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From the Memphis Appeal.
The Battle of Fort Donelson!—Gen. Pillow's Report!
MEMPHIS, February 25, 1862.

Editors Appeal:—There is so much
excitement felt by the country, so much
apprehension in the public mind as to
the results of the battles fought at Fort
Donelson, and so much excitement among
the friends and relatives of those who
have fallen, that I deem it proper to lay before the
public my official report of the several conflicts.
This I am aware is irregular, and in viola-
tion of the usages of the government, but
feel that the extraordinary circumstances
of the case justify a departure from usage
so far as to publish the report, not doubting
but that the government will approve of
the motives which induce its publication.

Gen. J. P. PILLOW, Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., February 19, 1862.

Capt. Charles Derrick, Assistant Adjutant General:

On the 8th inst. Gen. A. S. Johnston
ordered me to proceed to Fort Donelson
and take command of that post. On the 9th
inst. I arrived at that place. In detailing
the operations of the forces under my
command at Fort Donelson, it is proper to state
the condition of that work, and of the forces
constituting its garrison. When I arrived
I found the work on the river battery un-
finished and wholly too weak to resist
the force of heavy artillery. I found a ten-inch
columbiad and thirty two pound rifle gun
had not been mounted. Deep gloom was
hanging over the command, and the troops
were greatly depressed and demoralized
by the circumstances attending the surren-
der of Fort Henry and the manner of re-
tiring from that place. My first attention
was given to the necessity of strengthening
this work, and mounting the two heavy
guns, and to the construction of defensive
works to protect the rear of the river bat-
tery. Unhappily to the work, all the en-
ergy which it was possible to do, laboring
day and night with the whole command.
The battery was without a competent
number of artificers, and these that were
there, were not well instructed in the use
of their guns. To provide for this want
I placed the artillery companies under active
course of instruction in the use of their guns.
I detailed Capt. Ross with his company of
artificers to the command of one of the
river batteries. These heavy guns being
mounted and provision made for working
them, and a proper supply of ammunition
having been procured by my orders from
Nashville, I felt myself prepared to test the
effect of the fire of the heavy metal against
the enemy's gunboats, though the work
was in need of more heavy pieces.

The armament of the batteries consisted
of eight 32 pounders, three 32 pound car-
tridges, one 10 inch columbiad, and one
rifle gun of 32 pound calibre. The selec-
tion of the site for the work was an unfor-
tunate one. While its command of the
river was favorable, the site was command-
ed by the heights above and below on the
river, and by a continuous range of hills
all around the work to its rear.

A field work of very contracted dimen-
sions had been constructed for the garrison
to protect the battery, but this field work
was commanded by the hills already refer-
red to, and lay open to a fire of artillery
from every direction except from the hills
below. To guard against the effects of fire
of artillery from these heights a line of de-
fense works consisting of rifle pits and abatis
for infantry, detached on our right, but
continuous on our left, with defenses for
our light artillery, were laid off by Maj.
Gilmer—Engineer of Gen. A. S. Johnston's
staff, but on duty with me at the post—
around the rear of the battery and on the
heights from which artillery could reach
our battery and inner field work, envelop-
ing the inner work and the town of Dover,
where our principal supplies of quarter and
commissary stores were in deposit.

These works, pushed with the utmost
possible energy, were not quite completed,
nor my troops all in position, though nearly
so when Brig. Gen. Floyd, my senior officer,
reached that station. The works were
overlaid off with judgment and skill by
Maj. Gilmer, were well executed, and de-
signed for the defense of the rear of the
work, the only objection being to the length
of the line, which, however, from the sur-
roundings, was unavoidable. The length
of the line, and the inadequacy of the force
for its defense, was a source of embarras-
ment throughout the struggle which sub-
sequently ensued in the defense of the po-
sition.

I had placed Brig. Gen. Buckner in com-
mand of the right wing, and Brig. General
Johnson in command of the left. By ex-
traordinary efforts we had barely got the
works in a defensible condition when the
enemy made an advance in force around
and against the entire line of our works.

THE BATTLE OF THE TRENCHES.

The first assault was commenced by the
enemy's artillery against the centre of our
left wing, which was promptly responded
to by Capt. Green's battery of field artillery.
After several hours of firing between the
artillery of the two armies, the enemy's in-
fantry advanced to the conflict all along the
line, which was kept up and increased in
volume from one end of the line to the other
for several hours, assault against the
right of our left wing, the positions assailed
being a right commanded by Col. Heiman,
and defended by his brigade, consisting of
the 19th Tennessee, under command of
Lieut. Col. McGavock, Col. Voorhies' Ten-
nessee, Col. Hughes' Alabama, and Col.
Head's Tennessee regiments of volun-
teers, and Capt. Maney's field battery.

This assault was vigorously made, and
the position was vigorously defended, and
resulted in the repulse of the enemy here

and every where around the line. The re-
sult of the day's work pretty well tested
the strength of our defensive line, and es-
tablished, beyond question, the gallantry
of the entire command, all of whom fought
well at every portion of the line. The loss
sustained by our forces in this engagement
was not large, our men being mostly under
the shelter of the rifle pits, but we, never-
theless, had quite a number killed and
wounded, but owing to the continued fight-
ing which followed, it was impossible to get
any official report of the casualties of the
day. On the same day our battery on the
river was engaged with one of the enemy's
gunboats, which occasioned quite a lively
cannonading for more than an hour, in
which the gallant Captain Dixon, of the
Engineer corps, was killed instantly at the
battery. This officer had been on duty for
some months at the post, and had showed
great energy and professional skill; and,
by his gallant bearing on that occasion,
while directing the operations of the day
under my orders, had just earned for him-
self high distinction. His death was a se-
rious loss to the service, and was a source
of no little embarrassment in our after op-
erations.

On the 28th we had quiet, but we saw
the smoke of a large number of gunboats
and steamboats at a short distance below.
We also received reliable information of the
arrival of a large number of fresh troops,
greatly increasing the strength of the en-
emy's forces, already said to be from 20,000
to 30,000 strong.

THE BATTLE WITH THE GUNBOATS.

On the 13th these reinforcements were
seen advancing to their position in the line
of investment; and, while this was being
done, six of the enemy's iron cased gun-
boats were seen advancing up the river,
five of which were abreast and in line of
battle, and the sixth some distance in the
rear. When the gunboats arrived within
a mile and a half of the fort, they opened
fire on the batteries. My orders to the en-
emy's gunboats should come within point
blank range. This they did, though the
order of holding their fire while the en-
emy's shot and shell fell thick around their
position, was a severe restraint upon their
patriotic impulses. But, nevertheless, our
batteries made no response till the gun-
boats got within range of their guns. Our
entire line of batteries then opened fire. The
guns of both parties were well served. The
enemy constantly advancing, delivering
direct fire against our batteries from his
five gunboats; while the sixth boat,
moving up in the rear, kept the air filled
with shells, which fell thick and close all
around the position of our batteries. The
fight continued, the enemy steadily advanc-
ing slowly up the river, and the shot and
shell from fifteen heavy rifled guns, tearing
up our parapets and plunging deep into the
earth around and over our batteries for
nearly two hours, and until his boats had
reached within the distance of one hundred
and fifty yards of our batteries. Having
come in such close conflict, I could distinctly
see the effects of our shot upon his iron-
cased boats. We had given two or three
well directed shots from our heavy guns to
one of the boats, when she instantly shrunk
back and drifted helplessly below the line.
Several shot struck another boat, tearing
her iron case and making her timbers crack,
and splintering them as by a stroke of
lightning, when the two fell back. Then a
third received several shocks, making her
metal ring and timbers crack, when the
whole line gave way and fell rapidly back
from our fire until they passed out of range.
This ended the first severe and close con-
flict of our heavy guns and the enemy's
gunboats, testing their strength and the
power of heavy guns to resist them. The
shot from our 32 pound guns produced but
little effect; they struck and rebounded, ap-
parently doing but little damage; but I am
satisfied from close observation that the
timbers of the frame work did not, and
could not, withstand the shock from the 10
inch columbiad or 32 pound rifled guns.
These gunboats never renewed the attack.
I learn from citizens living on the river be-
low that one of the injured boats was sunk,
and that others had to be towed to Cairo.

This information may or may not be true,
but it is certain that all of the boats were
repulsed and driven back after a most vi-
gorous and determined attack, and that two
of the boats were badly damaged, and that
a third was more or less injured.

It is difficult to estimate the gallant bear-
ing and heroic conduct of the officers and
men of our batteries, who so well and so
persistently fought our guns until the en-
emy's determined advance brought his boats
and guns into such close and desperate con-
flict. Where all did their duty so well, it is
almost impossible to discriminate. The
captains already named, and their lieuten-
ants, (whose names for want of official re-
ports I cannot give) all deserve the highest
commendations.

