

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XXV.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Alphonso W. Insold, Assistant Editor.

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Important from Europe.

The Steamship *Bohemian* with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst., arrived at Portland on the 27th of March. She brings one day's later news than previously received.

A telegraphic dispatch from Cracow, says the following proclamation by Gen. Langiewicz, dated March 10, has been published, and that it has produced a prodigious effect:

"Countrymen!—In the name of the Most High the most patriotic sons of Poland have commenced a struggle, caused by terrible abuses and directed against the eternal enemies of liberty and civilization. Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable circumstances in which the enemy, by a great increase of oppression, hastened us in an armed conflict, we have every reason to believe that we shall triumph in the great struggle for liberty and independence.

"The struggle, commenced by unarmed people, has already lasted two months, and gains strength and develops itself with energy in the presence of this war to the death—in the presence of the massacres, the pillages and conflagrations which mark the progress of the enemy.

"Poland feels painfully the absence of a central power capable of directing the forces engaged in the struggle and of summing up new associates to the field.

"Although the nation possesses more capable and worthy citizens than myself, and although I am thoroughly conscious of the heavy duties of the office and the weight of the responsibility which it involves, yet the gravity and necessity of the moment have decided me, after consultation with the provisional government, to assume the supreme power of Dictator, which I shall surrender to the representatives of the nation as soon as the yoke of the Muscovite is shaken off.

"While retaining the immediate direction of military operations in my own hands, I recognize the necessity of establishing a civil government, whose functions will be regulated by a special ordinance, the work of the provisional government.

"I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting land to the peasants with indemnity to the proprietors.

"Poles of all the provinces beneath the yoke of the Muscovite, I summon you to the struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism. Come one, come all of you. The liberty of Poland must be achieved.

"The concord of all citizens, irrespective of classes, of religions of communities, one and all making sacrifices for the common cause, we will give to us such unity and strength as will render our now scattered forces terrible to the enemy and insure the independence of our country.

"To arms! to arms! for the liberty and independence of our fatherland.

"LANGIEWICZ."

In terms of the above, Langiewicz has been proclaimed Dictator of Poland. Gen. Wypsiński has been appointed his military coadjutor and director. The civil administration has been entrusted to Paenkowski.

It is reported that all the independent members of the Council of State of Poland have sent in their resignations. It is reported that the Czar of Russia has sent a dispatch stating that whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no overtures or terms of compromise so long as they continue in armed insurrection.

A Cabinet council had been held in Paris to consider what action was necessary in regard to the above despatch.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, was about to proceed to Vienna.

The Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Paris, had gone to Berlin to confer with his Government in regard to the Polish question.

A despatch from Cracow, dated the 10th March, says that preparations are being made by both the Poles and Russians for a great battle.

The insurrectionary forces of Poland are computed at forty thousand.

Great Britain.

The crowds in London on the night of the 10th inst. were so dense that several women were killed and a hundred persons had their limbs broken or were otherwise injured. In some parts strong men were completely exhausted, and vehicles were jammed together for four or five hours.

France.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 11th inst. at 69 1/2 for Rentier.

The bill for a new loan passed the Senate with only five dissentient votes. It was reported that the contract for the loan had been signed by the Rothschilds, but the Paris Bourse had not transpired.

The London "Times" says that the cause of the reduction of the rate of discount of the Bank of France is owing to a considerable influx of bullion from Africa. Further reduction in the rate of discount was checked by a further downward movement in consols on the 12th of March.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Consols closed to day at 92 1/2 for money. The bullion in

the bank of England had decreased on the week to the amount of £176,000. American securities lower. Erie shares 42 1/2 discount.

The cotton market closed firm at an advance on the week of one half of a penny for American descriptions, and one quarter to one half of a penny in surats. The sales of the week foot up 32,000 bales of which about 6,000 were taken by speculators and 9,500 for export. The subjoined are the authorized quotations: New Orleans 24 1/2 for fair, 21 1/2 for middling. Uplands, 24 for fair, 21 for middling. Mobile, 23 for fair 21 for middling.

Exchange sold this morning at 153 1/2 and 155 and closed at about 155.

The Confederate Steamer Alabama.

The ship *Prince of Wales*, for Melbourne Australia reports that she was brought to by the Confederate steamer *Alabama* on the 23 of February in latitude 30° longitude 44° West. The *Alabama* reported that she had destroyed thirty-four North American vessels during her course.

Cotton Cultivation in Senegal.

The Paris correspondent of the London "Times," writes as follows:

"Accounts have been received in Paris from the French settlement in Senegal to the 28th of December. Several merchants had commenced cotton plantations on their own account, and others were about to initiate them. Cotton produced from seed sown in February last, was gathered in November. The seasons are so regular in Senegal that cotton growers do not find it necessary to irrigate their plantations. A number of farmers from Alsace had likewise arrived at Senegal to cultivate cotton, and had commenced operations. The French Government, in order to encourage the cultivation of cotton among the natives, had determined to place at the disposal of the chiefs of villages such instruments and machines as the best calculated for the cultivation and dressing of the cotton plant. The Government has sent to Senegal an American ginning machine, with cylindrical saws and keys like those of a piano. This machine was sent out by the Minister of Marine, and a press is likewise expected at St. Louis. The ginning machine is hired out to the public for a trifling remuneration. It is stated that the cost of carriage of raw cotton is diminished three-fourths by the use of this machine. The cultivation of cotton in Senegal is practiced as it is in the Brazil—that is, by the cotton tree, which lasts from eight to ten years—while in the United States, the cotton is sown every year, and is gathered from the month of July until the plant is killed by the frost. As it never freezes in Senegal, the cotton tree lives. Nevertheless, according to the tree grows old the quality becomes deteriorated. On the other hand, the cultivation is less expensive, and demands less care than the cotton cultivated in the United States. An objection was raised against the cultivation of cotton in Senegal on the ground that the negroes accustomed to the cultivation of the oil nut (arachide) would not give up the cultivation of that crop with which they are acquainted for that of cotton, which is new to them. It is now ascertained, however, that the two crops, far from being injurious to each other, may be grown in the same plantation. In fact, while preparing the ground for the arachide, which does not rise higher than trefoil, that cultivation prepares the ground for the cotton tree, which does no injury to the arachide. Rows of cotton plants may be sown in a field with arachides."

Inter-State Courtesy.—S. C.

Agencies of this place showed us this morning certain notes which had just been returned to him in a letter from Charleston as being neither bankable nor passable there—being in fact no money at all in the commercial capital of South Carolina. These money were sent on by him as part of a remittance and were as follows:

One ten and three twenty dollar Treasury notes issued by the State of North Carolina, payable on or before 1863, and bearing six per cent. coupon bonds, and receivable for all public debts.

