pression upon the minds of our reactions into enumerate the most important fractions into which our forces East of the Mississippi are divided. Commencing with Florida, they appear

1 The fortifications at Key West and the Tortugas
irch-ld by sufficient garrisons
The remains of Gen Seymour's command at Jack.

Royal, Philsaki, Folly Island, &c.
4 The troops under Gau, Peck at Beaufort, Newbern,

and other piaces in N C

6. The command under Gen. Butler at Norfolk and on the lower perincule.

6 The Army of the Potomse on the Rapidan.

The garrisons of Washington and Baltimore. 8. The troops is the lower Shemandon's Vailey, and hence to Cumberland, Gratton, Beverly, &c.
9. The troops in the Kanawha Valley. The Army of the Ohio in East Tennessee

11 The stray under the immediate command of Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, Huntsville, &c. 12 The treope at Memphis and its violuity.
18 The command of Gen. Sherman, between Vicket

15 The garrisons of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, &c. 16 The troops sent by Gen. Banks to co-operate with

Admiral Farragut against Mobile. To complete the picture we may add to these-

17. The troops on the Rio Grande.

Those at Indianola, &c. Gen'l Franklin's command in the Teche region

It thus appears that to the east of the Missis-

of Louisiana 20 Gen. Steele at Little Rock.

The command in the vicinity of Ft Smith

22 The troops in Missouri 23. The command in New Moxico.

sippi, as well as on the west of it, we occupy the ircumference of a vast oircle, in this case than 3000 miles in extent, the enemy, as before, holding the centre, and possessing also military communications between his different armies. What is it proposed to effect with the numerous fractions we have mentioned? We will endeavor to answer this question as we best can with the aid of the scanty information we possess in common with the public. The first sub-division requires no comment; its purpose is simply to hold the very important points named against either foreign or domestic enemies. It is impossible for the uninitiated to account for the second fraction, or for the movement which brought about the disastrous affair of Olustee. As we are now situated, the possession of Northern Florida can be of no military advantage to our cause, commensurate with the cost of gaining and holding it. I Tallahassee were the objective point, it was an act of folly to move upon it from the east, over a land route of about one hundred and eighty miles, instead of starting from St. Marks, Appalachicols, or St. Joseph, as a base. To retain the command of Gen. Seymour at Jacksonville or elsewhere in Northern Florida, would be merely to weaken our active forces by that number of troops; they are useless there, and can be well employed elsewhere. We cannot look in that direction for any results at all likely to expedite

The third fraction, that of Gen. Gilmore, is either too great or too small. - It is too weak to accomplish the capture of Charleston, and larger than is necessary to hold our posts on the shore. Unless the navy should achieve unexpected results we cannot anticipate the reduction of Charles. ton this summer The shelling of the city, which appears to be the only occupation of the batteries, does not at all affect the defences, and can produce no better result than the expendi ture of a vast amount of costly ammunition, and an increased birrerness of feeling on both sides. Gen Giba re's superflu us bree, would be far better employed in the contract Wilmington than in useless advances in Florida or upon John's If he had not men bough to ensure success ar Wilmington, in connection with such troops as could be spared from North Carolina, his available surplus could be well used with some of the large armies whose operations must, in the represent that they belong to the 150th New his tithes against future taxes.

York Regiment. They state that they had only

the close of the rebellion.

What may be the strength of the fourth fraction we have no means of knowing; but it is clear that wisdom presents but two alternatives for our guidance in N rth Carolina, vizz either to operate They state that there are about one hundred other acts, by diminishing the currency to that extent Raleig's and Greensboro', or else to retain orly troors enough to hold our own with the aid of the gunblats and strong defensive works. As it is clear that we have not force enough in North Carolina to move on Raleigh, we car not expect anything in the way of decided advantages there unless the surplus troops should co-operate with Gilmore in the reduction of Wi'mington Should sulted in his knocking the negro down. Disguet this not be done, any surplus troops there may be ed with his association with negroes, and to precaution to secure an ample amount of 4 per there, after providing for a strict defensive, ought avoid punishment for his offence, he descrited to cent. bends without the least delay. The Comto he sent to some one of the active armies in the

