

## MARRIED.

In Fredericksburg, Va., at the residence of Mr. Gordon, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Richard Johnson, Capt. Thomas A. Branson, 46th Regt. N. C. T., to Miss Eliza G. daughter of Mr. James M. Shreshly, of Stafford county, Va.

March 3d, by Rev. James C. Alexander, Mr. John A. Watson, of 5th N. C. Cavalry, and Miss Fanny V. Hooper, of Guilford county.

## DIED.

Of chronic diarrhoea, at the hospital near Point Lookout, Md., Dec. 26th, 1863, George W. Gannon, son of George and Nancy Gannon, in the 20th year of his age.

George was born in Guilford county, N. C., and brought up under the pious instruction of Christian parents. He connected himself with the Presbyterian church at Alamance, in the spring of 1862, and the following September he entered the service of his beloved country, in Co. I, 5th N. C. Cavalry. He was captured near Hagerstown, Md., on the 18th July, 1863, and was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy from that time until his death. His death was not attended by kind friends and relations, nor was his dying pillow soothed by the anxious and tender care of his most devoted mother; yet we feel confident that ministering angels hovered over him during his last moments on earth and bore his captive spirit from this vale of sorrow to that world of eternal bliss. No parents have mourned over the loss of a more dutiful son, but they mourn not as those who have no hope.

Before his death he expressed a hope that if he met his friends in more on earth, he would meet them where farewell tears are never shed, nor parting footsteps ever heard. The ways of Providence are very mysterious, but we have consolation in knowing that we are ruled by Him who doeth all things well.

NANCIE.

In hospital, Danville, Va., on the 15th inst., Sergeant WILLIAM C. IRVIN, of Co. G, 45th N. C. Regt. In the strength and glory of his young manhood, "with a sword in his hand and a banner in his hand," with not a silver hair to tell of time or sorrow in his raven locks, he was suddenly cut down. On the 25th anniversary of his mortal life, he truly "entered into life." A Christian, "as consistent in the Army as he was at home," as one who knew him in both positions said of him: "his stricken and sorrowing relations and friends have the unspeakable consolation of believing him now to be in the presence of his God and Saviour, and can look forth their tears hopefully to the time when the body 'sown in weakness, shall be raised in power.' And we would earnestly ask his young friends and comrades—Should death find you after a few days' violent illness and darkened reason, would it find you too with your lamps trimmed and your oil burning, and ready for the Master's call? We point you to the honored, happy life, and peaceful, hopeful death, of a true 'soldier of the cross,' and pray that your life may be that of the righteous, and then will your 'father dead' be like his.

CHRISTIANA.

In this place, on 21st ult., Miss Letitia C. Caldwell, in the 36th year of her age.

In this county, on Wednesday, 9th inst., Mrs. Margaret Wagener, aged 58 years and 10 days.

**We are authorized to announce** A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 17-14.

**We are authorized to announce** WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. 12-14

**Notice.**—An assessment of 10 per cent. was made at the last annual meeting of the Greensboro Mutual Insurance Company on all Premium Notes for Policies running the 27th of September, 1863. This assessment will be collectable the 1st day of May next.

M. S. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

**The highest market price paid for old iron** by BARRETT & HOLLAND. 12-14

**To the Public.**—We want subscribers to the "North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company," and would advise capitalists to invest in it rather than take 4 per cent. bonds, we give you credit for all you pay in, and will to 30th inst.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

**Conscription Office, Raleigh N. C., Feb. 11, 1864.** The following "Notice," from Bureau of Conscription, is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants exemption, or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims. By order of the Commandant,

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

**NOTICE.** CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT OF CONSCRIPTION, Richmond, Va., Jan. 26, 1864.

Paragraph X, of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will, after investigation under Circulars No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to the nearest military division, and address them to this Bureau with necessary and favorable recommendation for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have usefully lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and the Commandant of Conscription for the States, will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscription will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. By order of

COL. PRESTON, Supt., C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

12-14

**THE PATRIOT.**

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864.

**FOR GOVERNOR,**

**Z. B. VANCE.**

**ELECTION, AUGUST NEXT.**

**OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.**

Our readers will discern that we have this week "run up at our mast head" the glorious VANCE BANNER for the next gubernatorial contest to come off in August next.

We present the name of our first, second and last choice, and the claims of our Chief, with pride and pleasure—and in so doing, we assert that we but express the wishes of the great mass of the people of the entire State!

For soundness of sentiment, and practicality of views, and for honorable intentions and administrative capacity Gov. VANCE has proven himself equal to the great leaders in the Revolution of 1776, and to-day he stands the acknowledged GIANT among his COMPEERS in the revolution of 1861!