Lieut. G. S. Martin, (whose company is
now at Columbus, Ky., but who was order-
ed to that post by Major General Polk,) com-
manded one of the guns, and particularly
attracted my attention by his energy and
the judgment with which he handled his
gun. The wadding having given out, he
pulled off his coat and rammed it down as
wadding, and thus kept up the fire till the
enemy were finally repulsed.

On the evening of this day we received
information of the arrival of additional re-
inforcements of infantry, cavalry and light
artillery, by steamboats, all of which were
disembarked a short distance below our
position.

THE BATTLE OF DOVER.

On the 14th inst. the enemy were busy
throwing their forces of every arm around
us, extending his line of investment entire-
ly around our position, and completely en-
veloping us. On the evening of this day
we ascertained that the enemy had received
additional reinforcements by steamboat.
We were now surrounded by an immense
force, said by prisoners to amount to forty
two regiments, and every road and possible
avenue of departure were cut off, with the
certainty that our sources of supply by the
river would soon be cut off by the enemy's
batteries placed upon the river above us.

At a council of the general officers, called

by Gen. Floyd, it was unanimously deter-
mined to give the enemy battle next day at
daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit
for our troops to the interior of the country,
and thus save our army. We had knowl-
edge that the principal of the enemy's force
were massed in encampment in front of
our extreme left, commanding the two
roads leading into the interior, one of which
we must take in leaving our encampment.
We knew that he had massed in encampment
another large force on the Union Ferry
road, opposite the center of our left wing,
and another in front of the left of our right
wing. His fresh arrival of troops being en-
camped on the bank of the river, two and
half miles below us, from which latter en-
campment a stream of fresh troops was con-
tinually pouring around us on his line of
investment, and thus strengthening his
general encampment on the extreme right.
At each of his encampments, and on each
road he had in position a battery of field
artillery, and twenty four pound iron guns
on siege carriages. Between these encamp-
ments on the roads, was a thick under-
growth of brush and black jack, making it
impossible to advance or manoeuvre any
considerable body of troops.

The plan of attack agreed upon and di-
rected by General Floyd, to be executed
was, that with the main body of the forces
of our left wing, I should attack the right
wing of the enemy, occupying and resting
upon the heights reaching to the bank of
the river, accompanied by Col. Forrest's
brigade of cavalry; that Brigadier General
Buckner, with the forces under his com-
mand, and defending the right of our line,
should strike the enemy's encampment and
forces on the Winn's Ferry road; that the
forces under Col. Heiman, should hold the
position, and that each command should
leave in the trenches troops to hold them.

In this order of battle it was easy to be
seen that if my attack was successful, and
the enemy routed, that his retreat would be
along his line of investment toward the
Winn's Ferry road, and thence toward his
reserve at the gunboats below. In other
words, my success would roll the enemy's
force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner,
when by his attack in flank and rear, we
could cut up the enemy and put him com-
pletely to rout. Accordingly dispositions
were made to attack the enemy. At five
o'clock A. M., of the 15th, I moved out of
my position to engage him. In less than
one half hour our forces were engaged. He
was prepared to meet me in advance of his
encampment, and he did meet me before I
had assumed him without any formation
for the engagement. For the first half
hour of the engagement I was much embar-
rassed in getting the command in position
properly to meet the foe. Having extricated
myself from the position and fairly en-
gaged him, we fought him for nearly two
hours before I made any decided advance
upon him. He contested this field most
stubbornly. The loss of both armies at this
portion of the field was heavy. The en-
emy's particularly, as I discovered by riding
over the field after the battle with General
Floyd. The enemy having been forced to
yield this portion of the field, retired slowly
toward the Winn's Ferry road, Buckner's
point of attack. He did not retreat but fell
back fighting us, contesting every inch of
ground.

The fight was hotly and stubbornly con-
tested on both sides, and it consumed the
day till twelve o'clock to drive him back as
far as the center where Gen. Buckner's
command was to flank him. While my
command was advancing and slowly driving
him, I was anxiously expecting to hear
Gen. Buckner's command open fire in his
rear, which not taking place I feared some
misapprehension of orders, and came from
the field of battle within the works to learn
what was the matter. I there found the
command of Gen. Buckner under the en-
emy's fire within the work, taking shelter
from the enemy's artillery on the Winn's
road, it having been forced to retire before
the battery, as I learned from him. My
force was still slowly advancing, driving
the enemy towards the battery. I directed
General Buckner immediately to move his
command round to the rear of the battery,
turning its left, keeping in the hollow, and
attack and carry it.

Before the movement was executed, my
force forming the attacking party on the
right with Forrest's regiment (cavalry,) gal-
lantly charged the battery, supported by
a body of infantry, driving it and forcing
the battery to retire, taking six pieces of
artillery, four brass and twenty four iron
guns. In pursuing the enemy falling back
from this position, Gen. Buckner's forces
became united with mine and engaged the
enemy in hot contest of nearly an hour with
large forces of fresh troops that had now
met us. This position of the enemy being
carried by our joint forces, I called off far-
ther pursuit after seven and a half hours of
continuous and bloody conflict. After the
troops were called off orders were immedi-
ately given to the different commands to
form and retire to their original positions
in the entrenchments.

The operations of the day had forced the
entire command of the enemy around to our
right wing, and in front of Gen. Buckner's
position in the entrenchments, and when
his command reached his position he found
the enemy rapidly advancing to take pos-
session of this portion of his work. He had a
stubborn conflict lasting one and a half
hours to regain it, and the enemy actually
got possession of the extreme right of his
position, and held it so firmly that he could
not dislodge him. The position thus gained
by the enemy was a most commanding one,
being immediately in the rear of our river
batteries and field work for its protection.
From it he could readily turn the entrenched
work occupied by Gen. Buckner, and attack
him in reverse or advance under cover of
an intervening ridge directly upon our bat-
tery and field work. While he held this
position it was manifest we could not hold
the main work or battery. Such was the
condition of the armies at night fall after
nine hours of conflict on the 15th inst., in
which our loss was severe, and leaving not
less than 5000 of the enemy dead and wound-
ed on the field. We left upon the field
nearly all his wounded, because we could
not remove them. We left his dead unburied
because we could not bury them. Such
conflict and courage has perhaps never be-
fore occurred upon this continent. We

took about 800 prisoners and a large num-
ber of arms. We had fought to open the
way for our army to relieve us from an in-
vestment which would necessarily reduce us
and the position by famine. We had occu-
pied the whole day to accomplish our ob-
ject, and before we could prepare to leave,
after taking in the wounded and the dead,
the enemy had thrown around us again in
the night an immense force of fresh troops,
and reoccupied his original position in the
line of investment, thus again cutting off our
retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops
all told. Of these a large proportion we
had lost in the three battles. The command
had been in the trenches night and day for
five days, exposed to the snow, mud and
ice water without shelter, and without cov-
ering and without sleep.

In this condition the general officers held
a consultation to determine what we should
do. Gen. Buckner gave it as his decided
opinion that he could not hold his position
one half an hour against assault of the en-
emy, and said the enemy would attack him
next morning at daylight. The proposition
then was made by the undersigned to
again fight through the enemy's line and
cut our way out. General Buckner said his
command was so worn out and cut to pieces
and demoralized, that he could not make
another fight; that it would cost the com-
mand three quarters of its present num-
bers, to cut its way through, and it was
wrong to sacrifice three quarters of a com-
mand to save one quarter; that no officer
had a right to cause such a sacrifice. Gen.
Floyd and Maj. Gilmer I understood to
concur in this opinion.

I then expressed the opinion that we
could hold out another day, and in that time
we could get steamboats and set the de-
bts of the State or to counties, and for
school purposes, or taxes for the poor, and
all payments for entries of public land, and
all other dues to the State, and all fines and
forfeitures for the use of the State or coun-
ties, shall be paid in Treasury notes of the
State or of the Confederate States, or in the
notes of such of the solvent Banks of this
State as shall receive and continue to re-
ceive and pay out as money at par the
Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and
silver coin; and it shall be the duty of the
Treasurer to issue instructions to the
Sheriffs and tax collectors in the several
counties on this subject, and it shall not
be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to
receive taxes in any other funds than as
directed by the Treasurer under this
ordinance.

3. Be it further ordained, That all the
Treasury Notes funded in Bonds, or paid
into the Treasury for taxes or other public
dues, may be re-issued in payment of the
debts of the State, or in exchange for six
per cent bonds of the State, on applica-
tion of the holder at any time before the
notes fall due: Provided, That the
Treasury Notes issued to pay the Confed-
erate tax shall not be used to pay the debts
of the State; and the Treasurer and Com-
ptroller shall keep an account of all
notes re-issued, and those re-funded in
bonds from time to time, and the date of
such transaction, and particularly nothing
on the interest on each bond when taken up,
and the amount of interest due on each
bond when exchanged for Treasury notes,
and in all cases shall charge the party re-
ceiving such bonds with the interest due
at the time of delivery.