Gen. Butler's immediate command is liable t the same objections as the others. It is too week to move on Richmond with any hope of success. and is larger than is necessary to hold his present line. Unless Gen. Butler be largely reinforced, we are not to expect any good results Next comes the Army of the Potomac, which

wounded in the fight at Olustee, had been asceris no doubt deatined this summer again to signatained to be seventeen hundred and fifty-eight. lize its courage and endurance in sanguinary bat. Our informant states that when he felt our lines tles, which will, we fear, be less decisive than on Wednesday there was unusual activity observed in the yankee camps, and it was thought that they should be, for reason that its line of operations is not well selected For the direct defence of Washington and the Upper Potomac its presthey were preparing either to fight or evacuate their present position. ent position near Culpeper Court House is excellent, but every mile it advances will add very Execution of a Confederate.—David Owen Dodd, aged seventeen, son of a merchans. much to its difficulties, and long before reaching Richmond it will have lost whatever superiority of numbers it may now possess, unless it aban military authorities there, a few weeks since, as dons altogether its communication with Washinga spy. A letter says: ton and bases itself on the James River; but this is not in accordance with the theories of the Washington strategists, and we have only to anexecution of his son, removed his family to Little Rock, and had sent his son back on business ticipate another fruitless attempt to reach Rich. While there, he gained important information in regard to the garrison and defences of the city, and had noted them down in telegraphic characmond overland "on wooden legs." The sad ox perience of the past is fresh enough in the minds of all to enable our readers to draw their own conclusions as to the probable result of renowed efforts in the same direction. Intimations have been held out that it was designed to move on searched him and found the fatal book. He was taken to Little Rock, tried by court martial, and Richmond in two columns, the Army of the Potomac overland, and a second column along the James River. Unless each of those columns is capable of contending successfully with Lee by versed with him, assuring him of their sympathy itself, the probabilities are against the success of such a movement, for Lee being between them may attack and overwhelm each separately, before the other can aid it. The recent movements of Custar and Kilpatrick were but simply cavalundertaken with the expectation of annoying the enemy's communications, destroying some of his supplies, and with a vague hope of finding some unguarded avenue by which Richguilty one, and "that a man that would not die mond might be entered and our prisoners re-

out a shudder. Two hours before his execution The seventh, eighth and ninth fractions of our he wrote with a steady hand his "last letter" to forces are probably none too large to defend the for him, but to much him in Heaven. Seldom do his parents and sisters, telling them not to weep important interests committed to them. That they will effectually do this during the coming such instances of disinterested patriotism occur.' summer seems more than probable, unless Marysummer seems more than probable, unless Mary-land should again become the theatre of the operations of the main armies; otherwise, we are to expect nothing of importance of the main armies; otherwise, we are to expect nothing of importance on the line menexpect nothing of importance on the line mentioned. A few raids on either side will probably Raleigh. We know of no one more deserving of be all that can be accomplished. the honor .- North Carolinian.

At the risk of being somewhat tedious, but with the hope of presenting a more distinct impression upon the minds of our readers, we will pression upon the minds of our readers, we will chief by Grant, and becomes Chief of Stuff at the company of person where he judges fit. In fact, he fills the position accorded to McClellan in the early days of his popularity, when he led the great army of the Potomac, and at the same time marked out face for each ensuing month. It is clearly, therethe programme of distant commanders. Maj. fore, to the advantage of every tax-payer to secure an ample amount of 4 per cent. bonds to pay his taxes, which will be received at par in such Sherman succeeds to the division of the Mississippi, so called, till now commanded by payments before the lat April, and especially so of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkanthat holders of \$100 notes shall invest them in sas. Maj Gen McPherson succeeds Sherman in these bonds. Yet a large class of our tax-payers are left in complete uncertainty as to estimating their taxes by the indefiniteness of the tax act Gen. Thomas, who commands the department of the Cumberland, is said to be disgusted at being We allude to agriculturists. In the "Instructions to the Collectors and As-

This division includes the departments

command of the department of Tenuessee. Maj

partment embracing New Orleans, Texas, &c.

Grant will, probably, like McClellau, give his

presence and immediate control to the Army of

the Potomac. He was in Nashville on the 14th,

and the papers say he is expected back in Wash-

ington in ten or twelve days-say by the first of

It is altogether probable now that the tug of

Grant will naturally draw about himself

the campaign will be another struggle for Rich-

the coming and going of so many generals from

his front, will now meet Grant, the yankees' last

hope. Our grand army of Northern Virginia has

vanquished the army of the Potomac, when com-

manded by generals far more gifted, we verily

believe, than the new man Grant. It will be

The only military operation that seems at present

afoot, is one in which Banks, Steele and Admiral

Porter have united, against the Red river country.