First elected to a seat in the House of Commons for the session of '54-'55 from the county of Boncombe—afterwards elected in '58 and re-elected in '59 to a seat in Congress at Washington, he served with integrity and ability until March 4th 1861, when resigning passive honors he seized the sword at the summons of his country's call—but fortune had otherwise decreed the action of "this CHILD of destiny," called to the Executive CHAIR of State by an overwhelming voice of his fellow-citizens in Sept. 1862 he was placed in command of the helm, and nobly has he steered the Ship of State through the heaving ocean of revolution to the present day!

With financial foresight he has secured his native State substantial credit abroad—his provident care has filled Quarter-Masters' Stores to the credit of the old North State—his valorous spirit has urged his troops on many battle fields to deeds of undying glory and his genius has protected the best interest of those at home!

As he has not sought position so he has borne his honors with becoming modesty and meekness—he stands ripe in experience and inured to difficulties, and with his devotional patriotism he can not decline responsibility thrust upon him by his fellow-citizens!

Let the Press and the people "render tribute to whom tribute is due!"

## SPECIE TAX VS. THE BANKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the late tax of Congress upon specie is to be paid in kind. Not only has Mr. Memminger decided that the tax on specie shall be paid in specie, but he has further decided that bullion and even gold dust shall be subject to the tax of five per cent in kind. Let us examine this law in its practical operations.

Congress doubtless intended to strike a crying evil in the land, and aimed a blow at a certain class of MONEY-MISERED HOARDERS but did their blow fall alone upon the heads of those for whom it was intended? We answer, we think not.

Now we all know that Banks are chartered institutions of the separate States, with certain rights under certain restrictions. But let us see how this tax bill will effect their interest and their charters. First then, specie is made the basis of representation for all Banks of issue, and that amount of specie is limited within certain chartered bounds proportioned to the amount of specie on hand, say from five to one for every dollar of specie in their vaults. For example, a Bank has heretofore acted under its charter and issued five hundred thousand dollars of its own notes, payable in specie on presentation by the holder at its own counter—that same Bank has but one hundred thousand dollars in specie in its vaults to meet its chartered requirements—it has from kindness loaned out four hundred thousand dollars of its notes to the Confederate Government and taken Confederate eight per cent Bonds as security for payment—from the ruling of Mr. Memminger upon this late tax bill that Bank has to pay five per cent. tax on the four hundred thousand dollars loaned to the Government, and a like tax on the remaining one hundred thousand of its own paper in Confederate money, besides it has to pay five thousand dollars in specie taxes in its one hundred thousand dollars of specie which it was required to have by virtue of its charter. Now when these taxes fall due the vaults are drained of five thousand dollars of its precious metals, leaving but ninety five thousand dollars and with no means of supplying the deficit, and still the four hundred thousand dollars of its own issue outstanding, for it will be readily seen the Bank will have no means of withdrawing its circulation since the same has fallen into hands it can not open.

The question then is, has not Congress placed the Banks in the position to violate their charter or to resist the law?

Did Congress intend that the Banks should pay a specie tax on the amount of specie on hand (well knowing the fact that most, if not all of them had issued to the fullest extent of their chartered rights) without the means of again supplying the amount of specie paid out in the shape of taxes, or did it mean that the Banks should withdraw (for they can not sell it) as in the case cited, twenty-five thousand dollars of its own issue? If Congress meant the first it is plain to be seen that the last must inevitably follow; were it not so, then the holder of the remaining four hundred and seventy five thousand would have security only in part for his money, and since a continuance of the drain on the limited amount of specie would likely follow, so must the ability of final redemption be weakened or a still farther withdrawal and farther loss fall upon the Banks.

We deem this a legal question worthy of thought, involving the solvency of our entire Banking system and threatening financial ruin to the entire country. We throw out these suggestions to those in authority for their practical consideration and would advise the Banks to look after the protection of their own best interest.

## BUSINESS NOTICE.

Persons who contemplate subscribing for the Patriot, or who may intend remitting money to the office on account, are informed that the present currency of all denominations will be received until the 15th inst., inclusive. After that day, and until the new issue appears, all sums received, except in five dollar and notes of smaller denominations will be subject to a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent., and be credited accordingly.

We find it impossible to publish the Patriot at the price of \$5 and pay expenses. After the 1st of April next, we shall resume on a full sized sheet, but shall be compelled to advance the price to Ten dollars—which will just pay the cost of publication.—This is all we desire during the war—and this much we must do, or give up the ship.

## CONCERT.

We understand that the Band of the 49th N. C. Troops, under charge of W. H. Neave, Band Master, intend giving a Concert here shortly. The precise time has not yet been ascertained, but will be made public as soon as positively known.

We trust the public will give them a liberal support.

