a year or so, yet his advanced age would justly and materially impair his value. Any horse, however he may approximate the standard of a first-class artillery horse, must, according to deficiencies, fall below the maximum price; and as few, comparatively, exactly come up to the standard, and therefore are entitled to the maximum price, so, of course, in all other instances, the price should be proportionately reduced, as imperfections place them below the standard of first-class, etc.

E. W. Hubard,
Robert Gibboney,
Commissioners for Virginia.

SCHEDULE B.—*Hire of Labor, Teams, Wagons, and Drivers.*

	QUANTITY AND TIME.	PRICE.
1 Baling long forage	Per 100 pounds	$0 30
2 Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government	" 56 pounds	65
3 Hauling	" cwt. per mile	00
4 Hauling grain	" bushel per mile.	03
5 Hire of two-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	10 00
6 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	5 00
7 Hire of four-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	13 00
8 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	6 50
9 Hire of six-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	16 00
10 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	8 00
11 Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner	" day	2 00
12 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	1 25
13 Hire of same, rations furnished by owner	" month	40 00
14 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" month	20 00

E. W. HUBARD,
ROBERT GIBBONEY,
Commissioners for Virginia.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *October* 2, 1863.

I. The evils resulting from the prolonged absence of soldiers who have obtained furloughs on account of sickness being greatly on the increase, the attention of officers of the army is directed to the 7th paragraph of General Orders, No. 69, of 1863, from this office, and strict compliance therewith is enjoined.

II. Commanders of companies who, agreeably to the requirements of the aforesaid Orders, No. 69, received from examining boards notices

of furloughs granted by them, are required to make out and forward monthly to the Superintendents of the Bureaus of Conscription (Col. J. S. Preston, at Richmond, Va., or Brigadier-General G. J. Pillow, at Marietta, Ga., as the case may require) lists of all men so furloughed, and who do not promptly return to their companies at the expiration of the time granted them; and it will be the duty of the superintendent receiving such lists to direct the proper enrolling officers to arrest and return to their companies, without delay, all persons who are thus reported, and found absent without proper authority.

III..Payment upon affidavit to soldiers sick or wounded, in hospitals, who are unprovided with *descriptive lists*, will hereafter be limited to four months pay.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 3, 1863.

Difficulties in procuring the medals and badges of distinction having delayed their presentation by the President, as authorized by the act of Congress approved October 13, 1862, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the armies of the Confederate States, conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle—

To avoid postponing the grateful recognition of their valor until it can be made in the enduring form provided by that act, it is ordered:

I..That the names of all those who have been or may hereafter be reported as worthy of this distinction, be inscribed on a

Roll of Honor,

to be preserved in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General for reference, in all future time, for those who have deserved well of their country, as having best displayed their courage and devotion on the field of battle.

II..That the Roll of Honor, so far as now made up, be appended to this order, and read at the head of every regiment in the service of the Confederate States, at the first dress-parade after its receipt, and be published in at least one newspaper in each state.

III. The attention of the officers in charge is directed to General Orders, No. 93, section No. 27, of the series of 1862, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, for the mode of selecting the non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to this distinction, and its execution is enjoined.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO'.

Alabama.

22d Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant W. D. Sumner,	Company	A.
Private Wm. Sellers,	"	B.
Corporal J. L. Husbands,	"	C.
Sergeant B. T. Nelson,	"	D.
" P. A. Minton,	"	E.
Corporal N. B. Walker,	"	F.
Private J. R. Black,	"	G.
Corporal W. R. Larry,	"	H.
Private J. J. McVey,	"	I.
" J. N. Eilands,	"	K.

24th Regiment of Infantry:

Captain W. D. Smith (killed in action),	"	A.
" W. P. Fowler,	"	F.
" Jno. B. Hazard,	"	I.
" W. J. O'Brien,	"	B.
Lieutenant J. A. Hall,	"	K.
" A. B. Nelson,	"	D.
" R. T. B. Parham,	"	H.
" A. Young,	"	A.
Sergeant-Major Wm. Mink,		
1st Sergeant J. M. J. Tally,	"	K.
Sergeant John Ives,	"	A.
Private Martin Duggan,	"	B.
" Melbourn Deloach,	"	C.
Sergeant Saml. S. Wylie,	"	D.
Private Joseph Hall,	"	E.
" Saml. M. Roberts,*	"	F.
" A. W. Scott,	"	G.
" James R. Green,	"	H.
" N. Lankford,*	"	I.
" A. Posey,	"	K.

25th Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant Isaac N. Rhoades,	"	A.

25th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private Warren A. Jackson,	Company	B.
" Samuel Ellison,	"	C.
" James A. Mote,	"	D.
Sergeant J. F. Coker,*	"	F.
" Patrick H. Smith,	"	G.
Private Marion F. Hazlewood,	"	H.
" Charles W. Ropers,*	"	I.
" J. B. Peacock,*	"	K.

26th Regiment of Infantry:

Private B. A. Thomason,	"	A.
Sergeant J. E. Gilbert,	"	B.
Private L. P. Roberts,	"	C.
" Reedy Ward,	"	D.
Sergeant F. E. Mitchell,	"	E.
Private J. T. McClain,	"	G.
" J. H. Cotrel,	"	H.
" Jno. A. Uselton,	"	I.

Companies F and K made no selection.

28th Regiment of Infantry:

Private Topley Murphey,	"	B.
Sergeant Elias Wood,	"	G.
" W. B. Curry,	"	K.
" Wm. E. Short,	"	L.

The other companies made no selection.

32d Regiment of Infantry:

Private James Clements,*	"	A.
Corporal Vincent H. Joiner,	"	B.
Private Edmund Davis,	"	C.
Corporal Jno. C. Oliver,*	"	D.
Private Reuben Dumas,	"	E.
" Nathaniel Wheelers,*	"	F.
Corporal James H. Dore,	"	G.
Private Alfred C. Hutto,	"	H.
Sergeant George W. Vansandt,	"	I.
Corporal Elijah P. Gable,*	"	K.

34th Regiment of Infantry:

Corporal S. J. Numney,	"	A.
Private J. R. Browning,	"	C.
" C. P. Greer,	"	D.
" James Shehorn,	"	E.

34th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private S. W Reynolds,	Company	F.
" J. G. Whaley,	"	G.
" T. N Cloud,	"	H.
" B. R. Covington,	"	I.
" J. G. Metts,	"	K.

39th Regiment of Infantry:

Adjutant J. M. Macon.		
2d Lieut. E. Q. Thornton,	"	K.
" E. O. Petty,	"	B.
Sergeant C. K. Hall,	"	H.
Sergeant W. J. White,	"	H.
" E. Priest,	"	K.
Private W. C. Menifee,	"	A.
Sergeant A. J. Talbot,	"	A.
Private Samuel M. Martin,	"	B.
" John Dausby,	"	C.
" Evander Burkett,	"	D.
" Frank Jones,	"	E.
" Wm. M. Meadows,	"	F.
Sergeants Jno. H. Poyner and T. F. Espy,	"	G.
Company G was unable to decide between these two sergeants.		
Sergeant Abner Flowers,	"	I.
" James S. Wilson,	"	K.
Company H made no selection.		

17th Battalion—Sharp-shooters:

Private Jno. A. Rutherford,*	"	A.
" Walter S. White,	"	B.

Waters' Battery:

Private John Hutcherson,

Ketchum's Battery:

Captain James Garrity.
1st Lieutenant Philip Bond.
" M. A. Hassell.

Arkansas.

1st Regiment of Infantry:

Lieutenant-Colonel D. McGregor.*		
Adjutant S. M. Greenwood.		
Captain O. F. Parrish,	"	D.
Lieutenant J. E. Letson,	"	D.

1st Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Captain W. H. Scales,	Company C.
Corporal G. M. McKenzie,*	" A.
Private J. S. T. Hemphill,	" B.
" G. W. Sallee,*	" C.
" G. Bagy,	" D.
" W. W. Chancy,	" E.
" H. J. Bullion,	" F.
" A. P. Green,*	" G.
Private J. Beeson,	" H.
" J. H. Curd,*	" I.
" O. C. Choat,*	" K.

2d Regiment of Infantry:

Corporal James W. Pyles,	" A.
Private Tilman Peavy,*	" B.
" J. H. Eagle,*	" C.
" E. A. Ballew,	" D.
" W. A. Thompson,*	" E.
" Wm. Till,*	" F.
Sergeant J. E. Shepherd,	" G.
Private M. M. McGee,	" H.
Sergeant H. M. Gravis,	" I.
" F. E. Gett,	" K.

4th Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant S. A. Smith,	" A.
Private James M. Pate,*	" C.
" Dan'l Hudson,	" D.
" Thos. Caldwell,	" E.
Sergeant J. F. Garrett,*	" F.
Private J. M. Vinson,*	" G.
Sergeant S. T. Ward,*	" H.
Private Simpson Jackson,	" I.
" T. P. Williams,	" K.

1st Regiment of Mounted Rifles:

Private Pat. Collawan,	" A.
" W. T. Blakemore,	" B.
" Jas. Pearsons,	" C.
Corporal C. D. Jenkins,	" D.
Private T. J. Underwood,	" E.
" W. W. Coe,	" F.
1st Sergeant W. S. Colbern,	" G.
Corporal Thomas Thompson,	" H.

1st Regiment of Mounted Rifles—Continued.

Corporal J. L. Casteen,	Company	I.
Private G. B. House,*	"	K.

25th Regiment of Infantry:

Private J. Alphin,	"	A.
Corporal J. R. Fergurson,	"	B.
Private W. G. Evans,	"	C.
Private M. N. Jones,	"	D.
" S. H. McBride,	"	E.
" Jno. A. Wright,	"	F.
" J. S. Gardner,	"	G.
" J. W. McNabb,	"	H.
Corporal A. M. Ragsdel,	"	I.
" H. D. Holdaway,	"	K.

4th Battalion of Infantry:

Private James Vines,*	"	A.
Corporal L. Higgie,*	"	B.
Private George Aylor,	"	C.
" C. G. Warren,	"	E.

Humphries Artillery Company:

Private John Campbell.

Georgia.

5th Regiment of Infantry:

Private Newton Rice,*	"	A.
Corporal M. J. McNamara,*	"	C.
Private Thos. J. Brantley,*	"	E.
Sergeant Samuel P. Kiddoo,*	"	F.
Corporal B. D. Bedell,	"	H.
Private George A. Horseley,*	"	K.

Companies D and G declined to select.

3d Battalion of Infantry:

Private A. S. Kinney,*	"	B.
" W. D. Clark,	"	C.
" Mathew Hall,	"	D.
" Jno. Capps,	"	E.
" Michael Kinney,	"	F.
" Thomas Nolan,	"	G.
" G. W. Sanders,	"	H.

9th Battalion of Infantry:

Private Obie McCreery,	"	A.
" W. J. Wood,	"	B.
" N. W. Rice,	"	C.

9th Battalion of Infantry—Continued.

Corporal Wm. M. Gaines,	Company	D.
Private C. M. R. Palmer,	"	E.

Kentucky.

2d Regiment of Infantry:

Color-Corporal W. H. Robinson,	"	A.
Private R. H. Graves,	"	B.
" Thomas Clark,	"	C.
Sergeant C. A. Haskill,	"	D.
" F. M. Chambers,	"	E.
" W. O. Coppidge,	"	F.
" D. E. Turney,	"	H.
Corporal E. H. Wright,	"	H.
Sergeant John H. Crane,	"	I.
" Jas. A. Pearce,	"	K.

4th Regiment of Infantry:

Corporal G. W. Rogers,	"	A.
Sergeant E. L. Johnson,	"	B.
Private John McGuire,	"	C.
Color-Corporal R. H. Lindsey,	"	D.
Sergeant J. S. Whittington,	"	E.
Private Joseph Nickols,	"	F.
" H. D. Wallace,	"	G.
Sergeant A. M. Hathaway,	"	K.

Companies H and I declined selecting.

6th Regiment of Infantry:

1st Sergeant J. B. Lewis,	"	C.
Corporal E. S. Jones,	"	D.
Private Thomas Payne,	"	E.
" James T. Prather,	"	G.
2d Sergeant Wm. Harned,	"	H.
Private J. O. Cushenburg,	"	I.

Companies A and B declined selecting.

9th Regiment of Infantry:

Captain Jos. Dasha,	"	I.
" James T. Morehead,	"	G.
Private J. G. Wakefield,	"	A.
" Jacob Blackshear,	"	B.
" J. L. Collins,	"	C.
" Nathan Board,	"	G.
Sergeant Wm. K. Kenman,	"	H.
" Drakeford Gray,	"	I.

9th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private H. B. Roberts,	Company K.

Company D declined to select.

Louisiana.

13th Regiment of Infantry:

Color-Sergeant Roger Tanure,	
Sergeant-Major Jno. Farrel.	
Private Dan. Dunn,	" A.
" George K. Higgins,	" B.
" Lewis Brown,	" C.
Corporal F. Druvot,	" D.
Private E. M. Harris,	" E.
" Michael McCailliff,	" F.
" James Kinsley,	" G.
" M. Brennigan,	" H.
Sergeant Pat. Johnston,	" I.
Private Francis Mackin,	" K.

20th Regiment of Infantry:

Private Frank Monahan,	" A.
Corporal Charles Sneider,	" B.
" Jno. Bellejean,	" C.
Private Walter Haynes,	" D.
1st Sergeant P. Mooney,	" E.
Private G. Heisser,	" F.
" Michael Sullivan,	" G.
" Michael Carey,	" H.
" Jno. Gorman,	" I.
1st Sergeant G. G. Smith,	" K.

Austin's Battalion of Sharp-shooters:

Private J. W. Stovall,*	" A.
" Andrew Develbiss,	" B.

5th Company Washington Artillery:

Private John W. Anthony.

Mississippi.

5th Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant Wm. Dobbs,	" A.
Private Jesse Glass,	" B.
Corporal J. J. Smith,	" C.
Private G. T. Jayroe,	" D.
Sergeant J. H. Richardson,	" E.
" W. A. Snow,	" F.
Private S. F. Fondren,	" G.

5th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Sergeant D. S. McCollum,	Company	H.
Private W. R. Flannigan,	"	I.
" H. H. McMichael,	"	K.

7th Regiment of Infantry:

Private John Higginbotham,*	"	A.
" H. H. Price,	"	B.
" Richard Chaddick,	"	C.
" Jeptha Creel,	"	D.
Sergeant George Stewart,	"	E.
Private B. Drummond,	"	F.
" M. B. Stringer,	"	G.
" A. Z. Coker,	"	H.
" P. W. Rogers,	"	I.
Sergeant A. E. Ford,	"	K.

8th Regiment of Infantry:

Private W. T. Robinson,	"	A.
" J. H. Bond,	"	B.
" W. J. Pitman,	"	C.
Corporal G. B. Risher,	"	D.
Private S. T. Massey,	"	E.
" D. F. Hilburn,	"	F.
Corporal A. W. Atwood,	"	G.
Private J. C. Lucy,	"	H.
" Joel Foster,	"	I.
" W. W. Watson,	"	K.

9th Regiment of Infantry:

Private T. E. Bowden,*	"	A.
" Thos. Gill,	"	B.
Color-Sergeant L. E. McCrosky,	"	C.
Sergeant George F. Duffy,	"	B.
Private John McAfee,*	"	C.
Corporal E. W. Dowty,	"	F.
Private W. T. Hollis,	"	G.
" B. C. Lipscomb,*	"	H.
Sergeant D. R. Biles,	"	I.
Private W. H. Wheeler,	"	K.

41st Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant John A. Moore,	"	A.
Private A. W. Bell,	"	D.
" A. F. Anderson,	"	E.
" A. Sanders,	"	F.

41st Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private Samuel N. Richey,	Company	G.
" G. D. Nelson,	"	H.
" P. Ledbetter,	"	I.
" F. Constantine,	"	K.
Corporal W. M. Baker,	"	L.

Companies B and C declined making selections.

9th Battalion of Sharp-shooters:

Fourth Sergeant M. Murphy,	"	A.
First Sergeant Joseph O'Brien,	"	A.

Sergeant Murphy was selected by Major Richards, commanding battalion.

Companies B and C declined making selections.

Stanford's Light Battery:

Private Richard H. Elliott.

North Carolina.

29th Regiment of Infantry:

Corporal Abner B. Freeman,	"	A.
Private Thomas Elkin,	"	B.
Color-Bearer James R. Lanning,	"	C.
First Sergeant Erwin F. Roberts,	"	D.
Corporal Willburn S. Smith,	"	E.
Private Devania Millsaps,*	"	F.
" Abraham Hedrick,	"	G.
" James A. Gillespie,	"	H.
" Thomas Willis,	"	I.
" Robert King,	"	K.

39th Regiment of Infantry:

Colonel David Coleman.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh H. Davidson.

Acting Adjutant Isaac S. Hyams.

First Lieutenant Abram Booker,	"	A.
" " Wm. T. Anderson,	"	B.
Sergeant John C. Rogers,	"	A.
Private Wm. T. West,	"	B.
" Jas. W. Cobb,	"	C.
" Jas. B. A. Staten,	"	D.
" Moses Fulbright,	"	E.
Sergeant George W. Wiggins,	"	F.
" John E. Moore,	"	I.

Companies G and H made no selection—Company K not in action.

South Carolina.

10th Regiment of Infantry:

First Lieutenant C. C. White,	Company	A.
Private A. J. McCants,	"	A.
" J. S. Beaty,	"	B.
" W. D. Hewitt,	"	C.
" G. S. Flowers,	"	D.
Sergeant C. W. Cockfield,*	"	E.
Private G. W. Curry,	"	F.
" J. Cannon,	"	G.
" N. Gray,	"	H.
" W. H. Poston,	"	I.
" J. W. H. Bunch,*	"	K.
" J. A. Boatwright,	"	E.
Sergeant S. B. Rhuark,	"	M.

19th Regiment of Infantry:

Colonel A. J. Lythgoe.		
Major John A. Crowder.		
Private Benjamin W. Boothe,	"	A.
" Samuel S. Horne,	"	B.
Sergeant W. H. Burkhalter,	"	C.
Private W. A. Black,	"	D.
" S. D. McCoy,	"	E.
" Samuel Bloodsworth,	"	F.
Sergeant Seth A. Jones,	"	G.
Private James McClain,	"	H.
" James Jones,	"	I.
Sergeant Martin Yance,	"	K.

Tennessee.

2d Regiment of Infantry:

Color-Sergeant John C. Ferris.

4th Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant J. B. Wendall,	"	B.
Corporal M. R. Brown,	"	C.
Private R. L. Matthews,	"	E.
" G. M. Whitson,	"	G.
Sergeant J. F. Seay,	"	H.
Private R. W. Mullins,	"	I.

5th Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant J. P. Hardcastle,	"	A.
Second Lieutenant Z. B. Hamrick,	"	B.

5th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Color-Sergeant W. Davis,	Company C.
First Lieutenant W. C. Grissom,	" C.
Captain R. B. Roberts,	" D.
Second Lieutenant W. B. Masey,	" E.
First Lieutenant J. B. Blair,	" G.
Sergeant J. Swan,	" G.
Second Lieutenant S. R. Richards,	" H.
" " W. H. Ballard,	" L.
Corporal W. F. Diggs,	" A.
Second Sergeant J. A. Aguilar,	" B.
Sergeant L. D. Holland,	" C.
Private W. T. Ballard,	" D.
Corporal W. A. Thompson,	" E.
Private J. J. Hagler,	" F.
" D. C. Baucum,	" G.
" W. C. Malin,*	" H.
" G. W. Costen,*	" I.
Corporal J. B. Johnson,	" K.

8th Regiment of Infantry:

Private D. T. Purkins,*	" A.
" R. E. Colston,*	" B.
Sergeant J. M. Jones,	" C.
" W. J. Armstrong,*	" D.
" Willie Simmons,*	" E.
First Sergeant E. B. Little,*	" F.
Private R. H. Gaines,*	" G.
" T. G. Hall,	" H.
Sergeant J. T. Luna,	" I.
Sergeant-Major W. H. Holmon,	" K.

17th Regiment of Infantry:

Colonel A. S. Marks.	
Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Floyd.	
Adjutant James Fitzpatrick.	
Captain F. B. Terry,	" A.
1st Lieutenant G. W. Corn,	" D.
" H. M. Kimsey,	" B.
2d Lieutenant M. W. Black,	" E.
Corporal Jno. N. Lowery,*	" A.
Sergeant P. L. Shaffner,	" B.
" W. T. Jones,	" C
" Robt. Rollins,	" D.

17th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private J. D. Martin,	Company	E.
" Jno. L. Conley,	"	F.
" J. H. Gober,	"	G.
" M. T. Liggett,*	"	H.
" T. C. Mitchell,	"	K.

Company I declined making a selection.

19th Regiment of Infantry:

1st Sergeant Joseph Thompson,	"	I.
" Amos C. Smith,	"	B.
Sergeant Geo. N. Richardson,	"	K.

The other companies declined making selections.

23d Regiment of Infantry:

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Keeble.

Captain W. H. Hunter,	"	G.
" N. R. Allen,	"	E.
Private W. G. Haynie,	"	A.
" W. J. Pennington,	"	B.
1st Sergeant J. N. Holt,	"	D.
Private H. C. Haynes,*	"	E.
" S. M. Foster,	"	C.
" Jasper M. Harris,*	"	F.
1st Sergeant Wm. K. Kelly,	"	G.
Corporal G. W. Jernyan,	"	H.

24th Regiment of Infantry:

Private R. H. Jones,	"	A.
" Willis A. Jones,	"	B.
" J. M. D. Sullivan,	"	C.
Sergeant W. H. H. Loftin,	"	D.
Private Wm. Jordon,	"	E.
Color-Bearer Cuthbert Ferrill,	"	F.
Sergeant G. W. Anderson,	"	G.
Private Allen W. Williams,	"	H.
" R. A. Dean,	"	I.
" Andrew J. Powers,	"	K.

25th Regiment of Infantry:

This regiment declined making any selections.

26th Regiment of Infantry:

Private James Deatherage,*	"	A.
" Jno. H. Edmunds,	"	B.
" Wm. T. Williams,*	"	C.
" Wesley Collins,	"	D.

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26th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private William Rice,	Company	E.
" William Wright,	"	H.
" A. M. Brunson,	"	F.
" Washington Fuller,	"	I.
" John Alfred,	"	K.