They will be met by Kirby Smith. There seem

at present no indications of that grand concentration

which was to come down upon Richmond like a

polar storm. Lincoln is rather calling for men

from the ploughshares and workshops, and looking

to future drafts for the heroes who are to do for

him what the "finest army on the planet" have

hitherto essayed in vain.
On the whole, we think there is much of en-

couragement for us in Lincoln's new programme

Let us be diligent and brave in discharging our

duty, and Grant will soon, and Lincoln will next, walk the plank that Scott, and McDowell, and

McClellan, and Burnside, and Hooker, and Meade,

undition of the Yanlees in Florida, -The

ship bound for the yankee army in the South.

These deserters represent that many of the

Yankee recruits, who, like the German above

mentioned, were kidnapped and forced into the

service against their will, have never received

any pay-that there is much dissatisfaction and

dreds of them would desert if they had a fair

opportunity. One of the deserters at Baldwin

states that the number of negroes killed and

ntent in the Yankee army, and that hun-

Arkansas, was executed by the Federal

"Mr. Dodd had, a short time previous to the

Caruden he was met by a Federal scout who

our lines.

walked before them .- Rich. Sentinel.

than to prejudice the "rebellion."

easier now than ever.

Grant

put under Sherman, who holds a junior commission, and threatens to resign. Schofield com-mands the Ohio department, including East Tenssors of Confederate Taxes," recently published by Mr. Thompson Allen, Commissioner of Taxes, nessee, and Steele commands in Arkansas. The we discover that the same uncertainty exists command of the army of the Potomac, it is genamong the authorities as among this class of tax erally believed will be taken from Meade, and payers on this subject, and an explanation of the given to Gen. Wm. F. Smith, who is claimed to act by Congress is to be waited for. Section 31 have rendered decisive service at Lookeut Mounof these instructions is as follows: Banks remains in command of the De-

"The question as to whether the value of the tithes on the value of property for 18'4, has so many attendant difficulties that it is deemed best not to settle it at present by the department, but to refer it to Congress at its meeting in May. The tax not being payable until June, no injury will ensue from the delay

As this uncertainty in construing the act ob-We are by no means alarmed by the new bill.

Grant has nothing but the prestige of success and success under circumstances that do not establish agriculturists that it will be the past of prudence a concession to the clamor of the Yankees for a cent. bonds sufficient to meet their taxes. It is great man and hero. They were determined to not unlikely that Congress will decide that the tithes of 1863 shall be regarded as the agriculthink they had one, and Grant seemed the only hook on which to hang the fond delusion. If he tural tax for that year, no other Confederate tax is equal to the position to which he has been call-ad, he has it to prove. We do not think he tishes of 1864 will be credited upon the tax of 5 gives half the promise that McClellan did or per cent. laid by the late act on all such property would. Lincoln, by appointing him, is much more likely to kill off a rival for the Presidency for this year.

There is a close connection between the tax and currency acts. The primary object in each is the reduction of the present volume of the currency. Secondary to this are the supply of funds for government use, and of articles of subthe thickest of the war. Lee, who has witnessed sistence to a considerable extent. To accomplish all these purposes, it is not improbable that Congress will decide that the tax upon agriculturists shall be paid at the time named for the payment of all the taxes this year. The tax act provides that these taxes, with some exceptions required earlier, shall be paid "on the first day of June next, or as soon thereufter as practicable." That is, that none of these taxes shall be called for before the first day of June; but as all of them throughout the country caunot possibly be paid on that day, each payer must be in readiness to do so after that date, as the collectors in their circuits reach them. It is clear that none of the tithes of the crop of 1864 can be delivered within the period named, nor all of them, as, for instance tobacco, for many months after. It can scarcely be the intention of the act to allow one class o payers that, extension of time in paying their taxes, especially so uncertain a tax as the tithe tax, both in its amount and its schedule value It may reach in value from the smallest fraction al part up to the entire amount of the 5 per cent tax. It is, therefore, very likely that Congress intended and will so affirm in May, that the agri and Halleck, and little Rosey, and the rest, have cultural tax shall be paid in notes or bonds at the same time as the other taxes. Congress may further allow its payment in provisions at that time, in anticipation of tithes, and to be credited upon them according to schedule rates, to such an ex-Save hat Nors of Saturday says: A soldier who let Baldare on Wedne day last, informs us that tent as the payer may be disposed to tender them for the grant Three of hem were Germans who and when the tithes are subsequently delivered the payer will be refunded so much of his tax sation with a German Confederate soldier they or be credited, at his election, with the value of