## RETURNED PRISONER.

We are glad to welcome back to his friends, Col. J. K. Connelly, of 55th Regt. N. C. T. This gallant officer was seriously wounded and taken prisoner at the bloody battle at Gettysburg in which engagements he had the misfortune to lose his left arm.

Col. Connelly is now looking well and enjoying fine health.

**LONGSTREET'S COMMAND.**—The Richmond Examiner has some interesting intelligence from Gen. Longstreet's command. Indications were, a few days since indicative of an early engagement between the two armies of the East Tennessee department, but they had all disappeared. The enemy came as far up as Morristown, in considerable force—also on the Chucky river, but on the appearance of and advance of our troops, they retreated hurriedly in the direction of Knoxville. The latest intelligence received from them reported their rear at Strawberry Plains.

There are no Federal forces on the Bean's station valley road nearer than Blair's crossroads.

Everything is quiet in the direction of Cumberland Gap. The garrison at that point is quite small, and keep close in their fortifications as the scouts of Jones are over close around them.

A rumor was in circulation that Grant had sent twenty-five thousand men into Kentucky, via Nashville from Chattanooga, to meet the anticipated advance of Longstreet's army. He is certainly dreaming.

Our troops are in admirable health and full of enthusiasm, and have plenty of supplies.

## FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point on Saturday, with one thousand Confederate prisoners, brought home in accordance with the cartel.

In consequence of the flooded condition of the river, the navigation hence to City Point was too difficult on yesterday to allow of communication. We understand that our boat will go down to-day with Federal prisoners, and bring the Confederates up to the city this evening.

By this arrival we have received through the courtesy of the exchange officers, United States dates to the 10th inst. We can present to-day but a summary.

Gold was very excited on the 9th. In New York it sold at the morning board at 167 1/2 a 167, and at the second board 167 1/4. Sales outside were made as high as 169, but closed at 169 1/2.

There is great discontent over the failure of all Lincoln's late enterprises. "The February expeditions have nearly all miscarried, and the country is becoming alarmed and dissatisfied." Lincoln is holding a grand council of war, to devise measures for retrieving his fortunes.

The World's correspondent says Grant is in favor of raising 250,000 men for another attempt against Richmond.

Gen. Grant is reported to have said that Sherman's expedition accomplished everything that was designed. The World repudiates the idea.

Admiral Wilkes is to be court-martialed for detaining the Vanderbilt when it was sent to pursue the Alabama.

Congress will probably authorize Chase to sell his gold, in order to bring down the present price.

The Yankees are greatly exercised over Kilpatrick's failure, and make large lamentation over Dahlgren, whose fate they have learned.

Gen. Meade is on trial for his neck, for his conduct at Gettysburg. Sickles is the principal witness, and charges that Meade wished to run and had given orders to do so; but that he (Sickles) brought on a fight and thus forced a stand.

Grant is in Washington city, and has been formally presented with his commission of Lieutenant General. One report says he is to supersede Halleck, another that a grand council of Yankee generals is to be held, and Grant has come on at the request of Lincoln.

Gilmore, Abolitionist, has been elected Governor of New Hampshire by 5,000 majority.

**YANKEE IMPROVEMENTS UPON "PROGRESS."** Upon the bodies of sundry dead negroes, who come in for a share of the slaughter at Ocean Pond, were found leather thongs, commonly known as cat o'-nine-tails, with wrist girdles complete. They were, it is reasonably supposed, designed for use upon the backs of their former masters, under the direction and with the approval, if not by the order of the Yankee officers of the expedition. The idea is in keeping with Yankee humanity and civilization. It would not succeed, however. Nature protested from the mouths of several thousand musketeers, and some fifteen hundred devotees of the dogma that black is white, bit the dust in testimony of their folly.

**Gov. VANCE.**—The Governor of North Carolina is addressing the people in various sections of the State upon the great questions of the day. We have seldom seen a finer specimen of eloquence than his speech as reported in late papers. We doubt whether the first American Revolution ever produced anything more patriotic, grand, and soul-inspiring. There are passages in it worthy of Patrick Henry, and which thrill the heart and make the blood burn like the notes of a clarion.—That speech ought to be read at the head of regiments and distributed broadcast through the land. Truly this Gov. Vance, soldier, statesman, and orator, is one of the most extraordinary public men of the day.—Rich. Dispatch.

**BRAVE TALK.**—In a late copy of the New York News (Wood's paper) Lincoln is arraigned and handled without gloves.—The immediate cause of this severe rasping is the course of that functionary in the reorganization of the State government of Louisiana upon the "one tenth" principle. Of this and kindred acts the News says:

We must qualify such acts as sheer usurpation—audacious, criminal, perjured usurpation. President Lincoln has been guilty of usurpations, which, if the dictatorial powers assumed were not used for his protection, would certainly subject him to impeachment and condign punishment.