28th Regiment of Infantry:

Captain Franklin Fowler,	"	I.
1st Lieutenant James M. Lowe,	"	B.
Private Elijah W. Greer,	"	A.
" Thomas W. Patton,	"	B.
" Lafatte Chilton,	"	C.
" James A. Rash,	"	G.
Color-Bearer Houston B. Graves,	"	F.
Corporal John F. Moore,	"	G.
Private Pinkney Craighead,	"	H.
Sergeant Claiborne D. Griffith,	"	I.
1st Sergeant J. R. Pirtle,	"	K.

33d Regiment of Infantry:

Corporal J. W. Mosier,	"	A.
Private T. E. Mercer,	"	B.
Sergeant J. C. Stublefield,	"	C.
Private W. J. McDaniel,	"	D.
" E. M. Arnold,	"	E.
Sergeant George Parhorn,*	"	F.
Private W. R. Gauntlett,	"	G.
" J. L. Mizell,*	"	H.
Sergeant J. E. Hays,*	"	I.
Private J. D. Hill,	"	K.

37th Regiment of Infantry:

Major J. T. McReynolds.

44th Regiment of Infantry:

Colonel John S. Fulton.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. McEwin.

Major H. C. Ewin.

Captain Samuel Jackson,	"	I.
Private James D. Stone,	"	B.
" J. G. Hefflin,*	"	C.
Corporal John W. Gill,*	"	F.
" J. D. Crenshaw,	"	H.
" Isaac Berry,	"	I.
Private J. M. Sellers,	"	K.

45th Regiment of Infantry:

Private A. W. Loftin,	Company	A.
" J. H. Henderson,	"	B.
" J. E. Watkins,*	"	C.
Corporal P. C. F. Miller,	"	D.
Private James Flowers,*	"	E.
1st Sergeant L. P. Cawthorn,*	"	F.
Private A. T. Lanvin,*	"	G.
Corporal B. A. Baird,	"	H.
Sergeant Hugh Hope,	"	I.
Private John W. Williams,	"	K.

Darden's Battery.—This company declined to select.

Steven Artillery:

Private James L. Gibbs.*

Jefferson Artillery:

Captain P. Darden.

Major R. B. Snowden, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain Douglas' Battery:

Corporal W. L. Waits.

Texas.

9th Regiment of Infantry:

Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. Dillard.

Private F. M. Sellman,	"	A.
" John Bradshaw,	"	C.
" T. J. Cox,	"	D.
Sergeant J. C. Hamilton,	"	E.
Private J. M. Byrd,	"	F.
" D. F. Moore,	"	G.
" M. H. Dixon,	"	H.
Sergeant G. W. Bodford,	"	K.

Companies B and I declined making selections.

10th Regiment of Cavalry (dismounted):

Private Alexander Cook,	"	A.
" F. M. Rodgers,	"	B.
Sergeant J. T. McGee,	"	C.
" A. Sims,	"	D.
Private James Terry,	"	E.
" W. W. Conley,	"	F.
" Stokely Hutchins,	"	G.
" J. O. Manning,	"	H.
" Joel Reynolds,	"	I.
" S. L. Birdwell,	"	K.

14th Regiment of Cavalry:

Private W. R. Strapp,	Company	A.
" Jordon Whelcher,	"	B.
" Thomas A. Lattemer,	"	C.
" Wm. D. Melton,*	"	D.
Corporal John Wyche,	"	E.
Private Wm. Spencer,	"	F.
" Geo. W. Woodall,	"	G.
" William Hull,	"	H.
" Richard Styles,	"	I.
" J. V. Keil,	"	K.

32d Regiment of Cavalry (formerly 15th):

Corporal James Rogers,*	"	G.
Private James W. Clark,*	"	G.
1st Sergeant S. L. Easly,	"	I.
Private E. Watson,	"	I.

The other companies declined making selections.

9th Confederate Regiment:

Colonel. J. A. Smith commanding.

Captain Jos. H. Brow,		
1st Sergeant Wm. Powers,	"	A.
" Wm. Price,	"	B.
Private Hugh McHugh,	"	C.
First Sergeant Walter Laracy,	"	D.
Private John Hogan,	"	E.
" Curran Kenny,	"	F.
" Luther Hessey,	"	G.
Sergeant A. P. Burns,	"	H.

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Alabama.

3d Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant Walter Ransom,	"	C.
" George Ellison,	"	E.
Corporal H. H. Hardy,	"	G.
Private C. D. Rouse,	"	H.
Corporal W. H. Powers,	"	K.

Companies A, B, D, F, and L declined voting.

5th Regiment of Infantry:

Captain W. T. Renfro,	"	B.
Private W. P. Stokes,	"	A.
" John Summers,	"	B.

5th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private F. M. Burnett,	Company	C.
Sergeant Jno. H. Cowan,	"	D.
Private Lewis H. Thornton,	"	E.
" N. S. Franklin,	"	F.
Corporal Jno. O. Donohoe,	"	G.
" R. L. Franklin,	"	H.
" H. J. Robertson,	"	I.
Corporal H. F. Martin,	"	K.

6th Regiment of Infantry:

Private Mathew Benton,	"	A.
Sergeant J. C. Gamble,	"	B.
Private W. H. Digby,	"	C.
" H. H. Moore,	"	D.
Sergeant E. O. Baker,	"	E.
Corporal G. P. Jones,	"	F.
Private H. L. Jones,	"	G.
Sergeant D. Madigan,	"	H.
Private James W. Evans,	"	I.
" H. I. Price,	"	K.
Sergeant H. W. Hale,	"	L.
Private D. W. Moorer,	"	M.

12th Regiment of Infantry:

Captain H. W. Cox,*	Company	B.
Private Louis Donduer,	"	A.
" R. W. May,	"	B.
Sergeant Wm. Lawess,	"	C.
Private J. E. Bailey,	"	D.
" C. H. Hunter,	"	E.
" P. W. Chappell,	"	F.
" R. B. Mitchell,	"	G.
" W. S. Brown,	"	H.
" H. N. Wootan,	"	I.
" Thomas Eady,	"	K.

26th Regiment of Infantry:

First Lieutenant E. S. Stuckey,	"	B.
Private L. Walters,	"	A.
" Jos. H. Bounds,	"	B.
Sergeant J. H. Lockwell,	"	C.
Private J. C. Pennington,	"	D.
" Jos. Munsel,	"	E.
" James H. Dowdle,	"	F.
Corporal Jesse Parsons,	"	G.

26th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private D. H. Spraddle,	Company	H.
Sergeant D. Butler,	"	I.
Private B. F. Smith,	"	K.

Georgia.

4th Regiment of Infantry:

Private W. Sparks,*	"	A.
Sergeant Hill M. Traylor,*	"	B.
Color-Corporal John T. Moore,*	"	C.

The other companies declined making selections.

14th Regiment of Infantry:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Fielder.		
Captain T. T. Mounger.*		
" R. P. Harman.*		
First Lieutenant H. A. Solomon.*		
Private Daniel Kennington,*	"	B.
Corporal William Tomlinson,	"	C.
" Joseph G. Dupree,	"	D.
Second Sergeant Thomas D. Smith,	"	H.
Private James F. D. Thaxton,*	"	I.
" James M. Brock,	"	K.

The other companies declined making selections.

12th Regiment of Infantry:

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Harris,	"	C.
Second Lieutenant J. A. Walker,	"	B.
" " W. F. Lowe,	"	F.
Private J. L. Batts,	"	A.
" Abel James,	"	B.
" S. M. Beavers,	"	C.
" W. W. Forrister,	"	D.
" R. J. Orr,	"	E.
First Sergeant N. M. Howard,	"	F.
Private James N. Bullard,	"	G.
" Archibald McDonald,	"	H.
First Sergeant B. L. Stevens,	"	I.
Private W. H. Burgamy,	"	K.

35th Regiment of Infantry:

Corporal Jackson Baggett,	"	A.
Private A. S. W. Bass,	"	B.
Second Sergeant J. A. Cochran,	"	C.
Private Rolley Willingham,	"	D.
" D. P. White,	"	E.

35th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private R. D. B. Holt,	Company	F.
" W. E. Moore,	"	G.
" Absalom Martin,	"	H.
" Lewis Milligan,	"	I.
" D. M. Pearce,	"	K.

44th Regiment of Infantry:

Private James Fambrough,*	"	C.
" James A. McNatt,*	"	F.

The other companies declined making selections.

45th Regiment of Infantry:

Captain Wm. H. Shaw.*		
Private John D. Pate,*	"	A.
" John H. King,	"	C.
" James M. Lawrence,	"	E.
" James P. Green,	"	F.
" John S. Bonner,	"	G.
" H. W. Dent,	"	H.
" W. W. Wilson,	"	I.
" M. H. Fitzpatrick,	"	K.

Company B declined making a selection.

49th Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant H. A. Hall,	"	A.
Private Lewis White,	"	B.
Sergeant M. Watkins,	"	C.
" W. T. Moore,*	"	D.
Corporal James Hollingsworth,*	"	E.
" L. D. Taylor,	"	F.
" J. N. Jordon,	"	G.
Private Joseph Bell,	"	H.
" F. B. Pool,	"	I.
" James Taylor,*	"	K.

21st Regiment of Infantry—Declined making selections.

North Carolina.

2d Regiment:

Sergeant John E. Banner,	"	A.
Private W. H. Flowers,	"	B.
Sergeant T. E. Ellis,	"	C.
Corporal S. Felton,	"	D.
Sergeant J. T. Booth,	"	E.
Corporal J. E. May,	"	F.
Private Thomas Williford,	"	G.

2d Regiment—Continued.

Private Simeon Graddy,	Company	H.
" Aaron A. Pitt,	"	I.
Corporal Charles Catler,	"	K.

4th Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant W. S. Shufford,*	"	A.
Private Jacob W. Wilhelm,*	"	B.
Sergeant Jos. W. Leggett,*	"	E.
Private G. W. Shivis,*	"	H.
" William H. Barrow,*	"	I.
" W. R. Josey,*	"	K.

The other companies declined making selections.

5th Regiment of Infantry:

Private William Henry Medlin,	"	A.
" Richard H. Briggs,	"	B.
" Newitt D. Bridges,	"	C.
" J. M. Guilford,	"	D.
Corporal Monroe Cruise,	"	E.
" Patrick H. Robbins,	"	G.
Private Thomas Felton,	"	H.
Color-Corporal Francis Bradshaw,	"	K.

7th Regiment of Infantry:

Second Lieutenant A. M. Walker,	"	K.
Corporal Wm. H. Milstead,	"	A.
Sergeant Wm. G. Sawyers,	"	B.
Corporal Phillips Strickland,	"	C.
Sergeant Thomas Brinkle,	"	D.
Private E. H. Eure,	"	E.
" Edward Williams,	"	F.
Corporal J. W. Smith,	"	G.
Sergeant R. M. Caldwell,	"	H.
Private T. L. Purdie,	"	I.
Sergeant J. S. McCurdy,	"	K.

12th Regiment of Infantry:

Private D. B. Hoover,	"	A.
Corporal Samuel Alston Ward,	"	C.
Private T. A. Stone,	"	D.
Sergeant L. M. Wills,*	"	E.
Private Jerry Draper,	"	F.
" J. E. Hux,	"	G.
A. L. Barnes,	"	H.
John W. Arrington,	"	I.
John R. Johnson,*	"	K.

14th Regiment of Infantry:

Private Henry B. Sanders,	Company	C.
Sergeant J. F. Goforth,	"	D.
" Urias Pool,*	"	E.
" J. M. Whitmire,	"	F.
" J. R. Smith,*	"	G.
Corporal C. M. Smith,	"	I.
Sergeant L. N. Keith,	"	K.

Companies A, B, and H declined making selections.

16th Regiment of Infantry:

First Lieutenant C. L. Robinson,*	Company	H.
" " A. M. Roberts,*	"	M.
Private F. Riley,	"	B.
Corporal W. H. Wiggins,	"	C.
Private K. C. Blanton,	"	D.
" Lawrence Cook,	"	E.
Corporal A. M. Madows,	"	F.
Private J. W. Williford,*	"	G.
" B. P. Jacobs,	"	H.
First Sergeant T. L. Williams,*	"	I.
Corporal J. J. Blackwell,*	"	K.
Color-Sergeant John A. Carpenter,	"	M.

20th Regiment of Infantry:

Corporal C. A. Patterson,	"	A.
Private D. R. A. Ellis,	"	B.
Corporal Richard Faulk,	"	C.
Private Josiah Hudson,	"	H.
" Newberne Tew,	"	I.
" Thomas N. Morris,	"	K.

23d Regiment of Infantry:

Private J. D. Birmingham,*	"	A.
" Private A. Hedick,	"	B.
Sergeant Brantley Harris,*	"	C.
Private N. C. Morrison,*	"	D.
" Samuel Clarke,	"	E.
" W. A. Towell,*	"	F.
" T. M. Thamason,	"	G.
" J. C. Ford,*	"	H.
" Robert Hesler,	"	I.
" J. F. Killian,*	"	K.

30th Regiment of Infantry:

Private John R. Holland,*	"	A.

30th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private Wm. J. McDowell,	Company	C.
Sergeant J. W. J. House,	"	F.
Private William McCauley,	"	H.
" E. M. Bales,	"	K.

Companies B, D, E, G, and I made no decision.

34th Regiment of Infantry:

Private Mathias Brown,	"	A.
" Wallace Winn,	"	B.
Sergeant George W. Koone,	"	C.
Private Obadiah Eller,	"	D.
First Sergeant David M. Taylor,	"	E.
Sergeant Thomas S. Shufford,*	"	F.
First Sergeant Charles B. Todd,	"	G.
Private Samuel Dellingner,	"	H.
Sergeant Elisha Robbins,	"	I.
Private Joseph Hogan,	"	K.

37th Regiment of Infantry:

Private W. J. Goss,	"	A.
Sergeant J. E. Fairchild,	"	B.
" B. F. Brown,	"	C.
Private John L. Austin,	"	D.
" J. E. Coffee,	"	E.
" William Kelly,	"	F.
Corporal J. A. Rolinett,	"	G.
Sergeant G. W. McKee,	"	H.
" John Tally,	"	I.
Private M. D. L. Parsons,	"	K.

38th Regiment of Infantry:

Adjutant D. M. McIntire.		
Lieutenant A. J. Brown.		
Private Jesse Nethercut,	"	A.
" Thomas Dinkins,	"	B.
" Benjamin Sutton,	"	C.
First Sergeant David A. Thomson,	"	D.
Private W. J Hutchinson,*	"	E.
" W. M. S. Huffman,	"	F.
Corporal W. T. Matheson,	"	G.
" D. P. Woodburn,	"	H.
Private T. J. Ramsey,	"	I.
" W. H. McPhaul,	"	K.

South Carolina.

1st Regiment of Infantry:

Private W. H. Cooper,	Company	A.
" J. P. Hunter,*	"	F.
" A. P. Abbott,	"	C.
" Jesse R. Hays,*	"	E.
" Benjamin Barnhill,*	"	B.
" G. W. Smith,*	"	G.
" Albert P. Yournans,	"	H.
" R. W. Perry,	"	I.
" James McNab,*	"	K.
" A. J. Simpson,	"	L.

13th Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant J. A. McCollum,*	"	D.
Private James Johnson,*	"	E.
John M. Pikard,	"	G.
T. C. Corley,	"	K.

14th Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant J. M. Carter,*	"	A.
Private Caleb Hare,*	"	B.
" Olivant P. Walker,*	"	D.
" C. Hughes,	"	E.
Sergeant Z. L. Nabors,*	"	F.
Private James White,*	"	G.
Sergeant R. J. Wade,	"	H.
" John E. Brownlee,	"	I.
Private M. C. Little,*	"	K.

Orr's Rifles:

Sergeant L. A. Wardlaw,	"	B.
Private Samuel P. Moore,	"	F.
" J. Marian Mattison,	"	G.

Virginia.

4th Regiment of Infantry:

Captain M. Harmon,*	"	G.
Lieutenant M. G. W. Peterman,*	"	E.
Captain John H. Fulton,	"	A.
Lieutenant James F. Cecil,	"	C.
" P. Hogan,	"	H.
" W. B. Carder,	"	D.
Adjutant William Wade.		
Sergeant Harold J. Matthews,	"	A.
" Charles W. Garlick,	"	B.

4th Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Private William A. Chumbley,	Company	C.
" Edward Harrison,	"	D.
Sergeant Charles L. Gordon,	"	E.
Corporal George V. Byrd,	"	F.
" Peter H. Marrow,	"	G.
Private Ribben D. Henderson,*	"	H.
" Nathan A. Lackey,*	"	I.
" George W. Pace,	"	L.

27th Regiment of Infantry:

Sergeant J. H. Holley,	"	E.
Private J. O. Cook,	"	F.
" W. H. Parker,*	"	D.
" E. H. Norgrove,*	"	H.
" Hugh King,	"	B.
Corporal John Baker,	"	C.
" Isaac Beeson,	"	G.

40th Regiment of Infantry:

Private George W. Dudley,*	"	A.
" Robert H. Wilson,	"	B.
" Peter M. Hall,	"	C.
" Henry Bartlett,	"	D.
" Hiram Purcell,	"	E.
First Sergeant Thomas Cockrell,*	"	F.
Private Joseph McCave,	"	G.
Corporal John T. Ford,*	"	H.
" George Cornwell,	"	I.
First Sergeant John B. Garland,*	"	K.

55th Regiment of Infantry:

Corporal C. R. Sheppard,*	"	A.
Sergeant William Smith,	"	C.
Corporal Ro. Hall,	"	E.
Sergeant Thomas B. Fogg,*	"	F.
Private Thomas Dodson,	"	K.
" Jno. Haydon,*	"	L.
" George T. Newton,*	"	M.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

9th Georgia Regiment of Infantry:

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Mounger.

Private P. B. Millican,*	"	B.
" Thomas J. Michael,	"	C.
" James W. Mann,*	"	D.

9th Georgia Regiment of Infantry—Continued.

Corporal Joseph A. Hough,	Company E.
Private Jesse McCullar,*	" F.
" John Mills,	" I.
" Chelsey Aldeman,	" H.
Corporal Luther J. Copeland,*	" G.
Private Henry T. Daniel,	" K.

Private Henry T. Daniel was afterward killed at Funkstown, Md., July 10, 1863.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

☞The asterisks designate those killed in action.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 132. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 5, 1863.

I..Cadets having been required, by General Orders, No. 65, September 9, 1862, to report to this office, those who have not complied with the terms of that order, and who fail to do so, either personally or by letter, for the ensuing thirty days, will be dropped from the rolls of the army.

II.."Officers of the Quartermaster-General's and Commissary departments, who are in charge of depots, will receive from officers collecting the tax in kind, and receipt for all produce belonging to their respective departments which may be invoiced to them, and provide storehouses for the same."

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 133. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 5, 1863.

I..The Chief of the Nitre and Mining bureau is directed, through the officers of his bureau, to impress copper, coal, and such other minerals as may be needed for the use of the government.

II..The provisions of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 67, current series, is extended to officers of the Conscription bureau. The payments authorized will be made out of the funds appropriated for the support of that bureau.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 134. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 13, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened by virtue of General Orders, No. 133, dated Head-quarters Army of Northern Virginia, December 7, 1862, was arraigned and tried:

Second Lieutenant J. M. Youngblood, Company B, 2d Mississippi battalion, on the following charge and specification:

Charge: Violation of the 45th Article of War.

Specification: In this, that the said Second Lieutenant J. M. Youngblood, Company B, 2d Mississippi battalion, was drunk and disorderly on "dress-parade" and in camp, on or about the evening of November 3, 1862. All this occurring near Culpeper court-house, in Culpeper county, in the State of Virginia.

II..*Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

The court, after due consideration, find the accused, Second Lieutenant J. M. Youngblood, 2d Mississippi battalion, as follows:

Of the Specification: Guilty.
Of the Charge: Guilty.

And do, therefore, sentence him to be cashiered.

III..The proceedings in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, to be submitted to the President, are by him approved; but, in consideration of the previous sobriety and good conduct of Lieutenant Youngblood, the sentence is remitted, and he will be restored to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 135. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 15, 1863.

I..Recruiting officers and others are forbidden to grant permits to conscripts or deserters, allowing them to visit their homes, or to remain there for any purpose. The notice already given conscripts is deemed sufficient, and deserters are not entitled to indulgence.

II..All parties who have received exemption papers for disability other than those granted for permanent and decided disability, must be

re-examined, and the law, which there is reason to believe is too often evaded, be in these, and in all cases, strictly enforced.

III..Men employed to aid enrolling officers must, if subject to conscription, be regularly enrolled; and, unless detailed for the special duty in question by written orders of the War department, will be reported to the Bureau of Conscription, to be disposed of as in other cases.

IV..Officers will be held to strict account for any violation or neglect of these orders.

V..The provisions of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 67, current series, is extended to officers of Major A. H. Cole's department. The payments authorized will be made by any post quartermaster.

VI..Officers and soldiers in the general service cannot be transferred to local companies, and applications, therefore, will not be entertained.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 136. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 21, 1863.

Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 100, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, last series, is so amended as to authorize payment of the money value of clothing which may be due the soldier at the end of the year, as therein provided, upon descriptive lists, when he is absent from his command by proper authority at the time, and will be prevented from rejoining it within sixty days thereafter.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 137. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 22, 1863.

The authority of Commandants of Conscripts to make details for enrolling service of officers and soldiers coming within their jurisdiction, under the second clause of paragraph II of General Orders, No. 82, and paragraph V of General Orders, No. 96, of 1862, is hereby ex-

tended, so that they may employ such persons in the duties of railroad guards, bridge or ferry guards, or in the protection of public property, at the request of the officers of the staff departments, or of local military commanders. Special reports will be made of all such details to the Bureau of Conscription.

They may also detail, in like manner, until the recovery of health, any convalescents borne on the rolls of general hospitals, who may be reported to them by the hospital boards as unable to take the field, but fit for light duty—the details to cease at the time that may be indicated by the examinations of the hospital boards.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 138.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 24, 1863.

The following instructions are published for carrying into effect the 9th section of the act of 26th March, 1863, to regulate impressments, in respect to labor on fortifications and other public works in states in which provisions have not been made on this subject:

1. The commanding general, or the officer of engineers in charge of the work, shall have power to decide upon the necessity for making impressments of slaves for this purpose, after making suitable efforts to secure the necessary laborers by contract. He must be satisfied of the necessity of the measure before he resorts to it.