4. Be it further ordained, That as the
exigencies of the public service may, in the
opinion of the Governor, require before the
first day of January, 1863, the public treas-
urer is authorized and required to issue
other Treasury Notes as aforesaid, not ex-
ceeding in amount the further sum of fifteen
hundred thousand dollars, and that the
said notes shall be prepared, signed and
issued as in the said ordinance, ratified on
the first day of December, 1861.

5. Be it further ordained, That the ag-
gregate amount of said Treasury Notes
outstanding at any one time, and of the
bonds given in exchange for or discharge
of Treasury notes as aforesaid, shall not
exceed the amount of such notes authorized
by law heretofore, or in this ordinance.

6. Be it further ordained, That it shall
be the duty of the Treasurer, as soon as
convenient, to issue Treasury Notes of the
denominations of five, ten and twenty dol-
lars in equal amounts, instead of, and to
exchange for, any of the Treasury Notes
heretofore issued, not bearing interest, of
the denominations of fifty and one hun-
dred dollars, on the application of the hold-
ers of said notes; and when so taken up
or exchanged, the said notes of fifty and
one hundred dollars shall be cancelled, and
the same shall be noted by the Treasurer
on his books and on the books of the Com-
ptroller.

7. Be it further ordained, That if any
one shall falsify, forge, or knowingly pass,
or offer to pass, any false, forged, or coun-
terfeited paper, purporting to be a Treasury
Note or bond of this State, he shall be liable
to indictment in the Superior Courts in the
county in which such offence may be com-
mitted, and on conviction thereof, shall
suffer all the pains and penalties, according
to the 59th section of the 34th chapter of
the Revised Code.

8. Be it further ordained, That in addi-
tion to the Treasury Notes heretofore or-
dered to be issued, it shall be the duty of
the Treasurer to issue one million of dollars
in small denominations, to wit: four hun-
dred thousand dollars in the denomination
of two dollars, four hundred thousand
dollars in the denomination of one dollar,
one hundred thousand dollars in the deno-
mination of fifty cents, fifty thousand
dollars in the denomination of twenty-five
cents, twenty-five thousand dollars in the
denomination of twenty cents, and twenty-
five thousand dollars in the denomination
of ten cents, payable on the first day of
January, 1863, to be used in liquidation of
any claims against the State to persons
willing to receive the same, but not to be
funded in bonds of the State, but shall be
receivable in payment of taxes or other
public dues; and he shall keep an accurate
account of the issues, from time to time,
made under this section of this ordinance.

9. Be it further ordained, That no Bank
receiving the Treasury Notes of this State,
as contemplated in the second section of
this ordinance, shall be required to receive,
or have on hand at any one time, more

from him I cannot give detailed oper-
ations of his command. I have pleas-
ure in being able to say that Col.
Forrest—whose command greatly dis-
tinguished his commander as a bold
and gallant leader, and reflected dis-
tinguished honor upon himself—passed safely
through the enemy's line of investment,
and trust it will win other honors in
defense of our rights and the just cause of
our country.

GID. J. PILLOW, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

An Ordinance.

To provide for Funding the Treasury Notes of North-
Carolina and for other purposes.

1. Be it ordained, &c. That any of the
Treasury notes issued or hereafter to be
issued under the ordinance of this Conven-
tion, ratified the 1st of December, 1861,
directing the issue of three millions of
Treasury notes, as well as those issued by
an ordinance of the present session, entitled
"An ordinance to provide for the assump-
tion and payment of the Confederate Tax,"
may be funded at the will of the holder,
in coupon Bonds of the State, to be pre-
pared by the Treasurer, and payable 20
years after date, or sooner, at the pleasure
of the State, and bearing interest at the
rate of eight per cent per annum, payable
semi-annually at the Treasury, or in six
per cent bonds of the State, payable 30
years after the 1st of January, 1862, inter-
est payable semi-annually, exchangeable in
Treasury notes at the option of the holder,
from time to time, until the Treasury
notes fall due, said bonds being of deno-
minations of \$500 and \$100 in equal por-
tions.

2. Be it further ordained, That all taxes
due to the State or to counties, and for
school purposes, or taxes for the poor, and
all payments for entries of public land, and
all other dues to the State, and all fines and
forfeitures for the use of the State or coun-
ties, shall be paid in Treasury notes of the
State or of the Confederate States, or in the
notes of such of the solvent Banks of this
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Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and
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Treasurer to issue instructions to the
Sheriffs and tax collectors in the several
counties on this subject, and it shall not
be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to
receive taxes in any other funds than as
directed by the Treasurer under this
ordinance.

3. Be it further ordained, That all the
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into the Treasury for taxes or other public
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debts of the State, or in exchange for six
per cent bonds of the State, on applica-
tion of the holder at any time before the
notes fall due: Provided, That the
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erate tax shall not be used to pay the debts
of the State; and the Treasurer and Com-
ptroller shall keep an account of all
notes re-issued, and those re-funded in
bonds from time to time, and the date of
such transaction, and particularly nothing
on the interest on each bond when taken up,
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ptroller.

7. Be it further ordained, That if any
one shall falsify, forge, or knowingly pass,
or offer to pass, any false, forged, or coun-
terfeited paper, purporting to be a Treasury
Note or bond of this State, he shall be liable
to indictment in the Superior Courts in the
county in which such offence may be com-
mitted, and on conviction thereof, shall
suffer all the pains and penalties, according
to the 59th section of the 34th chapter of
the Revised Code.

8. Be it further ordained, That in addi-
tion to the Treasury Notes heretofore or-
dered to be issued, it shall be the duty of
the Treasurer to issue one million of dollars
in small denominations, to wit: four hun-
dred thousand dollars in the denomination
of two dollars, four hundred thousand
dollars in the denomination of one dollar,
one hundred thousand dollars in the deno-
mination of fifty cents, fifty thousand
dollars in the denomination of twenty-five
cents, twenty-five thousand dollars in the
denomination of twenty cents, and twenty-
five thousand dollars in the denomination
of ten cents, payable on the first day of
January, 1863, to be used in liquidation of
any claims against the State to persons
willing to receive the same, but not to be
funded in bonds of the State, but shall be
receivable in payment of taxes or other
public dues; and he shall keep an accurate
account of the issues, from time to time,
made under this section of this ordinance.

9. Be it further ordained, That no Bank
receiving the Treasury Notes of this State,
as contemplated in the second section of
this ordinance, shall be required to receive,
or have on hand at any one time, more

than two-fifths of the capital stock of such
bank in said notes.

10. Be it further ordained, That so much
of the act of the General Assembly, entitled
"an act to provide ways and means for the
defense of the State," ratified September
18, 1861, as authorizes the issue of one mil-
lion dollars of the denominations of two
dollars, one dollar, fifty cents, twenty-five
cents, ten cents and five cents, and also the
ordinance of the Convention, ratified
December 1, 1861, directing the issue of
three millions of dollars of Treasury notes,
and the ordinance to provide for the assump-
tion and payment of the Confederate
tax," as well as all the issues of Treasury
notes and bonds under said act and
ordinances, are hereby ratified and con-
firmed.

11. Be it further ordained, That in the
event of the inability of the Public Treas-
urer or Comptroller to sign the Treasury
Notes authorized by law to be issued as
speedily as the demands on the Treasury
may require, then it shall be lawful for
either of them to employ some discreet
person by and with the advice and consent
of the Governor, to sign and countersign
the said notes, whose names shall be pub-
lished in the newspapers in the city of
Raleigh.

12. Be it further ordained, That this
ordinance may be repealed or modified by
the General Assembly, but so as not to affect
any transactions had or rights vested under
the same, previous to such modification or
repeal.

Expenses of the War.

The editor of the New York Express is
at Washington, and speaks his mind freely
of what is going on there. The following
from a late letter to that paper, in relation
to the expenses of the Government, and
the issue of inconvertible treasury notes,
will attract attention:

As my idea of patriotism is to proclaim
the truth, when the truth alone, even the
frightful, can do no good, and though the
proclamation of that truth may be tempo-
rarily harmful—I even feel it a duty to
write, in order to wake up the country to
the fact that the expenditures of this Govern-
ment are now so stupendous that they must
break the country down, unless the
taxation is immediate. But this statement
of a fact in terms so general is not enough
alarming to wake up the country, or the
Ways and Means Committee, unless par-
ticularized as well as generalized.

Hence, I must add, that for the four
of six preceding weeks, the expenditures
of the Government have been full three
millions every day, and that the week end-
ing Saturday last week, they averaged
nearly four millions every day! It is true,
very true, that in the Treasury Department
they are making money fast—and that
they could make it faster—but it is not the
less true that they are not making it half
as fast as needed—and if the expenditures
are to be four million per diem, only some
eight or ten cylinder Hoe presses can make
the money as fast as it will be needed. The
Secretary of the Treasury signs warrants
as slowly as possible; the Auditors do not
hurry; the big contractors are scarcely
attended to, and only the more immediate
and pressing necessities are provided for—
but, notwithstanding all this, the Treasury
Paper Mint cannot half supply the demand
on the Treasury for its paper money.—
Hence the increasing discount on Treasury
certificates.