Lincoln is also charged by the News with having an eye single to his re-election in all his movements, and the following emphatic warning is given him in the concluding portion of the article:

We say to President Lincoln that if he counts to foist himself in this manner upon the country for a second term, he will be grievously disappointed. The people see through this game, and will not permit it to be successfully played. If he should venture, on the 4th of March, 1865, to re-seat himself in the Presidential chair by virtue of an election secured by such a shallow trick, we tell him plainly he cannot succeed. Their will either be forcible resistance, or, as his first legal election caused secession South, his second illegal election will cause secession North and South, and break up utterly this Union. The North and West have borne borne much; but they would not stand such impudent jugglery.

**MORE RETURNED PRISONERS.**—Gen. W. H. F. Lee and seven hundred other Confederate prisoners, have arrived at Richmond. It will be remembered, that after being wounded at the affair at Brandy Station, he was taken to the hospital seat of Col. Williams Carter Wickham, in the county of Hanover, where he was captured by Stoneman's raiders, and after being carried to a Yankee bastille, was held for some time as a hostage for the safety of Captains Sawyer and Flynn, set apart for the execution in retaliation for the murder by Barnside of two of our officers taken while recruiting in Kentucky.

Our flag of truce boat went down on Monday, with a like number of Yankee prisoners. The most notable passengers by this boat are Neal Dow and Captains Flynn and Sawyer. The latter are remarkable as the parties our government at one time decided to hang in retaliation for the two Confederate recruiting officers hung by Barnside in Kentucky.

**FUNDING.**—As there is no agency here for the funding of money, we propose to open an agency on our own hook, and invite all who desire to fund ten dollar bills for the Reporter, for one year, to come forward and do so as fast as possible.

[LaGrange Reporter.]

**UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.**—On yesterday morning Benjamin E. Bentley, a private of company H, 55th North Carolina Infantry, was placed in Castle Thunder, to await the execution of the sentence of death passed upon him by court-martial, for desertion. Proper time has been accorded him to communicate with his friends and make his peace with God.—Rich. Enquirer.

A portion of the people of Pitt county held a meeting at Greenville on the 8th, at which resolutions were passed favoring the re-election of Gov. Vance and inviting the Governor to visit that county and address the citizens.

Gold is going up in the North while the war fever seems to be abating. Good signs for us, and we hope there's a good time coming. Certainly there is less talk about "subjugation" than heretofore.

The political admirers of Andy Johnson urge his claims for the Vice Presidency of Lincoln's despotism.

**APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.**—The Hon. Lucius J. Gartrell, for several years a representative in the United States and Confederate Congress from Georgia, has been appointed a Brigadier General.

**MORGAN.**—It is said that Gen. Morgan is about to undertake one of the boldest expeditions he has ever yet made, which, if successful, will be productive of great good to our cause.

The horrible expression, "Bully boy with a glass eye," is considered endurable when rendered "Taurine youth, with a vitreous optic."

In Mobile the military authorities have closed up the stores of those who refuse large bills.

**SLANDERS.**—While residing on Long Island in early life, a gentleman was returning home just at evening, from a visit to old Dr. Woolworth. Seeing what he thought to be a rabbit by the roadside, a little ahead, he reasoned with himself thus: "They are rabbits still I come up I think I could hit him with these books; a goodly bundle of which he had in his handkerchief." Hit him he surely did; only it proved not to be a rabbit, but a skunk. The logical consequences followed, and he returned to his family in anything but the odor of sanctity.

In after life, being asked why he did not reply to a scurrilous attack which had been made upon him, the doctor answered, "I discharged a quarto once at a skunk; and I then made up my mind never to try it again."

**THE PRONOUNS OF THE BIBLE.**—Luther pronounced pronouns to be the sweetest and most consolatory expressions to be found in the word of God. What, in fact, more tenderly elevating than where the prophet Isaiah heralds peace and refreshment to the people of Israel?—"Comfort ye, my people, saith your God." No longer the "Lord God, the Lord strong and mighty;" "your God and my people." And how marked the difference between saying, "The Lord is a shepherd," "The Lord is my shepherd;" between the heathen who acknowledge God as the Father of all things and the ransomers of his well-beloved, who behold in the Lord, "Our Father which art in heaven," between "The Lord will hear me when I call upon him," and "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

## Latest News by the Mails.

Accounts from Charleston represent increased activity among the enemy's steamers between Folly and Cole's Island. They are again at work on battery Gregg, hauling ammunition, &c. There was no firing on the city on the 14th inst.