2. He may authorize the impressment of male slaves between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, but before the first day of December next shall abstain from impressing slaves from plantations exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, without the consent of the owner, except in cases of urgent necessity.

3. No impressments shall be made of the slaves employed in the domestic and family service exclusively, nor upon farms or plantations where there are not more than three slaves of age specified; and not more than five per cent. of the population of slaves shall be impressed in any county at the same time, unless the necessity is very great, and after consultation with this department or the governor of the state in which the impressment is to be made.

4. The ordinary period for impressment shall be sixty days, but if the owner of any slave shall fail to bring the slaves impressed to the place

of rendezvous within five days after the time appointed, the slaves so withheld may be detained for ninety days, and for a longer term of ten days for every day of default, unless a reasonable excuse be given for the delays that have occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the commanding general in charge of any lines requiring fortification, to acquaint himself with the resources of slave labor within his department, and to consider with care the manner in which he may obtain the control of whatever is necessary for the public service, by fair and equitable apportionment among the owners of such property. He will consult with the governor of the state and other state authorities as to the best mode of proceeding, so that his impressment may cause the least embarrassment to the industrial pursuits of the community.

6. Notices shall be given of the number and character of the slaves required, the time and place of their delivery, the time for which the service is required, and of the arrangements made for the subsistence, management, and custody of the slaves so required; and if the masters of slaves shall agree to furnish subsistence for their slaves, and a suitable overseer or agent to superintend them, they shall have the privilege of so doing. But such overseers shall be subject to the control of the officer in charge, and may be dismissed for any misconduct by him.

7. The sum of twenty dollars per month for each slave delivered in pursuance to requisition, and fifteen dollars per month for each slave held in consequence of failure of his master to obey requisition made as hereinbefore provided, shall be paid by the Confederate States, and soldiers rations, medicines, and medical attendance furnished; and the value of all such slaves as may die during their term of service or thereafter, from injuries received or disease contracted in such service, or may not be returned, shall be paid by the Confederate States. Such value shall be conclusively established by a formal appraisement by a board of experts mutually agreed upon at the time the slaves are received into the Confederate service. Compensation shall also be made for all injuries to slaves arising from the act of the public enemy, or from any injury arising from the want of due diligence on the part of the authorities of the Confederate States. But the Confederate States will not be liable for any slave not returned by reason of fraud or collusion on the part of the owner or his agent, or the overseer selected by him to superintend them, nor if his death should be caused by the act of God, or by disease existing when the slave is received by Confederate authorities.

8. Subsistence and provisions furnished by the owner shall be commuted for at the rates allowed soldiers in service. All slaves sent vol-

untarily to the Confederate authorities and accepted by them, without other special contract, shall stand on the same footing as those delivered under requisition; and the owners of all slaves delivered or taken under requisition shall be entitled to regard the Confederate States as contracting with them to comply with the obligations and conditions herein expressed.

9. In case there should be any disagreement on the subject of the value of any slave impressed, or in case the impressing officer shall not be satisfied of the accuracy of any valuation or valuations, the appraisement shall be referred to the appraisers appointed under the 5th section of the act concerning impressments, according to the provisions of the act of Congress approved 27th April, 1863, and published in Orders No. 53, current series.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 139. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 28, 1863.

I. The President having commuted or remitted the sentences pronounced by general courts martial in the following cases, his decision is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Lieutenant E. M. P. Brown, Company B, 8th battalion Georgia volunteers. Charged with failure to suppress mutiny, and exciting and joining therein.

Sentence: Death.

2. First Sergeant Abner Underwood, Company D, 8th battalion Georgia volunteers; also,

3. Private T. P. Wood;

4. Private T. W. Cannon;

5. Private Wm. Garner; and

6. Private T. Roberts,

of Company B, 8th battalion Georgia volunteers. Charged with exciting and joining in mutiny.

Sentence: Death.

7. Private Daniel Hollis, Company B, 8th battalion Georgia volunteers. Charged with exciting and joining in mutiny.

Sentence: Confinement with ball and chain for twelve months, and forfeiture of pay.

The aforesaid parties were all tried by general court martial convened under General Orders, No. 3, of 1863, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. In view of the evident want of discipline in this battalion, the President has remitted the sentences of all the parties. Lieutenant Brown, Sergeant Underwood, and Privates Wood, Cannon, Garner, Roberts, and Hollis, will, therefore, be released from confinement, and returned to duty.

The department observes with regret the absence of a just military discipline in the above-named battalion. Had this been properly observed and enforced, there is reason to believe these trials would have been obviated. The officers in charge are responsible for these evils, and must correct them. At the same time, they should observe toward the soldiers in their command a proper degree of consideration and kindness, which is generally a sure means of securing obedience and respect.

II..8. Private Stephen Outlaw, of Troop A, 5th Georgia cavalry. Charged with desertion.

Sentence: Death.

Tried by general court martial convened under General Orders, No. 22, of February 6, 1863, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. This is not properly a case of desertion. The prisoner escaped the guard while undergoing sentence. He should have been returned to complete his sentence, if there was no other charge against him than that for an escape.

Private Outlaw will be released from confinement, and returned to duty.

9. Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Edwards. Charged with violating the 52d, 83d, and 99th Articles of War.

Tried by court convened under Special Orders, No. 118, Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, July 28, 1862.

Sentence: Suspension from rank and command, without pay, for eighteen months. Commuted to reprimand in General Orders.

The sentence in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards was the just consequence of an unbecoming disregard of official obligations on his part. In directing his release from arrest and restoration to duty, the department indulges the hope that this exercise of executive clemency may have its due effect in exciting him to a stricter vigilance, and a more exemplary discharge of duty in the future.

10. Lieutenant James M. Chesser, 47th Georgia volunteers. Charged with defamation of character, mutiny, and incompetency.

Tried by court convened under General Orders, No. 11, of January

29, 1863, from Division Head-quarters, Wilmington, N. C., issued in pursuance of General Orders, No. 14, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Sentence: Dismission from service, with forfeiture of pay and allowances.

The record in this case is incomplete. The proceedings, finding, and sentence are disapproved; and Lieutenant Chesser will be released from arrest, and returned to duty.

III..11. Second Lieutenant J. J. Wortham, Waccamaw light artillery. Charged with sending a challenge, and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sentence: To be cashiered. Commuted to reprimand in General Orders.

12. Second Lieutenant W. J. Gore, Waccamaw light artillery. Charged with carrying a challenge.

Sentence: To be cashiered. Commuted to reprimand in General Orders.

13. Lieutenant L. A. Rice, 2d regiment S. C. volunteers. Charged with sending and accepting a challenge to fight a duel.

Sentence: To be cashiered. Commuted to reprimand in General Orders.

Lieutenants Wortham, Gore, and Rice were tried by a general court martial convened under General Orders, No. 70, of May 20, 1863, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

The Articles of War expressly prohibit the sending of challenges to fight; and all seconds, promoters, and carriers of challenges are deemed principals, and directed to be punished as such—*i. e.*, by being cashiered.

The offences of which these officers have been convicted are thus seen to be of a very grave character, and can not be regarded with toleration. Duelling is a military not less than a moral offence. It is unfortunate if the error prevails in the army that punishment will not be inflicted on those who violate the laws of the service respecting it; and the department avails itself of this occasion to express its unqualified reprobation of the practice, and of the conduct of the accused in the foregoing trials.

Lieutenant Chesser appears to have rested under an honest misapprehension as to his duty to a brother officer, in bearing a challenge; and the records present, in the cases of Lieutenants Wortham and Rice, certain mitigating circumstances which, to some extent, justify the recommendations to clemency made by their superior officers.

These considerations, in connection with the too generally prevailing misapprehension in the army already adverted to, have determined the Executive so far to respect the appeals made in behalf of these officers as to direct the commutation of their respective sentences. They will, accordingly, be released from arrest, and restored to duty with their proper companies.

14. Lieutenant W. C. Pruitt, Company E, 20th S. C. volunteers.

Tried under Special Orders, No. 105, March 10, 1863, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, for intoxication while on duty.

Sentence: To be dismissed the service. No evidence was submitted with the record in this case.

In consideration of the recommendation of the commanding general the sentence is remitted, and Lieutenant Pruitt will be released from arrest, and returned to duty.

15. Private C. H. Kent, Company D, 18th Virginia battalion. Charged with desertion, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sentence: Six months hard labor, with ball and chain. To wear a placard with the word "forger" legibly printed thereon, for the period of six months.

Tried by general court martial under General Orders, No. 7, of October 11, 1862, Head-quarters Richmond, Va.

The sentence is remitted, and Private Kent will be released from confinement, and assigned to a company in the Army of Northern Virginia.

16. Private Major Runnells, Company H, 2d S. C. rifles.

Tried by general court martial convened under General Orders, No. 4, of August 4, 1863.

Sentence: Death. Remitted; and Private Runnells will be released from confinement, and returned to his company.

17. Captain R. Y. L. Long, Company D, Phillips' legion of cavalry. Charged with disobedience of orders and breach of arrest.

Sentence: To be cashiered. Remitted; and Captain Long will be released from arrest, and returned to his company.

Tried under Special Orders, No. 205, of August 11, 1863, Department of Northern Virginia.

18. Captain R. Z. Harlee, Company D, 10th S. C. volunteers. Charged with drunkenness.

Sentence: To be cashiered. Remitted; Captain Harlee will be released from arrest, and returned to duty.

Tried by court convened under Special Orders, No. 134, May 20, 1863, from the Army of Tennessee.

19. Private Henry Taylor, Company F, 11th Mississippi volunteers. Charged with theft.

Sentence: To have his head shaved. To be labelled with the word "theft;" marched through camp, hat off, wearing a barrel—the rogue's march to be played during the time. To be confined in the penitentiary two years, and fed on bread and water fourteen days.

Sentence remitted. Private Taylor will be released from confinement, and transferred to some other army.

Tried by court convened under General Orders, No. 133, of December 7, 1862, Army of Northern Virginia.

20. Private Freeman W. Johnson, Read's battery light artillery. Charged with disobedience of orders—violation of the 9th Article of War.

Sentence: Death. Commuted to labor for four months, and transferred to some other command.

Tried by court convened under General Orders, No. 133, of December 7, 1862, Army of Northern Virginia.

21. Private John Duncan, Company F, 3d Tennessee volunteers. Charged with absence without leave; illegal and outrageous assaults on a citizen; brutal assaults on a woman, with attempt to commit rape, on two occasions.

Sentence: Forfeiture of pay and allowances, and imprisonment for twenty-five years.

Residue of sentence remitted. Private Duncan will be released from confinement, and returned to his company.

Tried by court convened under General Orders, No. 36, Department of East Tennessee.

22. Second Lieutenant E. H. Hammel, Company B, 8th Arkansas volunteers. Charged with quitting his guard without leave, etc.

Sentence: To be dismissed. Commuted to two months suspension from rank and pay.

Tried by military court of General Hardee's corps, May 26, 1863.

23. Private T. W. Barlow, of Carne's light artillery. Charged with violating the 46th Article of War, by sleeping on post.

Sentence: Death. Remitted; and Private Barlow will be released from confinement, and returned to his company.

Tried by court convened under General Orders, No. 66, of March 13, 1863, Army of Tennessee.

24. Lieutenant J. R. Simmons, Company E, 12th Georgia volunteers. Charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Sentence: To be dismissed. Commuted to reprimand in orders, which will accordingly be done by his commanding officer.

Tried by the military court of General Ewell's corps, August 6, 1863.

25. Lieutenant E. S. McClung, McClung's Battery. Charged with violation of the 15th and 39th Articles of War, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sentence: To be cashiered, and disabled to hold any office or employment in the service of the Confederate States; to have his name, crime, and place of abode published in the newspapers in and about the camp of Knoxville, and of Huntsville, Alabama; after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer to associate with him.

Sentence? Commuted to dismissal from the Confederate service, of which Lieutenant McClung ceased to be an officer on the 14th of February, 1863.

IV. The 89th Article of War provides, that where the sentence of a court martial is death, or the cashiering of an officer, the officer convening the court may suspend execution of the sentence till the pleasure of the President of the Confederate States be known.

The intent of this article is not to relieve commanding generals of responsibility, but to enable them, in difficult and doubtful cases, to refer the question to higher authority. But it has been observed that, in many cases where the course to be pursued was rendered obvious by the evidence, commanding officers have, nevertheless, availed themselves of the privilege conferred in the article referred to, by sending on the record to be viewed by the President. The duties of the Executive are sufficiently onerous without the accumulation of such matters for his attention, where they can be properly disposed of elsewhere; and while it is not designed to weaken the provisions of the Articles of War, or interfere with the views of duty entertained by officers on this subject, it is proper to remark that there are cases of capital punishment and dismissal, where the duty of the commanding general is rendered by the court record too plain to be doubted, and in which the responsibility "*in time of war,*" being fixed upon him in the first instance by the law, should not be avoided.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 140.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 27, 1863.

The assignment of conscripts will be directed by the Bureau of Conscription only, except such as may be properly made by Brigadier-

General Pillow within the territory allotted to him, in subordination to General J. E. Johnston.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 141. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 29, 1863.

I..The practice of relieving officers from commands to which they have been appointed and assigned, and ordering them to report in person to this office for further assignment, will cease, unless specially required by orders from this office.

II..Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they will stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest enrolling officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires.

III..When, at the expiration of his furlough, and being at a distance from an hospital examining board, a soldier is unable to travel, the enrolling officer will order him before the board of examiners for conscripts; and the medical officer and one of the physicians "employed" concurring, they will forward to his commanding general, with a statement of his case, a recommendation for an extension of furlough, not to exceed thirty days, duplicates being also sent to the Surgeon-General. But when the soldier is accessible to a general hospital, he will be sent before the hospital examining board, who will conform to the preceding instructions.

IV..In cases of sickness or wounds, which, from any cause, are neglected, or do not receive proper treatment, the disability in consequence being prolonged, the soldier will be sent by the enrolling officer to the nearest camp of instruction, for treatment in hospital.

V..Recommendations for extension of leave to officers and furloughs to soldiers, and medical certificates to officers and certificates of disability for discharge to soldiers, will only be given by authorized boards of examiners; or, in cases embraced in paragraph III of this order, by the board of examiners for conscripts. Recommendations or certifi-

cates from private physicians, or from a medical officer singly, will not be received. Paragraphs 171 and 173, General Regulations, and paragraph I, General Orders, No. 51, current series, from this office, are amended to accord with this paragraph.

VI..Furloughed soldiers will not be permitted to go within the lines of the enemy.

VII..In the medical examination of substitutes, the instructions and requirements of paragraph 1,192, General Regulations (paragraph 48 Medical Regulations), will be fully adhered to; and if a substitute fails to meet the conditions of that paragraph, he will be rejected.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 142.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *October* 30, 1863.

I..The requirements of the army making it necessary that the present supply of artillery horses and other field transportation be carefully husbanded, and a more perfect system of supply adopted, Major A. H. Cole, Inspector-General of Field Transportation, in addition to his present duties, is hereby charged with this duty.

II..Under his orders, all inspections, purchases, impressments, and issues of field transportation (including artillery horses) will be made, and recruiting, fabricating, and repairing done throughout the Confederate States; and all other officers are prohibited from purchasing or disposing of this description of property, except such as may be specially authorized to purchase by the commanding general of an army, whose field of operation, in such cases, shall be confined to the limits of the army and the country immediately in the advance; and under no circumstances will such officers be allowed to purchase within a district of country to which a regularly appointed purchasing officer has been assigned.

III..The Quartermaster-General is authorized to district the Confederate States for the purposes named, and will assign officers to the duty, who will control the subject within their respective districts, under such rules and regulations as he may establish.

IV. Officers charged with inspection of field transportation are authorized to make inspections anywhere within the limits of their assignment, and to condemn, and order to be turned in to the nearest post quartermaster, all artillery horses and other transportation found unserviceable, to be so disposed of as the chief inspector of the district may direct.

V. Chief quartermasters of armies or quartermasters at posts other than those in the field, will make their estimates on the chief inspector of the district for such field transportation as they may require. When necessary for the protection of parties collecting animals near the enemy's lines, a cavalry escort will be furnished by the nearest commander of troops.

VI. The horses and other property in use in the Commissary department must not be impressed by officers of any other department.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 143. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 3, 1863.

The following notice of exchanged officers and men is published for the information of all concerned:

Richmond, Va., October 16, 1863.

The following Confederate officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 6, September 12, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other places before September 1, 1863, and, with the limitations above-named, all captures at Port Hudson, or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris, and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell, and Dockery, the officers and men belonging to the engineer corps, and sappers and miners, and the 4th and 46th Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13, 1863.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 144. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 6, 1863.

To relieve prevalent misconceptions in regard to the policy and practice of the department on the subject of impressment, the following, being extracts of General Orders of March 19, is repeated:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 19, 1863.

In consequence of numerous applications made by various persons to the War department, it is obvious that some misconception in regard to the instructions of the Secretary of War in relation to the impressment of supplies must exist on the part of the people, or that the agents of the government have violated their instructions: Now, therefore, for the purpose of removing such misconception, and to prevent any violation of those instructions, it is hereby ordered:

I. That no officer of the government shall, under any circumstances whatever, impress the supplies which a party has for his own consumption, or that of his family, employees, or slaves.

II. That no officer shall at any time, unless specially ordered so to do by a general commanding, in a case of exigency, impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival.

III. These orders were included in the instructions originally issued in relation to impressment by the Secretary of War; and the officers exercising such authority are again notified that "any one acting without or beyond" the authority given in those instructions, will be held strictly responsible.

In conformity with the foregoing, to prevent any inconsiderate action on the part of officers or agents charged with the duty of impressment, they are enjoined, until further orders, which will not be given unless under imperative exigencies for the supply of the army, not to impress any necessaries of subsistence to man, owned by producers, in transitu to market, or after arrival at market, unless retained an unreasonable time from sale to consumers.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 145.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 7, 1863.

The following appendix to the report of the appraisers for the State of Virginia is published for the information of all concerned:

Hon. James A. Seddon:

SIR: As indicated in our last report, we respectfully submit a few changes in our schedules of prices. Upon the various grades of cotton and woolen cloths and warps used by the government, we assess the prices annexed to each description of goods, as follows:

67 Army woolen cl'h, ¾ yard.....	Good ...	10 oz. per yard...	Per yard.....	$ 5 00
68 Army woolen cl'h,	" ...	Pro rata as to greater or less width or wei't..		
69 Army woolen cl'h, 6-4 yard.....	" ..	20 oz. per yard,	Per yard.....	10 00
70 Army woolen cl'h,	" ...	Pro rata as to greater or less width or wei't..		
71 Flannels.....¾	" ...	6 oz. per yard....	Per yard.....	4 00
72 Cotton shirt'g..¾	" ...	4½ yards to lb...	"	56
73 Cotton shirt'g..⅞	" ...	3¾ yards to lb...	"	84
74 Cotton sheet'g 4-4	" ...	3 yards to lb....	"	87½
75 Cotton osnab'g.¾	" ...	6 oz. per yard.....	"	75
76 Cotton osnab'g ⅞	" ...	8 oz. per yard.....	"	88
77 Cotton drills....⅞	" ...	3 yards to lb.....	"	88
78 Cot. shirt. stripes,	" ...	3 yards to lb.....	"	88
79 Cotton tent cloths	" ...	10 oz. to yard....	"	1 12
80 On the above enumerated cotton cloths, pro rata as to greater or less width or weight.				
81 Cotton warps.....	Good ...	.....	Per pound.....	2 00

Good hay, taken on the farms of producers, unbaled, we assess at three dollars per 100 lbs., and good wheat straw, taken on the farms of the producers, we also assess at one dollar and thirty cents per 100 lbs., unbaled. For hauling hay and wheat straw, etc., per 100 lbs., eight cents per mile, and for hauling corn and wheat, per bushel, four cents per mile, and for baling hay and wheat straw, fifty cents per 100 lbs.

Upon further consideration, we have assessed the price of good fat fresh pork at sixty cents per pound net weight.

We respectfully suggest to the Secretary of War to have our reports and schedules printed in hand-bill form, and that several copies be furnished to each of the quartermasters and commissaries agents engaged in impressing for the government.

Most respectfully,

E. W. HUBARD,
ROB'T GIBBONEY,
Commissioners of Virginia.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 146.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 9, 1863.

I..The subjoined statement of the cost of clothing for the army is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Statement of the Cost of Clothing for the Army of the Confederate States, for the year commencing January 1, 1864.

Cap, complete	$ 2 00
Cover	38
Jacket	14 00
Trowsers	12 00
Shirt	3 00
Drawers	3 00
Shoes, pairs	10 00
Socks, pairs	1 00
Leather stock	25
Great-coat	25 00
Stable frock (for mounted men)	2 00
Fatigue overall (for eng'rs and ord.)	3 00
Blanket	10 00

II..From the time this takes effect, and until further orders, soldiers will be charged and credited on account of clothing to which they are entitled, as provided in General Orders, No. 100, last series, at these rates, and *not* at invoice prices.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 147.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 17, 1863.

For the due authentication of military orders exhibited in evidence before the judicial tribunals, it is hereby declared that the Orders of the Adjutant and Inspector-General have the force of Regulations for the government of all branches of the army, and that printed or written copies of the same are duly authenticated when endorsed as official by any assistant adjutant-general, or by any chief of a bureau of this department.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 148.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 18, 1863.

I..The quarterly returns of arms, accoutrements, and equipments in the hands of troops, required by paragraph 1,348 of the Army Regulations, have heretofore been furnished in a very few cases only by commanding officers of regiments and battalions. These returns are deemed essential, and will hereafter be promptly rendered.

II..It is hereby made the duty of generals commanding brigades to see that these returns are made on the 1st of January, April, July, and October of each year, and forwarded, through the regular channels, to the Chief of Ordnance at Richmond, within twenty days after these dates respectively.

III..Should any officer fail to render the return required on the 1st of January next within twenty days thereafter, the brigadier-general commanding the brigade to which the officer is attached will cause charges for "disobedience of orders," or of "neglect of duty," as the case may require, to be made and forwarded, without delay, to the general commanding, for his action. The same action will be taken on every subsequent omission to render such returns.

IV..Brigade and district ordnance officers will give every assistance to colonels of regiments and officers commanding battalions in the preparation of the "returns," according to the form prescribed; and they will also see that arms and accoutrements lost by the men are duly charged against them on the muster-rolls of their respective companies.