The Sumter.

The adventures and exploits of this little
ship will form one of the most interesting
chapters in our war of independence.—
Leaving this port in May last, in full view
of the blockading squadron, the Sumpter
dashed across the Gulf of Mexico, captur-
ing several Yankee ships on her way, and
entered the port of Matanzas. Disposing
of her prizes, and laying in her coal and
supplies here, she passed around the island
of Cuba, touched at St. Thomas, and several
other points in the islands, marking her
by the wrecks of destroyed Yankee vessels.
She sought the northern coast of South
America, defying and eluding the pursuit
of the enemy's ships of war of superior
metal, challenging to fair combat with
those of equal power, clearing the Spanish
main of Yankee merchantment, and pro-
ducing an advance of five per cent in marine
insurance in Boston.

Her prizes reach the number of fifty,
with valuable cargoes, and the damage she
inflicts upon the enemy amounts to several
millions of dollars. Meantime, her captain
is unable to communicate with his Govern-
ment. With Indians, wild and bold, he
endeavors to propitiate the good will of
the government and people of all the ports
at which he touches; obtains supplies when
ever he needs them; and so far as we are
yet informed, has not lost a man in combat.
Having effectually destroyed Yankee com-
merce in the West Indies and the Carib-
bean Sea, he concludes to change the the-
atre of his operations to the Mediterranean,
and the next we hear of him he is entering
the port of Cadiz, lighted by the flames of
three splendid Yankee vessels—the Vigilant,
the Ellen Dodge and the—, all
heavily loaded with valuable cargoes.

The success of the Sumpter, Sanitary
a source of much pride and gratification
to our people, conveys, however, a bitter
proof of the lack of enterprise and adven-
ture which, considering our means and
our opportunity, has characterized the
naval operations of our Confederacy. In-
stead of one, we should have a dozen

**The James River Blockade
Opened!****Two Yankee First Class Fri-
gates Destroyed!****The Hated Cumberland Sunk!!!****THE CONGRESS BURNT!****THE MINNESOTA AND ST. LAWRENCE AROUND!!****Great Success of the Confederate Iron-
Clad Steamer Virginia!****LARGE NUMBER OF YANKEES SHOT AND
DROWNED!!****NO NEWS FROM THE WEST.****The Enemy Closing on Us at Winchester and
Manassas!!****Forty Thousand Additional Troops
Called for by Gov. Letcher!**

From the Raleigh Standard—Extra.

PETERSBURG, March 10, 3 P. M.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The Merrimac went out from Norfolk on Saturday at two o'clock, and sunk the Federal ship Cumberland, burnt the Congress, and shelled Newport News until dark. The Minnesota came to the aid of the Cumberland and Congress, and the Merrimac got her ashore and peppered her terribly, until eleven o'clock, P. M.

The fight was renewed on Sunday, the Patrick Henry and Jamestown running the blockade at the mouth of James River and taking part with the Merrimac. The federal frigate St. Lawrence, and Ericson iron propeller came up from Old Point and engaged the Merrimac.

A terrific battle ensued until two p.m. The Ericson battered away at the Merrimac at forty yards distance, for one hour, when the Merrimac made a plunge at the Merrimac's propeller and rudder. The latter evaded the blow and plunged full tilt at the Ericson, causing the Yankee iron monster to head instantly for Old Point, with all hands at pumps, in a supposed sinking condition.

The Merrimac fired rifled shots through the large steamer sent to assist the Minnesota, and blew her up.

The Merrimac then took the Patrick Henry and Jamestown in tow, and proceeded to Norfolk. The Merrimac lost her enormous iron beam in the plunge at the Ericson, and damaged her machinery, and is leaking a little.

The battle was altogether terrific, resulting in the destruction of two first class frigates of the enemy, the supposed loss of the Minnesota, and serious damage to the Ericson; also, the death of many Yankees, and the annihilation of three gunboats.

Our loss was four killed and ten wounded—among the latter Commodore Buchanan of the Merrimac. The Patrick Henry was shot through the boiler, and four killed and three wounded by scalding.

The Merrimac is a perfect success. She is a terror to the Yankees, and will visit them again soon.

Since the above was put in type, we received the following detailed account of the action, which we copy from the Norfolk Day Book:

At a quarter past eleven o'clock on Saturday, the iron clad steamer Virginia, cast aloose from her moorings at the Navy Yard and made her way down to Hampton Roads towards the blockading fleet lying off Newport News. She reached their neighborhood after some detention at the obstructions below, at two o'clock. Here she found the two first class frigates Cumberland and Congress. With a determination to respect to the Cumberland first, the Virginia bore down for that vessel, and while passing the Congress she gave her a broadside by way of a salute. Her operations on the Cumberland performed in the short space of fifteen minutes' time at the end of which the Cumberland sunk just where she had been lying.

The Virginia on approaching her and getting within point blank range, fired her bow gun several times, and ran into her, striking her fairly with her ram, which made her reel to and fro and sent her speedily to the bottom, but while going down, we understand, the water gun of the Cumberland was discharged at the Virginia, with what injury we know not.

The object in first getting rid of the Cumberland was probably to destroy the very heavy armament which that frigate carried, it being the heaviest in the Yankee Navy. The officers and crew of the Cumberland made their escape as best they could, many of them being captured by our gunboats. The wounded on board it is believed went down with the vessel.

The Virginia next turned her attention to the Congress, which vessel it is said gallantly resisted her inevitable fate for nearly an hour, but finally finding the ship rapidly sinking, she hauled down her colors and made for the beach, where she was run as high aground as possible. Her officers and crew were taken off by our gunboats, and while she had her flag of truce hoisted and was being relieved of her killed and wounded by our boats the Yankees on shore at Newport News disregarding the flag of truce with Minnie Muskets fired into her and killed several of their own men and slightly wounded in the arm Mr. John Hopkins, one of our pilots, attached to the Beaufort.

While the Virginia was engaged with the Congress with her bow gun she poured broadsides from broadside into the shore batteries of the enemy at Newport News. One discharge from the bow gun of the Virginia, says one of the prisoners, capsized two of the guns of the Congress, killing 16 of her crew, and taking off the head of a Lieut. Smith, and literally tore the ship to pieces.

The enemy seemed entirely unaware of our intention to attack them, and it is said were completely lulled into security that the Virginia had got down to Sewell's Point before they took the alarm.

While the engagement was going between the two frigates and the Virginia, the enemy's steam frigate Minnesota put out from Old Point to their assistance. She laid well over towards Newport News, but not entirely out of the range of our batteries on Sewell's Point, which opened on her with what effect we are unable to say, but she replied to them without any damage whatever. The Minnesota got aground when within a mile or two of Newport News Point. There she struck, unable to get off, while the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry and Jamestown peppered

her with their batteries, while the Virginia was attending to the shore batteries at Newport News.

The frigate St. Lawrence then came up to the assistance of the Minnesota, and she also got aground, and a steam frigate, supposed to be the Roanoke, put off from Old Point with the same intention, it is supposed, but seeing the sad havoc which the Virginia was playing with the federal vessels, she put back to Old Point.

The Minnesota and St. Lawrence, we learn, are hard aground and in the power of the Virginia, at high tide, as the latter vessel was at Sewell's Point, after the engagement, where she remained on Saturday night, ready to commence on them on Sunday morning. She is between them and all assistance from Old Point.

The frigate Congress was set fire to on Saturday night by a boat's crew from some of our vessels. She illuminated the whole Roads and river, and about midnight, her magazine exploded, with a tremendous noise.

Her conflagration afforded a rare sight to many thousands of spectators who lined the shores of our harbor to witness the spectacle of a ship on fire. Many articles of value, we learn, were removed from her by our gunboats before fire.

Twenty-three prisoners were brought up to this city on Saturday night. These were all taken off the frigate Congress by the gunboat Beaufort, whilst our other gunboats took off others. One of these prisoners died while on his way to the city. He and another one wounded, were shot by their own fire while being saved from the sinking frigate Congress. The captured prisoners were carried to the hospital.

The Virginia had two men killed and some five or six wounded. A shot entered the port hole and struck the gun on the muzzle, knocking off a piece nine inches long. This disabled the gun, which was immediately replaced by another of the same calibre.

Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Minor, of the Virginia, are said to be wounded, the former slightly, the latter severely. One of her ports, we understand, and passed through one of her boilers, disabling it. She was compelled to haul off temporarily for repairs. There were four men killed and three wounded on board of her. Other damage not material.

On board the gunboat Raleigh, midshipman Hutter was killed, we understand, though we did not learn of any other casualties.

The James River steamers arrived at the scene of action, is said, about one hour after the engagement commenced. They easily passed the Newport News batteries, and after joining in the fight rendered very efficient aid.