Six five dollar Virginia Treasury notes payable on demand at the Treasury in Richmond.

We give this transaction plainly as it comes to us and deem any lengthened comment unnecessary. We have much respect for our sister State; we were going to say we had every respect, but in view of the facts above stated, we are reluctantly forced to modify our expression. We ask this course fair, courteous, neighborly or right? Can our South Carolina neighbors complain if this course of things tend to perpetuate a prejudice which we have always deprecated—against which we have zealously striven, but which we must admit to be, not without some foundation? We are forced to give full credit to the complaints of our soldiers at Charleston, in this respect, and not only that, but to fully sympathize with them in their feelings of indignation.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE FATE OF THE EXTORTIONER.—

The Richmond *Whig* gives a lively picture of the career of the *Extortioner*. It pictures his limbs transfixed into a giant skeleton hand, inscribed with the five, in a ghastly manner of grotesque. The body itself is metamorphosed into an enormous heart shaped like a pump, and into this heart that hand begins to stuff solid flakes of fire, for there is sought else for the hand to grasp—and the heart is never full and the hand is never weary. But the heart is always about to burst, but never bursts, with the insufferable torment of fullness; yet the fierce hand will never desist from thrusting fresh fire into it. And so the Extortioner is righteously requited in everlasting hell.

For the Patriot.

The Cell of Grief.

I am wrapt within a solemn gloom,
Like that around a mouldering tomb,
Aye, more than that for even there
Some flowers scent the death-damp air.
Oh! Cell of Grief! how long must I
Chained within thee, cowering lie!

The hour for grief now is past—
Thy door is closed—its lock made fast,
Thy thick and heavy iron bars,
Shut out from me all joy's stars.
Oh! Cell of Grief! permit one beam
Upon thy ebon walls to gleam.

The more a tied bird flutters its wings,
The tighter grow the cutting strings,
And the louder my tips for freedom pray,
The closer the chains around me lay.
Oh! Cell of Grief! how long must I wait
A release from the bonds of a cruel fate!

Troublesome, N. C.

The Lost Bird.

Weeping came a little maiden,
When the earth was sweet with May;
Through the fields of snowy daisies
Where the shining dewdrops lay,
For her lost bird sadly calling,
Which had flown from careless hands,
Just across the narrow river,
Where the dark old millen stands.

Headless of her silvery leadings
Answered only by its song,
She with wondrous rapture listened
For its notes so rich and strong,
Nearer it sang when caged and tended,
"Sings it sweeter than the sky."
Half in smiles and tears she wooed,
"So I think I heard it fly."

Autumn trailed o'er earth its splendor
When a weeping voice I heard,
Thrilling all my soul with anguish,
"I have lost my little bird."
Mother, weep not for an angel,
On a silent mission sent,
Bereave thy little wanderer
"Only for a season lent."

Listen! comes across the river,
By the spirit only heard,
Soothing strains of heavenly music
From thy sweet immortal bird,
Sung to cheer thy stricken spirit
And atone it for its flight,
Wherein sweet accord twill mingle
In the song of Paradise.

From Louisiana—Interesting Account of the Attack on Port Hudson.

A correspondent of the Jackson Appeal, writing from Port Hudson, under date of March 15th, gives the following interesting account of the Federal attack on Port Hudson, which resulted in the glorious triumph of our arms:

The long expected contest between the Yankee fleet took place before daylight this morning, the first shot being fired at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, and the last one at twenty minutes past two. It was short, sharp and decisive.

Six vessels were to complete the expedition, divided into two divisions. The vanguard was to consist of the flag ship *Hartford*, a first class steam sloop of war carrying 26 and 9 inch Paixhans guns, leading, followed by the *Monongahela*, a second class steam sloop, mounting sixteen heavy guns, and the *Richmond*, a first class steam loop of war of 23 guns, principally 8 and 9 inch columbiads.

The rear guard was composed of the first class steam sloop *Mississippi*, 22 guns, 8 and 9 inch, and the gunboats *Kinross* and *Genesee*, each carrying three columbiads and two rifle 23 pounders. The *Mississippi* was a side-wheel steamer. All the others were screw propelled. The vanguard was commanded by Admiral Farragut in person, on board the *Hartford*. The rear guard was under the command of Captain Manthorn Smith, flying his pennant from the *Mississippi*. They were to proceed up stream in single file, the prow of one following close upon the stern of another, and keeping their fires and lights well concealed, until they should be discovered by our batteries, when they were to get by the best way they could, fighting their passage, and once above they believed they would have the rebel stronghold on both sides—their guns covering every part of the encampment.

Besides this, the Essex and other boats anchored at the point, and supposed to have already acquired our range, were expected to play no mean part in the affair. Shortly before midnight, the boats, having formed the line of battle as described, their decks cleared for action, and the men at their quarters, the *Hartford* led the way and the others promptly followed her direction. At the moment of their discovery a rocket was to be sent up from the admiral's flag ship, as the signal for the Essex and her accompanying mortar boats to commence work.

So dark was the night, and so slightly that the armed craft nosed their way up, that the flag ship had passed some of our guns and all the fleet were within easy range before their approach was known. Almost at the same time a rocket from our signal corps, and the discharge of muskets by an infantry picket, aroused our line. Quick as a flash, while the falling fire of our guns was yet unceasing, the *Hartford* shot up into the sky, from the *Hartford*'s deck, another. Then came one grand, long, deafening roar that rent the atmosphere with its mighty thunder, shaking both land and water, and causing the high battery crowded cliffs to tremble. Every gun on the fleet and every mortar on the point joined in one simultaneous discharge.

Riding greatly upon the darkness and vigor of their attack to disconcert and confuse the defenders of our cliffs, the roar of their first discharge had not died away upon the ear before it recommenced, and when the quick and irregular but incessant volleys and broadsides showed that the crew of each Yankee gun were vying with each other in exertion. The sheets of flame that poured from the sides of the loops at

each discharge lit up, nearly the whole stretch of the river, placing each craft in strong relief against the black sky. The noise was stunning to the ear, but they knew not yet the position of our batteries, and the shot and shell, fired at random, had no material effect.

Now commenced the battles in all its terrible earnestness. Outnumbered in metal, our volleys were as quickly repented and the majority of them unerring in their aim. As soon as the enemy thus discovered our batteries, they opened on them with grape and canister, which was more accurately thrown than their shells, and threw clouds of dirt upon the guns and gunners; the shell went over them in every conceivable direction, except the right one. The *Hartford*, a very fast ship, now made straight for the river, making her best time, and trying to divert the aim of our gunners, by her incessant and deafening broadsides. She soon outstripped the balance of the fleet. Shot after shot struck her, riddling her through and through, but still she kept on her way.