been four months in New York, that they were estimated, but we will assume it to be about ou made drunk, and when they came to their senses | hundred millions. To require its payment in they found themselves on board of a transport notes or bonds, on the first day of June, will pro mote the primary object of the currency and tax deserters from the yankee army between Pilatka If 4 per cent. bonds to that amount are secured and Gainesville, endeavoring to make their way by this class of payers, by the let April, the cost to our lines. One of the number, a fine looking of them will be but one hundred millions in the young fellow, states that he belongs to the 17th present currency. But if this class of payers de-Ohio regiment. He gives as the reason why he lay securing these bonds until after that date, deserted that a negro corporal was placed over their taxes will est them one hundred millions him with whom he had some difficulty, which remillions of the old. Evidently, it is but a wise missioner of Taxes, in his instructions, is, per-haps, remiss in either not distinctly stating this, or, at least, cautioning this class of payers to be

prepared for this construction of the act In addition to having to pay practically 50 per cent. more taxes, if 4 per cent. bonds are not se oured before 1st April, this class of payers will find their taxes bear much more heavily upon them by delay. Should Congress decide in May that their taxes are to be paid as we have suggested, those not fully prepared to meet them will have but a limited time for the sale of provisions or other property to secure the tunds necessary to pay them. All these articles coming into market, not only in competition with each other. but with all other interests, for so large a portion of the new currency, which will be not only limited in extent, but with a standard of value much higher than the present currency, it may be safeprovisions and property will be required to be disposed of by this class to pay their taxes that would be required to be disposed of now. Thus a tax, comparatively light upon agriculturists, lighter upon them, perhaps, than upon any other class, if provided for by them in time, may be come very onerous, and, in connection with im presuments and the many casualties incident to the times, result in wide extended disaster to

ters in his memorandum book. On his way to many of them. We will further state that the Attorney Gen oral has decided, and the Secretary of the Treasury announced it, that funding at par will continentenced to be hung as a mpy. Previous to his ue to the first day of April, including that day, execution, Gen's. Steele and Davidson both conand the issue of new notes, along with the tax of thirty-three and one third per cent. tax upon on account of his extreme youth. And as they knew some one intimate about their headquarters had given him the information, they proffered to release him, on condition he would divulge the name of the informant. This he scorned to do, but to bring in their money, or whatever they can convert into money, and invest in four per cent. bonds at least to an extent ample to n their taxes .- Richmond Whig.

Yankee Outrages .- A letter from Staunton, Va., to the Richmond Enquirer says: A scouting party of yankees in the vicinity of Newtown, on the Valley turnpike, stopped two young ladies who were riding out a few days since, and having ordered them to get out, strip-

ped them of their clothing, carried off the horse and buggy, and loft the ladies in the road to take care of themselves in the best manner they could. Killed .- Liout. B. F. Danoy, well and popularly known in Edgecombe, N. C., was among the killed at the battle of Ocean Pond, Florida.

PROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

POR THE OBSERVER. At a meeting of the members of the 33d N. C. days only remain for funding. After that time T, held at Camp near Liberty Mills, Va., on the a tax of 333 per cent. will be imposed upon all 14th day of March 1864, to deprecate the action T., held at Camp near Liberty Mills, Va., on the This tax at- of what is known as the "Conservative" or "Retaches to them whether offered for investment in construction" party in North Carolina, and to no-4 per cent. or other bonds, for payment of taxes, or exchange for new issues. From these privileges, except investment in 4 per cent. bonds, the lin of Co. E, Serg't J. S. Midyett was called to 8100 notes are excluded after the first day of the Chair, and Lieut. J. W. Happoldt, of Co. D, April, and are further taxed 10 per cent. on their requested to act as Secretary. requested to act as Secretary.
Serg't Midyett, on taking the Chair, explained the object of the meeting, and after thanking his fellow-soldiers for the honor conferred, submitted

a few appropriate and patriotic remarks. five to draw up resolutions expressive of the sen-

timents of the Regiment, viz:
Capt. J. A. Weston, Co. F. Chairman; Capt. J.
M. Hunt, Co. D; Lt. J. D. Fain, Co. C; Serg't Major L. H. Lawrence, and Private Lewis Lunback. Co. I.

The Committee then withdrew, and during their absence Capt. G. W. Sanderlin, being repeatedly called apon, entertained the assembly with a few spirited and pertinent remarks.