Tugs and steamers were sent to the assistance of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence from Old Point after they grounded, but their efforts to haul them off were unavailing.

The first gun fired in the engagement is said to have been fired by the Confederate gunboat Beaufort at the frigate Congress. All of our steamers and gunboats are said to have even managed with the utmost skill and dexterity, rendering great assistance to the Virginia in this magnificent and successful engagement.

We are without means of getting at the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, though it is believed to have been very great. Our total loss in killed and wounded, as far as we can learn, is nine killed and twelve wounded, most of them slightly.

By this daring exploit we have raised the James River blockade, without foreign assistance and are likely with the assistance of the Virginia, to keep open the communication.

Several small prizes were said to have been taken by our gunboats from the Yankees, one of which the schooner Reinder, was brought up to the Navy Yard on Saturday night. Two others were said to have been carried over to Pig Point on Saturday.

Another report we hear says that 142 two persons were killed on board the Virginia.

Andrew J. Dalton a printer who left our office a few days since to join the Virginia, and who was at the bombardment of Sumter, and participated in several other engagements during the war, we learn, was one of the wounded on board that vessel on Saturday.

The engagement was renewed again on Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, by the Virginia and several of our gunboats, being at the ebbs, the Virginia did not take the channel where the Minnesota lay, probably for fear of grounding, but getting within a good range of her, she opened fire with terrible effect, completely riddling her, and rendering constant exertion at the pump necessary to prevent her from filling.

Since the above was written, we have been enabled to gather some additional particulars.

Some detention occurred on board the Virginia on Sunday morning, we learn, or she would have commenced the engagement much earlier than 8 o'clock; at which time together with the Patrick Henry, Jamestown and our other gunboats, opened fire on the Minnesota, which still lies hard and fast aground. The tide being at the ebb, the Virginia did not take the channel where the Minnesota lay, probably for fear of grounding, but getting within a good range of her, she opened fire with terrible effect, completely riddling her, and rendering constant exertion at the pump necessary to prevent her from filling.

Early in the morning, the Ericson Battery, now called the Monitor, was discovered off Newport News Point, she having gone up there during the night. A sharp encounter took place between her and the Virginia, during which time they were frequently not more than 30 or 40 yards apart. Unfortunately, the Virginia ran aground, and the Ericson using her advantage, poured shot after shot into her, but without doing any serious damage. In a short while, however, the Virginia succeeded in getting off, and putting on a full head of steam, ran her bow into the Ericson, doing, as it is thought, great damage.

We are rejoiced to say that notwithstanding the firing was much heavier than on Saturday, there were no casualties on either of our vessels—not a man being in the least injured by shots from the enemy or otherwise.

Several of the enemy's being within range, they were favored with a sinking, two from the Virginia, with telling effect, and in every case disabling or sinking them. One of them lying along side the Minnesota, had a shell thrown aboard of her which on bursting, tore her assunder, and sent her to the bottom.

Having completely riddled the Minnesota, and disabled the St. Lawrence and Monitor besides as stated above, destroying several of the enemy's gunboats—in a word, having accomplished all that they designed and having no more material to work upon,

our noble vessels, left the scene of their triumphs and returned to the yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their prowess.

The enemy's loss, killed and wounded, during the two day's battle is exceedingly large, and estimated at from six to twelve hundred. The scene around the Congress is represented as being heart-sickening. The officer of the Beaufort, who ran alongside of her on Saturday night and who boarded her for the purpose of removing the wounded aboard of her, and who was brutally fired upon by the enemy, while engaged in this work of mercy to their own kind and kin, represented the deck of the vessel as being literally covered with the dead and dying. One of them assures us that as he went from aft, his shoes were well-nigh buried in blood, and brains, arms, legs, and heads were found scattered in every direction, while here and there in the agonies of death, would be found poor deluded wretches, with their breasts torn completely out.

Of the crew of the Cumberland, but few survived to tell the tale. As the vessel went down her crew went with her, excepting some few who were taken as prisoners, by us, and a few others who escaped to the shore. Out of the five hundred aboard of her, it is estimated that not over a hundred at most escaped, the remainder either being killed by our shot or drowned as the vessel went down.

Of course, the greater part of those on board the gun boats were also drowned, as there was not sufficient time for them to have made their escape. Added to this, very many in the camps of the enemy at Newport News were killed by the shells which the Virginia threw among them.

On our side the loss was, indeed small, and when we consider the storm of shell of which at times they were subjected, we can but wonder while we rejoice that so few of them suffered injury.

On the Virginia there were two killed and eight wounded. Among the wounded, we regret to mention Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Minor. These wounds, however, we are happy to state, are but slight. On the Raleigh, Midshipman Hutter was killed and Captains Taylor and Alexander wounded, the first mentioned quite severely.

On the Beaufort, Gunner W. Robison and two seamen were wounded. This was all the damage sustained by this vessel among her men. Two Yankee prisoners aboard of her were struck by the balls of their friends one of them killed and the other severely wounded. The former was standing in the door of the wardrobe at the time the Beaufort was alongside the Congress, and one of the shower of balls sent by the enemy on shore from their Minnie muskets, struck him on the forehead, penetrating his brain and killing him almost instantly.

On the Teaser, one man was wounded very slightly.

On the Patrick Henry, four men were killed and three wounded. While the loss of the enemy is counted by hundreds; ours as will be seen from the above, amounts to only seven killed and seventeen wounded.

This loss on our part, as small as it is was not the work of the enemy's shot from their vessels, but the result from the most part of the fire of muskets from shore.

During the contest, the mainmast of the Raleigh was carried away. The flag staffs of the Virginia were also cut down.

The report that the Congress was fired by the Federals to prevent her falling into our hands, is without a shadow of truth. She was fired by hot shot from the Virginia, for firing into our boats while she had a flag of truce at the time flying, after she had struck her colors and surrendered to us.

Among the prisoners taken off the Congress was the slave Sam, the property of—Drummond, Esq., of this city, who escaped to the enemy some time in October last. He is now safe, having reached his home sooner, and under different circumstances than he anticipated.

On the arrival of the Virginia at the Yard her men were mustered and addressed by the commanding officer in terms of praise for their noble bearing during the engagement. They responded with hearty cheers and expressed a desire to again reenact the scenes through which they had just passed whenever opportunity presented.

The injury sustained by the Patrick Henry was not as great as at first supposed—being trifling, a few hours' repairs were sufficient to place her in readiness for action.

The officers of the Virginia are represented as having acted with the utmost courage and bravery during the contest. It is related of Captain Buchanan that during the thickest of the fight he remained on the deck of the Virginia, and that he discharged musket after musket at the enemy as they were handed up to him. It was while thus exposed that he received the wound of which mention is made above.

It is said that all the batteries on Newport News were silenced except one, and that our shot and shell were thrown with such unerring aim and precision among the enemy that great numbers of them were killed and wounded.

No news from the West.

President Davis has made a call on the Governor of Virginia for forty thousand additional troops. Gov. Letcher's proclamation appears in the Richmond papers of this morning. These troops are to report at Winchester, Williamsburg, Manassas, and Norfolk. The enemy is closing on us at Winchester and Manassas.

Who Caused Gen. Hill's Removal?

The Hon. Asa Biggs publishes a Card in the State Journal, in which he denies having had anything to do with the removal of General Hill from the Command of Roanoke Island. He says: "I only deem it necessary to say that such a report is without the slightest foundation either in thought or fact. I was not apprised of any movement until it was publicly announced."

The State Journal says it authoritatively denied that Gov. Clark had anything to do with this alleged removal.

The Standard of the 8th inst., says it does not know what agency Judge Biggs had in the removal; "but we have heard, on good authority, that several gentlemen from the Albemarle country who waited on President Davis to present to him the defenceless condition of the island, and of the fact that the island was in the hands of the enemy, and that he had been removed Gen. Hill because he had been informed by the 'highest authority' in this State that he was not acceptable to our people, on account of the call made by him on the militia in the counties referred to; that he had been informed by the same 'high authority' that Col. Banch was the very man to succeed, Gen. Hill; and that accordingly, not hav-

ing been able to acquire higher or better information on the subject, he had removed Gen. Hill and appointed Col. Branch a Brigadier in his place."

Now, supposing all that these two newspapers say on this subject to be true, Gov. Clark has had nothing to do with the removal. But it necessarily follows that President Davis must have acted upon information which he considered higher than if it had come from Governor Clark. Will somebody find out who it is, in North Carolina, whom President Davis was pleased to consider the highest authority in the State. That will settle the dispute in a minute.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

Official Report.
We embrace this, the first opportunity, to lay before our readers, Gen. Pillow's official Report of the battle of Fort Donelson which will found on our first page.

Revolutionary History.