Every craft now looking out for itself and bound to make its very best time to get by, the fleet lost its orderly line of battle, and got so mixed up it was difficult, and sometimes impossible, to distinguish one from another. It was speedily apparent to the enemy that the fire was a great deal hotter and more destructive than had been expected and all the ships, except the *Hartford*, undertook to put about and return the way they came.

For this purpose the *Richmond* sheered close in to the left bank, under the batteries, and then circled round her course, reaching nearly up to the opposite point. In executing this manoeuvre she gave our batteries successively a raking position, and they took excellent advantage of it, ripping her from stem to stern. From the crashing of timbers plainly heard during every brief interval of the din, and from the view had of shots that struck her, it was plain that her doom was sealed.

It was reported among a crowd of officers on the bluff that a voice from her deck had called out "We surrender! We surrender!" It was said, it was not probably spoken by her commander, who, however, appealed to our batteries to cease firing upon her, as the ship was sinking. As she was evidently drifting down in an unmanageable condition, and apparently setting, the batteries let her alone, and turned their attention to the other craft. Whether or not she sank I do not as yet know.

The *Mississippi* undertook to execute the same manoeuvre of turning round and making her escape back to the point she started from. She had rounded and just turned down stream, when one of our shots tore off her rudder, and another went crashing through her machinery. Immediately after came the rushing sound of steam escaping from some broken pipe, and the now unmanageable vessel drifted aground directly opposite our crest line of batteries. Her range was quickly gained and she was being rapidly torn to pieces by our missiles, when the commander gave the order for all hands to save themselves the best way they could. At the same time fire out in two places. At this time her decks were strewn with dead and wounded, according to one of her crew, with whom I have conversed, who thought that one had her complement of men were included in the list of casualties.

The three larger vessels had occupied most of the attention of the batteries, but the other craft had not by any means been overlooked. Two had turned round and started down stream. One of them apparently escaped without serious disability, but the other which was probably the *Kinross*, floated down past the batteries in an unmanageable condition, receiving our volleys without being able to return them; and from the conclusion of voices, and the mingling of oaths, execrations and orders heard from her decks, it was evident that great slaughter must have been made among her crew, else that the boat itself was in a critical predicament. A vessel, which was either the *Tennessee* or *Monongahela*, most probably the former, slipped by in the confusion, and joined the *Hartford* up the river.

Some fifty-five or sixty persons saved themselves by jumping overboard and swimming or wading from the *Mississippi* to the shore. Of these the major and captain of marines and assistant engineer, with 45 sailors and marines, have been arrested by our cavalry and brought across during the day. Some few others are reported to be hiding themselves in the swamp. The dead and wounded were left on the *Mississippi*, which soon floated off and started down with the current.

When the burning *Mississippi* reached the point where the mortar boats and other craft lay, she created a perfect panic among them. At five minutes past five o'clock, when the *Mississippi* was probably within five miles of Baton Rouge, a sudden glare lit up the whole sky. The cause was well known to be the explosion of the magazine. After a considerable interval of time a long rumbling sound brought final proof that the *Mississippi*, one of the finest vessels of the United States navy, which had earned an historic fame before the commencement of the present war as the flag-ship of the Japan expedition, was a thing of the past.

Such are the particulars of this morning's fight at Port Hudson. For the time it lasted it was one of the most desperately contested engagements of the war. Our success is to be attributed to the coolness, gallantry and skill of the officers and men engaged. If the country is not satisfied with the Port Hudson fight, then it must indeed be unreasonable. Under all the circumstances the result has been gratifying. The relative loss of life is one of the most significant features of the affair. The loss on board the enemy's vessels amounted to at least 250 killed and wounded. On the *Mississippi* alone the loss was over

150. The loss in our batteries was one Lieutenant, of the 1st Alabama, slightly wounded, and one man of the 1st Tennessee battalion, severely wounded.

From the New Orleans *Picayune*, March 18, THE FEDERAL ACCOUNT.

By the *Iberia*, which arrived Tuesday morning from Baton Rouge, we have full particulars of the attack upon Port Hudson, which we are permitted to publish. The movement so far as the land force is concerned is complete. Gen. Banks has been ordered to Baton Rouge, and has issued a printed general order announcing that the entire object of the expedition is accomplished, and that it is in all respects a success.

It should be understood that the movement by land upon Port Hudson was not intended for the reduction or occupation of that place, but as "diversion" (in military terms) to enable Admiral Farragut's fleet to pass the batteries on the river.

The movement from Baton Rouge commenced by the advance of General Grover's division at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, General Emory's division followed at 7 P. M., and General Augur's division left Baton Rouge at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. The cavalry force were thrown out in advance. Gen. Banks was in command of the army.

He advanced on the road without molestation to Springfield road crossing, where General Banks made his headquarters; at first in the field near the church at the angle of the roads, and afterwards in a barn by house. The cavalry were sent around the country reconnoitering. Soon after the arrival of the divisions at this point, they met in the woods a force of about five hundred Confederate cavalry, who retired before the advancing columns without a skirmish.

In the course of Saturday afternoon, however, there were two sharp skirmishes between portions of the Federal divisions and Confederate cavalry and infantry scattered about in the woods. There is no means of estimating their number. Singularly enough so far as we can learn, none of the Federal soldiers were killed or wounded. There was nothing like a general engagement, and no fighting on the land after Saturday afternoon. The Confederate force large or small toward evening, retired to Port Hudson.

Reconnoissances were made in the direction of Port Hudson, along the Bayou Sara road and towards Ross and Springfield landings. It was on the road toward Springfield landing that Colonel Clark, of General Banks' staff, was wounded. It was reconnoitered with a small number of officers and officers, when a rifle shot from the woods struck him in the leg, and the wound is represented to be serious. Half an hour afterwards, a Confederate cavalryman was killed in the woods at that point, and he is generally supposed to be the man who fired the shot at Col. Clark.

After the skirmishes of Saturday evening, the Federal forces remained on the field, near the Springfield road crossing, all night. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning Gen. Augur's division commenced the reconnoissance to Baton Rouge. Gen. Grover's and Gen. Emory's divisions followed, leaving a distance of five miles between each of three divisions.

It should be stated that when the advance was made, Col. Chickering, of the 1st Massachusetts, acting as brigadier general, was left with an entire brigade to help the base at Baton Rouge. On the return of the divisions some of the regiments were encamped outside of the city.

After the arrival of the army from Baton Rouge, the skirmishes of Saturday afternoon, Admiral Farragut's fleet, which was at anchor five or six miles below Port Hudson, prepared to pass the batteries. The signal for the advance was made at half past 9 o'clock—a beautiful starlight night. The *Hartford*, with the *Albatross* alongside, took the lead, and both successfully passed the batteries, but with what damage we are not informed, as there has been no communication on with them since their passage.