The Committee on their return, through their Chairman, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, we have learned with feelings of deep regret that a party, dangerous to the spirit and designs of our revolution, and false to the best interests and good name of our State, has sprung up and increased to such a degree as to place a candidate in the field, seeking the suffrages of our citizens for the highest civil honors: Therefore
Resolved, 1st, That we, the members of the 33d Re

giment of North Carolina Troops, having enlisted ori-ginally for the war, and having no higher subition than future as in the post, can but regard the growth and spread of a party, the designs of which are peace short of the independence of the Confederacy, truckling to false fears of a people who have shown themselves unworthy, of our association, and thus dishonoring to the memory of our gallant comrades, who have fallen upon avery battle field from Newborn to Gettysburg - we can but regard the growth and spread of such a party as di rectly or posed to the objects for which we separated from the North.

Resolved, 2d, That we feel justly proud of our State,

and point, with high satisfaction, to the record which her soldiers have made in this revolution; and while traitors and disaffected persons at home have brought the blush of shame to North Carolinians, and given ex-cuse to her enumies to blacken the name of our State with compliments, the numbers and deeds of her soldiers will place her name above the reach of these un-

worthy citizens Resolved, 3d, That having confidence in the patriot ism and zeal of our present Governor, Z. B. Vance, and believing that he will cast aside the party distinctions which divided our people before the beginning of our struggle, and which have been kept up with increasing bitterness, and that he will devote himself to the great object of this war—the independence of our country—we hereby declare our preference for his re-election and desire him to become a caudidate, pledging him our full and hearty support

Resolved, 4th, That His Excellency Gov. Vance, hav-

ing devoted himself with such success to the welfare and comfort of the soldiers from our State, has deserved their gratitude, and we would be proud to welcome him among us to express our thanks in person, assured that his lofty patriotism and zealous enthusiasm will find a response in every heart.

Resolved, 5th, That we have noticed, with unfeigned

pleasure, the re-enlistment of the troops from North Carolina and other States of the Confederacy, and extend to them our thanks for thus responding to the cal of our country.

Resolved, 6th, That we are glad to have this opportunity.

tunity of renewing our devotion to the cause in which we are engaged, and, having from the first pledged never to lay down our arms until independence was con-quered, we are more determined than ever to uphold our young republic until its independence shall be acknowledged by the world.

Resolved, 7th. That the Colonel of the Regiment be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to His

Resolved, 8th, That these resolutions be sent, with request to publish, to the Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal. Ashaville News. Charlotte Bulletin. and to the Tarboro' Southerner, and that all State papers he requested to copy

On motion of Lieut. P. H. Sasser, of Co. A. there being no further business to transact, the meeting then adjourned.

J. S. MIDYETT, Ch'n. J. W. HAPPOLDT, Sec'y.

POR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP CONNALLY, VA., March 12, 1864. At a meeting of the officers and men of the 55th Reg't N. C. Troops, Private J. R. Dixon Co. F, was called to the Chair, and Lieut. Chas. R. Jones appointed Scoretary. Being called upon, Capt. W. P. Webb explained the object of the meeting. Upon motion of Capt B F Briggs, Capt W A Whitted, Serg'ts A R Beam, M B Galloway, Privates H Jones and Jesse Revis were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting. After a short time, the committee through their chairman, Capt W A Whitted, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimous-

ly adopted seriatim: Whereas: We the officers and enlisted men of the 55th N C T; look forward with great jealousy on any measure which retards the advancement of a cause which we hold so dear, and for which we have suffered so much, and for which we are still willing to suffer, until we shall have gained that which is most near and dear to us all, our civil and religious liberty; and whereas we believe that the time has come when the most judiwe believe that the time has come when the most judi-cleus economy should be exercised by our Government in both men and meaus; and whereas we see no just cause why so many militla officers and civil magistrates between the ages of 18 and 45 should be permitted to rema's out of the service at this crisis, especially since the passage of the "Stay Law" by the Legislature of North Carolina and the Act to organize a "Reserve Corps" by the Congress of the Confederate States, or why they should not be required to share the toils and hardships of the ensuing campaign equally with us, and add their assistance also to the advancement of the great

for the past three years; therefore Resolved, 1st. That since according to the late Act of Congress empowering the President and Governors of the respective States to exempt only such as in their the respective States to exempt, only such as in their opinion are absolutely necessary to carry on the civil government, both State and Confederate, that we respectfully but earnestly request Gov Vance to send to our aid all the militia officers and magistrates between the ages of 18 and 45, who after being deprived of their present commissions are not otherwise exempted under the existing laws of Congress.