Recognition rumors are again afloat to the effect that Minister Dayton's son with dispatches from his father had arrived at Washington. He stated that the Emperor had announced that something should be done with a view of terminating the civil war.

The Confederate loan, it is said, had advanced in Europe to 59.

An arrival from New Orleans reports the death of Mrs. Gen. Beauregard, on the 23rd ultimo.

Funding to large amounts seems to be the order of the day at all the Depositories in the Confederate States. We see that one million and forty-three thousand dollars were funded up to 12 o'clock, on the 9th inst., at Wilmington.

**WHIPPED AGAIN.**—The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

WELDON, March 10.

The enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them to-day, and, after a short struggle, drove them in a rout out of the town, killing a number, capturing one piece of artillery and a large quantity of commissary and quartermaster stores. The enemy are flying to Portsmouth, burning bridges and leaving every thing behind. We pursued them beyond Bernard's Mills.

M. W. RANSOM, Brig. Gen. G. E. PICKETT, Major Gen'l.

The Charleston Courier says that the latest news from that searover, Raphael Semmes, from whom Yankee shipowners and insurers are anxiously inquiring, is given in a Bombay dispatch, of the 29th of January. He was off the West coast of India, keeping his hand in by overhauling now and then a Yankee ship. His latest was with the Emma, of New York, the very best place for a ship to hail from according to Semmes.

Can we not hurry up the "Volunteer Navy?"

We believe, with the Atlanta Register, that President Davis, with single purpose, desires to achieve the independence of the Southern States; that he pursues this object with all his heart, with all his energies. He would prefer the fame of Washington to that of Napoleon, if for no other reason, that the glory of the one is attainable, and that of the other is not. We do not believe that the President will intrude the rights of citizens of States, further than he is driven by the exigencies of the revolution. Hence we will continue to sustain him with that zeal and efficiency which accident or fortune accords us.—Charleston Courier.

**THE ABSTRACTED TREASURY BONDS.**—We alluded, some days since, to the abstraction of seventy-five thousand dollars worth of bonds from the Treasury Department of the Confederate States. The following are the numbers of the bonds as recorded at the Treasury:

Numbers, 48,935 to 48,964 inclusive, of eight per cent. for one thousand each; numbers 33,834 to 33,850, one thousand each, seven per cent. bonds; numbers 34,801 to 34,811, one thousand each seven per cent.; numbers 32,686 to 32,711, five hundred each, seven per cent.; numbers 3,507 to 3,510, one thousand each, six per cent.; one bond 714, six per cent., for one hundred dollars. The bonds foot up, in the aggregate forty-nine thousand in seven per cent., thirty thousand in eight per cent., and four thousand one hundred dollars in six per cent. bonds, making altogether, seventy-five thousand one hundred dollars. The bonds have been made worthless to the holder, by the publication of the purges.

[Examiner.]

## SORGHUM.

**PREPARING SOIL.**—This crop is so similar to corn in all its habits and requirements, that any one who can make a good crop of corn can likewise make a good crop of Sorghum. For both crops, thorough ploughing is a matter of first importance. The roots of such plants generally penetrate to as great a depth as the best subsoil plough can reach. The more deeply the soil is broken then, the more extensive will be the source of nourishment; and the more completely will the crop be guarded against drought.

It is a point of no little importance to have the soil intended for Sorghum well pulverized. The young plant is not so vigorous as that of corn, and consequently, the germ when coming up makes its way through the overlying soil with greater difficulty. Clods, rough manure or any similar obstacle may entirely prevent the germ from finding its way to the open air. To avoid this difficulty, which is generally confined to clay soils, winter ploughing should be resorted to, wherever practicable. Frost far surpasses the harrow in reducing a cloddy surface.

**MANURING.**—In this crop as in corn, manure can be made most available, by being applied in the hill; but if manure is abundant, and the farmer prefers to give the whole surface of his land a dressing, he may spread it broadcast. If, however, he wishes to improve both land and growing crop to the highest degree, let the manure be applied as a top dressing, after the ground has been thoroughly broken up. If the manure is applied sometime before planting, the soluble portions are, carried down by rains, become incorporated with the soil, are more fully elaborated, and thus become ready to feed the plant as soon as its roots begin to spread themselves in search of nourishment.

**GEN. BEAUREGARD.**—A rumor is current in Richmond that Gen. Beauregard is to be assigned to the Department of the Mississippi. A Louisiana officer says his assignment to that command would be worth 10,000 men to our forces from Louisiana and Mississippi. The Richmond Whig, noticing the rumor says, he is not needed at Charleston, and he is needed in Mississippi.