The *Richmond* was exposed to the fire of the batteries and received a shot through her stern drum, and was obliged to fall back out of the range of the batteries. She dropped down the river and anchored. Her loss was three men killed and seven wounded. Let. Com. Bayl Cummings was mortally wounded. A shot from the batteries took his left leg below the knee, and the same shot passed through the smoke stack of the gunboat. Lieut. Cummings is an excellent officer and a most estimable man.

The *Monongahela* and the *Kinross* went up next in order. Capt. McKimstry, of the *Monongahela*, was standing on the bridge when it was shot away from under him, and he was very seriously injured. It is generally reported that in his case the amputation of one leg will be necessary. The entire loss on the *Monongahela* was seven men killed and twenty one wounded.

The *Kinross* was under a severe fire, her rigging was badly cut, her boiler put on fire, a hoist was damaged, and she was obliged to drop back out of range. The loss on board of the *Kinross*, if any, is not reported.

The side-wheel gunboat *Genesee* was somewhat damaged, and also fell back. The amount of damage on the boat is not known here at present.

The *Mississippi* went up last and grounded on the back in a position which placed her nearly in the centre of the entire range of shore batteries, which extended nearly three and a half miles. She grounded at 12 o'clock at night, and stood five forty minutes before she was abandoned. Acting Master R. B. F. Kelly was killed, and sixty-five men are killed or missing.

When the ship was abandoned it was set on fire and was destroyed. Some of the men took to the boats and pulled for shore. One boat went to one of the other vessels. Several men jumped into the water and were picked up by the boats of the fleet. Of those who landed on shore, Capt. Fontaine, of the marines, was taken prisoner. The others walked down the levee and were taken off to the fleet in boats.

The naval engagement lasted from 10 o'clock till one in the morning. The Confederate batteries first fired badly, but after the *Mississippi* grounded and the range was attained, the firing was very effective. While the gunboats were under the batteries, the 6 mortar schooners, and the iron-clad *Essex* lay below the point and fired across, keeping up a continuous shelling of the Confederate batteries during the entire engagement. Of course there are no means at present of learning the amount of the Confederate loss on shore.

Fires were built along the bank on the opposite side, throwing a glare of light across the river and bringing the entire fleet into full view of the batteries during the engagement.

We publish the bare facts as received, without comment, and may be able to give some further particulars in our morning edition.

The Royal Marriage.

The English papers overflow with accounts of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to St. George's chapel, Windsor. It was a most brilliant affair. The royal pair left Windsor in the afternoon for the Isle of Wight, where they intended to spend the honeymoon. For the benefit of our lady readers we append a description of the bridal dresses:

Dress of the Bride.

On these occasions, we believe, the dress of the bride ranks in general estimation as only second in importance to the celebration of the ceremony itself, which is to be regretted, for a lady's dress, like a lady's beauty, can only be described by its effect. It is embroidered white silk, trimmed with silver, which can just be discerned in rich designs glittering between the snowy folds. The traditional white is not, however, departed from, though over all she wears a slight bodice with open sleeves of white silk, embroidered with silver, and which falling off, sets off her tapering waist and faultless symmetry of form to absolute perfection. Her gorgeous train of white and silver is borne by eight young ladies, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, the very choice and flower of the fair scions of our most ancient houses.

The Bridal Bouquet.

was of the most beautiful description, being composed of orange blossoms, white rose-buds, red orchideous flowers, and sprigs of myrtle, with a trimmings of Honiton lace. The myrtle was, by express command of Her Majesty, sent from Osborne, and was taken from plants reared from the sprigs used in the bridal bouquet.

The Bridemaid.

It is quite superfluous to say how they looked, as robed in snowy white and wrapped in veils, they followed their royal mistress with a footstep; though, as they were not going to be married, they seemed to think themselves relieved from the necessity of looking on the ground, and glanced about and turned to one and another, and made believe to look as if they did not know and hear that they commanded almost their full tribute of admiration, even behind such a lady in such a scene as this. Imagination must draw their pictures, for words would fail to paint them. Their dresses were all of white—a wonderful mixture of silk and lace, that made them seem ethereal in their lightness, as partly wrapped in long soft veils they passed noiselessly as a vision which cannot be forgotten or described.

Pontoon boats are flat-bottomed, thirty feet long, two and a half feet wide at the bow, and five feet wide the stern, swelling out at the sides to the width of six feet. Each is on a running gear of four wheels, and is used as baggage wagon for the pontoons, carrying its proportion of all the pieces of plank. On reaching a river the boats are unloaded, floated across by the cable made fast up the stream, then the sailing pieces are laid across from one boat to the next, and on these are placed the planks, each twenty or a foot long, which form the gangway of that width.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.—The bids for the bonds offered for sale by Wm. P. Battle Esq., Pres. of the Chambers R. R. Company, were open yesterday at the office of the Public Treasurer. We learn that \$5000 of the bonds exchanged with the city of Raleigh brought 3 per cent. premium, and \$5000 exchanged with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, 25 per cent. The residue \$10,000 was taken at 194 per cent. premium. Of the unsuccessful bids some were for 19, some 18, some 16 1/2 and larger numbers at 15 per cent. premium, and numbers at lower premiums.—*Progress.*

THE CHEAPEST FOOD.—The cheapest and most nutritious vegetable used for food is not a compound or substance peculiarly adapted to furnish all that is necessary to support life. A quart of beans and half a pound of pork will feed a small family for a day with good strengthening food. For quarts of beans and two pounds of corn beef, boiled to rags, in fifty quarts of water will furnish a good meal for forty men.

Soft soap, after boiling until well done, can be hardened by stirring a sufficient quantity of con meal, which is a great improvement to the soap, and cheaper than salt at present.

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1863

The Patriot \$3.00.

From and after the first day of April, 1863, the price of the Patriot will be three dollars per annum. And if any of our present subscribers are unwilling to continue the paper at these rates, they will signify the fact by settling up for past arrears, and requesting a discontinuance. It is useless for a subscriber, known to us to be responsible, to request a discontinuance of the Patriot, while he is in arrears; he has no legal or equitable right to a discontinuance, until all back arrears are balanced. Those who have paid in advance will be furnished with the Patriot for time not as per receipt.