Resulted 24 That the remaining of the carry of

Resolved, 2d. That the exemptions of these two classes of citizens from a service and a duty which they owe in common with us to their country, is justly causing much dissatisfaction in the army smong both officers and men, and that it should cease, and that every man who is physically able between these ages should be required to render service in the field, and if necessary his place at home should be filled by some one of the many patrictic men who have been disabled while nobly battling

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these Resolutions be

sent to Gov. Vance, and also with the request that they be published in the Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Catawba Journal, Western Democrat, Iredell Express, Winston Sentinel, Petersburg Register, and the Richmond Sentinel.

Upon motion of Sgt W G Martin, Co G, the meeting adjourned. J. R. DIXON, Chm'n. CHAS. R. JONES, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

QRANGE C. H. VA., March 18. Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I enclose a letter

concerned. Some of the within named parties have not been heard from since they were cup-

By doing this you will oblige many friends

Very respectfully, &c.,
A. W. DOCKERY. P. S. All quiet on the lines. No news of im-

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, MEAR SANDUSKY, ONIO, ) Feb'y 16, 1864. {
Col. Hoke: Dear sir: Thinking you would like to hear from us I have concluded to write to you. Capt. Magness, Lts. Snttle, McDonald, Lewis, Murdock and myself are bere Lts. Brows and Covington were a few days since transferred to another prison, probably Point Lookout, Kearns both died at David's Island, N York, from the a few appropriate and patriotic remarks.

On motion of Lt. Jno. G. Rencher, Co. K, the President appointed the following Committee of Well. He died from small pox in the hospital here. I

well. He died from small pox in the hospital here. I heard that Lt. Wilan was wounded and captured. I suppose he is dead. Sg't Leonidas Pearsall of Cc. A died from the effects of his wound. Our wounded were very well cared for We have lacked for nothing to make us comfortable. I have not suffered from cold or hunger. I have received several letters from home. We try to bear our imprisonment with patience and fortitude, and have succeeded very well thus far. I should have written to you sooner, but I expected to be exchanged before now. The prospect for exchange seems very gloomy just now. I would like very much to be with the old 38th to-day.

Very respectfully, &c. Very respectfully, &c.,
HENRY C. MOORE,

2d Lt. Co. A, 38th N. C. Reg't

FOR THE OBSERVER. CAMP 18TH N. C. T., LIBERTY MILLS, VA., March 18th, '64.

Messrs. Editors: Old Sol and the southern breezes are rapidly hastening the Spring Campaign. The roads are almost as dry as in August. Our boys are jubilant at the present condition of Dixir: Congress did the right thing in passing the finance bill, and the soldiers could not have haan better pleased.

During the early part of the last week a deser ter belonging to the 7th N. C. Reg't, who was condemned to be shot on last Friday, attempted to desert to the enemy. He was captured and was this morning shot to death at the stake.

Everything is quiet at present, though I expect before long the mountains and hills of the Old Dominion will re-echo to the sound of hostile Yours truly, PINEY WOODS.

Valuable Table .- "A soldier" in camp has employed his leisure moments in preparing a table showing the value of various sums of the old issue in the new issue after the first of April next. The table will be found useful after the first of April, as the old issue will pass at the discount of February, 1864; and the issue will be commenced 33 per cent .: Table Showing the Value of the Old Issue of Con-

federate Money when Discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in

Old Issue.	New Issue.	Old Issue.	New Issue.
\$ 5	\$ 3 331	\$155	\$103 331
10	6 663	160	106 663
15	10 00	165	110 00
20	13 333	170	113 331
25	16 662	175	116 663
30	20 00	180	120 00
. 35	28 331	185	123 331
40	26 663	190	126 663
45	30 00	195	130 00 .
50	33 33 4	200	133 331
55	36 661	205	136 664
66	40-00	210	140 00
65	43 331	215	143 331
70	46 663	220	146 662
75	50 00	225	150 00
80	53 331	230	153 331
85	56 663	235	156 661
90	60 00	240	160 00
95	63 331	245	163 334
100	66 663	250	166 667
105	70 00	300	200 00
110	73 333	350	233 331
115	76 663	400	266 667
120	80 00	450 *	300 00
125	83 333	500	333 331
-130	86 664	550	366 663
135	90 00	600	400_00
140	93 334	650	433 331
145	96 66	700	466 663
150	100 00	750	500 00