The 8th day of April is recommended by Congress as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

## MORE OF GEN. FORREST'S SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT.

The victory of Gen. Forrest over the great Yankee horse-rider, Grierson, was most thorough. An intelligent gentleman from Columbus, Mississippi, gives the Selma Messenger, a glowing account of it. We copy from that paper the following:

Grierson had got down as far as West Point, Gen. Forrest spent much time in maneuvering and firing with his pieces, in order to get his forces together, surround the enemy and bag the entire force. Grierson, however, "smelt a rat," and as soon as the shades of night threw around him his mantle of darkness, he essayed escape under his subtle cover, and continued to the vicinity of Pontotoc. The pursuit would have been kept going still further but for the worn out condition of the horses in our command.

Our informant says the road for many miles was strewn with arms, haversacks, dead Yankees and everything else which formerly belonged to the Yankees. Their wagons were all left behind. Baggies and carriages which they have stolen were left with fires built in them, but further on they were so hotly pursued that they didn't have time to take this precaution, but left the vehicles, unharmed with the traces cut, and the horses thus made their escape. It was a miniature Bull Run affair.

The number of killed, wounded and prisoners was very great—our loss small. Gen. Forrest fought the battle with about 2,000 men—the reinforcements expected by him did not arrive in time. The enemy had three times his number. Gen. Forrest lost most of the charges himself.

The citizens of Columbus are wild with joy, and extravagant in their praises of the gallant "Yankee Eagle." As a slight token of their gratitude, they have already purchased the finest horse to be found in the country round to present to him. They believe, and justly too, that he has saved them from the ravages of the most brutal part of the Yankee hordes. They also realize in this disgraceful rout of the brilliant Grierson, a double gratification, because he looted so largely of his people's stores, he passed through an unharmed portion of the State last spring. If that raid left a stigma upon the State, it has been most heroically wiped out by Forrest and his brave.

This victory, won by so few men, is beyond all praise. Its fruits are incalculable. It prevented the junction of the large column of cavalry and mounted infantry under Grierson and Smith with Sherman at Vicksburg, and thus compelled the retreat of the whole into the hands of the ravage of a still greater portion of the country.

**THE SUBSTITUTE CONSPIRACY.**—The decision of the Court of Appeals of this State on a case made up to test the constitutionality of the recent act of Congress abolishing substitutions, terminates, for the people of Virginia at least, all judicial controversy of the matter. The Court has unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the law relative to the ground that the substitution in the military service, as formerly allowed, was an act of grace and favor to the citizen, and not a contract in any respect to which the Government was a party. Nor would the Government have a right to make such contract as in this case is contended for. As an act of grace it was, of course repugnant to the will of Congress. Even if Congress had had the power to make such contract and had exercised it, yet the conditions necessarily attending would have rendered the contract repugnant to the judgment of Congress, the exigencies of the country required it. Congress was the sole judge of a public necessity of this nature and the preamble to the law repealing substitutions recognized this.—Richmond Examiner.

**DEMANDS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.**—It would be well for people having moneyed demands against the Confederate Government to present the same for payment before the 1st of April. A good many have been holding openalls thus then by the Government under the supposition that they would receive payment in the new issues of the Treasury. All claims due prior to the first of April will be paid, no matter when presented, in the present issue, and I paid after the first proximo, the notes will be subject to a deduction of 33 per cent. This, we learn, is the decision of Mr. Memminger, and people would do well to act on the suggestion we throw out, in the case alluded to nothing is gained by delay.—Raleigh Confederate.

**THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.**—Governor in this city on yesterday, pursuant to invitation by the Executive. The Hon. A. T. Davidson was appointed, one of the Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James S. Polton, Esq., of Buncombe. We learn that the Council declined calling the Legislature together in extra session, as the financial necessity was not considered sufficiently urgent to justify it.

We have heard of no other business being transacted.—Confederate 12th.

**THE SINKING OF THE PETERHOFF.**—This Federal blockading steamer, reported to have sunk off the Cape Fear on Sunday morning last, has been ascertained to be the Peterhoff. She went down in thirty feet water, about seven miles South-west of Fort Fisher. Her entire stock of goods, specie, and last accounts. Several articles of furniture have floated ashore from the wreck.

The Peterhoff was taken last year by the blockading fleet, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. She was an English vessel, bound, presumably, to a Mexican port, and her capture warranted considerable talk in England. As usual, however, Earl Russell submitted, and even justified the action and course of the Yankees.

The Peterhoff is run her corpse, and will never again blockade us to blockade.

**HOWELL COLD.**—A man who is not willing to find his treasury notes, when the condition of his country demands it, is not worthy of a Government. These are my views upon the currency question. They are short and quite satisfactory to myself. Will men comply with the law, and pay taxes not on the blood of their countrymen? Go pay the taxes that our brave soldiers are paying in losing their heart's blood, and then return to complain of a little taxation upon your money and your property.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN FLORIDA.