An article will be found on our fourth page, copied from the Richmond Whig, furnishing a short history of our reverses in the Revolutionary war, which is worthy a careful perusal by all the people of the Southern Confederacy, in this our hour of trial and gloom. If, under the then existing circumstances, by a steady perseverance, our forefathers compelled the haughty and powerful Britons to acknowledge the Independence of the American Colonies, we should never let despondency take possession of our minds in our present struggle for the Independence of the Southern Confederacy. While we regret most deeply that the South is not a perfect unit in this struggle, we rejoice to believe that the proportion of tones among us is much less than at any time during the old Revolutionary war, and that the experience of the past as our guide, we have only to persevere in the use of the means within our reach, and we shall finally achieve our Independence of the North, and be permitted to form our own government in peace. We feel that this is our inalienable right; and until this right is acknowledged by the North, there can be no peace. And the more united we are in the South, in demanding this right, the sooner it will be acknowledged, and the sooner will we be permitted to return to our peaceful avocations. Every appearance of sympathy with the North, in any portion of the Southern Confederacy, but protracts the war.—This is so plain to our mind, that we have been surprised that all did not at once view the matter in the same light; and we are glad to believe that nearly all in this part of the State do so and act, and we only regret that a few are to be found who are disloyal to our beloved South in this her day of trial.

Col. Shaw.

There seems to be a general denunciation of Col. Shaw, in reference to the fight and surrender of Roanoke Island. We have not joined in this onslaught on Col. Shaw, for fear that we might do him injustice, in the absence of all the facts and circumstances that surrounded him. That there was exceedingly bad management, by somebody in the management of our defences there, we have had no doubt, but who was responsible for this bad management, we were not so well prepared to judge. It is now very apparent that Dr. Shaw was wholly unfit and incompetent for the position assigned him. All now agree on this point; and some even charge him with cowardice and treachery. He has been summoned to Richmond, for the purpose, we presume of having an investigation of the matter.

The subjoined communication, which we find in a late number of the Wilmington Journal, in our opinion gives a brief view of the main causes of our disaster at Roanoke Island. It is now generally conceded that the Island could have been successfully defended if proper preparation had been made for its defence, and a reasonable number of soldiers and competent officers placed upon it. In neglecting to attend to this, those in authority have exposed to the mercy of the enemy a large portion of the citizens of Eastern North Carolina, together with millions worth of property. But to the Journal's communication:

Messrs. Editors:—I regret to see from your issue of the 27th, that there is a controversy growing up between the newspapers of this and the State of Virginia, each endeavoring to throw the blame of the disastrous and disastrous affair at Roanoke Island upon the officers of the opposing State. Now this is wholly wrong, tending to conceal under a parizan warfare the delinquency of the guilty parties and protect them from their just punishment. There is no doubt blame on both sides. The war department was greatly to blame in sending that blundering officer Wise, whose previous career consisted in a series of uninterrupted disasters and retreats—and there is no doubt Gen. Huger was guilty of a gross dereliction of duty in not sending reinforcements to the Island in time. But they were not alone to blame. Col. Shaw was in command of that post for four months or more, and it appears in all that time he had not discovered "that from the course of the road or causeway, the landing could not be seen from the batteries placed for the purpose of preventing the enemy from landing," nor that the causeway was on either side the causeway was passable for troops. Neither does it appear that he had any entrenchments made to protect his men. For such palpable neglect of duty there is no excuse. Had even these things as they should, been promptly attended to, there is a strong probability at least, that the Island could have been held by even the small force upon it.

Again, it appears they were compelled to abandon their defences for want of ammunition, although there was an abundance on the Island. It would do to apologize for such criminal neglect of duty by saying that Shaw was no military man.

Child's First Catechism.
A very neatly printed Catechism of 24 pages, suitable for small children, has just been issued from the Watchman office, Salisbury, N. C. The author, "Luola," in a note, says: "In preparing this Catechism I have taken Brown's Short Catechism, as a guide in my arrangement of the subjects, and have adopted his Questions and Answers where they suited my purpose. This Catechism, however, is much more simple, and is intended for the use of very young children."

We would respectfully suggest one improvement in it, to make it more suitable for the use of Sabbath Schools, viz: to divide it into suitable lessons. We hope that all such publications will be liberally encouraged by the people of the Southern Confederacy.

From Savannah.
Augusta, Ga., Feb. 25th, 1862.—The Savannah Republican of this morning, says that communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually closed by the Federals, who have three batteries of heavy guns commanding the river.

Congressional.
The late hour at which the proceedings of Congress were handed in prevents, us from giving them in extenso. After some discussion upon minor points and the introduction of bills and resolutions, which were immediately referred to the various committees.

Mr. Ralls, of Alabama, offered a preamble and resolution as follows:
Whereas, the United States are waging war against the Confederate States, with the avowed purpose of compelling the latter to reunite with them under the same Constitution and Government; and whereas, the waging of war with such an object is in direct opposition to the sound Republican maxim that "all governments rest upon the consent of the governed," and can only tend to consolidation in the General Government, and the consequent destruction of the rights of the States; and whereas, this result being attained, the two sections can only exist together in the relation of the oppressor and the oppressed, because of the great preponderance of power in the Northern section, coupled with dissimilarity of interest; and whereas, the representatives of the people of the Confederate States, in Congress assembled, may be presumed to know the sentiments of said people, having just been elected by them: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Congress do solemnly declare and publish to the world that it is the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States (in their sole reliance upon Almighty God) to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens.

The yeas and nays upon this resolution were called, and it was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions calling upon the President to communicate to Congress what additional men and means are necessary for the public service, and inquiring into the existing relations between this Government and the foreign consuls accredited to the United States, now living in the Confederate States were agreed to.

A resolution was also agreed to, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing at the disposal of the President five millions of dollars for the purpose of building gunboats for the defence of the Confederate States.

Richmond, Va., March 7th, 1862.—The Senate on yesterday confirmed the following Brigadier Generals: Carter Stevens and Wm. B. Tallaferr of Virginia; Albert Rust and Ansley, Wm. W. Mackall of Maryland; Danville Ledbetter of Alabama; John B. Hood of Kentucky; Robert Ransom, Jr. of North Carolina; W. S. Featherston of Mississippi; Thos. J. Churchill and E. J. Cleburn of Arkansas; Samuel B. Maxed of Tennessee; and Hamilton P. Bee of Texas.

Congress has passed a bill creating the office of Commanding General, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and to continue at the pleasure of the President, and provides that his usual headquarters shall be at the Capital. He will be charged with the direction and distribution of supplies, and when necessary to take command in person of the army or armies in the field; the pay to be four hundred dollars per month. The general impression is that Gen. Lee will be appointed.

In the House to-day a bill was introduced to purge the military service of all ignorant and inefficient officers.

Mr. Foote presented a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, as far as practicable, all the cotton and tobacco, paying one fourth of their value in Confederate notes, and the balance in twenty years' bonds, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent.

The bill also provides that the cotton and tobacco heretofore burnt be paid for in bonds drawing eight per cent interest.

A bill was introduced authorizing an export duty of seven cents per pound on cotton, the growth of the present year, and a similar duty of—cents on tobacco, both duties to cease upon the raising of the blockade.

A bill was introduced prohibiting the exportation of cotton and tobacco, unless in exchange for war munitions, iron clad steamers, or other articles essential in war; provided, not to include the cotton and tobacco previously purchased by foreign States, and now under their actual ownership. The act to cease at the raising of the blockade.

The Senate business was unimportant, except the confirmation of C. S. Winder, of Maryland, as Brigadier General.

A Congress has passed a bill regulating the destruction of property under military necessity. The first section authorizes the military authorities to destroy all cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores, or other property which may aid the enemy. The second section provides that all property destroyed by the owners or the military, if the testimony of such destruction be made conformably to law, be paid for out of the proceeds of the property confiscated or sequestered, in such manner as may hereafter be provided for.

There is a project on foot, which has been favorably considered in prominent quarters, for the government to take all the cotton subscribed to the produce loan at nine cents per pound, or such other fair price, and as much more as may be subscribed on same terms for government bonds, and to sell and use immediately the latter to negotiate its sale, or make it the basis of a treaty with Napoleon. It is believed that if one million of bales of cotton can be offered to the French commercial interests, at a fair price, to be delivered in this country, France would open the present ineffective blockade and take possession of it.

It is further proposed that our Minister to France be instructed to propose a treaty with the Emperor Napoleon, on condition that he would open the blockade, to grant him for a limited time favorable discriminations in our commercial relations over England and other nations who are indifferent about making treaties with us.

IRON-CLAD BOATS AND RIFLED CANNON.
The N. Y. Herald's correspondent, who was on the Louisville in the recent Fort Donelson fight, after describing that terrible combat, acknowledges the vulnerability of the boasted iron-clad gunboats, as follows:

My curiosity is satisfied. I have no particular desire to be on board a man of war when another battery is to be attacked, but on the contrary, think I should prefer a land view. The fact is, our boats are proof against ordinary shot, even as large as a sixty four; but this trial has demonstrated the fact that rifled thirty two pounders even will penetrate our iron sides, while one hundred and twenty pounders merely laugh at the obstruction.