General Statistics of North Carolina Schools -The condition and progress of the Common Schools for the school year ending in 1863. have been reported to me from about sixty counties-but exact statistics have not been furnished from all of these. The whole number of children between the ages of 6 and 21, reported to me in thirty-six counties is, males 46,116; females 43,265; children with the sexes not distinguished 5.817; total 95,259. The whole number districts reported in forty-seven counties is 2,149. The number of schools taught, reported in fifty counties, is 1,076; and the number of teachers licensed in forty-four counties is, males 524, females 348, total 872. The number of children reported to have attended school in fifty counties is, males 18,977, females 16,518, total 35,495; the average length of the schools was very near three months, and the average salary about \$25 per The receipts of money reported in fifty-four

counties amount to \$240,685 and 38 cents. The disbursements to \$81,588.56} cents, and the sums on hand when the returns of Chairmen

Cotton Card Factory .- This establishment is now in full operation. Twenty pair of cards can with ease be made in one day, from rough wood, leather and wire, to perfect sets of cards. There are but two machines in operation as yet. One is in South Carolina, which will be here in a few days, -- another is expected soon from foreign ports .- North Carolinian.

Returned Officers .- Among the list of returned officers at Richmond on Sunday last, we find the following names of North Carolinians: Capt. M. J. Reardon, A. Q. M. 59th Regiment; Lieut-enants R. N. G. Askew and W. G. Baldwin, 20th N. C; A. J. Brown, 38th; S. M. Buxton, 2d N. C. cavalry; J. A. Caldwell, 23d; W. R. Covington, 38th; J. B. Cabaniss, 55th.

The Wheat Prospect.-We learn verbally and from our exchanges that the prospect of the wheat crop is encouraging. The late rains have brought it out wonderfully, and a farmer told us the other day that the prospect was as good now as is usually at this season of the year. Raleigh Confederate.

Soap from Shucks .- A good article of soap may be made out of shucks and ley. The process is quite simple. Cut up your shucks as fine as possible, and boil them in ley, strongly until the soap is sufficiently thick. In the absence of grease this is a most economical mode of making soap, and one that should be adopted if found to be good.

A Wonderful Cavern .- The St. Louis Republi can gives an account of a wonderful and beautiful cavern, called the Fisher's Cave, on the south-west branch of the Pacific Railroad. The stalacreceived a few days ago from Lt. H. C. Moore of Company A, 38th N. C. Reg't; will you please publish it for the benefit of friends and relations those in the Mammoth Cave.

FOUR PER CENT CESTIFICATES The Richmond Sentinel furnishes the following information as to the transferability of four p

cent certificates: Four per cent. Certificates -- As some uncertainty and even misapprehension exist as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent Currency Act the following statement, which we make upou full information from the Treasu y Department and by its desire, will be acceptable to the public

"The four per cent. certificates of deposit will pe received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued, or of any assignee.
The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificates of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of mak ing an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all Confederate registered bonds, but leaving a blank for the name he assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions.

"We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax-payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax collectors will be authorized to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen's tar be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certific cate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for three hundred del lars. Thus, a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive uses of several tax payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however the tax payer will be required to pay in money. as no bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

"The denominations of the bonds to be issued

in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be six, and no more; viz: one bundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand, and five thousand.

Period for Funding .- New Issue .- It will be seen by the following notice of the Sucretary of the Treasury, that holders of treasury notes will have the privilege of funding them on, as well as up to, the first of April:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A. Richmond. March 19, 1864. The following instruction is issued for the guidance of all officers of the Treasury Depart.

Treasury notes may be received and funded in four per cent. certificates on the 1st day of April in the same manner as on preceding days. The new notes to be issued as currency will bear the date of the act authorising them, namely: 17th ed on the 2d April 1864, in making payment of demands upon the Treasury on and after that date. C. G. MEMMINGER, Soc'y of Treas'y.

The old large Notes .- RICHMOND, March 24. -Everybody is occupied in adjusting financial matters, preparatory to the change in the currency next week. The banks of this city have resolved not to receive the present currency on deposit, except notes below five dollars. After the first of April the new currency will rapidly take the place of the old remaining unfunded, under this action of the banks.

Burnside's Movements .- A rumor prevailed last evening that Burnside was en route to Washington, North Carolina, with reinforcements. Its probability was believed in certain quarters, but no information had been received to warrant anything more. The impression was doubtless created by the statement of late vankee papers that it was rumored that Burnside would collect a large force at Annapolis. -Rich. Whiq, 24th.