We deeply regret the necessity which forces us to raise the price of the Patriot; but we have no alternative left us, but to suspend its publication, and turn our attention to something else for a support, or increase the price. Every expense incident to its publication has been more than doubled since the commencement of the war. Two dollars a year would not hardly pay, at the present prices of news articles, for the paper and ink on which it is printed, leaving nothing to pay for the provisions, at the most exorbitant prices, necessary to sustain the lives of the printers, engaged in its publication. We had fondly hoped that we could "weather the storm" through all prices; but the "weather" has proved to be the price of paper and ink on which it is printed, leaving nothing to pay for the provisions, at the most exorbitant prices, necessary to sustain the lives of the printers, engaged in its publication. We had fondly hoped that we could "weather the storm" through all prices; but the "weather" has proved to be the price of paper and ink on which it is printed, leaving nothing to pay for the provisions, at the most exorbitant prices, necessary to sustain the lives of the printers, engaged in its publication.

Municipal Election.

An election was held in Greensboro last Monday for Mayor and six Commissioners, which resulted as follows:

A. P. Eckel, Mayor. Jed. H. Lindsay, Geo. Albright, A. Whittington, Michael Brown, Julius A. Gray, Dr. A. C. Caldwell, Commissioners.

Gov. Vance's Address.

Call the attention of our readers to the recent address of Gov. Vance to the people of North Carolina, to be found in another column. Let the people strive to carry out the patriotic views, so eloquently presented to them in this address.

Gov. Vance has called his Council together in the City of Raleigh at an early day. It is supposed that the subject of putting an embargo on the exportation of provisions from the State will be brought to the consideration of the council.

Important from the East.

The Daily Progress of Tuesday morning the 7th, gives the following important information from Washington, N. C.—We also have verbal news from Eastern North Carolina about the same import as that contained in the Progress.

From WASHINGTON, N. C.—We have news from Washington late Saturday, Gen. Hill was investigating the town, having planted guns on the river below the town as to prevent any passing up or down. The steamboat *Louisiana* had been sunk by our guns. A demand had been made on the enemy to remove the women and children from the town, but they made no answer to the demand. There had been no fighting up to Saturday beyond occasional cannonading, both sides having heavy guns. There are some two thousand negroes there which the enemy had tried to get off but failed, and if Gen. Hill takes the town he will bag the whole concern. The enemy's force there is small it is thought probably two thousand. Of ours we prefer not to speak. We are confident Gen. Hill has the enemy in a tight place and we look for favorable results. These facts are obtained from a reliable source.

LATER.

The Progress of yesterday contains the following additional from Washington:

We have news from Washington as late as Monday. Gen. Hill has the town completely invested and if not surrendered, it was thought it would be speedily attacked. The enemy are about 1,500 strong and have two thick houses and one fort, but no long range guns. Up to Monday morning there had been no fighting beyond cannonading, in which Col. Wharton, J. Green was slightly wounded. Some others were slightly wounded but none was killed. The enemy had attempted to escape from the town, but were fired on by our troops and they were killed. We have possession of Hill's camp, and the town, which equals Gen. Hill's camp. The enemy has been driven out of the town, and it will be a tactical advantage.

The Christian Advocate.

As we have stated that the North Carolina Christian Advocate, after a suspension of a year, has been revived, Rev. J. B. Peil, Editor. It is an excellent paper in every respect, well worthy of perusal by not only of the Methodist, but of the public generally. For intelligence and editorial talent, Mr. Peil has but few equals in the State. We have no hesitation in recommending the Advocate as a good religious and miscellaneous newspaper. Published weekly at Raleigh, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

We received a few days since, through the Post Office, a letter containing two well written communications on the subject of peace, signed "CESAR." Had the writer furnished us with his name, possibly we might have published his communications though we confess that we can see no use in ending upon the Confederate authorities to make peace, when, as we understood the matter, they have been all the time ready and anxious to make peace, whenever the Yankee nation would consent to have peace on such terms as the people of the South could accept. [By

way of parenthesis we here state, that whenever a letter is dropped into the Post Office, we are (legally) taxed unnecessarily with postage. Our office is in a central position, and nearly as easy of access as the Post Office.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

The following card from the Public Treasurer, giving the opinion of the Attorney General of North Carolina as to how property ought to be valued by Assessors, will be interesting to the public:

THE BASIS OF VALUATION.—At the instance of several Boards of Valuation, I have submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion, the following question: Is the word "Cash," in the 1st and 8th sections of the Revenue Bill to be interpreted as meaning specie, or Confederate currency and State Treasury Notes?

The following is his answer: "In estimating the cash value of Land and Slaves, the district boards of valuation ought to take as a basis or standard, the currency in which the taxes are to be paid. Confederate and State Treasury Notes are taxed as money by the revenue act; and by law, tax-payers are authorized to pay their dues in such money."

He is considering other questions arising under the Act. As soon as his answer is received it will be published.

JONATHAN WORTH, Pub. Treas. In connection with the above subject, we call attention to the communication of "Tax Payer," in another column. The writer is a gentleman who has had much experience in public affairs, and we, as a humble individual, have no hesitation in endorsing his views, in opposition to the opinion of Attorney General Rogers.

We feel very sure the Legislature never intended any such construction to be put upon the Revenue Law as that of the Attorney General.

If the views of the Attorney General were generally adopted by the Assessors of the State, there would be raised, under the present Revenue Law this year for State purposes, at least three millions of dollars, when the Finance Committee, which reported the bill, said the State would only need about four hundred thousand dollars for the present year. Even by adopting the views of our correspondent, we feel sure that there will be collected at least from one to two hundred thousand dollars more money from the people than the Finance Committee said the State would need. We would infer from the discussions and opinions of members of the Legislature which we gathered while the Revenue bill was before that body, that some appreciation of the value of property was anticipated; but the basis from which calculations were made, was upon the last assessments of real and personal property. Under last year's assessment, the revenue produced amounted to between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars; and as the State required for the present year nearly double that sum, the Legislature doubled the tax on the property which it taxed *ad valorem*. True, many of the articles taxed specifically remain nearly as last year; but there are additional subjects brought in to make up for the non-advance in the former specific tax.

We are not disposed to pursue this matter further at present. We will merely mention one other reason for not valuing property for taxation by an inflated and depreciated currency that may happen to be thrown in the community. In assessments for taxation, there should be as much stability as possible, and not be continually jumping up and down, as there happens to be in a inflated or a depressed currency; otherwise the wisest of men who are assembled could have no data by which to arrange a judicious tax bill. True, when, taking several years past there is a steady rise or fall in the price of property to be assessed, the Assessors should make it, and make their assessments to correspond thereto, but not of take as a going rate sales which have been made at extraordinary figures, when there is every reason to believe that before the close of the year, there may be a complete revolution in prices. These and many other reasons, which we might give, satisfy us that the Attorney General's opinion is wrong.

For the Patriot.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.
Camp near Swift Creek, Va.,
April 1863.