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HOME MADE POTASH.—Dr. E. Nye's Watchman has sent us a specimen of Potash made in the vicinity of this place by Dr. Holland who is preparing to put it up on a large scale. It is as good, if not superior to any article ever brought to the people of the South, in every section, are learning to live without northern truck.—*Char. Dem.*

THE DRAFT.—In reply to the letter of inquiry of an esteemed friend at Prospect Hill, Caswell, we state that the present draft for one third of the militia is not for two years or for the war, but only to repel invasion. The Convention expressly refused to authorize a draft for the war. It is believed that the bounty offered by the two governments will be the means, in addition to the patriotic feelings of our people, of raising a sufficient number of men from this State for the war. It is also believed that the militia who are now being called out will not remain long in service.—*Raleigh Standard.*

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European Intelligence.

The steamship Norwegian, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th, has arrived. In the British House of Commons, the supplemental estimates of expenditure in the Trent affair were presented, amounting to £278,000, which was agreed to. Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the Government, and said the money was more than thrown away. Palmerston said Bright's opinion was confined to himself.

The gun-boats prepared for the commission under the Trent difficulty have been ordered to be dismantled.

Russell is satisfied with the statement in relation to the sinking of the stone fleet in Charleston harbor.

The address to the Emperor of France from the Senate has been read. The date commenced on the 20th. The address regrets the sufferings on account of the war in America and the effects it has upon manufactures, but agrees with the Emperor that friendly relations between the two countries render neutrality incumbent.

The N. Y. Herald's Paris correspondent says that the Emperor is the enemy of the Union cause, and that he will show it after he humbles England and Mexico.

DETENTION OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—Another detachment of Yankee prisoners, numbering in all about 190 men, including several able field officers, reached here from South Carolina on Friday evening, en route to Newport News, where, together with the two or three hundred who preceded them to this city by a day or two, they are to be released on parole. In the prisoners were detained some hours at Petersburg by the failure of the trains to connect, or some other circumstance, and received, it is said, some marked attentions from a number of citizens, who invited them to their homes, and were warmly courteous, if not friendly in their hospitable demonstrations. This Gen. Winder, who at once ordered the liberty of the Federal officers to be restricted, and one of their captives—a Mr. Scott, it is told us—to be arrested and brought to this city, which was accordingly done; the "citizen suspect" arriving here under same train with the prisoners of war, under custody of officer Petersen, of Petersburg.

This circumstance, together with others of recent occurrence in this city, all tending to justify the suspicion for some time entertained, that valuable information has, through the machinations of Tories in our midst, been carried North by released prisoners of war, induced Gen. Winder to postulate, more indefinitely the departure of the Federals, who were to have left for Newport News yesterday morning, and to prohibit all communication between citizens and the prisoners during the stay of the latter in Richmond.

Upon reaching this city from Petersburg the prisoners were searched, and in their possession was found maps of Richmond, Virginia and of Manassas, together with several letters of a treasonable character, obtained, it is thought, from parties in Petersburg. The discovery is likely to lead to further, and more dangerous developments of treason in our midst. It is proposed to say here that in thus receiving and secreting this treasonable correspondence, the officers upon whom it was found have flagrantly violated their paroles.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

HOME AGAIN.

BY JEFF THOMPSON.

My dear wife waits my coming,
My children lap my name,
And kind friends bid me welcome,
To my own home again.
My father's grave lies on the hill,
My boys sleep in the vale;
I love each rock, and murmuring rill,
Each mountain hill and dale.
Home again!
I'll suffer hardships, toils and pain,
For the good time sure to come;
I'll battle long that I may gain
My freedom and my home.
I will return though foes may stand,
Disputing every rod;
My own dear home, my native land,
I'll win you yet, by—
Home again!

Select Miscellany.

From the Richmond Whig.
The Reverses of the Revolutionary War.

In the gloom which follows our recent reverses we turn to the great example of our ancestors in a struggle very similar to that in which we are engaged, in its origin as well as its incidents.

The war of the Revolution was one in which the disparity of the contending powers was far greater than at present. The British had every advantage that numbers, experience in warfare and unlimited resources could give them. The colonists were in awe of the superior skill and force of their enemies. They were almost without artillery, their small arms were of the most indifferent description, and insufficient for their troops. Their armies were badly clad and badly provided with stores. They were enlisted for very short terms, and therefore badly disciplined and drilled.—The people of every colony were more or less divided in opinion as to the rightfulness of the contest, and some, as New York furnished as many troops to one side as the other.

The course of the contest was sufficient to have discouraged any but the most resolute natures.

The British had taken months for the most elaborate preparation to subdue the colonies. They were supreme by sea. Gen. Washington had concentrated his forces at New York. He had 17,000 men. The enemy had 24,000. He undertook to defend Long Island, upon which he erected defences and stationed troops. The British landed troops, turned his left flank, routed his army, and captured 2,000 men. The remainder were fortunate enough to escape to the mainland.

The American army was then in great part withdrawn from the city, but such was the terror inspired by the superior military skill attributed to the British, that the force stationed for the defence of a water battery fled from the bombardment of the enemy, and two brigades sent to their aid, were so infected with panic, that they retreated without firing a gun or seeing the enemy in spite of the remonstrances of Gen. Washington and their own officers.

New York was then abandoned with the loss of all its artillery, much of our army stores, provisions, tents &c.,—The American army behaved better at White Plains. But it was pursued by other disasters. Fort Washington—rather against the advice of Gen. Washington—was defended. The garrison made a gallant defence killing several hundred Hessians; but the British advanced in three columns, and drove the garrison within the fort where it surrendered. The British captured two thousand five hundred men, with military stores, and a strong position. This was considered the greatest calamity of the war. Fort Lee fell next—the troops were withdrawn, but all the armament and supplies, including three hundred tents, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The effect of these blows, falling with such weight and rapidity, was intense. The historian says the troops quitted the army "by regiments, half regiments, and companies." General Washington crossed into the Jerseys, into which he was followed by a victorious enemy. He then headed an army of only three thousand men, besides some detachments under Lee and others. New Jersey yielded without resistance, and no one who looked on the "ragged" handful of "Americans," as they retreated before the superior force of the disciplined and appointed army which pursued them, could doubt that "the contest approached its termination."

It is unnecessary to follow the narrative of reverses, which ought to be read by every one and republished for the inspection of the people.

Washington, undismayed, turned in his celebrated night march across the Delaware, captured 1,000 men, with arms and stores, and returned in safety. But nothing else occurred for months to break the current of British successes. Their army embarked in the next campaign, and for weeks Washington was ignorant of their destination. To avoid the forts which he had erected on the Delaware, they had ascended the Chesapeake to march overland upon Philadelphia. Washington, who had again recruited his temporary army, resisted their advance at Brandywine. Here leaving a force to threaten the forts in front, the enemy made a detour and turned our right flank. The Americans, after a short resistance withdrew. Washington made yet another stand to save Philadelphia; but a violent rain so completely drenched his men, that their whole stock of ammunition was rendered unfit for use, and the army was compelled to fall back. It is stated

that at this time there were scarcely two guns of the same calibre in the army. One regiment reviewed ninety muskets and seven bayonets.
Our night attack on Germantown was a failure, and the enemy held Philadelphia without farther molestation. Their next object was to open the Delaware. Washington wished to preserve his forts. We strengthened, and threw men into them. The enemy were repulsed in a land attack on one of them. Then they brought their ships to bear, and "shelled" the forts until they were no longer tenable, and were abandoned. Washington seemed never afterwards to have resisted the British on the water, or near the water—if we except the capture of Cornwallis. The British were supreme on that element. In his own words: "to protect the coast from an enemy entirely in possession of the sea is impracticable."

But Washington never disbanded his army, and his victories were chiefly in the interior where the enemy was compelled to pursue him on their theory of subjugation. We look with apprehension upon the numerous expeditions of our enemy. How was it with the invasion of our ancestors? A large British army held New York and the Jerseys. Another lay unmolested at Philadelphia. An expedition, under Burgoyne, came in from Canada. To the consternation of all, Ticonderoga—reported impregnable—fell, its capture, due in great part to the shipping which accompanied Burgoyne. Our stores and artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. Another expedition advanced from the Canadian border. It was composed of loyalist Canadians, with a large force of Indians. Yet Burgoyne was captured with his army, when he penetrated to the centre of New York, and the Indian Expeditions came to naught.

We shall not at present take up the Southern campaign, to show Virginia invaded, her capital, occupied by the enemy, and Carolina and Georgia incapable of resistance. We only remind our readers that in the course of the war, New York and Philadelphia fell into the hands of the enemy, that Norfolk was burned, and Charleston and Savannah captured.

If it were within our limits to describe the condition of the army and country at that period, our readers would be astonished at the picture.