**SA**



# THE PATRIOT.

BY A. W. INGOLD & CO.

JOHN F. COBBS, Editor.

PRICE \$5.00 PER ANNUM.

Any subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary before the expiration of the year, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and the paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the proprietors.

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Thursday, March 17, 1864.

## THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN WAR.

The Prussians continued their operations against the interloper at Duppel; but the thaw retarded the movement of their heavy artillery and delayed the attack. It was stated that Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, will command the attack.

It is asserted at Rendsburg that the Prussian commander has summoned the Danes to evacuate Duppel and the Island of Alsou, giving very short delay. Failing to reply, the Prussian army would immediately occupy Jutland.

The Danes were strengthening the defenses of Duppel Alsou.

Thirty thousand Prussians are concentrated in the district of Sandesitt.

A Copenhagen paper says the Danish government has received no proposals respecting an armistice.

COPENHAGEN, February 18, 8 P. M.—The Danish Monitor iron-clad Krollkrake had attacked Engensund. She attempted to destroy the bridge erected by the Austro-Prussians in the Braeger peninsula, but could not get near enough to do so, owing to the shallow water. She fired seventy-two shots, and the German batteries fired one hundred and fifty. One shot went through her funnel.

The Germans drove the Danish pickets from the Steudrup and Nubel woods. The Danes subsequently rallied in force, when the Germans retreated, without offering any resistance.

The position of the Germans in Brazerland is very dangerous.

LONDON, February 19, 1864.—An attack on Duppel by the Prussian and Austrian forces is imminent; but no news of its commencement has as yet been received.

It is stated that the place is defended by 40,000 Danes.

FROM GEN. LONGSTREET'S COMMAND.

We learn from the Bristol Gazette of Thursday, that on Sunday last our forces endeavored to flank a portion of the enemy's column near Mossy Creek, and after a sharp skirmish, they retreated to Strawberry Plains. Skirmishing is all that can be got out of the army of East Tennessee.

We are sorry to learn that, in one of the skirmishes referred to by Major Goforth, son of J. S. Goforth, Esq., Superintendent of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, was severely, and Lieut. Gibbs slightly wounded.

The army are said to be entirely without cavalry and wholly destitute of wagons for even foraging purposes, and they are stealing the last morsel of food left in the hands of citizens in that vicinity.

We have captured a small lot of prisoners. Among the recent prisoners who have fallen into our hands, is the notorious scoundrel Wm. Douglass, who, on the advent of the Federals to Knoxville, proved such a terror to the Southern women and children of that city.

THE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

It is thought by some that the four per cent. bonds to be issued for the present currency can be used in business transactions and will be passed from hand to hand as a Treasury note is now used. But this is a mistake. The law authorizing the issue of these four per cent. bonds says: "The holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to use the same in Registered Bonds, payable 20 years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year."

A registered bond cannot be sold or transferred without first having the entire currency can be used in business transactions and will be passed from hand to hand as a Treasury note is now used. But this is a mistake. The law authorizing the issue of these four per cent. bonds says: "The holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to use the same in Registered Bonds, payable 20 years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year."

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Fundable in 4 per cent. bonds before 1st of April, 1864, at par. Fundable in 4 per cent. bonds from and after April 1, until January 1, 1865, at 60¢.

Convertible to old certificates from and after April 1, at 60¢.

Said certificates bearing 4 per cent. interest, and payable two years after peace.

RECEIVABLE AND FUNDABLE AT PAR UNTIL THE 1st of July, 1864; from and after 1st of July, 1864, reduced in value at the rate of \$3 of old to \$2 of new, and so receivable for dues, fundable in 4 per cent. bonds, exchangeable for new Treasury notes and convertible to 4 per cent. old certificates.

\$2, \$1 and 50 CENT NOTES.

There is no reference to these notes in the bill, and it is presumed, therefore, that they will continue to pass at par.

OLD TREASURY NOTES HELD BY ANY STATE.

Any State holding Treasury notes received before the time appointed for the reduction of the value of old notes, are allowed until 1st January, 1865, to fund the same in 4 per cent. bonds, payable in two years.

Notes received after the time for reducing value of old notes, shall be diminished in value at the rate of \$3 to \$2.

UNEXCHANGEABLE BONDS \$500,000,000.

The Treasury is authorized to issue 6 per cent. bonds, not exceeding in amount \$500,000,000. These bonds to be sold and hypothecated for Treasury notes, as the wants of the Treasury may require, to be free from taxation both as to principal and interest.

The net proceeds of import and export duties are pledged for payment of interest, principal payable not less than thirty years from date. Import duties now laid payable in specie, sterling exchange or in coupons of the unexchangeable bonds.