V..The chief ordnance officer of every army and department will promptly report to the Chief of the Ordnance bureau every officer in the command to which he is attached who fails to make the "returns" herein required.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 149. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 19, 1863.

I..The pay and allowances of men detailed for work (except for government work) will cease during such detail, and in lieu thereof full wages will be paid them by the persons or parties to whom they are ordered to report.

II..The attention of all commanding officers, whose duty it may be to examine the abstracts of issues of commissaries or assistant commissaries of subsistence, is particularly directed to General Orders, No. 12, March 10, 1862. These commanding officers will also see that only the number of enlisted men actually present on duty are included in "provision returns;" and that if any change takes place in that number during the period drawn for, that a corresponding allowance is duly made in the next subsequent return, and also that the provisions drawn are well taken care of, and economically used.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 150. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 21, 1863.

I..Enlisted men who have been (or may become) permanently disabled, and who hold a certificate of a medical examining board to that effect, and who have not been discharged the service, may have their rations commuted at ($1 25) one dollar and twenty-five cents per diem, whether they are in a hospital, private quarters, or on furlough.

II..Men liable to conscription, who have joined companies for local defence, will be discharged from such companies and conscribed. This order is not intended to affect companies for which special exception has been made by the War department.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 151. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 23, 1863.

I..Forage in kind will be issued to officers (entitled to it) stationed, by orders from the War department, at posts, and not in the field, for but one horse each. In lieu of forage, eight dollars a month may be allowed for each horse to which the officer may be entitled. A certificate in each case will be given, that the "*horses are actually kept in service, and mustered.*"

II..Officers of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster, Commissary (except purchasing commissaries), Medical, and Ordnance departments, signal and regimental officers (except commanders of regiments), and subalterns of artillery, who are serving in the field, will be embraced in the provisions of paragraph I of this Order, unless otherwise ordered by the commanding general.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 152. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 24, 1863.

I..A court of inquiry having been convened at Jackson, Mississippi, by Special Orders, No. 41, from this office, dated February 18, 1863, amended by Special Orders, No. 43, of February 20, 1863, to examine and report the facts and circumstances attending the capture of the City of New Orleans by the enemy in April, 1862, and the defence of the city by the Confederate troops under command of Major-General *Mansfield Lovell*, together with their opinion thereon: and the court having discharged the duty assigned them, their opinion is published for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

II..*Opinion of the Court.*

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, submit the following

OPINION.

1. As against a land attack by any force the enemy could probably bring, the interior line of fortifications, as adopted and completed by Major-General Lovell, was a sufficient defence of the City of New Orleans; but his ability to hold that line against such an attack was greatly impaired by the withdrawal from him, by superior authority, of nearly all his effective troops.

2. The exterior line, as adopted and improved by him, was well devised, and rendered as strong as the means of his command allowed.

3. Until the iron-clad gunboats Louisiana and Mississippi should be ready for service, it was indispensably necessary to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi river between Forts Jackson and St. Philip. The raft completed under General Lovell's direction was adequate for the purpose while in position; but it was swept away, and left the river unimpeded, either by reason of some error in its construction, or neglect in preventing the accumulation of drift, or because of insuperable mechanical difficulties, as to which this court feels unprepared to give an opinion. General Lovell communicated to the government no opinion as to the insecurity of the raft, nor any apprehension that it might be swept away, nor did he immediately make known that fact when it occurred. In this it is considered that he was remiss in his duty.

4. When the raft was swept away General Lovell, with great energy, immediately endeavored to replace it, and partially succeeded; but, without fault on his part, this last obstruction was broken by the carelessness of vessels of the "river-defence fleet" colliding with it, and by fire-rafts drifting against it, and by the failure of the guard-boats to protect it against night expeditions of the enemy.

5. The non-completion of the iron-clad gunboats Louisiana and Mississippi made it impossible for the navy to co-operate efficiently with General Lovell.

6. The so-called river-defence fleet was wholly useless as a means of resistance to the enemy, for which General Lovell was in no wise responsible.

7. Under the existing circumstances, the passage of the forts by the enemy's fleet could not have been prevented by General Lovell with any means under his control; and the forts being passed, the fall of New Orleans was inevitable, and its evacuation a military necessity.

8. When the first raft was broken, and the danger of New Orleans thus became imminent, all necessary preparation should have been made for removing the public property and private property available for military uses; and when the second obstruction was swept away the removal of such property should have been commenced immediately. The failure to take these timely steps caused the losses of property that occurred; but there was, comparatively, but little property lost for which General Lovell was responsible.

9. The failure of General Lovell to give proper orders to Brigadier-General M. L. Smith for the retirement of his command from Chalmette

is not sufficiently explained, and is, therefore, regarded as a serious error.

10. The proposition of General Lovell to return to New Orleans with his command was not demanded by his duty as a soldier, involving, as it did, the useless sacrifice of himself and his troops, though it explains itself upon the ground of sympathy for the population, and a natural sensitiveness to their reproaches.

11. General Lovell displayed great energy and an untiring industry in performing his duties. His conduct was marked by all the coolness and self-possession due to the circumstances and his position; and he evinced a high capacity for command, and the clearest foresight in many of his measures for the defence of New Orleans.

The court respectfully report that its assembly was delayed by the failure of its president to receive his orders in due time, and that its session was protracted by the taking of testimony under the order of the War department, as to the conduct of naval officers on duty in Department No. 1. This order was rescinded, thus rendering useless and irrelevant much of the labor of the court. The testimony referred to, although appearing on record, was not considered by the court in determining its findings and opinion.

III. The court of inquiry in the foregoing case is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 153.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 25, 1863.

Abuses having occurred, from misconception of the force due to the passports certifying to the citizenship of the Confederate States, which are issued by the Secretary of State, as matter of right to any citizen for use in foreign countries, it is announced that such passports are not intended to have, and have not any effect whatever, in the Confederacy, to entitle to pass the Confederate lines, or to sail from Confederate ports, without due compliance with all police or military regulations prevailing there, or to exempt from military or other service imposed by law or regulations.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 154. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 26, 1863.

I..No ordnance or ordnance stores other than those prescribed in the Ordnance Manual, edition of 1863, or specially approved by the Ordnance bureau, are allowed to be purchased or fabricated. The permission given to officers by paragraph 1,232, Army Register (paragraph 9, Ordnance Regulations), to provide ordnance and ordnance stores, "in case of urgent necessity," is to be exercised subject to the above restrictions.

II..Accounts paid by disbursing officers for the purchase, frabrication, or repair of ordnance and ordnance stores, contrary to the foregoing order, will not be admitted in the settlement of their accounts.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 155. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 28, 1863.

I..In order that detachments, unaccompanied by quartermasters, may be supplied with the means of obtaining forage, quartermasters of the regiments or commands to which they belong are hereby authorized to furnish to the officer in command, or such other officer as may be designated, sufficient funds for that purpose, upon duplicate receipts being given therefor. Upon the return of the detachment, the officer receiving such funds shall return to the quartermaster an account of the expenditures for forage, which will exhibit the amount expended, the number of animals, and the time during which they shall have been subsisted. Upon the rendition of such accounts, and the repayment of any unexpended balance in his hands, the officer will be entitled to the return of his original receipts, and the quartermaster will account for the forage so obtained as if the same had been purchased and issued by him.

II..When small detachments are sent off, unaccompanied by a commissioned officer, quartermasters are authorized to commute their forage rations in advance, for the time designated in the order for such detached service, filing a certified copy of such order in support of the voucher; or, upon the return of detachments to their commands, when

no funds shall have been supplied under the foregoing provisions, expenditures incurred for forage by the officer in command of such detachments, within the regulation allowance, may be reimbursed by the quartermaster of the command, upon accounts, supported by affidavits, and approved by the commanding officer.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 156.

ADJUTANT AND-INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 30, 1863.

I..At a general court martial convened by Special Orders, No. 196, of August 10, 1863, Head-quarters Army of Northern Virginia, was arraigned and tried:

Col. R. M. Mayo, 47th Virginia regiment, on the following Charge and Specification:

Charge: Drunkenness on duty.

Specification: In this: that Colonel R. M. Mayo, 47th Virginia regiment, while on duty in command of the provost-guard at Hagerstown, Md., for the protection of its inhabitants, and the establishment of order and quiet in the town, did become intoxicated on or about the 8th of July, 1863.

II..*Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

The court find the accused, Colonel R. M. Mayo, 47th Virginia regiment, as follows:

Of the Specification: Guilty.
Of the Charge: Guilty.
And do, therefore, sentence him to be cashiered.

III..The proceedings in the foregoing case, approved by the commanding general, having been submitted to the President, with the recommendations of the officers formerly associated with Colonel Mayo, and others, for his restoration, the following is the President's decision in the case:

"Sentence remitted on the recommendations submitted. Let the officer be restored to duty."

Colonel R. M. Mayo, 47th Virginia volunteers, is, therefore, restored

to his command, and will immediately report for orders to General R. E. Lee.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 157.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 1, 1863.

I. The provisions of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 67, current series, are hereby extended so as to include officers of the Commissary department, and such agents of that department as have been appointed by the Secretary of War.

II. When a soldier, ordered before a "board of examiners for conscripts," or a "hospital examining board," in pursuance of paragraph III, General Orders, No. 141, current series, is unable to appear by reason of physical disability, he will forward to the enrolling officer a certificate to this effect, signed by his attending physician, which certificate will also embrace a full and accurate statement of the case. The enrolling officer will submit the certificate to either board, who, in conference with him, will make upon it such recommendation as may be warranted by the facts ascertained and the character of the parties. This recommendation, with the statement, will be forwarded as directed in the paragraph above quoted.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 158.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 3, 1863.

The following is published as a schedule of the average cost of arms, parts of arms, and accoutrements, as required by paragraph 78 of Ordnance Regulations:

Schedule of Prices.

Parts.	Percussion Lock.		
	Model 1842. Musket.	Model 1855. Rifle.	Holster Pistol.
Barrel with sight, without breech	$ 10 25	$11 15	$5 40
Breech screw	56	56	20
Bayonet, or band stud	02	02	.....
Tang screw	18	18	15
Cone	17	17	17
Lock plate	1 35	1 35	1 08
Tumbler	98	98	92
Tumbler screw	05	05	05
Bridle	34	34	31
Sear	74	74	62
Sear spring	44	44	39
Main spring	1 06	1 06	1 00
Lock screws, each	04	04	04
Hammer	72	72	54
Side plate (with band for pistol)	18	12	96
Side screws, each	21	21	17
Upper band	69	17	.....
Middle band	45	45	.....
Lower band	17	17	.....
Upper band spring	14	14	.....
Middle band spring	14	14	.....
Lower band spring	14	14	.....
Guard plate	70	70	50
Guard plate screws, each	06	06	04
Guard bow, without swivels	48	48	28
Guard bow nut, each	10	10	10
Swivels and rivets, each	25	25	.....
Trigger	19	19	15
Trigger screw	04	04	04
Butt plate	2 05	2 05	.....
Butt plate screw, each	19	19	05
Ramrod	3 50	3 56	1 60
Ramrod spring	28	.....	.....
Ramrod wires	02	.....	.....
Ramrod stop	02	02	.....
Stock	3 20	3 20	.....
Bayonet	5 48	5 48	.....
Bayonet clasp	31	31	.....
Bayonet clasp screw	04	04	.....
Ramrod swivel and rivet	.....	.....	60
Ramrod swivel and rivet screw	.....	.....	04
Sword bayonet blade	.....	6 00	.....
Sword bayonet hilt, without clasp	.....	6 00	.....
Sight base	.....	32	.....
Long branch (leaf)	.....	19	.....
Short	.....	18	.....
Sight screws, each	.....	05	.....
Sight, complete	.....	82	.....
Barrel, complete	10 81	11 71	.....
Lock, complete	5 88	5 88	.....
Guard, complete	1 75	1 75	.....
Bayonet, complete	6 00	6 00	.....
Arm, complete, with bayonet	41 00	42 00	.....
Enfield rifle, complete	.....	60 00	.....
Appendages for all arms:			
Screw driver and cone wrench	1 50	1 50	1 50
Wiper	75	75	75
Ball screw	75	75	75
Spring vise	1 50	1 50	1 50

SCHEDULE OF PRICES—CONTINUED.

PARTS.		SWORDS AND SABRES.					
		Cavalry Sabre.	Horse Artillery Sabre.	Artillery Sword.	Sword Bayonet.	Non-Commissioned Officer's Sword.	Musician's Sword.
Hilt	Gripe	$0 60	71	.....	.....	79	90
	Head	2 10	1 85	3 70	3 36	1 64	1 98
	Guard	3 30	2 44	.....	.....	3 93	1 98
Blade		8 50	8 32	9 05	4 47	7 20	8 64
Scabbard	Mouth-piece	60	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Body	3 60	4 20	2 13	1 30	2 16	2 25
	Bands and rings	1 80	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ferule and stud	50	54	1 06	84	1 14	1 13
	Tip	.....	.....	1 06	53	1 14	1 12
Arm, complete		21 00	21 00	17 00	10 50	18 00	18 00

PARTS.	ACCOUTREMENTS.			
	Infantry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Rifle.
Cartridge box	$6 00	.....	4 50	5 50
Cartridge box belt (leather)	2 57	.....	.....	.....
Cartridge box belt (canvas)	1 50	.....	.....	.....
Bayonet scabbard and frog	2 57	.....	.....	.....
Waist belt (leather)	2 06	.....	.....	2 05
Waist belt (canvas)	1 50	.....	.....	
Cap pouch and pick	2 23	.....	2 23	2 23
Gun sling	1 20	.....	1 20	1 20
Sabre belt	.....	5 00	5 00	.....
Sword belt	.....	5 00	.....	.....
Carbine sling	.....	.....	6 00	.....
Powder flask (tin)	50	.....	.....	.....
Canteen	1 25	.....	.....	.....
Canteen strap	25	.....	.....	.....
Knapsacks	6 50	.....	.....	.....
Haversacks	50	.....	.....	.....

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 159. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 4, 1863.

I..Hospitals for prisoners of war are placed on the same footing as other Confederate States hospitals in all respects, and will be managed accordingly.

II..The hospital ration is fixed, until further orders, at the same rates of issues now made to soldiers in the field. If a greater allowance is required of any particular articles, special requisitions must be made therefor.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 160. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 7, 1863.

I..The following schedules of prices for articles named therein, adopted by commissioners appointed pursuant to law, for the State of Virginia, are announced for the information of all concerned, and the special attention of officers and agents of the government is directed thereto:

II.. *Richmond, December* 4, 1863.

Hon. Jas. A. Seddon:

SIR—In revising and preparing the schedules of prices for December and January we requested the aid of Mr. Wm. B. Harrison, and it is proper to add that the prices agreed upon received the unanimous approval of the commissioners. We respectfully offer the accompanying schedules, A and B, with the understanding that the prices therein indicated are to remain for the months of December and January, unless in the interval it should be deemed by us necessary to modify them.

The following schedules present the maximum prices to be paid for the articles appraised at all cities and usual places of sale, and when impressed elsewhere the same prices are to be paid elsewhere, less the cost of transportation to the city or usual place of sale to which the article would go ordinarily for sale from that neighborhood, or less the cost of transportation to the point at which the government needs the article, and wishes it to be sent: *provided*, that in no case the amount deducted for transportation as above, shall exceed twenty-five cents per bushel for grain, and twenty-five cents per cwt. for long forage,

flour, bacon, iron, etc. In addition to the established price of transportation, the government to pay all legal tolls; and where farmers can not procure nails for baling forage, government to furnish the same at cost, which will be deducted from the established price of baling:

SCHEDULE A.

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.
1 Wheat	Prime	White, or red	Per bus. of 60 lbs	$ 5 00
2 Flour	Good	Fine	" bbl. of 196 lbs	22 00
Flour	"	Superfine	" bbl. of 196 lbs	25 00
Flour	"	Extra superfine	" bbl. of 196 lbs	26 50
Flour	"	Family	" bbl. of 196 lbs	28 00
3 Corn	Prime	White, or yellow	" bus. of 56 lbs	4 00
4 Unshelled corn	"	White, or yellow	" bus. of 56 lbs	3 95
5 Corn meal	Good		" bus. of 50 lbs	4 20
6 Rye	Prime		" bus. of 56 lbs	3 20
7 Cleaned oats	"		" bus. of 32 lbs	2 00
8 Wheat bran	Good		" bus. of 17 lbs	50
9 Shorts	"		" bus. of 22 lbs	70
10 Brown stuff	"		" bus. of 28 lbs	90
11 Ship stuff	"		" bus. of 37 lbs	1 40
12 Bacon	"	Hog round	" pound	1 25
13 Salt pork	"		" pound	1 10
Fresh pork	Fat and good		Per lb. net weight	80
14 Lard	Good		" pound	1 25
15 Horses	1st class	Artillery, etc	Average price per head	350 00
16 Wool	Fair, or Merino,	Washed	Per pound	3 00
17 Wool	Fair, or Merino,	Unwashed	" pound	2 00
18 Peas	Good		" bus. of 60 lbs	4 00
19 Beans	"		" bus. of 60 lbs	4 00
20 Potatoes	"	Irish	" bus. of 60 lbs	4 00
21 Potatoes	"	Sweet	" bus. of 60 lbs	5 00
22 Onions	"		" bus. of 60 lbs	5 00
23 Dried peaches	"	Peeled	" bus. of 38 lbs	8 00
24 Dried peaches	"	Unpeeled	" bus. of 38 lbs	4 50
25 Dried apples	"	Peeled	" bus. of 28 lbs	3 00
26 Hay, baled	"	Timothy, or clover	" 100 pounds	3 50
27 Hay, baled	"	Orchard, or herd grass	" 100 pounds	3 00
28 Hay, unbaled	"	Orchard, or herd grass	" 100 pounds	3 00
29 Sheaf oats, baled	"		" 100 pounds	4 00
30 Sheaf oats, unb'd	"		" 100 pounds	3 50
31 Blade fodder, bal'd	"		" 100 pounds	3 50
32 Blade fodd'r, unb'd	"		" 100 pounds	3 00
33 Shucks, baled	"		" 100 pounds	2 20
34 Shucks, unbaled	"		" 100 pounds	1 70
35 Wheat straw, bl'd	"		" 100 pounds	1 80
36 Wheat st'w, unb'd	Superi'r,		" 100 pounds	1 30
37 Pasturage	1st rate	Interior	" head per month	3 00
38 Pasturage	Good	"	" head per month	4 00
39 Pasturage	Superi'r,	"	" head per month	5 00
40 Pasturage	1st rate	Near cities	" head per month	5 00
41 Pasturage	Good	"	" head per month	6 00
42 Pasturage	"	"	" head per month	7 00
43 Salt	"		" bus. of 50 lbs	5 00
44 Soap	"		" pound	40

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

ARTICLES.	QUALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.
45 Candles	Good	Tallow	Per pound	$ 2 00
46 Vinegar	"	Cider	" gallon	2 00
47 Whiskey	"	Trade	" gallon	3 00
48 Sugar	"	Brown	" pound	1 50
49 Molasses	"	New Orleans	" gallon	10 00
50 Rice	"		" pound	20
51 Coffee	"	Rio	" pound	3 00
52 Tea	"	Trade	" pound	7 00
53 Vinegar	"	Manufactured	" gallon	50
54 Pig iron	"	No. 1 quality	" ton	150 00
55 Pig iron	"	No. 2 quality	" ton	132 00
56 Pig iron	"	No. 3 quality	" ton	120 00
57 Bloom iron	"		" ton	216 00
58 Smiths' iron	"	Round, plate, and bar	" ton	456 00
59 Railroad iron	"		" ton	190 00
60 Leather	"	Harness	" pound	2 60
61 Leather	"	Sole	" pound	2 40
62 Leather	"	Upper	" pound	2 80
63 Beef cattle	"	Gross weight	" 100 pounds	16 00
64 Beef cattle	Superi'r,	Gross weight	" 100 pounds	18 00
65 Beef cattle	1st rate		" 100 pounds	20 00
66 Sheep	Fair		" head	30 00
67 Army woolen cl'h ¾ yard	Good	10 oz. per yard	" yard	5 00
68 Army woolen cl'h	"	Pro rata as to greater or less width or weight		
69 Army woolen cl'h 6-4 yard	"	20 oz. per yard	" yard	10 00
70 Army woolen cl'h	"	Pro rata as to greater or less width or weight		
71 Flannels ¾	"	6 oz. per yard	" yard	4 00
72 Cotton shirt'g ¾	"	4½ yards to lb	" yard	56
73 Cotton shirt'g ⅞	"	3¾ yards to lb	" yard	84
74 Cotton sheet'g 4-4	"	3 yards to lb	" yard	87
75 Cotton osnab'gs ¾	"	6 oz. per yard	" yard	75
76 Cotton osnab'gs ⅞	"	8 oz. per yard	" yard	88
77 Cotton drills ⅞	"	3 yards to lb	" yard	88
78 Cot. shirt. stripes	"	3 yards to lb	" yard	88
79 Cot. tent cloths	"	10 oz. per yard	" yard	1 12
80 On the above enumerated cotton cloths, pro rata as to greater or less width or weight.				
81 Cotton warps	Good		Per pound	2 00
82 Army shoes	"		" pair	10 00
83 Shoe thread	"		" pound	2 00
84 Wool socks, men's	"		" pair	1 25
85 Mules	1st rate	Wagon, etc	Average price per head	300 00
86 Corn-top fodder, baled	Good		Per 100 pounds	2 00
87 Corn-top fodder, unbaled	"		" 100 pounds	1 50
88 Wheat chaff, bal'd	"		" 100 pounds	2 00
89 Wheat chaff, unb'd	"		" 100 pounds	1 50
90 Sorghum molasses	"		" gallon	8 00
91 Pastu'ge for sheep	"	Interior	" head	40
92 Pastu'ge for sheep	Superi'r.	Interior	" head	50
93 Pastu'ge for sheep	1st rate	Interior	" head	60

In assessing the average value of "first-class artillery and wagon horses at $350," we designed that the term should be accepted and acted upon according to its obvious common-sense import. In other words, that horses should be selected, and then impressed accordingly as their working qualities and adaptation to army service, together with their intrinsic value, would warrant a judicious purchaser in considering them as coming within the contemplation of the commissioners when they assessed the average value of such horses as the government needed at $350. But cases might arise, however, when the public exigencies would be so urgent as to demand that *all* horses at hand should be impressed. Yet, under ordinary circumstances, when family or extra-blooded horses, or brood mares of *admitted high value*, are impressed, we respectfully suggest to the Secretary of War to have instructions forwarded to the impressing officers to propose and allow the owners to *substitute* in their stead such strong, sound, and serviceable horses or mules as shall be considered and valued, by competent and disinterested parties, as first-class artillery horses, or first-rate wagon mules.