The Confederate Treasury was without money or credit. The troops without arms, ammunition or clothes.—The people without accumulated wealth or current supplies of the most necessary character. The country was divided in opinion. The temptations of safety and comfort were held out to the timid and mercenary.—Threats of death and confiscation published against those who persisted.

Yet the approval of Providence, the resolute and unyielding resistance of the people, and a mode of warfare appropriate to the emergency, bore our ancestors triumphantly out of this most unequal and terrible strife.

When we review the present resources of our country, the many advantages which we possess, the infinitely greater difference between submitting to the hereditary rule of a distant government and the domination of present abolitionists, ignorant and vicious aliens, and the accumulated abomination which Northern wickedness will pour upon us—when we know that subjugation implies the confiscation of our property, with the deliberate extermination of everything of which a Virginian is proud and the substitution of all he has been taught to apprehend and abhor—we see that, whilst our cause is far more hopeful than that of our ancestors, we have a thousand fold more motives to resist our infamous invader to an extremity of which the present condition of affairs happily affords no intimation.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Irish Potatoes.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons.—As there is a probability of Potatoes (Irish) being very scarce this Spring, you will please permit me through the medium of your paper, to make known some facts concerning bedding the same. It answers an excellent purpose to bed them and draw the slips and set out as you would from the sweet potato.

The advantages are these:
1st. There can be probably ten times the quantity of ground planted from the same seed.

2d. The potatoes, by their being out one vine in a place, will grow larger and finer and the product be more abundant than it would be were they allowed to grow in bunches of several vines in a place, as from the potato.

3d. They can be set out and littered immediately while the ground is yet fresh plowed and soft, being better than fallow, and first to be beaten down by rains.

4th. The vines can, by covering the beds be protected from frost.

Remarks.—The vines should be set out in drills of from 24 to 30 inches apart, and not closer than 18 inches in the drill. They yield much better when they have good distance. Potatoes should always be littered, as they will yield, in this climate, I think at least 100 per cent more than when not littered. The littering has a two fold good effect—one is to keep the ground moist; the other to keep the ground cool; and thus approximate their natural climate.

When set out as above, they live better if possible than the sweet potato. I have tried bedding and setting out as above described, and found it to succeed admirably. I think a trial is all that is needed to bring the plan into general use.

To Our Planters.

The following good advice we take from an exchange paper:

The war in which we are still engaged—the scarcity and high price not only of corn and bacon, but every description of food for man and beast—the uncertain prospects of peace and cotton—the absolute necessity of feeding those who are fighting our battles, their families who may be dependent on us, and ourselves—all these considerations should impel the planters of the South this year to try the full capacity of their lands in the provision crops, especially corn. Let "King" Cotton stand aside for a while, until his worthy brother, corn, receive our attention. With the crop of cotton already on hand, the prospects before us, we think our readers would do wisely to plant a double crop of corn and a half crop of cotton—putting the latter only on their most suitable cotton lands. Prepare for the corn crop now—leave no waste spot that will produce a single stalk—put in every hill possible. Plow deep—manure heavily, and plant as early as you safely can. Plant more than you ever did before. If you have plenty of corn, you need want for nothing—it will make you meat as well as bread, and it will bring you money also.

The South is now at a critical period of her history—at a point upon the turn of which depends her future success, and if we are ever to be the great and independent people we ought to be, we must reform and improve our agriculture. Strong in this—rich in all that goes to sustain life—with an abundance of food for man and beast, and a determination to think and act for ourselves hereafter, we can bid the world defiance, and go calmly to work out our destiny. Let us, then, most earnestly urge our readers to commence the planting operations of 1862 with a full determination to produce (so far as possible) the necessities of life from their own lands—to be economical in everything, and to avail themselves of information that can possibly aid in their calling.

Suddenly Waked Up.

Not long ago, there was published in this paper a revolutionary reminiscence, wherein allusion was made to the sufferings of Green's army in the early struggle for independence, for the want of suitable clothing, which in many instances rendered the men unfit for service. It chanced that a copy of the paper fell into the hands of a wealthy citizen of Alabama, who had previously resisted all the appeals of patriotism to his purse. We don't know how it happened that he put such a novel interpretation upon the revolutionary articles but after he got through he exclaimed, "By Jove that will never do in the world!" So he collected together a considerable quantity of clothing and other article requisite for the comfort of the soldiers, and packing the whole securely, directed the box to "General Green of the Confederate Army," and started it on to Richmond. It arrived here in due time, and as a matter of course the depot agent was somewhat puzzled to find "General Green;" but it was finally turned over to the military authorities, who distributed the contents where it was needed.

Whether the Alabamian had been asleep ever since the revolutionary war or not, we don't undertake to say; but we give him credit for doing a good thing, even though we could not help laughing when we heard of the story.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Touching Ditty in Prose.

When Seth got home from mackerelin, he sought his Sarah Ann, and found that she, the heartless one, had found another man. And then most awful tight he got, and bound himself to cut live oak in Florida. He pined upon the live oak land, he murmured in the shades, his axe grew heavy in his hands, and in the wild wood glades. Mosquitoes bit him everywhere, no comfort did he get, and oh how terribly he swore whenever he got bit. At last despairing of relief and wishing himself dead he went into the woods a peice, and chopped off his own—hand.

GRATITUDE.—There is an old proverb which warns us that the last person from whom we should expect to receive a favor is the one upon whom we have liberally bestowed favors. And it is not unusual for persons to experience a positive aversion towards those who have done them in great services, an aversion they struggle against—they are ashamed of—they despise themselves for entertaining—and yet are even keenly conscious of feeling. Is not this very, often the consequence of the manner in which the services been have rendered? Nothing so thoroughly destroys the beauty of an act of kindness as the desire for, or even the expectation of gratitude. And yet nothing is more common.

Make a Beginning.

Remember in all things that if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled in the garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings bank, and the first mile traveled in a journey, and all important things—they make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge an assurance, that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and industry, he had only made a beginning.

The Power of Song.

A rather touching incident took place at the Richmond "Varieties" on Friday night last, which is worthy of being related, as showing the influence of music over the human soul. Mlle Boivert was singing the touching song of "Home, sweet home," when the attention of a portion of the audience was attracted by the frequent sobs of a Mississippi volunteer, as fine a specimen of manhood as one would wish to gaze upon. The soldier was thinking of his home and loved ones a thousand miles away, and became entirely oblivious of the hundreds gazing upon him. At the conclusion of the song, he vociferously called out for an encore, offering five dollars if the lady would sing it over again. The pretty cantatrice came forward and sang in its place the "Marseilles," with her usual fire. The Mississippiian, with a yell of triumph, raised himself to his full height, exclaiming, "I was a child just now—now I am a man—Hurrah for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy!" That man had a noble heart under the rough exterior.—*Richmond Whig.*

WHEAT DOES NOT PAY IN IOWA.—Mr. Duane Wilson, Secretary of the Iowa Agricultural Society, estimates the yield of wheat in this State the past year at twelve bushels per acre. The price obtained is forty cents per bushel, or \$4.80 per acre. He thinks this involves a loss of \$2 per acre, or about three millions of dollars to the whole State. He thinks the farmers of the Northwestern States cannot afford to raise wheat, except for home consumption.

At a criminal court lately, the counsel, dissatisfied at his want of success with an Irish witness, complained to the court.

Here Paddy let in with genuine Irish brogue:

"And sure I'm no lawyer, yer honor, and the spalpane only wants to bother me."

Lawyer Snap—"Come, will you swear you are no lawyer?"

Witness—"Faix and I do: and ye may swear the same about yerself, too, without fear of perjury."

GRAPE VINES.—This is very good time for transplanting grape vines. The soil for grape vines should be dug up and entrenched to the depth of at least two feet, and more if not too inconvenient. And this soil should be completely drained to the depth of the previous spading. Pruning may be done any time during this month or February. The healthy branches may be cut in pieces a foot long, and planted in rich soil, leaving only one eye exposed to supply vines for future use.

ANECDOTE.—A young lady, without either parasol or parapet, meeting a youth of her acquaintance, in a shower of rain, said to him:

"Will you be my rain-bow (rain-beau)?"

"Yes," replied he, "if you will be my rain-deer (rain-dear)."

Members of the first Permanent Confederate Congress.

SENATE.

Wm. L. Yancy, ALABAMA.
Clement C. Clay, ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, CHARLES B. MITCHELL, FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker, GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs, LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, T. J. Semmes, MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan, MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton, NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr, TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry, TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham, VIRGINIA.
Total number 26.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

1 Thomas J. Foster, 6 W. Chilton,
2 Wm. R. Smith, 7 David Clayton,
3 John P. Ralls, 8 James L. Fugh,
4 J. L. M. Curry, 9 E. S. Dargan,
5 Francis S. Lyon, 10 A. R. Dargan,
11 J. H. Dargan, 12 J. H. Dargan,
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