CALL CERTIFICATES BASED ON OLD NOTES.

Are fundable and taxed to a reduction in value of \$2 to \$1, like the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, and if held as certificates, then interest sinks to same rate of \$2 to \$1, or they may be exchanged for new Treasury notes at that rate.

SEC. 10, BANKS ALLOWED TO PAY DEPOSITORS IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS.

This provision contemplates the banks paying depositors in 4 per cent. bonds, which, if presented to the Treasury, will be taken into which they are convertible, and if held as certificates, then interest sinks to same rate of \$2 to \$1, or they may be exchanged for new Treasury notes at that rate.

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For the Patriot.

Messrs. Editors: It seems as if we were paying too little respect to our State institutions and our legislative creations. Hence, to show my reverence for our laws and the wisdom of our law-makers, and, also, to pay a just compliment where it is deserved, I devote a few lines to the "Home Guards" of this county and the late examination at this place.

On the 7th and 8th of this month, the Board, appointed for the purpose, consisting of Drs. Haywood, of Raleigh, and Hill, of Halifax, examined all applicants in the "Home Guards" of this county who desired to be exempted from duty in this branch of the service.

I said above that we were apparently forgetting the respect we owe to our old State and her institutions, but I feel compelled to modify the remark; for nearly four hundred of Guilford's yeomanry assembled together with great alacrity and unanimity at the appointed time, and one could plainly see by their anxious faces and pressing actions that they were very devoted to the cause and determined to show every respect to the gentlemen appointed by Gov. Vance to wait upon them.

They were remarkably active and pressing in performing these praiseworthy deeds, though the greater number were either old, deformed, blind, crippled or non compos mentis; and, indeed, the Surgeon, seemingly struck with the enthusiasm of one old gentleman (he was very old) who could not prevent his weakened knees from knocking together, and his dry bones from rattling, and his "rheumatic" back from assuming a semicircular position, told him he must surely be mistaken in ascribing his birth to the year 1816—it must really be 1716!

Nevertheless, with great patience, forbearance and good humor, Dr. Hill worked courageously through two days to accommodate these gentlemen, and, finally, at nearly 10 P. M., on the second day the last of this "old Guard," for "State Defense" bowed himself (if he was not already "bowed" by "rheumatic pains") out from the presence of his affable judge.

During the first day of examination, Dr. Haywood delivered a telegram which caused his absence during the remainder of the time on account of very pressing family matters, as I understand some Agent of the D—1, I suppose, pressed a considerable quantity of his smoke house paraphernalia, and I presume procured transportation also from his Satanic master. However, I was not let into that part of the business. We regretted his absence (the Doctor's of course) as he seemed to be a gentleman of fine qualities.

Those of our citizens who became acquainted with Dr. Hill will always remember him with the kindest feeling and extend a cordial welcome should he ever again visit us in any capacity. His courteous manner, dignified bearing and polite attention won for him the respect of every one and indicated the accomplished gentleman and profound physician—His examinations were short, pointed, comprehensive and decided, seeming to discern closely the rights of the citizens and the requirements of the law. Our country will always prosper with such men in high places.

Let those of us who got certificates of exemption rejoice that our lot is on our native hearth and our name is, unnecessary to mention, while those of us who do not receive the coveted paper keep looking for it, consoling ourselves with the reflection that it will come some of these times—if it ever does.

Very Respectfully, HOME GUARD.

GOOD CHEER.

The rumors thickened upon us, that the national recognition will not long be delayed. We have faith in the reception of Mr. Preston in Mexico. Our telegraphic despatches speak of "recognition" rumors as again current in European financial circles. It is now said that France will act alone in case of negative reply from England. Our Confederate bonds continue to advance, and confidence in our strength and determination is revived. The attack of Lord Derby and D'Israeli on the English administration, discloses much strength.

On a motion for the correspondence in the Laird case, the ministry was only supported by twenty-five majority. When the opposition shows this strength, and on comparatively a weak point, the ministry commences to totter. The popular mind is being deeply moved, and petitions for our recognition, signed by the most influential of the nobility and citizens, are circulating throughout England.

In the month, a violent feud, each day becoming more exasperated, and bitter on the presidential question, is raging—involving politicians and military men in unremitting opposition. Meade is under arrest, and Sickles the accused. Meade is under arrest, and Sickles the accused. Meade is under arrest, and Sickles the accused.

Against his master, Blair denounces Chase; while Seward and Lord Lyons have turned their attention from State affairs to languish and "seven up," from which games it is said Earl Russell derives the profits, whichever wins.

The military draft is resisted—collisions have taken place between the troops and the people of southern Illinois, while mobs of a similar character are