The term "average value per head" was used in contra-distinction to a fixed and uniform price for each horse or mule. We supposed that in impressing a number of horses or mules, whether owned by several persons, or one individual, that some might be estimated at $250, or even at less, and others at different advanced rates, according to their worth, up as high as $450, or above that amount—thus making an *average* value or price for a number of good, sound, and efficient horses $350 each, and mules $300 each.

In illustration of our views we will add, that a horse with only one eye sound might, in all other respects, be classed as a first-rate artillery horse, yet the loss of one eye would justly and considerably curtail his value. So, a horse from ten to eighteen years of age might be deemed, in all other particulars, as a first-class artillery horse, but, of course, however efficient or able to render good service for a year or so, yet his advanced age would justly and materially impair his value. Any horse, however he may approximate the standard of a first-class artillery horse, must, according to deficiencies, fall below the maximum price; and as few, comparatively, exactly come up to the standard, and therefore are entitled to the maximum price, so, of course, in all other instances the price should be proportionately reduced, as imperfections place them below the standard of first-class, etc.

SCHEDULE B—*Hire of Labor, Teams, Wagons, and Drivers.*

	QUANTITY AND TIME.	PRICE.
1 Baling long forage	Per 100 pounds	$ 0 50
2 Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by the government	" 56 pounds	05
3 Hauling	" cwt. per mile	08
4 Hauling grain	" bus. per mile	04
5 Hire of two-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	10 00
6 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	5 00
7 Hire of four-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	13 00
8 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	6 50
9 Hire of six-horse team, wagon, and driver, rations furnished by owner	" day	16 00
10 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	8 00
11 Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner	" day	2 50
12 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" day	1 50
13 Hire of same, rations and clothing furnished by owner	" month	50 00
14 Hire of same, rations furnished by the government	" month	30 00
15 Hire of teamsters, rations furnished by government	" month	40 00
16 Hire of laborer, clothing and rations furnished by government	" year	300 00
17 Hire of same, clothing and rations furnished by owner	" year	550 00
18 Hire of same, rations only furnished by government	" year	400 00

Upon further consideration, we have concluded to value sheaf oats, hay, and blade fodder, *east of the Blue Ridge mountains*, when baled, at $5 per hundred pounds, and unbaled at $4 50 per hundred pounds.

E. W. HUBARD,
ROBERT GIBBONEY,
WM. B. HARRISON,
Commissioners for Virginia.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 161.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 10, 1863.

The following Order is published as an amendment of the regulations in respect to impressments, as a substitute for paragraph II, section 5, General Orders, No. 37, current series. All officers and agents who have been or shall be empowered to make impressments, shall conform to the provisions of this Order, in respect to impressments hereafter to be made, and also in cases where the property may have been heretofore taken, and the price has not been fully adjusted:

In the event of the refusal by the owner, his bailee, or other agent, of the price offered, the impressing officer shall proceed to settle the compensation to be paid, according to the first section of the act of March 26, 1863, if the property impressed belongs to an owner who has grown, raised, or produced the same, or who holds or has purchased the same for his own use or consumption. But if the property impressed has not been grown, raised, or produced by the owner, nor been purchased for his own use or consumption, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to offer the price fixed by the commissioners, who may be appointed under the fifth section of the act of Congress of the 26th March, 1863, to regulate impressments; and if the owner shall object to receive the said price, as not being a just compensation, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to cause the value to be ascertained by the appointment of a board similar to that designated in the first section of the act aforesaid—that is, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the county or parish in which such impressments may be made—one to be selected by the owner, and one by the impressing officer—and, in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualification. The persons thus selected shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required: *provided*, however, if the impressing officer in any of the cases mentioned shall believe that the appraisement is fair or just, he shall endorse upon it his approval, and the property in the object impressed shall thereupon be vested in the Confederate States; but if he does not approve the appraisement as aforesaid, he shall endorse upon the appraisement his objection thereto, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his bailee, agent, or attorney, and as soon as practicable forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and governor of the state, who shall revise the same, and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken—which valuation shall be paid by the proper de-

partment for the use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of the appraisers, as provided in the acts of Congress on the subject.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 162.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 11, 1863.

I..Quartermasters at posts will afford all the accommodation in their power to persons in charge of stock, travelling under the orders of officers of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Cole's department. Forage and shelter for the animals and subsistence for the men will be furnished by them upon the requisition of any officer, or of his authorized agent, of Colonel Cole's department, who will receipt for the same.

II..To prevent claims for commutation of rations which may have been previously drawn, surgeons in charge of hospitals will endorse on the furlough of enlisted men who leave a hospital on furlough, a statement of the number of days and the dates he has drawn rations for the enlisted men.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 163.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 23, 1863.

The attention of officers of the army is again directed to paragraph VII, General Orders, No. 28, requiring that in all recommendations for military appointments, the name of the state be given of which the person is a citizen. No applications will hereafter receive attention in which this rule is not observed.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 164. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *December* 29, 1863.

I..Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 159, current series, is amended as follows:

II..The hospital ration is fixed, until further orders, at the same rates of issues now made to soldiers in the field. If a greater allowance is required of any particular article, not issued to troops in the field, special requisitions must be made therefor.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ORDNANCE OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

[No. 1.]

The appointment of brigade ordnance officers having been authorized, the following instructions are substituted for those of May 20, 1862:

1st. The chief of ordnance of an army corps, and ordnance officers of separate commands, will correspond with the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance relative to supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores with the commands to which they are attached. Requisitions made, whether for money or stores, will be approved by the general commanding.

2d. The division ordnance officers will correspond with the chief of ordnance of the army corps to which the divisions are attached, and obtain supplies through him. They will be responsible for the property under their charge, and make weekly reports of ammunition on hand (consolidated from brigade reports) to this office.

3d. Brigade ordnance officers will, with the approval of the division ordnance officer, obtain one or more wagons for each regiment in their brigade, as ordnance wagons. These wagons will be separate from the train of wagons for reserve ammunition of the division, and will be

marked with the name of the regiment to which they are assigned, and will be placed in charge of the ordnance sergeant of the regiment. The wagons will be covered, if possible, with painted cloth covers, for security against the weather, and each wagon will be supplied with a spare tarpaulin. These wagons will habitually follow their respective regiments.

4th. On the eve of battle the division ordnance officer will, under direction of the chief of ordnance of the army, station the ordnance wagons at the point selected for the division field depot of ammunition, under charge of the senior ordnance officer of brigades. He will keep himself acquainted with the movements of brigades, and cause the wagons of any brigade which may be detached to follow the movements of the brigade. Brigade ordnance officers will make weekly reports of ammunition on hand to the division ordnance officers.

5th. The ordnance sergeants, together with the details habitually assigned to them from their regiments, will, under the direction of the brigade ordnance officers, constitute a corps devoted as well to the preservation of the captured and other ordnance stores, as to the supplies of ammunition of the various regiments. One man of each detail should follow the movements of the regiment, to ascertain its wants, and communicate with the field depot. The habitual details from each regiment should be augmented before a battle to not less than six men from each. The ammunition wagons, their loads temporarily removed, will, as circumstances favor, be employed to carry to the rear such arms and other captured stores as are left upon the battle-field.

6th. Especial care must be taken in selecting competent, prompt, and efficient men for the duties of ordnance sergeants. They may be removed for cause, and new appointments ordered, on the application of the division ordnance officers, through the chief of ordnance of the army corps, by the commanding general.

7th. The ammunition wagons to each regiment will not supersede the necessity for division supply trains.

Duties of Ordnance Sergeants.

1st. To obey the directions of the division ordnance officer, received through the brigade ordnance officer, or of the brigade ordnance officer (if the brigade is a separate command), in all relative to care and preservation of arms, and duties connected therewith.

2d. To take charge of all supplies, arms, and ammunition of the regiment, and make returns of the same, according to "Ordnance Regulations."

Issues to be made on written requisitions approved by the colonel, or commanding officer of the regiment; which requisitions are to be filed with his "Return of Property."

3d. To take charge of the ordnance wagon or wagons attached to each regiment, and to see that it always contains at least fifteen rounds per man of the regiment; surplus arms or accoutrements to be turned over to the brigade or division ordnance officer.

4th. To supervise the condition of the arms of the regiment, and get a detail of at least two mechanics to assist him in the necessary repairs to the arms—an account of these repairs to be kept, as far as possible, against each man of the regiment. Repairs to be made on the order of the colonel of the regiment.

5th. To take charge of the arms and accoutrements of the sick of the regiment in hospitals, which will be kept until the sick are sent to the general hospital, when their arms will be turned over to the division depots, through the brigade ordnance officer.

6th. In battle it will be the duty of the ordnance sergeants to remain with the ammunition wagons, and act with the details assigned to them from the regiments, under the orders of the ordnance officer, in supplying the troops with ammunition, collecting arms of the killed and wounded, and securing captured arms and ammunition.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Approved:
G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

[No. 2.]

Relative to returns of Ordnance Stores.

I. Returns for ordnance and ordnance stores issued to troops will be made quarterly, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, according to Form I, "Ordnance Regulations," as follows:

II..For all ordnance stores — such as arms, accoutrements, equipments, and ammunition in the hands of a regiment or battalion, including the supplies carried in the ordnance wagon of the regiment — by the colonel of the regiment, assisted by his ordnance sergeant.

III..For all ordnance stores—such as artillery harness, equipments, accoutrements, and ammunition in the possession of field batteries—by the captains of batteries.

IV..For ordnance and ordnance stores at posts or garrisons—by the commanding officer, assisted by his ordnance sergeant.

V..For ordnance stores in the division and army trains — by the division ordnance officer, and by the assistant to the chief of ordnance of the army.

VI..Invoices to show what has been received, and receipts for issues, must accompany the "Returns," and the line of "Expenditures" must mention the actions or practice causing the expenditure; and where ammunition or stores are lost, proper evidence and explanation must be furnished, attached to the return.

VII..In many cases captains of infantry companies have given receipts for their arms and equipments. In such cases the colonel of the regiment to which the company belongs should give a receipt for the property in the possession of the company commander at the organization of the regiment, making the necessary expenditures for property lost, worn out, and expended, on the regimental returns. Where property has been furnished by a state, or by the company themselves, it will be accounted for on a separate return by the company commander, a remark to that effect being made in the regimental return.

VIII..Wherever there are field depots, with workmen attached, the usual monthly summary statement of work done should be transmitted. (See Form 29, "Ordnance Regulations.")

J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Approved: for Department S. C., Ga., and Fla.
By command of General BEAUREGARD.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

August 1, 1862.

[No. 3.]

POINTS CONNECTED WITH AMMUNITION, TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF ORDNANCE OFFICERS IS CALLED.

It being very desirable that the Laboratory department of the Ordnance service should obtain all the advantage to be derived from intelligent co-operation of ordnance officers in the field, it is desired to direct the attention of these officers to the following, as some of the more important matters in regard to laboratory products—to *ammunition*—which come within the scope of their duties:

I. General Attention to be given to Ammunition in the Field.

1. Economy should be carefully studied in the distribution and use of ammunition, and instances of waste or neglect of proper care should be noticed and reported to the proper authorities.

2. Care should be taken that all ammunition in good condition—not already in charge of some authorized person—as, for instance, the cartridges of men on either side killed or disabled in action, and all ammunition abandoned by or taken from the enemy—is collected and saved. If fully fit for service, and adapted to the arms of the command to which the ordnance officer collecting it is attached, it should be at once distributed for service—a report being made, through the proper channel, of the kinds and quantities of ammunition so collected and distributed.

3. All damaged and unserviceable ammunition—whether collected from the battle-field, found among captured stores of the enemy, or withdrawn from troops in whose hands it had been placed for service——should be carefully preserved, and reported to the chief of ordnance in the field, for removal to the most convenient arsenal or ordnance depot, so that it may be re-made or broken up, and its materials used. Powder and lead especially—no matter in how bad condition—should thus be saved and made available. In collecting and transporting damaged artillery ammunition, the condition of the fuses—particularly concussion fuses—should be looked to with a view to the prevention of accidents.

4. Any new or remarkable projectiles found upon battle-fields should be preserved apart, and forwarded to the Ordnance bureau, Richmond, with such remarks as may be needed to explain the circumstances under which they were found.

5. When ammunition, damaged in transportation, is received by any ordnance officer for distribution, he should at once report the fact to his immediate superior in the ordnance service, with a statement of the exact nature and extent of the injury sustained, and, if possible, a sam-

ple of the ammunition itself, so that responsibility for the damage may be speedily and properly ascertained, by tracing up the history of the ammunition.

6. When ammunition, defective in manufacture, is received by an ordnance officer, or is found by him in the hands of troops of the command to which he is attached, he should at once forward a complaint of the same to his immediate superior in ordnance service, in order that such complaint may be transmitted, through the regular channel, to the Ordnance bureau at Richmond. Such complaints should be *definite* and *distinct*. Complaints of "defective ammunition," "unserviceable ammunition," etc., unaccompanied by proper specifications of the defects complained of, have heretofore too frequently been made. Samples of the ammunition in question should also, if possible, be forwarded.

7. In order to fix responsibility properly upon the arsenals and depots from which ordnance stores are sent out, it is required that all packing boxes—whether they contain artillery or small arms ammunition—shall be distinctly marked with the name of the arsenal or depot, the nature of the contents, and the date of fabrication. The same rule applies to *bundles* of (10) small arms cartridges—upon which, moreover, the calibre of the arm for which the cartridges are intended is to be marked. In forwarding complaints of defective ammunition, these marks upon the boxes or bundles should be copied, and transmitted with the complaint.

In case any ammunition is received which has *not* been marked in accordance with the above rules, this should of itself form the ground of a complaint, to be at once forwarded, through the regular channels, the various steps in the transmission of the ammunition being stated, so that its history may be traced up to its issue from the arsenal of manufacture.

II. Special Points to be noticed with regard to Artillery Ammunition.

1. Artillery cartridges should be examined from time to time after they have been issued for service, in order to see that they are firm and compact—that they have not been crushed, frayed, or broken in transportation, and that no powder sifts out from them.

2. The ammunition chests of limbers and caissons should be inspected from time to time, to see that they are properly packed, and are well swept out, so that no loose powder or powder dust remains in them.

3. The *bottoms* of ammunition chests should be examined after the passage of a ford or very deep mud. There is often more danger of moisture reaching the ammunition from the bottom of the chests when thus exposed, than from the tops or sides in even heavy rain.

4. Due attention should be given to "sunning" ammunition in favorable weather.

5. Any cases of cannon powder affording very irregular ranges, should be noticed and reported, stating the source or sources from which the cartridges containing such powder were issued. Opportunity and time may sometimes be found in the field for remedying this grave defect to some extent, by opening the cartridge bags, emptying out all the powder of uncertain strength upon a dry surface of paper or tarpaulin, at a safe distance from any fire, mixing the powder uniformly with a clean piece of wood, and again weighing out the charges, and filling the cartridge bags.

6. The causes of any alleged defects in friction-primers should be examined. It should be seen that the wires are sufficiently strong to bear ordinarily careful use. The men should be taught to bend the wire *gently* in bringing the loop to its position at right angles with the tube, and in firing to pull the lanyard steadily, and without jerk, and in the proper direction. Neglect of these common precautions has led to complaints of friction-primers of excellent quality. Any cases of guns being spiked or rendered useless by friction-primers, should be carefully examined and reported upon—it being ascertained precisely what accident has occurred, splitting of the tube, melting of the lower end of the same, etc.

Any shells or spherical case shot, the fuse-plugs of which are not *tightly* screwed in, should be at once reported. This defect has been a fruitful source of failure and of danger in the use of such projectiles, which are liable to burst close to the muzzle of the gun. It may sometimes be remedied in the field, by carefully unscrewing the fuse-plugs with a proper brass fuse-plug wrench (*never with any other tool*), smearing the threads of the screw with a little thick white lead paint, and screwing up firmly again.

8. When the Bormann fuse is used, particular attention should be paid to the instruction of the men in the proper mode of cutting the leaden cover, and of reading the figures upon the same. Want of proper acquaintance with its use has caused some unjust charges to be brought against the design of this superior fuse, or against the mode of its manufacture.

9. When paper or wooden fuses are used, it should be seen that they have not been cracked or crushed by any negligence in transportation; that they have not been injured by moisture; and that the time of burning is distinctly marked in figures upon each fuse (as required by rule at all laboratory establishments).

10. Any favorable opportunity should be taken advantage of to verify the rate of burning of time-fuses. Reports to the Bureau of Ordnance

upon this subject, specifying the arsenal or depot from which the fuses were issued, will be valuable.

11. Accurate reports of the performance of concussion fuses should, in like manner, be made as opportunity for observation may serve. The pattern of fuse employed, the nature and angle of inclination of the surface fired at, and the number of projectiles exploding and failing to explode, should be specified.

III. . Special Points to be noticed with regard to Small Arms Ammunition.

1. Small arms cartridges deteriorate rapidly, if roughly shaken about in ill-packed and dirty cartridge-boxes. The men should be instructed to brush out loose powder or powder dust from their cartridge-boxes, and to wipe away any adherent grease, to keep them closely packed—using a crumpled piece of paper or similar material to fill the space from which cartridges may have been removed, and to avoid exposing the cartridge-boxes to any unnecessary rough treatment.

2. Needless as it may appear to say that cartridges should be guarded with all care from exposure to wet, large quantities of ammunition have, during the present war, been rendered unserviceable by neglect of proper care of this kind, and heavy requisitions for new ammunition have, in consequence, been rendered necessary. Not only should cartridges in packing boxes be sedulously guarded from rain, and, as far as possible, from a damp atmosphere, but the men should be taught to avail themselves of every possible means of preserving from moisture their cartridge-boxes and the contents. Reports as to causes of waste of ammunition should be made constantly to the Ordnance bureau at Richmond.

3. The practice of "sunning" small arms cartridges in favorable weather, should not be neglected.

4. Efforts should be made to teach the men to load their muskets—especially the improved rifled arms—carefully and properly. The cartridge should be broken at the right place, so as admit of pouring the powder from it without loss. The powder should be poured *cleanly* into the barrel, so that as little as possible shall remain as scattered grains adherent to the muzzle and upper part of the barrel. The bullet should be fairly entered with the fingers, its axis coincident with that of the barrel. It should be steadily rammed down, using as little force as will suffice. A light tap of the ramrod will then settle it with sufficient firmness in its place. Proper attention to these details will greatly diminish the risk of the musket becoming badly fouled.

5. The unavoidable use, at present, by our troops, of several patterns of small arms differing in calibre, renders it imperatively necessary that the utmost care should be taken in the distribution of ammunition, to avoid confusion, and to insure each man being furnished with cartridges

that will fit the musket in his hands. The men themselves should be instructed in the calibres of their respective arms, as expressed in the usual way in decimal parts of an inch, so that they may individually be prepared to recognize the cartridges issued to them as fit or unfit for the guns they use.

6. But too many instances have been reported of men in the heat of action finding their muskets useless, from the impossibility of forcing down the bullets. Such instances can not be too deeply deplored, or their recurrence too carefully guarded against. The difficulty is, in general, due to one or more of four causes, namely:

1st. The bullet being originally too large in diameter for the calibre of the musket it is to be used with.

2d. The cartridges having become coated with a cake of mixed powder and grease, owing to loose and careless manufacture or rough transportation, or both, so that excessive fouling of the gun takes place after a number of rounds have been fired.

This fouling may be greatly increased by careless loading.

3d. Defective lubrication, causing rapid "leading" of the grooves of the rifled musket.

4th. The cup-shaped cavity in the base of the bullet being too deep, rendering the lead on the edges of the cup too thin, so that the solid portion of the bullet may be blown away on discharge of the piece, leaving a ring of lead adherent to the interior of the barrel, and thus "leading" it so that another bullet can not be forced down.

Care should be taken, in receiving new supplies of ammunition, by examining sample cartridges taken out at random, to detect in time any of these defects in manufacture which may lead to such fatal results. Especially should the normal size of the bullets be verified. An observant officer, though unprovided with gauges, will soon learn to recognize, by touch and sight, the proper degree of looseness with which a bullet of proper size should enter the muzzle of the musket for which it is intended.

The English pattern of Enfield cartridge is intended for loading with the paper upon the bullet. Such cartridges should *themselves* enter the barrel of the musket as easily as the naked bullet of other patterns.

Any defect in bullets or cartridges of the above kind ought immediately, on detection, to be reported, samples being forwarded of the ammunition complained of. If a musket be rendered useless by the "jamming" of a bullet so as to prevent further loading, opportunity should, if possible, be taken to examine the condition of the interior of the barrel, looking for "leading," especially in rings, or upon any particular part of the surface of the barrel.

7. For the avoidance of danger of the kind alluded to in the last paragraph, as also for securing accuracy of fire with good ammunition,

much will depend upon the condition in which the men habitually keep their arms. Rust, dirt, and dust ought to be carefully guarded against in the interior of the barrel.

8. It should be noticed at inspections whether the cartridges are becoming spoiled by sifting out of the powder, and if so, whether the defect is due to their being loosely and carelessly made, or to rough usage in transportation.

9. It should also be observed whether there are any defects due to the wax and tallow used for lubrication; if the lubricant is cracking or peeling off; or if it is melting and spreading, so as to mix with and cake the powder, to soften the paper, and make it tear easily, or to leave the lead uncoated.

10. Percussion caps should be examined from time to time, particularly with reference to the condition of their varnish—a defect in which is the most frequent cause of failure to explode.

"Sunning" or other careful drying should be had recourse to, as occasion may serve.

11. There has been great waste of percussion caps and friction primers, especially of the former. This should be checked, and the proper expenditure of caps, in proportion to cartridges, be controlled.

It may appear that some of the above points are either trivial and unimportant matters of detail, or so obvious as not to demand remark. It is believed, however, that all of them have been, in one part of the army or another, from time to time, neglected; and scarcely any detail of the kind *can* be unimportant, when it applies to the components of ammunition, multiplied as they are by tens or hundreds of thousands, and effects even remotely the efficiency of this ammunition in the day of battle.

Repeated allusions have been made to the desirability of instructing the soldiers themselves with regard to the care and use of their ammunition. This instruction, it may be said, should come from their regimental and company officers, but much may be done by field ordnance officers in *originating* or suggesting such instruction, and helping to give it proper direction.

