The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XXV. GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., APRIL 9, 1863. NO. 1,244.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

M. S. SHERWOOD,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Alphonso W. Ingold, Assistant Editor.

TERMS, $3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Advertising.

One dollar per square, for the first week, and fifty cents for every week thereafter. Twelve lines or less, make a square. Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One Square,	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
Two Squares,	10.00	16.00	24.00
Three Squares,	15.00	24.00	32.00

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.

The Polish Insurrection.

A telegraphic despatch from Cracow, says the following proclamation by Gen. Langiewitz, 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 into 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 summoning 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.

"LANGIEWITZ."

In terms of the above, Langiewitz has been proclaimed Dictator of Poland. Gen. Wysopi has been appointed his military co-adjutor and director. The civil administration has been entrusted to Paentjowoski.

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 Austrain Embassador, 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 on both the Poles and Russians for a great battle.

The revolutionary forces of Poland are computed at forty thousand.

Later from Europe.

The crowds in London on the night of the illumination were so dense that seven 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 69c. 70c for Rentes.

The loan for a new loan passed the Senate with only five desentient votes. It was reported that the contract for the loan had been signed by the Rothschilds, but the parties 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 America. 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 92¼ 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 42½ 41½ 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 for 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 quotation: New Orleans 24½ for fair, 21½ for middling. Uplands, 24 for fair, 21 for middling. Mobile, 23 for fair 21 for middling.

Exchange sold this morning at 153a154 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 imitate 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 are 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 Brazils—trees, in 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 as 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 a 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.

A gentleman of this place showed us this morning certain notes which had just been returned to him in a letter from Charleston as being received bank bills are not passable there—being in fact no money at all in the commercial capital of South Carolina. These moneys were sent in 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 186 , fundable in six per cent. coupon bonds, and receivable for all public dues.

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 it having been in no wise unnecessary. We have no disrespect for our sister State; we cannot say we had every respect, but in view of the facts above stated we are relieved to modify our expression. We ask is 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 compliments of our soldiers at Charleston, in their speech, and not only they, but to fully sympathize with them in their feelings of indignation.—*Richmond Journal.*

THE FATE OF THE EXTORTIONER.—The Richmond Whig makes a very pleasant of the hereafter of the *Extortioner*. It pursues his corpse to Hades, and in an instant sees its limbs transformed into a gigantic skeleton hand, instinct with life, possessed with mania of grasping. The forty fives of it metamorphosed into an enormous heart shaped like a purse; and in this heart that hand begins to stoll some flames of fire—for there is naught 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 thursting 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 egress 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 lips 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. FANCY.

The Lost Bird.

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

Heedless of her silvery pleadings
Answered only by its song,
She with wondrous rapture listened
For its notes so rich and strong,
Ne'er it sang when caged and tended,
"Sings it sweeter near the sky,"
Half in smiles and tears she wondered,
"So I think God made 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,
Bore away thy little warbler
"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,
Sing to cheer thy stricken spirit
And attune it for the skies.
Where in 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 dated 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 8 and 9 inch Paixhan 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 25 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 Kinnese and Genesee, each carrying three columbiads and two rifled 23 pounders. The Mississippi was a side wheel steamer. All the others were screw propellers. The vanguard was commanded by Admiral Farragut in person, on board the Hartford. The rear guard was under the command of Captain Melancthon 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 mortar 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, leaving 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 had the armed craft passed 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 lighting fire of the signal rocket was yet unextinguished, there 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 crowned cliffs to tremble.—Every gun on the fleet and every mortar on the point joined in one simultaneous discharge.

Relying greatly upon the suddenness 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 gunn were vieing with each other in celerity. The sheets of flame that poured from the sides of the sloops 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 repeated 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 cannister, 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 up 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 manœuvre 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 observers on the bluff that a voice from her deck had called out "We surrender! we surrender!" If this 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 settling, 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 manœuvre 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 ter came the rushing sound of steam escaping from some broken pipe, and the now unmanageable vessel drifted aground directly opposite our crescent 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 half 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 Kinnes, 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 expected 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. A five minutes past two o'clock, with 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 flagship 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 must amount 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 Iberville, which arrived Tuesday morning from Baton Rouge, we have the particulars of the advance upon Port Hudson, which we are permitted to publish.—The movement so far as the land force is concerned is complete. Gen. Banks has returned 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 term) 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 o'clock, 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 near 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 short 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, retreated 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, on General Banks' staff, was wounded. He was reconnoitering with a small number of orderlies and officers, when a rifle shot from the woods struck him in the leg, and the wound is represented to be serious.—Half and 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 return march 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 41st Massachusetts, acting as brigadier general, was left with an entire brigade to help the base at Baton Rouge. On his return of the divisions some of the regiments were encamped outside of the city.

After the arrival of the army from Baton Rouge; and 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 and Genesee followed.—The Richmond was expected to the fleet of the batteries and received a shot through her steam drum, and was obliged to fall back out of the range of the batteries. She dropped down the river and anchored.—Her loss is three men killed and seven wounded. Lieut. Com. Boyd Cummings was partially wounded. A shot took the arteries to the left leg below the knee and the same shot passed through the thigh of the gallant Lieut. Cummings is an excellent officer and a most estimable man.

The Monongahela and the Kinnesee went up next in order. Capt. McKinstry, of the Monongahela was standing on the bridge when he was struck down 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 Kinnesee was struck a number of times in her engine, her rudder post shot away, a hawser was entangled about her propeller, she became unmanageable, and was obliged to drop down out of the fire. The Monongahela also fell back out of range. The loss on board of the Kinnesee, if any, is not reported.

The sidewheel gunboat Genesee was somewhat damaged, and also fell back. The amount of damage to the boat is not known here at present.

The Mississippi went up last and grounded on the bend 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 proceeded at 12 o'clock at night, and stuck forty minutes before she was abandoned. Acting Master Robt. 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 ironclad 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 in 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 tulle, embroidered with silver, and which falling right, sets off her tapering waist and faultless symetry 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 roseBuds, rare orchideous flowers, and sprigs of myrtle, with a trimming 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 Bridesmaid.

It is quite superfluous to say how they looked, as robed in snowy white and wrapped in veils, they followed their royal mistress with soft footsteps; 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 fitted on a running gear of four wheels, and is used as baggage waggon for the pontoon-train, carrying its proportion of flooring pieces of plank. On reaching a river the boats are unloaded, floated across by a cable made fast up the stream, then the string pieces are laid across from one boat to the next, and on these are placed the planks, each twenty-one feet long, which form the gangway of that width.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.—The bids for the bonds offered for sale by Kemp P. Battle Esq. Pres't of the Chatham R. R. Company were opened yesterday at the office of the Public Treasurer. We learn that $5000 of the bonds exchanged with the city of Raleigh brought 30 per cent. premium, and $500 00 exchanged with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, 25 per cent. The rest, $40,000 was taken at 19½ per cent. premium. Of the unsuccessful bids some were 19, some 18, some 16½ and large 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 rom a compound of substances 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. Four quarts of beans and two pounds of corned 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 corn meal, which is a great improvement to the soap, and cheaper than salt at present.