Messrs. Editors.—A letter from a brother paper to acknowledge the receipt of 24 pairs of yarn socks from the Ladies Aid Society of Greensboro, for which I would return thanks in behalf of the company, being more highly appreciated, as it is the first donation received by any company from Gabori, although it is but justice to be led to state that I understand other donations have been made by them, but not received.

DAVID SCOTT, Regt.
Capt. Company D 53 Regt.

A despatch to the New York "World" from Washington, says, it seems to be well understood that as soon as the Provost Marshals are selected and an enrollment secured, that a draft will be first ordered in those States that have not filled their quotas under the old allotment, then men ought to fill up deficiencies. This will put at least forty thousand men into the field, with a prospect of a call for two or three hundred thousand additional.

For the Patriot.

Opinion of the Attorney General. TO THE PUBLIC TREASURER.—In the Standard of 3rd April, you publish the opinion of the Attorney General, as to what the Legislature meant when they so often used the words, "Cash value," in the Revenue Law. See sections 1, 8, 16, 22, 29, &c. That opinion says:

"In estimating the cash value of land and slaves, the district boards of valuation ought to take as a basis or standard the currency in which the taxes are to be paid. Confederate and State Treasury notes are taxed as money by the revenue act; and by law, tax-payers are authorized to pay their dues in such money."

I differ *toto cælo* with the Attorney General in this opinion, and if my views are right, his are wrong, and if acted upon by the assessors, the error may be attended with important results to the injury of the people.

In common parlance, whatever enters into the general circulation is called indifferently, "cash," "money," "currency," but in legislative language, cash and currency may mean very different things; and in the revenue law, certainly it was never contemplated by the Legislature that "cash value" should mean a value in a currency that may, —nay, that does,—fluctuate by the hundreds of millions monthly; that may fluctuate to the extent on one hand of the ability of the Government (by its presses and signing clerks, as so many mints coining money) to flood the country with its currency, and, too, by all the States that issue Treasury notes; and on the other hand, of the Government's ability, through its numerous receivers for investment, to absorb that currency, by driving it from circulation, by tempting investments at a high rate of interest, quickened by legislation to deteriorate the value of that not invested. Call you such a currency as that the standard of valuation?—a currency whose fluctuations are as variable and mutable and capricious as the temperature of the atmosphere? Surely not! Surely not! Men's estates would become mere bubbles, vanishing into nothingness at the mere will of the Confederate Government, whenever it may be disposed to appreciate or depress.

The civilized world has recognized gold and silver as the standard value of articles. Specie may not be produced or destroyed by the hundreds of millions, at the mere will or caprice of any prince, power or potentate, and hence we have required, constitutionally, that they alone shall be a legal tender, and of course the standard of value—the cash value.

But it may be said, that although that is the strict and true interpretation of cash value, yet that could not have been the meaning of the Legislature using the language. That may be so. Such bodies are often troubled to define what they did mean, and the various constructions put upon a law, will often depend upon the number of members engaged in passing it. But I think it very clear that no member will put the same interpretation upon the revenue law that has been put by the Attorney General. That law has not made Confederate and State Treasury notes "cash value"; who, taxing money due from solvent debtors, or on hand, or on deposit, &c., it says, "Provided, That Confederate and State Treasury notes may be considered money." So they are not money, but may be considered such, *pro hac vice*, for purposes of taxation. Again why does the Legislature so uniformly, in every sentence where used, say "cash value," instead of value in money, value in currency, &c.? Is it clear, they had some definite meaning, or it is so to infer. What was that meaning, if not intended to be the specie value, the constitutional currency value? It may be the Legislature had floating in their minds a cash value, deduced from the value of the various currencies, in which the taxes could be paid. If so, then is the official opinion still wrong. Gold is worth one to four in Confederate currency. Bank notes are worth about one to one hundred and sixty in Confederate currency. Then take the medium between the two extremes, and we have two and one-half. So if a negro be worth in Confederate money \$200, he will be worth in bank notes \$125; and in gold and silver \$500; and the legislative mind may have been contemplating this medium value as the cash value; but I do not say that is the true construction of the law.

The official opinion seems to be founded on the idea that because the taxes may be paid in a particular currency, that currency is the standard by which the cash value is to be estimated or assessed. There would be force in this view, if taxes were "required" to be paid in that currency; but there is no such requirement, except as to constitutional currency. All taxes are required to be paid in the constitutional currency, unless the Legislature benigantly may "permit" them to be paid in other currencies. This has been done.—They are permitted (not required) to be paid in Banks notes, or Confederate or State Treasury notes—the "required" constitutional, and not the permitted currency still remaining the standard of "cash value."

The taxes may be paid in four currencies, each of a different value. The official opinion, if carried out by the assessors will require four different valuations, and yet each must be a "cash valuation."

I will make a suggestion as to this excessive valuation by the official standard. Treasury notes are not receivable in payment of Confederate taxes, and if they were, are there enough issued and in circulation to pay the State taxes? The Confederate tax must be paid in Confederate notes or specie. The Confederate Government has some 450 millions of dollars in circulation. By that standard, property is assessed for taxation. The same government is exerting, and properly, too, all its energies to reduce that circulation to (the specie basis) \$175,000,000. If successful, how are the taxes on exorbitant net cash valuations to be paid?

TAX-PAYER.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

From our Army Correspondent.

Pocotaligo, March 30.

Messrs. Editors:—During the past week everything has remained unusually quiet in this vicinity, and more seems to be known of the movements of the Yankees in Tennessee, than of the intentions of the negro soldiers on the South Carolina Coast. Several more transports have been added to the fleet at Hilton Head, and a number of troops were landed at that place on Friday and Saturday of the past week.

Thanksgiving day was observed throughout the camps and no duty, except such as was imperatively necessary was performed by the soldiers during the day. If the same true devotion and earnestness characterized the worship everywhere in the Confederacy, as we witnessed here, we doubt not that the great Captain of Hosts will stretch forth his mighty arm, and strike confusion in the ranks of the invader.

To-morrow, a general review of all the troops in the vicinity takes place by the General Commanding. This, being a step usually preceding an engagement, something stirring is doubtless in the wing.

The weather, recently so warm and pleasant, has suddenly changed, and the rain fell unceasingly during the past night. We now have the coldest spell of weather that has afflicted this sunny clime during the whole of the winter, but even now—at its very coldest—the atmosphere would be pleasant to the Virginia soldiers,—blowing, not with the furious blast of a March wind, but coming only a *la tiède haleine*.

EUSEBIUS.