Lastly. It is very much to be desired that responsibility for defective ammunition should be promptly fixed upon the proper parties; and this may be accomplished by accurate and faithful reports, as above suggested, from ordnance officers on duty in the field.

The foregoing instructions, carefully prepared by Capt. J. W. Mallet, Superintendent Confederate States Laboratories, will be studied by ordnance officers, and the details conformed to, whenever possible.

J. GORGAS,

Richmond, Va., March 2, 1863. *Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.*

CIRCULAR.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND, *June* 22, 1863.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following circular is addressed to army and department commanders for their guidance:

I..The practice of issuing, on the eve of an expected engagement, twenty rounds of ammunition to infantry, over and above the capacity of the cartridge-boxes, will be discontinued, except on the special order of the general commanding an army or department.

II..Issues of cartridges, except to cover expenditure in battle, will be limited to three cartridges per man, per month, for the whole effective strength of any army, or of the forces serving in any department. Supplies to cover expenditures in battle will be furnished on separate requisitions, specifying the battle in which the ammunition to be replaced was consumed.

III..The Chief of Bureau of Ordnance will give instructions to the several arsenals charged with supplies of troops, under the circular of March 31, 1863, approved by the Secretary of War, to regulate issues accordingly. All issues are to be made on requisitions approved by the chief of ordnance of the army or department requiring the supplies, except in cases of evident emergency.

Signed H. L. CLAY,

Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.

APPENDIX.

ADJUTANTS.

Allowed to regiments and regularly organized battalions only.

Col. E. A. Palfrey, A. A. G., March 23, 1863, to Col. Jones, Light Artil'y, through Gen. Beauregard.

Of battalions, when *competent*, not to be changed, should battalions be increased to a regiment.

Major Sam. W. Melton, A. A. G., March 28, 1863, to Colonel B. H. Rutledge, through Gen. Beauregard.

ALIENS.

Respecting the discharge of, *Attorney-General* decides that sole question is, as to *domicil*. Domicil is settlement with intention of remaining permanently. Practice of department is, to require affidavits of *other persons* beside soldier himself. These must establish fact of an intention to leave, or absence of an intention to remain.

Must be *domiciliated* within the Confederate States to be subject to military service. The decision of the question of domiciliation of an alien may be arrived at by:

Endorsement of Assistant Secretary of War on a communication forwarded from Head-quarters Dep't S. C., Ga., and Fla., concerning the question of domicil.

1st. The length of time he has resided in the country;

2d. The nature of his business;

3d. The nature of his social and family connections in the country;

4th. His interference in public affairs;

5th. His declarations before he had an interest to conceal the truth;

6th. The nature of the property accumulated and held by him—all afford data to solve the question.

ARTILLERY.

General Orders, No. 81, A. and I. G. O., of 1862, not intended to be *retroactive* in effects, and do not affect organizations of light batteries received by the President under act of May 10, 1861. (No. 115.)

By order Secretary of War, January 21, 1863.

Extract from letter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Palfrey, A. A. G., to Colonel D. L. Clinch, 4th Ga. cavalry, July 14, 1863.

Under the laws, the department has no power to *appoint* officers of artillery, P. A. C. S., below the rank of major (except for ordnance duty), and for that rank the number of guns to be commanded must be at least sixteen. (*See act January* 22, 1862.)

BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

Letter of Major Samuel W. Melton, A. A. G., to Brigadier-General W. B. Taliaferro, dated Richmond, April 25, 1863.

If the brigade commander is satisfied, upon a review of the proceedings of the examining boards, of the competency of the officer elected, he has authority to issue the order placing such officer on duty.

When an officer is promoted or elected, and he is deemed competent, or a board pronounces him so, there is, practically, an end of the matter. The *proceedings* of the board should, in all cases, be forwarded, but their approval may be *presumed*.

In cases of officers rejected by the board, the third section of the "*act to relieve the army of disqualified, disabled, and incompetent officers*," devolves upon the President the final decision in respect to the officer rejected, and the second section provides for his suspension until action of the President.

During that suspension, it is competent for the department commander to order the next officer in rank to assume his duties: but no appointment by promotion, in place of rejected officers, can be made, until the proceedings of the board are duly approved by the President.

Hon. Secretary of War to General Joseph E. Johnston, dated Richmond, April 25, 1863.

The examination, under act of Congress approved October 13, 1862, "*to relieve the army of disqualified, disabled, and incompetent officers*," is to determine the qualifications of the officer for the discharge of the duties properly appertaining to his position, *not to perform the functions of a court martial* as a trial for specific offences. An inquiry into alleged offences can only be made as incidental to the main object, viz: the determination of the general qualifications and charge of legitimate duties.

Whenever the *board* shall determine that any officer is clearly unfit to discharge his legitimate and proper duties, or careless and inattentive in their discharge, the full report of their proceedings must be communicated, with their decision, to the commanding general, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War, to be by him, if the findings of the board be approved, laid before the President for his action.

This report should be made up *separately* in each case, and should show the order convening the board—that the officer was present before it, or was notified to attend—and all the evidence,

oral and documentary, adduced before the board, including the personal examination of the officer, if one was had. Should the board desire the actual experiment of a drill before them, the result of their observations would probably be stated.

If the alleged disability proceed from physical causes, or sickness, or wounds, the nature and permanence of the disability should be shown—and if the officer should desire to withdraw from the service on account of such disability, or because of his unwillingness to stand an examination, his *resignation*, stating the reason, should be forwarded for acceptance by the War department.

General Orders, No. 15, paragraph I, series 1863, A. and I. G. Office, furnishes a convenient and appropriate mode of relieving the service of *officers absent without leave*, or guilty of *desertion*, who can not be subject to trial by court martial.

Though the proceedings under the act of Congress of October 13, 1862, can be made to apply to *all cases*, whether the officer is or is not commissioned, or recognized as in commission, that under General Orders, No. 39, paragraph II, of 1862, can still be used by the commanding general in those cases to which it refers, *except* in those where the vacancy to be filled has been created by the operation of the act—in which event it is required that the board be convened by the commanding general, and *not* by the brigade commander.

CLAIMS.

Regulations adopted by Second Auditor and approved by Hon. Secretary of War, November 5, 1862.

Regulations for the payment of, for arrears of pay and allowances due to deceased officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, as by act No. 402, approved February 15, 1862, and act No. 30, approved October 8, 1862.

The first section of the above-named act provides "that the pay and allowances due to any volunteer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in the army of the Confederate States, shall be paid to the widow of the deceased, if living—if not, to the children, if any; and in default of widow or children, to the father, if living—if not, to the mother of such deceased volunteer."

The first section of act No. 30 provides "that claims due to deceased non-commissioned officers and privates for pay, allowances, and bounty, may be audited and paid, where there is official evidence of the amount due, satisfactory to the Second Auditor, under such regulations as he has or may prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of War."

By section second of same act, it is provided "that the claims of deceased commissioned officers shall be paid to their heirs or

representatives, in the same manner as similar claims of non-commissioned officers and privates are now or may be directed by law to be paid."

Payments will be made accordingly, under the following rules:

1st. If the child or children be *minor*, payment will be made to the *guardian*, upon the production of the proper certificate of guardianship, under the seal of the court.

2d. The *claimant* must produce his or her affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness, stating the relationship—for instance, if the claimant be a *mother*, the affidavit must state that there is living neither *wife, child*, or *father* of the deceased; if the *father*, that there is neither *wife* nor *child*; and if the *child*, that there is no *widowed wife*.

The *magistrate*, or *other proper officer*, must *testify to the credibility* of the *witness*, and the *clerk of the court* must certify, under the seal of the same, that he is such a magistrate.

Powers of attorney or assignment, which will seldom be necessary, may be executed before a magistrate, or in the presence of two respectable witnesses.

COOKS.

Endorsement of Quartermaster-General on a paper forwarded from Headquarters Department So. Ca., Ga., and Fla.

Act of Congress passed April 21, 1862, makes it the duty of commanding officers of companies to enlist four (4) men to cook for each company, who will be entitled to "*extra duty*" pay at the ordinary rate per diem, when detail is made in accordance with paragraph 885, Army Regulations.

COMMISSIONS.

By command of A. and I. General, June 26, 1863.

Are not issued to company officers. They are placed on duty by *orders*, which, taken with the rolls, supply the place of commissions.

DISCHARGES.

Endorsed decision Secretary of War, under date November 26, 1863, on application for, on ground that applicant has contract to carry the mail.

The taking a contract to carry the mail by a soldier in the military service, does not entitle him to; Secretary of War announces it as his purpose to refuse in all such cases.

DESERTERS.

Endorsed on a letter from Gen. J. H. Trapier, dated Sept. 16, 1863, by Major J. H. Hoge, and concurred in by Hon. Secretary of War.

Decision of Quartermaster-General as to whether the horse of a deserter can be retained in service, and be used to mount another soldier deficient in a horse.

The government acquires no ownership in cavalry horses; they belong to the mounted volunteer, and he is paid for their use and risk a per diem allowance.

The horse of a deserter is still his property, and under no law can it be forfeited; it may be impressed as other property, and payment might be withheld because of the disloyalty of the deserter, but the impressment must be for transportation purposes, as the law does not authorize the impressment or purchase of cavalry horses.

ORDNANCE STORES.

Copy of inspection reports shall be sent to Department Headquarters for approval and order as to final distribution of the property—which done, a copy of the report, with final order in the matter, shall be sent to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Decisions of Ordnance and War departments under respective dates Dec. 17 and 24, 1863, concerning disposition of, declared unserviceable by an inspector-gen l.

ORGANIZATIONS.

New, can only be formed of men over the age of 45 years.

Hon. Secretary of War, Jan'y 10, 1863.

OFFICERS.

State laws to change the manner of creating, can not operate upon regiments previously mustered into Confederate service, which, by virtue of such muster, are not subject to state authority.

Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General, to Gen. Beauregard, May 9, 1863.

A junior second lieutenant can not waive his right to be senior second lieutenant; the grade being the same, he would necessarily be senior by virtue of priority of date.

Lieut. Colonel E. A. Palfrey, A.A.G., June 11, 1863, to Brig. Gen. W. S. Walker, P. A. C. S.

An election may be held for a junior second lieutenant, who may, if the senior second lieutenant waive promotion, be promoted to first lieutenant; and then an election may be held for a junior second lieutenant.

There is no law authorizing an election of a first lieutenant.

PROMOTIONS.

In *legions*, take place by seniority in its several arms as a whole.

Major S. W. Melton, A. A. G., April 28, 1863, to Brig. General N. G. Evans.

In cases where next officer in order of succession waives his privilege.

Major E. A. Palfrey, A. A. G., to General Beauregard, dated Richmond, Oct'r 29, 1862.

The waiver of title to promotion, with sanction of commanding general, considered as equivalent to sentence of a competent examining board of disability.

Upon written evidence of waiver on part of officer, next in rank may be promoted.

RATIONS.

The provisions of General Orders, No. 95, A. and I. G. O., series of 1862, allowing the, of sick and

Hon. Secretary of War, March 9, 1863.

wounded in hospitals to be commuted at $1.00, extends to *all* hospitals, and not merely to general hospitals.

Telegram from Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General, to General Beauregard, dated March 25, 1863.

Paragraph 1,131, General Regulations, relating to commutation of, to *soldiers on furlough*, is still in force —*i. e.*, the rations of "soldiers on furlough, or stationed where rations can not be issued in kind, may be commuted at the cost value of the ration at the post," which must be paid after return from furlough. (See paragraph IV, G. O. 96, C. S.)

RANK.

Extract from letter addressed to Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, by Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Attorney-General, dated Sept. 2, 1861.

Opinion of Attorney-General on the question of, of officers.

Is the rank of officers who hold commissions from the separate states determined by the date of their state commissions, or by the date of their entry into the service of the Confederate States?

1. The rank of officers, while serving in the Confederate army, is to be determined according to the *date of the muster into service*, * * * except where troops have been *received* into service in the absence of an officer authorized to muster them: * * * in such cases, the officer would take rank from *the date he was received into service.*

2. Officers commissioned directly by the President will not take rank over officers of like grade commissioned by the states, without regard to the date of the muster into service of the latter.

3. When regiments are formed of companies which were *separately* mustered into service of the Confederate States, the captains take rank according to the *date of the muster into service.* When several companies, organized into a regiment, were mustered into service on the *same day*, the relative rank of the captains is to be determined by the *date of the state commissions;* when these commissions also bear *same date*, the relative rank is to be determined by *lot.*

Opinion of Major-General Gilmer, Chief of Engineer Bureau (under date Nov. 24, 1863), as to the proper mode of treating claims for slaves lost while in the employ of the Confederate States.

Payment can only be made when Congress shall make a specific appropriation for the purpose. As a basis for such an appropriation, the Secretary of War has expressed a wish that commanding officers and officers of engineers should give special attention to the collection of facts in each case, to be used in evidence in support of the claim; the same to be forwarded to the War department, and submitted, after examination by the Engineer bureau, to the Attorney-General, whose duty it is, by law, to ask an appropriation by Congress to meet the claims

deemed well founded. Under this view, therefore, payment can only be made after the funds shall have been provided by Congress.

By paragraph seventh, General Orders, 138, current series, A. and I. G. O., the Confederate States are responsible for the value of negroes employed on public works, and this value is to be determined by an appraisement of *experts* made at the time the negroes are received.

SUBSTITUTES.

Will not be received unless the substitution first have the approval of the general commanding the army or the department to which the soldier belongs.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Clay, A. A. G., Richmond, May 14, 1863, to Gen. Beauregard.

Principal not liable if substitute deserts, provided substitution was effected prior to date of General Orders, 98, A. and I. G. O., series of 1863—that is, before July 20, 1863.

Endorsed decision of Secretary of War, under date September 9, 1863, on a communication from Maj. Perryman, Enrolling officer.

Has no right to complain of a violation in any order or regulation by which he was brought into service. He has entered voluntarily, and must fulfil his contract.

Decision of Hon. J. A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War, under date November 2, 1863.

Nor can the captain of a company receive a substitute, and, after discharging the principal and using the substitute, repudiate the bargain.

The annulment of the act, under such circumstances, can only be done by the department.

VACANCIES.

In grade of brevet second lieutenant can not be filled by *appointment*, except in cases of promotion for gallant and meritorious conduct, by act of the President. All such vacancies must be filled by *election*.

Major E. A. Palfrey, A. A. G., to General Beauregard, November 11, 1862.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

RICHMOND, *June* 6, 1862.

No contract will hereafter be made at places where ordnance officers are stationed, by other ordnance officers; nor must agents be sent to such places for the purpose of purchasing government stores.

Signed J. GORGAS,

Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *June* 9, 1862.

It has been determined to adopt the calibre of the Enfield rifle, .577, for all infantry arms made hereafter at the various government establishments.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

[Abstract.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *June* 24, 1862.

Requiring each package of cartridges manufactured to be labelled, stating kind and calibre of ammunition, and number of rounds in the package.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

[Abstract.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *August* 16, 1862.

Instructing ordnance officers to supply ordnance stores on requisition of officers commanding camps of instruction.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
RICHMOND, *November* 13, 1862.

Until further orders, no artillery will be made except the following calibres:

BRONZE: Light 12-pounder or Napoleon gun—calibre 4.62.

IRON: For field battery of manœuvre—10-pounder Parrott, banded; calibre 2.9.

For field battery of reserve—20-pounder Parrott; calibre 3.67, on 12-pounder carriage.

For siege guns—30-pounder Parrott; calibre 4.02, on 18-pounder siege carriage.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

NOTE.—To these have since been added a 9-pounder bronze gun, weighing 450 pounds, for mortar and cavalry service; and the 8-inch banded siege gun, weight 5,600 pounds, on 24-pounder siege carriage.—J. G.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *December* 22, 1862.

Ordnance officers in charge of posts, upon being relieved from the command thereof, will, in all cases, in pursuance of paragraph forty, Ordnance Regulations, turn over all funds on hand to their respective successors, unless otherwise specially ordered.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *December* 24, 1862.

The manufacture of the Bormann fuse will be discontinued, and the method of fuse plugs and paper fuses resorted to, as described in the Ordnance Manual.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *January* 17, 1863.

In making requisitions for "ordnance and ordnance stores," form No. 24, of the Regulations of the Ordnance department, must be strictly adhered to. The amount of each article on hand must be stated. The explanation of circumstances demanding the issue must be full, and should state how the deficiencies occurred, whether by loss, or whether by wear and tear of service. When the requisition is rendered necessary by stores becoming unserviceable, it must be accompanied by the report of an inspector, as to whether they are irre-

parable or not, and as to whether any blame is to be attached to the officer having charge of the stores.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *February* 18, 1863.

Officers stationed at arsenals are to be employed on duties appropriate to their commissions, and are not to be employed on duties not connected with their profession, except when the public interest is subserved, and then only occasionally.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *February* 23, 1863.

It is hereby directed that no more valises be fabricated with artillery harness, consequently no valise saddles will be needed.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
[Abstract.] RICHMOND, *March* 14, 1863.

Wages paid at arsenals on 31st day of March will be considered fixed, and will not be changed without reference to Chief of Ordnance.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *March* 16, 1863.

Calling attention to charges for eight and ten inch columbiads. The

former must not be fired with a charge exceeding ten pounds, and the latter sixteen pounds.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *March* 24, 1863.

Chief ordnance officers of army corps and departments will, on the last day of each month hereafter, make reports to this office of the number of small arms and rounds of ammunition, and of artillery and rounds of ammunition, in the several divisions composing the army corps, or in the command serving in the department, adding thereto such other tabular information as may be necessary to keep this department informed of the state of supplies, and such marginal notes as may call attention to defects of materials and deficiencies in supplies. The kind and calibres of arms and of artillery will be specified with accuracy.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *March* 31, 1863.

Requisitions for ordnance stores will be made on the arsenals and depots nearest to the troops requiring them.

Requisitions must be forwarded through the chief ordnance officers of the army or department, except in case of urgent necessity, which necessity must be certified to by the commanding general or field officer; and requisitions for arms, ammunition, or accoutrements, must state the number of men composing the command, and the number or quantity on hand.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Approved:
Signed J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Official:
Signed THOS. L. BAYNE,
Captain, on duty with Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

[Abstract.]

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *April* 7, 1863.

All purchases or contracts for ordnance or ordnance stores, amounting to ten thousand dollars or upward, will hereafter be submitted to this bureau for approval. Buildings or building material not included.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
Signed THOS. L. BAYNE,
Captain, on duty with Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

[Abstract.]

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *May* 6, 1863.

Graduations of pendulum hausses to be made to indicate *distances* and not *angles*.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
Signed EDW. B. SMITH,
Captain, and Assistant to Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *May* 14, 1863.

No buildings or improvements requiring an outlay of more than $1,000 will be begun until plans and estimates are submitted here.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
Signed E. B. SMITH,
Captain, Assistant to Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *May* 21, 1863.

In order that the *history* of guns employed in this service may be

traced, as far as practicable, care will be taken to note upon the invoices and receipts of all guns received or sent to the field, the *foundry, number, weight,* and *maker.*

Ordnance officers in the field will keep of the guns in their commands a record in these particulars, and in their reports of guns captured, lost, destroyed, or transferred, will designate them as above.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *June* 5, 1863.

Ammunition chests for the 12-pounder Napoleon gun will be packed as follows:

8 shot fixed—first and second division, left half.
16 spherical case—third division, left half, and first, second and third division, right half.
4 shells—fourth division, right half.
4 canister—fourth division, left half.

The proportion of shell may be increased to eight, and that of spherical case diminished to eight, when the full proportion of the latter can not be supplied.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
Signed THOS. L. BAYNE,
Captain, on duty with Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *June* 5, 1863.

When ammunition is captured it must be kept separate, and not mixed with that of our own manufacture, the powder being of different quality.

The fuse mallet must not be used in inserting the paper fuse, but the paper fuse must be forced in by hand, by turning and screwing it in. The use of the mallet knocks off the priming, and prevents ignition.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
Signed THOS. L. BAYNE,
Captain, on duty with Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *July* 8, 1863.

In compliance with this circular, no further issues will be made except in cases of evident emergency, until at least an approximate statement of forces in the army or department to be supplied, under the circular of March 31, 1863, is made to the commanding officer of that arsenal.

Accounts will be opened at each arsenal against the army or troops to be supplied, and the issues limited according to the requirements of this circular, and proportioned to the forces to be supplied.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:

Signed THOS. L. BAYNE,
Major, on duty with Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *July* 10, 1863.

CLASSIFICATION OF ARMS.

1*st Class.*—All arms, calibre .577 and .58, with or without bayonets. These must be held for issue to troops longest in the field, and are to be regarded as the regular arms of the troops of the Confederate States.

2*d Class.*—Rifles, with or without bayonets, calibre .54. Muskets, with bayonets, model 1842. These also to be held for issue to troops embodied for service during the war.

3*d Class.*—All rifles not of the above calibres. Muskets altered to percussion, and other arms of any description.

4*th Class.*—Shot guns and sporting rifles. From these last two classes alone the organizations for home defence must be equipped.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:

Signed THOS. L. BAYNE,
Major, on duty with Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, *October* 31, 1863.

Please to cause monthly reports of officers on ordnance duty, in the command of which you are chief ordnance officer, to be made according to the enclosed form.

It is found necessary to call for such a report, in consequence of the frequent assignments made without knowledge of this department.

Signed J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:

Signed THOS. L. BAYNE,
Major, on duty with Chief of Ordnance.

FORM.

List of Officers on Ordnance duty in the ———.

Corps, Division, or Brigade.	Name.	Designation	Rank in C. S. Army.	Rank in P.A.C.S.	Date of Assignment.	Remarks.

DEFICIENCIES IN ORDNANCE STORES IN THE BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY, COMMANDED BY ———

BATTERY.	ARTICLES.	CAUSE OF DEFICIENCY.	REMARKS.
Capt. ———.	1 spare wheel.	Worn out in service.	
Capt. ———.	2 collars.	Injured from want of care, etc.	

HEAD QUARTERS, ———,
———, ———, 186—.

I certify that I have inspected the battery of light artillery, commanded by ———, and find the deficiencies in ordnance stores as stated above, and that no blame is to be attached to the officer having charge of the stores.