Affairs at Mobile.—Gen. Gilmer passed through Macon Sunday last, from Mobile. He reports that Com. Farragut has abandoned the bombardment of Fort Powell and left for parts unknown Two thousand shells were discharged at the Fort without damage to the fortification, and with the loss of only one man killed and one slightly wounded.

Se ends another futile movement of the enemy spirits, and disposed to take the very brightest views in regard to the result and duration of the

Exchange of Prisoners .- Another flag of truce boat is expected to arrive at City Point in a few days, with another lot of Confederate prisoners for exchange, but the precise time is not yet ascertained. A proposition is pending, we understand, which, if mutually agreed to, will result in the exchange of several thousand at once, and probably relieve Danville of the large number quartered there for some time past. Owing to the non recognition of Butler, and the absence of official communication on the subject, except through Major Mulford, the Assistant Federal Commissioner, it is impossible to predict, with anything like certainty, the arrival of a truce boat from one time to another. We are gratified to state, however, that the probabilities are favorable to the continuance of the exchange, and that our gallant soldiers yet in the hands of the enemy will soon be restored to their families and friends. Richmond Whig. 24th

Prices at Staunton, Va .- Prices of produce in Staunton are somewhat on the decline, although it is being very much held back in anticipation of selling for the new currency. The largest sale made recently was by Col. M. G. Harman, who sold fifty-two cattle for one hundred and five thou sand dollars. — Corr. Richmond Enquirer.

Taxes in Augusta County, Va .- In Augusta county the work of collecting the taxes is progressing finely. On Monday forty-eight persons paid in the amount of twenty-one thousand dol-lars. This was one of the small days. The tax for Augusta county alone will amount to more than two millions of dollars.—Ib.

Prisoners .- 985 Yankee prisoners were sent off yesterday, in return for the number received here on Sunday. The number included 62 effi-cers, of whom 4 are Colonels, 5 Lieut Colonels, 4 Majors, 20 Captains, 29 Lieutenants and one Surgeon. There are now in Richmond 2,342 prisoners of war, including officers, and 350 of Kilpatrick's raiders.—Richmond Enquirer.

Personal .- Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, arrived in the city on yesterday, and is stopping at the residence of Dr. Manson. Richmond Examiner

Important Decision .- MACON, March 22 .-The Supreme Court of Georgia to day unanimous-ly affirmed the constitutionality of the anti-subti-

Deserters Sentenced .- 15 Virginia soldiers, de serters from Pickett's Division, have been tried by a Court Martial at Kinston and sentenced to be shot. They are in Castle Thunder.

The Currency .- The Note Bureau at Rich mond is now assuing no other notes than those of the denomination of five dollars, and these to an amount that will but little exceed half a millio per day. None of the smaller notes, ones and twos, are now being signed, but an immense amount of the fifty cent. change notes are now incourse of preparation, and will soon be issued; a timely measure, which will have the effect of at ence supplying the public with change. FA

MONDAY CHA From and aft Observer will 1 per annum. F the Semi-Week! We hoped to

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March 17, 186

DAHLGREN'S O yankees have be world of the infa of Col. Dahlgren. such words as ". Now they change "Mr. Davis was him, he should a lowing is from an the loth inst .:-"It is stated Gen. Kilpatrick found on the person contemplate the " member of his Cal

pers; but only that Mr. Davis, if, after make his escape. public property w Richmond, provide destroy any proper owing to the trea-whom Col Dahlgr present.' And the New 1 E. A Paul, its ar thorities have bee matter. The Time "No officer of to of putting to deat a raid, and no offic put such orders in men, for these wer himself to lasting toned gentleman, pose and equally thought. Captain respondent who ac expedition. He had

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We are not without enabled to solve the suffering soldiers hel He may possibly fail: sults than the release mistake was, not gress adjourned. Thus, when the confidently hoped f objects was to "sao understood meaning to plunder and pill same Herald, it wa

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the Richmond Enqu authorities are fully this subject beyond sary steps have alre "The Confederate "lasting infamy" vou

canuot be invalidat spected them, as hav polation; corroboral of our returned pri roe and elsewhere, t proclaimed, and the his Cabinet openly ron the line of the rs fully announced; an which, when publis the originators of the they plunge into the gle doubtful stran i execuation of the c The Richmond

pers have been exb city, and are to be the State Departm governments. The has been no interlis There should be no world shall have be genuineness, the de their confusion and

THE LARGE NOTE ceases on Friday ne member that on that lose one third of the per cent. Of cours ple's taxes, and no will be credited aft on the \$1. Holder well to exchange th will be ready on the