REV. R. J. GRAVES.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter to a gentleman in this place, from a citizen of North Carolina, written from Norfolk, Va., and sent by a secret opportunity to Richmond, where it was mailed; stating that intelligence has been received there through the Northern prints, that the Rev. R. J. Graves has been bound over to answer a charge of treason. The writer states that this announcement had occasioned great surprise and regret among the acquaintances of Mr. Graves in Norfolk, and proceeds to relate that Mr. Graves, after his arrest and detention at Harrison's Landing on James river, (where it is alleged he gave information to the enemy,) was conveyed as a prisoner to the Rip Raps, where he was some time confined before he was permitted to go North; that during this time a fellow prisoner from this State died, no doubt from ill usage—Mr. Graves administered to him in his last moments the consolations of Christianity; that on his return from the North, Mr. G. was detained for three weeks in Norfolk, though constantly importuning the authorities for permission to proceed to his home in North Carolina, and was not allowed to depart until Gen. Dix was appealed to, and granted the necessary permit; that if he had been a traitor to the South, or a friend of the Northern Government, it is not probable such detention would have occurred. The letter states further, that during the three weeks of his journey in Norfolk, he was an almost constant companion of, and in habits of the freest and most intimate conversation with the writer, in which the chief content of the day was naturally the chief topic; that in all this intercourse nothing occurred, either by word or act, calculated to excite the slightest suspicion of his loyalty to the Southern cause, or of his ultimate success.

True, he described the immense preparation he had observed in the North for the prosecution of the war, and expressed the opinion that it was still to be a bloody and protracted struggle; but was confident that success would in the end crown our arms. The writer had conferred freely with the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, a Presbyterian minister in Norfolk, in whose church Mr. Graves had preached acceptably while there, and with others of his acquaintance in that city, in regard to the charge against Mr. Graves, and was induced to write by joint consent with them, to express their joint opinion of his innocence of any treasonable design. We very cheerfully give publicity to this statement, in consequence of the unjust and libelous reflections on Mr. Graves by some portion of the public press. Hillsboro Recorder.

SOLDIERS' TOBACCO.—The Senate bill allowing a ratio of tobacco has been reconsidered in the Senate. This measure, and in a liberal form, ought decidedly to be passed into law. There is plenty of tobacco in the country, but at the present monstrous prices it needs almost the whole of a soldier's pay to provide a luxury, which is to very many a necessity.—Rich. Enquirer.

SPECULATION.—The spirit of speculation pervades all business transactions, from the sale of a quart of ground peas to the sale of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of stock. A little boy came to Raleigh a day or two since and offered two copper cents a share, expecting a premium on it. "We are all children of a larger growth." *Rail Standard.*

The Bath Paper Mills near Augusta, Ga., were burnt on the 24 inst. This is a heavy loss to the country at this time of great scarcity of paper.

Congressional Elections.

The Richmond Whig says that a bill has been reported to the House of Representatives providing for an election of members of that House by General ticket, instead of by the District system as at present. The Whig favors the plan, as one that must be adopted because much of our territory is in Yankee possession and elections cannot be held in many districts. Ten of sixteen districts in Virginia are partly or altogether held by the Yankees; in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana it is quite as bad, and in Missouri and Kentucky elections can nowhere be held unless there is a change. Even in the present House, the Whig says there are members whose poll books show less than a hundred votes, and most of these would not bear scrutiny. It is to avoid this and yet give to each State its full weight in Congress that the Whig advocates the change. We are altogether opposed to it. Without entering into a wider discussion of the question, we may mention an objection which ought to be fatal. It will deprive of a voice in Congress very nearly half of the people of each State, so soon as we divide into parties, as we shall when the war ends and men begin to differ on all questions connected with the conduct of affairs. Thus, there will be two parties in North Carolina. One may outnumber the other by ten thousand votes or by ten votes, and the majority, whether they be ten thousand or ten, will elect the whole delegation from their own partisans, and leave the minority without a voice in Congress. There are other very strong objections; but we need not state them, for we cannot believe that the bill will pass.—Fayetteville Observer.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.—We concur with our contemporary of the Mercury, in another very important matter, besides that of Confederate Pensions. The burden of taxation, State and Confederate, should be laid as lightly as possible on our suffering people of the present day. We of to day are paying the price of our rights of defence, in blood and wounds and death, in hearts wrung and lacerated by the loss of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, and in every sort of personal privation and suffering, and it is but just and right that posterity should pay, in money, the price of that heritage of freedom, prosperity and glory, which we will bequeath them, by the successful prosecution of that war. Most of us will pass from the stage of existence, long before we can enjoy any compensation for the blood we are now lavishly expending, and the sufferings we are now painfully enduring, while posterity will reap all the advantages, political and commercial, public and private, of Southern emancipation from Northern thralldom. Let our authorities then, State and Confederate, fearlessly task and stretch the public credit, to its utmost extent and extreme bound, in order to carry on the war, so that taxation may not crush to the earth our already overburdened people. So mote it be.—Charleston Courier.

The Boston "Commercial Bulletin" furnishes some interesting statistics by which it appears that during the past year the Federal mercantile marine has been diminished from foreign sales, Federal conversion, and Confederate captures, by the number of three hundred and sixty-five vessels—many of heavy tonnage, and valued in the aggregate at \$6,136,000.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. & F. GARRETT & CO.
w. & c. EDWARDS, AUCTIONEERS.
Fine Sofa at Auction.—On Saturday the 11th inst., at our auction room, we will offer an ELEGANT SOFA, 6 ft. 6 in. CANE BOTTOM CHAIRS, 11 of a set of GOLD WATCH, an elegant REPEATER, &c., &c.
44-1w J. & F. GARRETT & CO.
On Saturday the 11th inst., we will sell at our auction room in Greensboro, the following: A SUPERB AND LARGELY PRIZED LIGHT OCEANIC PIANO ever seen in this country, being constructed of solid rosewood, with pearl key and finished in the highest style of artistic beauty and for tone excelled by none. This splendid instrument will be on exhibition in our store after the 5th inst.
44-2w J. & F. GARRETT & CO.
On Saturday the 11th day of April, 1863, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., we will sell the following property: A LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of one woman a good cook, washer and ironer; one girl, a good seamstress; one girl, a good house-servant; and two boys, each ten years old. 8 GOOD HANDS AND SADDLE HORSES, 2 Buggies, 1 Hackney, 1 coupe carriage, 1 HACK, 1 one horse wagon, 1 large and elegantly finished OMNIBUS, 4 single sets BUGGY HARNESS, 2 sets Double do, 4 sets of Saddles, 2 lay's do, line, 5 Beds, 4 do, NEW AND GOOD FEATHER BEDS, 3 pairs splendid Blankets, 25 a w. fancy Bed Quilt—cleared off new, 20 pairs sheets and 2 do. fixtures, 1 Mahogany Bureau, 1 Washstand, 2 sets Chairs, 1 set cane bottom Chairs, 1 Wardrobe, 1 large GILT MIRROR, 1 new GARRET—fine 15x18 ft., 1 large fancy Chair, 1 pair brass and iron, brass Shovel and tongs, 1 large brass and iron, 1 barrel New Orleans MOLASSES, 1200 lbs. new, good Bacon, 30 lbs. new Lard, 1 bbl. pickled Pork, an extensive LIBRARY, with an extensive catalogue of MEDICAL BOOKS, 500 bushels Corn, 15 head Hogs, to gether with a great many other articles too tedious to mention.
44-3w Terms at Sale.
44-2w J. & F. GARRETT & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEGROES at Auction.—On Saturday the 11th April, I will sell, at the Court House door, commencing at 12 o'clock, two LIKELY NEGROES, a boy aged 13, and a girl aged 14 years.
44-1w C. A. BOON, Agent.