NOTE.—To ascertain what batteries of light artillery require, it is advisable that they should be inspected from time to time, by an inspector appointed for the purpose, who will state, according to the enclosed form, what articles are deficient. Requisitions may then be made to conform to condemnations, a copy of the in-

spector's report of deficiencies being attached, and requisitions for batteries should be limited to such articles, except for special reasons, to be passed upon by the chief ordnance officer of the army.

Articles dropped should be returned to the nearest arsenal, or, if bulky, broken up, and parts turned in to the nearest arsenal.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 278. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *November* 23, 1863.

* * * * * * * * *

XXVI..Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. de Lagnel, artillery, P. A. C. S., is assigned to duty as Inspector of Arsenals, to take effect from May 15, 1863, and will report to the Chief of Ordnance in this city.

* * * * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.

Signed JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 214. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 9, 1863.

* * * * * * * * *

XVIII..Major F. F. Jones, artillery, P. A. C. S., is assigned to duty as Inspector of Small-arms, and will report to the Chief of Ordnance.

* * * * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.

Signed JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 216. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *September* 11, 1863.

* * * * * * * * *

XXVI..Major J. W. Mallet, P. A. C. S., artillery, heretofore assigned to duty in the Ordnance department, is hereby officially announced

as Superintendent C. S. Laboratories of the Ordnance department, with head-quarters at Macon, Georgia.

* * * * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.

Signed JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *January* 9, 1864.

I..The following acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein:

ACTS.

An act to prevent the enlistment or enrolment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28, 1863.]

An act to put an end to the exemption from military service, of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes.

"Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5, 1864.]

II..Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by acts of Congress.

III..Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February, 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV..Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrolment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th of April, 1862; *provided* the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection at the time of enrolment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V..Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI..All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the state to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII..The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII..All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper, or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *January* 14, 1864.

I..Whenever ordnance stores are lost or damaged in any brigade, it will be the duty of each brigade or district commander, at the request of his ordnance officer, or of any officer accountable for ordnance stores, to appoint, as often as necessary, a board of survey, to consist of three officers, to assess the value of or damage to such stores.

II..The decision of this board, with the approval of the brigade or district commander, will be final; and it will be the duty of the brigade or district ordnance officer to notify the company commander to stop the amount on the muster-rolls when privates are found chargeable;

and when officers are found chargeable, instead of reporting to the Secretary of War, as required by paragraph 921, General Regulations, he will notify the brigade quartermaster, or the chief quartermaster of the district, to have the amount stopped at the next payment. Duplicate of such notification, in the case of officers and privates, to be sent to the Chief of Ordnance at Richmond, to be by him transmitted to the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

III..The brigade or district ordnance officer will furnish the brigade inspector, or other officer having charge of that duty, with a statement of all stoppages made by the board of survey against officers and men, and the inspector will see that these stoppages are actually made.

IV..The same instructions will be adhered to in the artillery, where the officers in charge of the artillery of a corps or of a department will call the board of survey.

V..Ordnance sergeants of regiments will remain habitually with their regiments, and keep themselves constantly informed as to the positions of the brigade ordnance train.

VI..The use of the sword-bayonet having been generally disapproved by boards of officers in the field, to whom the question of its usefulness was referred, its manufacture has been ordered to be discontinued. The triangular bayonet will be substituted.

VII..Hospital funds, within $5,000, accrued at general hospitals, may be transferred to other general hospitals, on the order of the Medical Director or Surgeon-General.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 3, 1864.

I..In the event of the loss of company records, and the consequent inability of the commanding officers to certify, therefrom, the clothing accounts of soldiers, said accounts may be stated from memory, provided such statements are supported by the affidavits of the soldiers interested.

II..When, from the casualties of war, companies have been entirely

deprived of their officers, in the adjustment of clothing accounts the affidavit of the soldier, together with those of two of his comrades, will be esteemed sufficient evidence to authorize a settlement with him, if the statement shall be approved by the regimental commander.

III..Hereafter the articles of clothing issued during the year will be stated opposite the name of each soldier, upon the muster-roll of his company, at the annual settlement directed in General Orders, No. 100, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, December 8, 1862.

IV..The attention of company commanders is called to the requirements of the above quoted General Orders. By failing to account for clothing received by them for issue to their men, they render themselves liable to be charged with its value, and a stoppage of their pay to the amount.

V..From and after the 1st of February, 1864, instead of supplying company commanders with clothing for their men, officers of the Quartermaster's department will issue to the soldier, upon the requisition of his immediate commanding officer.

VI..In making payments to soldiers upon descriptive lists, officers of the Quartermaster's department will be careful to endorse thereon the amounts paid, and the time for which they have been paid, returning the same to them for delivery to their company commanders, and filing with their accounts a certified copy thereof.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 20, 1864.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of the army:

An act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the holders of all treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated, the holders of all such treasury notes shall be allow-

ed to fund the same in registered bonds payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared, he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

SEC. 3. That all treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, from and after the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, cease to be receivable in the payment of public dues; and said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of treasury notes provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That on all said treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the treasury, its depositories, and by the tax collectors, and by all government officers receiving the same, whenever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided; and said treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds, as provided in the first section of this act, until the first day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the first of April, east, and the first of July, 1864, west, of the Mississippi river, and the first of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar; *provided*, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange; *provided, further*, that the right to fund any of said treasury notes after first day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; *and provided, further*, that upon all such treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the first

day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new treasury notes as herein provided, a tax of *one hundred per cent.* is hereby imposed.

SEC. 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked: *provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issues to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged; *provided*, that the duties now laid upon imports and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in the coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for treasury notes said bonds, or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the sixth section of this act may be either registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. They shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall,

together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year—the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

SEC. 9. All call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects, as is provided for the treasury notes into which they are convertible. If not converted before the time fixed for taxing the treasury notes, such certificates shall, from that time, bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-thirds cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new treasury notes at that rate; but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

SEC. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the first section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositor shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in treasury notes bearing no interest, and outstanding at the passage of this act; *provided*, the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease, as herein prescribed.

SEC. 11. That all treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act, until the first day of July, 1864, east, and until the first day of October, 1864, west, of the Mississippi river, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof—said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new treasury notes, as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

SEC. 12. That any state holding treasury notes, received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes, shall be allowed until the first day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all treasury notes received by any state after the time fixed for taxing the same as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each state, and the certificate of the governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

SEC. 13. That treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum,

shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable on the first day of January in each and every year.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, in case the exigencies of the government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same, in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said secretary, in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificate shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several states as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several states, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The forty-second section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes, approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate—which, by the first section of the act "to provide for the funding and further issue of treasury notes," approved March 23, 1863, was required to be "thereafter deemed to be a bond"—to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act. [Approved February 17, 1864.]

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *February* 29, 1864.

I. The following acts of Congress are published for the information of the army:

1. *Joint resolution to declare the meaning of an act allowing hospital accommodations to sick and wounded officers.*

"*Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America,* That the true intent and meaning of an act allowing hospital accommodations to sick and wounded officers, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, were to cause to be furnished not only medicines, medical and other attendance, and lodging, but subsistence also." [Approved February 13, 1864.]

2. *An act to increase the commutation value of hospital rations.*

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the commutation value of rations of the sick and wounded, and of all employees in hospitals, be fixed at such rates, not to exceed two and a half dollars, as the Secretary of War shall designate." [Approved February 15, 1864.]

3. *An act to amend an act regulating the granting of furloughs and discharges in hospitals, approved May* 1, 1863.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That an act regulating the granting of furloughs and discharges in hospitals, approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be and the same is hereby so amended as to provide that the period of disability therein named, which entitles soldiers, sick and wounded in hospitals, to furloughs, shall be extended to sixty days or upwards, in which case the board of examiners may grant furloughs for sixty days." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

II..Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 69, last series, is so amended that soldiers, sick or wounded in hospitals, will not be granted furloughs, unless they are likely to remain unfit for military duty for sixty days, in which case they may be furloughed for that period.

III..Hospital funds accrue in all hospitals—regimental, field, or other hospitals.

IV..Paragraph VIII, General Orders, No. 8, current series, is hereby revoked. Rations in kind (such as are issued to soldiers in the field) will be issued to all attendants in field hospitals, and, when required by the surgeon in charge, to the female attendants in general hospitals. The rations of all male attendants in general hospitals in cities and towns will be commuted—the amount to be drawn by the surgeon in charge, and expended by him for their subsistence.

V..The commuted value of rations of the sick and wounded, and of all employees in regimental, field, or other hospitals, will be, until further orders, two dollars and fifty cents.

VI..General Orders, No. 71, last series, is amended as follows: For officers, sick or wounded in hospitals, rations will be drawn, or, when required by the surgeon in charge, their value commuted at the price fixed in the preceding paragraph.

VII..The last two preceding paragraphs will not have effect in the Trans-Mississippi department.

VIII..The following order is published in connection with paragraphs VIII and IX, General Orders, No. 22 (1864):

Officers in the Trans-Mississippi department, belonging to commands east of the Mississippi river, will immediately return to their respective commands. In cases where such officers have no command, or are unassigned to any by proper authority, action under the act of Congress to provide for retiring officers of the army, approved February 17, 1864, will be taken by the general commanding that department, who will also adopt proper measures to carry into effect these orders.

IX..Supplies of provisions in transitu to arsenals, armories, and ordnance depots, for the use of operatives, under the order of commanding officers of the same, will not be interfered with by officers of other departments.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 1, 1864.

The following act of Congress and Regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An act to organize forces to serve during the war.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the passage of this act, all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States for the war.

SEC. 2. That all the persons aforesaid, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, now in service, shall be retained, during the present war with the United States, in the same regiments, battalions, and companies to which they belong at the passage of this act, with the same organization and officers, unless regularly transferred or discharged, in accordance with the laws and regulations for the government of the army: *provided,* that companies from one state, organized

against their consent, expressed at the time, with regiments or battalions from another state, shall have the privilege of being transferred to organizations of troops in the same arm of the service from the state in which said companies were raised; and the soldiers from one state in companies from another state shall be allowed, if they desire it, a transfer to organizations from their own state in the same arm of the service.

SEC. 3. That, at the expiration of six months from the first day of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars, in a six per cent. government bond, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, shall be paid to every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private who shall then be in the service, or, in the event of his death previous to the period of such payment, then to the person or persons who would be entitled by law to receive the arrearages of his pay; but no one shall be entitled to the bounty herein provided who shall, at any time during the period of six months next after the said first day of April, be absent from his command without leave.

SEC. 4. That no person shall be relieved from the operation of this act by reason of having been heretofore discharged from the army, where no disability now exists, nor shall those who have furnished substitutes be any longer exempted by reason thereof; *provided*, that no person heretofore exempted on account of religious opinions, and who has paid the tax levied to relieve him from service, shall be required to render military service under this act.

SEC. 5. That all white male residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty years, shall enroll themselves, at such times and places, and under such regulations, as the President may prescribe—the time allowed not being less than thirty days for those east, and sixty days for those west, of the Mississippi river; and any person who shall fail so to enroll himself, without a reasonable excuse therefor, to be judged of by the President, shall be placed in service in the field for the war, in the same manner as though he were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; *provided*, that the persons mentioned in this section shall constitute a reserve for state defence and detail duty, and shall not be required to perform service out of the state in which they reside.

SEC. 6. That all persons required by the fifth section of this act to enroll themselves may, within thirty days after the passage hereof, east of the Mississippi river, and within sixty days if west of said river, form themselves into voluntary organizations of companies, battalions, or regiments, and elect their own officers—said organizations to conform to the existing law; and having so organized, to tender their services as volunteers during the war, to the President; and if such organizations

shall furnish proper muster-rolls, as now required, and deposit a copy thereof with the enrolling officer of their district (which shall be equivalent to enrolment), they may be accepted as minute-men for service in such state, but in no event to be taken out of it. Those who do not so volunteer and organize shall enroll themselves as before provided, and may, by the President, be required to assemble at places of rendezvous and be formed into companies, battalions, and regiments, under regulations to be prescribed by him, and shall have the right to elect their company and regimental officers; and all troops organized under this act for state defence shall be entitled, while in actual service, to the same pay and allowances as troops now in the field.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall fail to attend at the place of rendezvous, as required by the authority of the President, without a sufficient excuse, to be judged of by him, shall be liable to be placed in service in the field for the war as if he were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

SEC. 8. That hereafter the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks, of clerks, guards, agents, employees, or laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments, in the Ordnance department, and clerks and employees of navy agents, as also in the execution of the enrolment acts, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are within the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and who, by the report of a board of army surgeons, shall be reported as unable to perform active service in the field, but capable of performing some of the above-named duties, specifying which; and when those persons shall have been assigned to these duties as far as practicable, the President shall detail or assign to their performance such bodies of troops or individuals, required to be enrolled under the fifth section of this act, as may be needed for the discharge of such duties; *provided*, that persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen shall not be assigned to these duties; *provided further*, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the President from detailing artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaus herein mentioned.

SEC. 9. That any quartermaster or assistant quartermaster, commissary or assistant commissary (other than those serving with regiments and brigades in the field), or officer in the ordnance bureau, or navy agent, or provost marshal, or officer in the conscript service, who shall hereafter employ or retain in his employment any person in any of their said departments or bureaus, or in any of the duties mentioned in the eighth section of this act, in violation of the provisions hereof, shall, on conviction thereof, by a court-martial or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of any department or district commander, upon

proof by the oath of any credible person, that any such officer has violated this provision, immediately to relieve such officer from duty; and said commander shall take prompt measures to have him tried for such offence; and any commander as aforesaid failing to perform the duties enjoined by this section, shall, upon being duly convicted thereof, be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 10. That all laws granting exemptions from military service be and the same are hereby repealed, and hereafter none shall be exempted except the following:

I. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

II. The Vice-President of the Confederate States; the members and officers of Congress and of the several state legislatures, and such other Confederate and state officers as the President or the governors of the respective states may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or state governments, as the case may be.

III. Every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his church, and who, at the passage of this act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of his ministerial duties; superintendents and physicians of asylums of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and of the insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of the passage of this act, and such employees as said editor may certify, on oath, to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and state governments, and such journeymen printers as the said public printer shall certify, on oath, to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such apothecary on the tenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and has continued said business, without intermission, since that period; all physicians over the age of thirty years, who now are, and for the last seven years have been, in the actual and regular practice of their profession—but the term physician shall not include dentists; all presidents and teachers of colleges, theological seminaries, academies, and schools, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years next before the passage of this act; *provided*, that the benefit of this exemption shall extend to those teachers only whose schools are composed of twenty students or more; all superintendents of public hospitals established by law before the passage of this act, and such physicians and nurses therein as such superintendent shall certify, on oath, to be indispensable to the proper and efficient management thereof.

IV. There shall be exempt one person as overseer or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there are now, and were, upon the first day of January last, fifteen able-bodied field hands, between the

ages of sixteen and fifty, upon the following conditions: 1. This exemption shall only be granted in cases in which there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military service, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, either the owner and manager or overseer of said plantation; but in no case shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation. 2. Such person shall first execute a bond, payable to the Confederate States of America, in such form, and with such security, and in such penalty, as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the government, at some railroad depot, or such other place or places as may be designated by the Secretary of War, within twelve months then next ensuing, one hundred pounds of bacon, or, at the election of the government, its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of net beef (said beef to be delivered on foot), for each able-bodied slave on the farm or plantation, within the above said ages, whether said slaves be worked in the field or not; which said bacon or pork and beef shall be paid for by the government at the prices fixed by the commissioners of the state under the Impressment act; *provided*, that when the person thus exempted shall produce satisfactory evidence that it has been impossible for him, by the exercise of proper diligence, to furnish the amount of meat thus contracted for, and leave an adequate supply for the subsistence of those living on said farm or plantation, the Secretary of War shall direct a commutation of the same to the extent of two-thirds thereof in grain or other provisions, to be delivered by such person as aforesaid, at equivalent rates. 3. Such person shall further bind himself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which he may raise from year to year, while his exemption continues, to the government or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the commissioners of the state under the Impressment act; *provided*, that any person, exempted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a credit of twenty-five per cent. on any amount of meat which he may deliver within three months from the passage of this act; *provided, further*, that persons coming within the provisions of this exemption shall not be deprived thereof by reason of having been enrolled since the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, may exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity, and to ensure the production of grain and provisions for the army and the families of soldiers. He may also grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, farmers, or planters as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in

the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service; *provided*, that such exemptions shall cease whenever the farmer, planter, or overseer shall fail diligently to employ, in good faith, his own skill, capital, and labor exclusively in the production of grain and provisions, to be sold to the government and the families of soldiers at prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for like articles by the commissioners of the state under the Impressment act.

V. The president, treasurer, auditor, and superintendent of any railroad company engaged in transportation for the government, and such officers and employees thereof as the president or superintendent shall certify, on oath, to be indispensable to the efficient operation of such railroad; *provided*, that the number of persons exempted by this act on any railroad shall not exceed one for each mile of such road in actual use for military transportation, and said exempts shall be reported by name and description, with the names of any who may have left the employment of said company, or who may cease to be indispensable to the efficient operation of its road, at least once a month, to the Secretary of War, or such officer as he may designate for that purpose; *and provided, further*, that such president or superintendent shall, in each such monthly report, certify, on oath, that no person liable to military service has been employed by his company since the passage of this act in any position in which it was practicable to employ one not liable to military service, and capable of performing efficiently the duties of such position. And in cases where railroads have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and a portion of the rolling stock of such roads is being used on other roads not in the enemy's hands, the president and superintendent of said first named roads shall be exempt.

VI. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing the act approved April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled An act to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post-coaches and hacks, from military service; *provided*, that the exemptions granted under this act shall only continue while the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

SEC. 11. That the President be and he is hereby authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued by the War department, either from persons between forty-five and fifty years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases when, in his judgment, justice, equity, and necessity require such details, and he may revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper; *provided*, that the power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind to the government, by

reason of said contract, unless the head or secretary of the department making such contract shall certify that the personal services of said contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract; *provided, further*, that when any such contractor shall fail diligently and faithfully to proceed with the execution of such contract, his exemption or detail shall cease.

SEC. 12. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county or enrolling district in which they are required to make such examination. [Approved February 17, 1864.]

I..The superintendence of the measures necessary for the enrolment, examination, enlistment, assignment, detail, and exemption of all persons not belonging to the army, in the states east of the Mississippi river, who are placed in the military service by the above act of Congress, is devolved on the Bureau of Conscription; and all officers and persons assigned or to be employed in the conscription service, or upon other duty imposed upon the bureau, will be subject to its orders, and their various acts and decisions may be revised therein, under the orders and instructions of the War department.

II..The Bureau of Conscription, under the orders of the department, will proceed to organize, in every state, efficient agencies for the performance of the necessary duties imposed by this order. These agencies will consist of a commandant of conscripts in each state, a suitable number of camps of instruction, under the charge of commanders, and enrolling officers, and drill-masters, to be appointed or assigned under acts of Congress or the orders of the War department. The Bureau of Conscription will, by instructions to these officers, designate the duties that they shall perform, the reports that they shall make, and will determine the effect of their certificates and other official evidence they may be required to give.

In the performance of the duties of making exemptions and details, the Bureau of Conscription may, from time to time, organize within the states temporary boards to obtain information and advice relative to the necessity or propriety of exemptions or details to be granted under the provisions of the above act of Congress.

III..All applications for exemption or detail under this act, except as hereafter excepted, and except such details as are required for the service of any of the military bureaus, or for service in any of the departments of the government, will be made in writing to the enrolling officer of the appropriate county or district, and be supported by the

affidavit of the applicant and other testimony under oath. The enrolling officer will endorse his opinion on each and every application, and transmit it to the commandant of conscripts for his approval, with a certificate of approval. If the enrolling officer approve the application, he may grant a certificate of exemption for a period not exceeding sixty days, which shall remain in force for that period, unless countermanded by the commandant of conscripts. Every applicant for exemption or detail, whose claim shall be refused by the enrolling officer and commandant of conscripts, will be allowed an appeal to the Bureau of Conscription and the War department. But until the application has been made to the enrolling officer and the commandant of conscripts, applications will not be entertained by the War department.

IV..Applications for exemptions to ensure the production of provisions for the army and families of soldiers, and for the exemption of overseers, farmers, or planters, or because their services will be more useful to the public as agriculturists than in the military service, or of persons between the ages of forty-five and fifty, because justice, equity, or necessity require the detail, or because their employment is necessary to the public, will be made to the enrolling officer in writing, with an affidavit of the person making it, and accompanied with proof of one or more credible witnesses. The application should show with precision the conditions of the alleged private or public necessity, advantage, convenience, justice, or equity. Among the facts to be stated are the ability of the party to produce the provision or supply the want or requirement, the condition of the family, whether any of the members belong to the army, and whether some person not liable to military service can not be procured to perform the service. If the decision of the local enrolling officer be favorable, he will transmit the same to the commandant of conscripts for approval, who may, if he approve, grant an exemption or detail for sixty days, and endorse his action thereon, which will be transmitted to the Bureau of Conscription. The bureau will prepare special instructions to guide the action of those officers in reference to this class of cases.

V..Applications for certificates of exemption under the 3d article, 10th section of the act aforesaid, and 6th article of the same section, will be made, in all cases, to the local enrolling officer, and his certificate must be approved by the congressional district enrolling officer. Applications for exemption under the 5th article of the 10th section, relative to the exemption of officers and agents employed on railroads, may be made directly to the commandant of conscripts for the state, who will grant the certificate of exemption authorized by law, upon

compliance with the conditions contained in the act of Congress, by the officers therein mentioned.

VI..The attention of all officers of the government, and especially of those belonging to the military departments mentioned therein, is directed to the language and purport of the 8th section of the act of Congress above recited. Congress has manifested, in various enactments, the policy to withdraw from the civil service all persons capable of performing duty in the field, and this section of the act is an emphatic declaration of that intention, accompanied with a severe penalty to be imposed upon the officer who may frustrate it. The Bureau of Conscription will proceed to enroll for duty all persons who may be so employed. But, to prevent the inconvenience and disorder that would follow from the instantaneous execution of the law, details may be granted until the 10th day of April next, for such of those persons as the head of any department, or the chief of any bureau, or the principal officer of the same in any state, shall certify to be necessary for that time to carry on the business in which they are employed. In the meantime, it is made the duty of the officers controlling this class of persons to substitute, as far as practicable, persons who are designated in this act as proper to fill such employments for those that are made liable to service by the act.

VII..Conscripts unfit for duty in the field, but capable of performing other duties named in the 8th section of the act recited, will be received and recommended accordingly by the board of examiners for conscripts, who, in their report, will state distinctly for what service, or for which department of the army, such conscripts are best fitted; and commandants of conscripts will assign them in accordance with such recommendation, or, failing to do this, will report for assignment through the Bureau of Conscription, to the chief or head of the department in which they have been recommended for service, the names of such conscripts. All certificates of exemption for disability will be signed by the examining board, and be approved by the enrolling officer of the congressional district; and when the certificate sets forth that the disability is decided and permanent, it will exempt the party from molestation by enrolling officers, unless otherwise ordered from the Bureau of Conscription.

VIII..The examining boards will forward one copy of the monthly report of conscripts examined, through the enrolling officer of the congressional district, to the commandant of conscripts, who will refer the same, with remarks, to the Bureau of Conscription. The boards will also forward one copy direct to the Surgeon-General.

IX..Medical officers and employed physicians on examining boards for conscripts will not be assigned to congressional districts of which they are resident. The employed physicians will receive the pay and allowances of assistant surgeons.

X..Medical officers detailed for duty on examining boards for conscripts will be directed to report for orders to the commandant of conscripts of states.

XI..Besides the officers of the Confederate and state governments particularly named in the act of Congress, the officers of the Government of the Confederate States whose nominations have been made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, or who have been appointed by the judges of the district courts, under the authority confided by any act of Congress, will be exempted from military service until further orders. Also the judges or justices of any supreme, superior, or circuit court of any state; also the judges of probate, clerk of any court of record, ordinary, sheriff, one tax collector in each county, and recorder of deeds and wills, if there be such an officer existing by law, and such other officers of the state provided by law as the governor shall certify to be necessary to the proper administration of the state government.

XII..All persons who have been exempted on account of religious faith, under act of Congress approved 11th October, 1862, and who have paid the tax of $500 therein provided for, will be exempt from enrolment in the military service.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 27.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 2, 1864.

I..The attention of the army is called to the second and third sections of the act of Congress entitled An act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1864.

"SEC. 2. That all the persons aforesaid, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, now in service, shall be retained during the present war with the United States in the same regiments, battalions, and companies to which they belong at the passage of this act, with the same organization and officers, unless regularly transferred or discharged in

accordance with the laws and regulations for the government of the army; *provided*, that companies from one state, organized against their consent, expressed at the time, with regiments or battalions from another state, shall have the privilege of being transferred to organizations of troops in the same arm of the service from the states in which said companies were raised; and the soldiers from one state in companies from another state shall be allowed, if they desire it, a transfer to organizations from their own state in the same arm of the service.

"SEC. 3. That at the expiration of six months from the first day of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars, in a six per centum government bond, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, shall be paid to every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private who shall then be in the service, or in the event of his death previous to the period of such payment, then to the person or persons who would be entitled by law to receive the arrearage of his pay; but no one shall be entitled to the bounty herein provided who shall, at any time during the period of six months next after the said first day of April, be absent from his command without leave."

II..The generals of departments will ascertain whether there be in their respective departments any company or companies from one state associated with companies belonging to another state, either in battalions or regiments, who were placed in such organizations against their consent, expressed at the time, and will report the same to the Adjutant and Inspector-General as soon as practicable, with a recommendation that they be transferred, if they now desire it, to some organization of troops in the same arm of the service from the state in which the said companies were raised.

III..Measures will be taken by the commanding generals of departments to place in companies of the same arm of the service in which they are serving, raised in states to which they respectively belong, the privates who are serving in companies raised in other states. This privilege will be freely granted to all privates making the application. A private will be considered as belonging to that state in which he was residing for twelve months prior to his enlistment. Measures will also be taken to have proper rolls prepared on the first of April proximo, or as soon after as practicable, and returned to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, so as to secure to all the persons designated in the third section of the above recited act the benefits conferred by it.

By order. S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 4, 1864.

I..Paragraph V, General Orders, No. 13 (1864), is thus amended:

Officers of the Quartermaster's department will, upon the requisition of company commanders, issue clothing directly to soldiers, and take their individual receipts therefor.

II..Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 67 (1863), is amended as follows:

If any cavalryman "shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, he shall serve on foot," and be transferred to any regiment of infantry from the state from which he volunteered or was conscribed, that the department commander may order.

III..The following act of Congress is published for the information of the army:

An act to allow commissioned officers of the army rations and the privilege of purchasing clothing from the Quartermaster's department.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That from and after the passage of this act, all commissioned officers of the armies, while on duty in the field, or in the naval service, while afloat, of the Confederate States, shall be entitled to one ration in kind each, in quantity and quality the same as are now allowed by law to privates, and shall draw and receive the same under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"SEC. 2. All commissioned officers of the Armies of the Confederate States shall be allowed to purchase clothing and cloth for clothing from any quartermaster at the price which it cost the government, all expenses included; *provided*, that no quartermaster shall be allowed to sell to any officer any clothing which would be proper to issue to privates, until all privates entitled to receive the same shall have been first supplied; *provided*, that the officer offering to purchase shall give his certificate on honor that the articles are necessary for his own personal comfort and use, and in no case shall more than one suit per annum be allowed to be so purchased by an officer; *provided*, that no law or army regulation shall hereafter be construed to allow an officer to purchase or draw from subsistence stores more than one ration a day, or for less price than the cost thereof, including transportation.

"SEC. 3. No officer under the rank of brigadier-general shall hereafter be entitled to forage, or commutation for forage, for more than one horse, except when on service in the field."

IV..Rations in kind, the same in quality and quantity as are now allowed by law to privates, will be issued to regimental commissioned officers, while on duty in the field, upon provision returns, approved by the commanding officer of the regiment, and to general and staff officers upon their own certificates.

V..One ration a day in kind may be purchased by any officer—not in the field—who is upon duty under orders from this office or from any department commander, at cost, including transportation.

VI..Officers retired in accordance with the act to provide an invalid corps, approved February 17, 1864, are not entitled to draw or purchase rations, unless assigned to duty by orders under the provisions of that law.

VII..The Quartermaster-General will issue instructions to quartermasters and assistant quartermasters to carry into effect section 3 of the above act, and so much of section 2 of the same act as relates to his department.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 5, 1864.

I..The following acts of Congress are published for the information of the army:

[1.]

An act to prevent the procuring, aiding, and assisting of persons to desert from the Army of the Confederate States, and for other purposes.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier, or person enrolled for service in the Army of the Confederate States, to desert, or who shall aid or assist any deserter from the army, or any person enrolled for service, to evade their proper commanders, or to prevent their arrest, to be returned to the service, or who shall knowingly conceal or harbor any such deserter, or shall purchase from any soldier or person enrolled for service any portion of his arms, equipments, rations, or clothing, or any property belonging to the Confederate States, or any officer or soldier of the Confederate States, shall, upon conviction before the district court of the Confeder-

ate States having jurisdiction of the offence, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years." [Approved January 22, 1864.]

[2.]

An act to aid any state in communicating with and perfecting records concerning its troops.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That upon the application of the governor of any of the Confederate States, the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to grant passports and transportation to an officer of such state, duly commissioned according to the law of said state, to communicate with its troops for such purposes, and at such times and places as shall be approved by the Secretary of War; and such officer shall be allowed to purchase for himself supplies from the commissary stores, on the same terms with officers of similar rank in the service of the Confederate States, and according to the regulations which govern them; *provided* such supplies shall not exceed those which a colonel of the Confederate States is allowed to purchase; *provided,* that these agents shall be charged with the duty of obtaining from the officers in command of companies final statements of deceased soldiers, to be filed in the Second Auditor's office to facilitate the settlement of such claims." [Approved February 16, 1864.]

[3.]

An act to repeal certain portions of the act of May the twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, relative to prisoners of war.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That so much of the act of Congress, passed May the twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as makes it the duty of the Quartermaster-General, under instructions issued by the War department, to provide for the sustenance of prisoners of war, is hereby repealed, and hereafter that that duty shall devolve on the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and be discharged by him, subject to the provisions of the act referred to." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[4.]

An act creating the office of ensign in the Army of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That there shall be appointed by the President, to each regiment of infantry in the Army of the Confederate States, an officer to be known as "ensign," with the rank, pay, and allowances of a first lieutenant, whose duty it shall be to bear the colors of the regiment, but without right to command in the field." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[5.]

An act to authorize the promotion of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, for distinguished skill or valor.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the President is hereby authorized, upon the recommendation of the general commanding a department or a separate army in the field, to fill any vacancy in the commissioned officers of a regiment or battalion by the promotion to the same, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private who may have distinguished himself by exhibiting peculiar valor or skill on the battle-field; *provided,* that the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private so recommended and nominated for promotion, shall belong to the regiment or battalion in which the vacancy may have occurred.

"SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the above provisions are hereby repealed." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[6.]

An act to amend an act entitled An act to provide and organize engineer troops to serve during the war (approved twentieth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three).

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the above recited act be so amended that there shall be allowed to each regiment of engineer troops two quartermaster sergeants." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[7.]

An act to amend the acts of April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and September twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the acts approved twenty-first April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and twenty-third September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, regulating the increase and rank of the corps of engineers of the Provisional Army, be amended to read as follows: That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional number of officers in the engineer corps of the Provisional Army; *provided,* that the whole corps shall not exceed one hundred and twenty, and that the number of officers in each grade be limited to three colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, forty-five captains, thirty-five first lieutenants, and twenty-five second lieutenants.

"SEC. 2. There may be appointed six military store-keepers, with the pay and allowances of captains of infantry, who shall give such bond

for the faithful performance of their duty as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; *provided*, that the said store-keepers shall be appointed from persons who are disqualified for active service by reason of wounds received in the military service, or disease contracted while in the army, or from persons over forty-five years of age." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[8.]

An act to amend an act entitled An act to provide and organize engineer troops to serve during the war (approved March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three).

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That an act to provide and organize engineer troops to serve during the war (approved twentieth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three) be amended to read as follows: That there shall be selected, in such manner as the Secretary of War may direct, from each division of infantry in service, or from every twelve regiments when not formed into divisions, one company of engineer troops, to consist of one hundred men, chosen with a view to their mechanical skill and physical fitness, and that the men assigned to such company shall be required to serve in the same only during the balance of their term of service respectively. These companies may be formed or recruited from conscripts and volunteers.

"SEC. 2. That each company shall consist of eight sergeants, seven corporals, forty artificers, and forty-five laborers, and that two musicians may be added.

"SEC. 3. That the commissioned officers of each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and two second lieutenants, and that the original vacancies in these companies shall be filled by transfer of officers of corresponding grade from the engineer corps, if practicable, and where not, then from the other corps, or from the line or staff of the army, reference being always had to their qualification as engineers, or by selection; but no one shall be selected who is not now serving in or with the army, unless he is a military or civil engineer.

"SEC. 4. That the companies shall be organized into regiments of ten companies each, and that the field and staff officers shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster sergeant, and one sergeant-major, and that the original vacancies in the regiments shall be filled in the manner provided for filling the same in the companies by the third *session* [section] of this act.

"SEC. 5. That in each regiment two of the companies shall be as-

signed to duty as pontoniers, and each be furnished with a bridge train complete.

"SEC. 6. That the officer in charge of the Engineer bureau, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe the number, form, and dimensions of the wagons, pontoons, trestles, tools, implements, arms, and other necessaries for all the troops organized by this act.

"SEC. 7. That vacancies in the established regiments, to and including the rank of captain, shall be filled by promotion, regimentally, according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency. The field-officers shall be appointed by selection from the captains of the regiments or battalions, except in the case of original appointment, or vacancy caused by promotion to original vacancy of higher rank.

"SEC. 8. That the monthly pay of the engineer troops shall be as follows: Of a colonel, two hundred and ten dollars; of a lieutenant-colonel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars; of a major, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; of a captain, one hundred and forty dollars; of a first lieutenant, one hundred dollars; of a second lieutenant, ninety dollars; and the adjutant shall receive ten dollars per month in addition to his pay as lieutenant.

"SEC. 9. That the pay of the enlisted men per month shall be as follows: The sergeant-major and quartermaster sergeant, each thirty-four dollars; sergeants, thirty-four dollars; corporals, twenty dollars; artificers, seventeen dollars; laborers and musicians, thirteen dollars.

"SEC. 10. The mounted engineer troops may be selected from the cavalry, and be organized according to the provisions of this act, for engineer troops, as hereinbefore specified.

"SEC. 11. Officers of the engineer corps, and of the engineer troops of the Provisional Army of equal rank, may, with mutual consent, be transferred; *provided* the relative rank of no officer of either corps be prejudiced thereby." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[9.]

An act to amend the sixty-fifth Article of War.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the sixty-fifth Article of War be so amended as to read as follows:

"ARTICLE 65. Any general officer commanding an army, or commanding a force of cavalry not with and under the immediate command of the commander of an army, or other officer commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary. But no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being;

neither shall any sentence of a general court-martial in time of peace, extending to the loss of life, or the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall, either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the Confederate States for his confirmation or disapproval and orders in the case. All other sentences may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[10.]

An act to amend an act entitled An act to organize military courts to attend the Army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the act entitled An act to organize military courts to attend the Army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts, be so amended as to authorize the President to establish one in North Alabama, which shall sit at such times and places as said court may direct, and shall have all the powers and jurisdiction given to said military courts by said act; but the judges thereof shall give ten days' notice of the times and places of holding said courts, before the same are held; *provided,* however, that said court shall cease to exist after one year from the passage of this act, unless longer continued by Congress." [Approved February 13, 1864.]

[11.]

An act to authorize the President to establish additional military courts.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That in addition to the military courts now authorized by law, the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a military court to attend any division of cavalry in the field, and also one for each state within a military department, whenever, in his judgment, such courts would promote the public interest; which courts shall be organized, and have the same powers and duties, and the members thereof appointed, as provided by law." [Approved February 16, 1864.]

[12.]

An act to amend an act entitled An act to organize military courts to attend the Army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts (approved October ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two).

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That

when two or more army corps are united in the same army, charges shall be referred to said courts, and their proceedings be subject to review by the army commander, as in the case of general courts-martial; and that the jurisdiction of each of said courts shall extend to any person connected with the army of which the court is attached may be a part, without being limited to members of the particular corps to which said court may be attached.

"SEC. 2. That when the corps to which any military court may be attached shall, from any cause, cease to exist as such, the Secretary of War shall assign the members and officers of such court to any other unsupplied corps, or other subdivision of any of the Armies of the Confederate States, where a military court may be needed; and exchanges and transfers of individual members and officers from any one court to another may be made by the Secretary of War, on application of the parties concerned—the consent of the commander or commanders of the army or armies to which the particular courts may belong, having been first obtained to such exchange or transfer.

"SEC. 3. That the fourth section of the act of which this is amendatory, be and the same is hereby so amended, as to extend the jurisdiction of the military courts to all offenders below the grade of lieutenant-general." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[13.]

An act to confer additional powers upon courts-martial and military courts.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That any military court or court-martial, convened within the Army of the Confederate States, shall have power to summon as a witness before it any citizen of the state in which said court may at the time hold its session; and any citizen disobeying such summons—upon information given thereof by the judge advocate of said military court or court-martial to the judge of the district court of the Confederate States for the district in which said citizen may reside—shall be subject to the same penalties as for disobedience of an order of said district court; or, on application of the judge advocate, such citizen witness may, by military force, be arrested and brought before said military court or court-martial, by order of the commander of the army, and may be held in close confinement until he or she shall consent to testify.

"SEC. 2. That any citizen witness appearing, upon being summoned as provided in this act, shall be paid such reasonable amount for his or her attendance as the commander of the army shall deem reasonable, which payment shall be made by any paymaster, upon the certificate of said commander, specifying the amount." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[14.]

An act to authorize commanders of corps and departments to detail field-officers as members of military courts, under certain circumstances.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That commanders of corps and departments be and they are hereby authorized to detail field-officers as members of military courts, whenever any of the judges of said courts shall be disqualified, by consanguinity or affinity, or unable, from sickness or other unavoidable cause, to attend said courts." [Approved February 6, 1864.]

[15.]

An act to amend an act entitled An act to punish drunkenness in the army (approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two).

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the jurisdiction conferred upon courts of inquiry, in the act above recited, is hereby repealed, and the said jurisdiction is hereby conferred, for the punishment of the offence therein named, upon the military courts and general courts-martial convened in the Army of the Confederate States; and the proceedings therein shall be subject to review, as in other cases.

"SEC. 2. That any citizen of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to make report of any violation of the provision of the act to which this is an amendment, in the same manner as officers of the army are now required to do.

"SEC. 3. Upon any trial for drunkenness it shall be lawful to prove, without special charge, that the accused is of intemperate habits; and if the court shall find that he is of such habits, he shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, at the discretion of the court." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[16.]

An act to authorize the organization of auxiliary bureaus of the War department west of the Mississippi river.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That, under the direction of the President, such bureaus or agencies of the War department may be organized west of the Mississippi river as the public service may require, which shall be auxiliary to the similar bureaus of said department established by law, and shall perform such duties as may be directed by instructions from the Secretary of War, or the general commanding in the Trans-Mississippi department, acting under the authority of the War department.

"SEC. 2. Such staff officers and clerks may be assigned to duty, or appointed by the President, in these bureaus, as may be necessary for the service; and, under authority from the President, the general commanding in the Trans-Mississippi department may assign such officers to duty or make appointments therein, subject to the approval of the President; *provided*, that no clerk employed under this act shall be allowed a salary exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, or be liable to military duty." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[17.]

An act authorizing chaplains, in certain cases, to draw forage for one horse.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That chaplains in the army in actual service in the field shall be entitled to draw forage for one horse; *provided* the chaplain has a horse in his use." [Approved January 22, 1864.]

[18.]

An act relating to the appointment of a general and lieutenant-generals.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President may appoint one general in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States when, in his discretion, it shall be deemed necessary and proper, for the command of the Trans-Mississippi military department, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"SEC. 2. That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint lieutenant-generals in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States when, in his discretion, it shall be deemed necessary, for the command of any one of the military departments.

"SEC. 3. That the officers appointed under the provisions of this act shall continue to hold the rank herein provided, so long as they shall efficiently discharge the duties in command of said several departments, and no longer, but will resume thereafter their former rank in the service." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

[19.]

A bill to repeal an act to organize bands of partisan rangers (approved April twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two), and for other purposes.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the act of Congress aforesaid be and the same is hereby repealed; *provided*, that organizations of partisan rangers, acting as regular cavalry

at the passage of this act, shall be continued in their present organization; *provided* they shall hereafter be considered as regular cavalry, and not as partisan rangers.

"SEC. 2. That all the bands of partisan rangers organized under the said act may, as the interests of the service allow, be united with other organizations, or be organized into battalions and regiments, with the view to bringing them under the general conditions of the Provisional Army as to discipline, control, and movements, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

"SEC. 3. The Secretary of War shall be authorized, if he deems proper, for a time or permanently, to except from the operation of this act such companies as are serving within the lines of the enemy, and under such conditions as he may prescribe." [Approved February 17, 1864.]

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, *March* 7, 1864.

I...The following act of Congress concerning impressments, and the instructions of the War department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

An act to amend an act to regulate impressments (approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three), and to repeal an act amendatory thereof (approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three).

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army and navy, or for other public use, under said act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second, and third sections of the above recited act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

SEC. 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisement is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisement, and

make payment accordingly; but if he shall believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reasons of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said act to which this is an amendment, for their decision, whose judgment shall be final; and in the meantime the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal as herein provided.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for property so impressed, at the time and place of impressment; and when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impressment.

SEC. 4. That said commissioners shall be sworn faithfully to discharge all their duties under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 5. That the tenth section of the act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted instead thereof:

"No slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the order of the general commanding the department in which said farm or plantation is situated."

SEC. 6. That the act amendatory of the above recited act (approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three), and so much of the first section of said act as requires an affidavit to be made by the owner, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised, or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That no impressment shall be made under this act, or the act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the government.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the local appraisers, under the seventh section of the act to which this is amendatory. [Approved February 16, 1864.]

II. Impressments according to this act, and the act to which this is

an amendment, may be made for necessary supplies for the Confederate armies in the field, and for their accumulation in magazines and at posts and depots, and to carry on the various operations of the military bureaus connected with the War department, whenever the same can not be obtained by contract.

III..They may be made under orders from the generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, and by commanders of detached parties, when a necessity arises therefor. These orders may be executed by appropriate officers of the staff belonging to the army. The chiefs of the various bureaus will designate the officers and persons who shall be competent to make impressments under the authority conferred upon them.

IV..Before any impressment shall be made, the impressing officer or his agent will make an offer to the owner, his bailee, or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price he is willing to pay, and the mode of payment, and stating that, upon a refusal to accept the same, compensation will be made according to the acts of Congress for the regulation of impressments. This notice will be considered as binding the property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale and transfer of the same to the impressing officer. The property will remain in the custody of the owner and at his risk during the pending of these proceedings unless a delivery of the same be thereupon made to the impressing officer, with his consent. In case of a change of possession under these circumstances, the Confederate States will be regarded as the owner, and the property held for its use and at its risk.

V..In all cases in which the offer of an impressing officer is refused, he will proceed to adjust the price according to the first section of the act above recited; that is, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested persons of the city, county, or parish in which the impressment may be made—one to be selected by the owner, his bailee, or agent, and one by the impressing officer. In the event of their disagreement, these two will select an umpire of like qualification. The persons thus selected will proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof be required. If the impressing officer believes that the appraisement is fair and just, he will endorse his approval and pay for the property, and the right in the object impressed will become the property of the Confederate States. But if he does not approve of the appraisement, he will decline to approve it, and endorse the reasons for his refusal on the certificate, and forthwith report the case to the commissioners appoint-

ed under the fifth section of the act to which the act above recited is an amendment; and in the meantime the property will be taken, and a receipt, describing the property and the proceedings for the adjustment of the price and the appeal, given to the owner. The impressing officer will immediately report the case to the appraisers, with a statement of the quality and condition of the property, and his opinion upon the subject.

VI..No officer or agent will impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, or slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing, or agricultural employments.

If any question arise as to the fact whether the supplies are necessary, or whether there be a surplus, it will be determined by appraisers mutually selected, according to the preceding section; and in this case the decision of the appraisers will be binding on the officer, who will not be allowed an appeal therefrom.

VII..These regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations contained in General Orders, Nos. 37 and 161, series of 1863.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.