Furs Wanted.—We wish to purchase any quantity of Furs, for which we will pay 5 cents each for Rabbit; 25 cents for Coon, Fox and Muskrat; and 40 cents each for Mink.
44-1w J. & F. GARRETT.

Sugar.—We have for sale 1200 lb good Brown Sugar, letter A.
44-1w J. & F. GARRETT.

Tobacco.—300 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco. No grades, a large portion old for sale by
44-1w J. & F. GARRETT.

\$50 Reward.—Ran away from Patrick county, Va., my boy Jim, said boy is about 20 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complexion, speaks rather coarse, had on when he left a brown cassimere frock coat and black cap. I purchased him in Richmond a short time since, he was raised in Fayetteville N. C., and probably try to make his way back to there. It is probable he may manage to get a passport. I will pay the above reward of \$50 dollars for his delivery, or confinement in any jail, I can get him. My address is, Jere's Store, Patrick county, Va.
44-1w J. P. CRILL.

Office of the Literary Board.

RESOLUTIONS, March 28th, 1863.
THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE adopted and ordered by the Board to be published with the tabular statement setting forth the Spring distribution of the Literary Fund:
Resolved, That this Board appreciating the condition of the country and looking to the future history of this commonwealth, do hereby urge upon all Boards of Superintendents, School Committees, and our citizens generally, the absolute importance of an energetic and general effort to perpetuate and to increase in number and efficiency the Common Schools of the State, and that they are called upon to give to the General Superintendent their warmest cooperation.
Resolved, That the funds of the Board under proper management are ample, together with the School tax from the people, to furnish and perpetuate in every School district in the State, an efficient School for a good portion of the year.
Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of the Board that the Board of Superintendents and School committees shall annually expend the entire amount of School fund to the credit of each county, in keeping up the Schools, and in employing competent female as well as male Teachers, and especially when it can be done, wounded and disabled soldiers, at such prices as will remunerate them for their services.
Resolved, That the assessments made for Common School in those counties which are now or may be in possession of the enemy, shall be placed to the credit of said counties on the books of the Board, and shall be disbursed to them as soon as they can be properly used.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of \$100,000, ordered that the following tabular statement be published showing the Spring distribution to each county.
The amount of said Spring distribution will be paid to those entitled to the same on application to the Treasury Department.
The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties under the law of the General Assembly.

Z. B. VANCE, President of the Board.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Secretary of the Board.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	SPRING DIS.
Albemarle,	10,476	\$1,217 45
Alexander,	6,778	461 69
Anson,	10,884	1,265 30
Alleghany,	8,507	407 59
Ashe,	7,800	906 75
Bladen,	12,428	1,444 76
Beaufort,	11,036	1,251 92
Bladen,	9,364	1,146 68
Bruce,	6,944	806 39
Buncombe,	11,842	1,381 27
Burke,	8,258	968 47
Cabarrus,	10,309	1,237 72
Caldwell,	7,004	821 18
Camden,	4,492	522 90
Carteret,	7,389	880 03
Caswell,	12,478	1,449 96
Catawba,	10,064	1,169 92
Chatham,	16,630 58	1,930 58
Cherokee,	8,958	1,041 36
Chowan,	6,357	622 75
Cleveland,	11,495	1,336 27
Columbus,	7,612	884 89
Craven,	13,787	1,587 85
Cumberland,	14,087	1,681 77
Currituck,	6,406	744 69
Davison,	15,871	1,786 85
Davis,	7,537	876 17
Durham,	12,336	1,503 79
Edgecombe,	13,333	1,549 94
Forsyth,	11,965	1,384 24
Franklin,	11,278	1,311 05
Gaston,	8,431	980 09
Gates,	6,883	800 14
Granville,	18,992	2,204 29
Greene,	6,343	737 77
Guilford,	18,606	2,162 92
Halifax,	15,301	1,778 71
Harnett,	7,005	814 88
Haywood,	6,676	650 83
Henderson,	9,805	1,150 28
Hertford,	7,730	938 14
Hyde,	6,647	769 22
Iredell,	13,676	1,589 82
Jackson,	4,416	629 61
Johnston,	10,680	1,249 45
Jones,	4,365	507 48
Lenoir,	8,158	948 36
Lincoln,	7,349	854 31
Macon,	6,796	673 68
Madison,	5,823	676 92
Martin,	8,468	984 89
McDowell,	6,598	767 01
Mecklenburg,	14,758	1,716 60
Montgomery,	6,920	804 44
Moore,	10,420	1,211 31
Nash,	9,815	1,140 06
New Hanover,	17,587	2,043 98
Northampton,	10,653	1,238 80
Onslow,	7,457	840 87
Orange,	17,905	1,971 98
Orangeburg,	7,747	890 24
Perquimans,	5,349	620 87
Person,	9,143	1,095 96
Pitt,	12,991	1,475 81
Polk,	3,795	441 27
Rockingham,	16,135	1,815 47
Rocky Mount,	8,549	1,049 45
Rowan,	18,807	2,164 91
Salem,	14,219	1,652 94
Savannah,	18,014	2,151 86
Sunderland,	10,617	1,234 21
Tamworth,	13,812	1,605 63
Tidwell,	7,303	852 45
Tyrone,	9,414	1,094 56
Union,	9,881	1,148 05
Van Hook,	4,304	500 24
Wake,	10,304	1,197 88
Wake,	24,334	2,854 78
Washington,	11,506	1,344 62
Wayne,	5,371	624 38
Yadkin,	4,915	571 37
Yamhill,	12,726	1,479 88
Wilkes,	14,266	1,668 40
Wilson,	8,321	967 41
Winston,	10,138	1,178 52
Yancey,	8,510	989 28
april		44-2w

Headquarters Camp of Instruction.

HALFBOON March 28, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that according to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to cons

