

# THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

## The Fight at Charleston.

It is no longer denied that the fight at Charleston was a fight and not a reconnaissance, and also that it was a mortifying defeat and failure. The battle orders of Admiral Dupont, even told what was next to be done after the reduction of Sumter.

We extract the following from the correspondence of the New York Herald:

### REVIEW OF THE FIGHT.

Off CHARLESTON HARBOR, Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

The great struggle is over. The entire prize on which so many months of preparation have been bestowed, and to which the eyes of the whole American people, loyal and disloyal, have been directed with the most intense interest, has proved a failure. The rebel flag still floats over Charleston and its defenses, and our ironclad fleet has withdrawn from the conflict, baffled and in part disabled. Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, the maddening excitement of yesterday abated and some chance afforded of learning all the incidents of a never to be forgotten scene, let me endeavor to group together such of the main features of the day as present themselves to my mind, and to write as clear and succinct a narrative as I may be able to do of the battle between the ogres and giants—between the little floating double gunned revolving towers of iron and the forts and batteries that line the shores of Morris and Sullivan's Islands, standing as grim sentinels of the harbor, and with their three hundred monster guns guarding the entrance to the rebel city of Charleston.

### PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK.

I will not stop to relate here the incidents connected with the gradual withdrawal from Port Royal within the past few weeks of nearly all the ironclads, gunboats, tugs and transports that had been accumulated there, and of their rendezvousing in North Edisto river, nearly midway between Port Royal and Charleston. Suffice it to say that on Sunday last the 5th inst., the ironclad fleet joined the blockading vessels outside of Charleston bar, some five or six miles from that Fort Sumter which it was their special mission to capture or destroy. These consisted of the New Ironsides, to which Admiral Dupont transferred his pennant, the Weehawken, the Passaic, the Montauk, the Patapsco, the Catskill, the Nantucket, the Nahant and the Keokuk, in all nine ironclads, all of which, with the exception of the New Ironsides and the Keokuk, were of the Monitor pattern. That same afternoon the indispensable service of buoying out the bar was performed by Commander Rhind, of the Keokuk, and Mr. C. O. Boutelle, of the United States Coast Survey, in the Fish, assisted by the pilots of the squadron. In this work they were unopposed by the enemy, and it was performed with great success.

### ORDER OF BATTLE.

On the morning of Monday everything was ready for the movement. The captains of the vessels had been already furnished with the full plan of attack and order of battle, as follows:

The bar will be buoyed by the Keokuk, Commander Rhind, assisted by C. O. Boutelle, Assistant United States Coast Survey commanding the Fish; by Acting Ensign Platt and the pilots of the squadron. The commanding officers will, previous to crossing, make themselves acquainted with the value of the buoys.

The vessels will, on signals being made, form in the prescribed order ahead, at intervals of one cable's length.

The squadron will pass up the main ship channel without returning the fire of the batteries on Morris Island, unless signal should be made to commence action.

The ships will open fire on Fort Sumter when within easy range, and will take up a position to the Northward and Westward of that fortification, engaging, as left or northeast face, at a distance of from one thousand to eight hundred yards, firing low and aiming at the centre of the embrasures.

The commanding officers will instruct their officers and men to carefully avoid wasting a shot, and will enjoin upon them the necessity of precision rather than rapidity of fire.

Each ship will be prepared to render every assistance possible to vessels that may require it.

The special code of signals prepared for the ironclad vessels will be used in action. After the reduction of Fort Sumter, it is probable the next point of attack will be the batteries on Morris Island.

The order of battle will be the line ahead, in the following succession:

1. Weehawken, with rati, Captain John Rodgers.
2. Passaic, Capt. Percival Drayton.
3. Montauk, Commander Jno. L. Worden.
4. Patapsco, Commander Daniel Ammen.
5. New Ironsides, Commodore Thomas F. Turner.
6. Catskill, Commander George W. Rodgers.
7. Nantucket, Commander Donald McN. Fairfax.
8. Nahant, Commander John Downes.
9. Keokuk, Lieutenant Commander Alex. C. Rhind.

A squadron of reserve, of which Captain J. F. Green will be the senior officer, will be formed outside the bar and near the entrance buoy, consisting of the following vessels:

1. Canandaigua, Capt. John H. Green.
2. Onondaga, Lieutenant Commander S. P. Quackenbush.
3. Housatonic, Captain Wm. R. Taylor.
4. Westchester, Lieutenant Commander J. G. Davis.
5. Huron, Lieutenant Commander G. A. Stevens.

And will be in readiness to support the ironclads when they attack the batteries on Morris Island.

### F. S. DUPONT,

Senior Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

### MONDAY'S INACTION.

By 9 o'clock in the morning the ironclads had crossed the bar, and had taken up their position in the main ship channel, lying within a mile of the shore of Morris Island and extending in a line parallel with it. The early morning was hazy,

and later on the fog became so thick as to obscure the ranges by which the fleet was to steer. This rendered it impossible to move, and again the attack had to be deferred.

### THE CONFLICT.

The sun rose bright and clear on Tuesday morning. The sea was smooth as a mirror, and the atmosphere so translucent that we could see right up to the city. All hearts were throbbing with anxiety as the result of the conflict in which these little ironclads were about to engage. And here I may as well remark that the same confidence of success which seemed to have taken possession of the people, and even of the government, did not find itself fully reflected in the minds of the Admiral and of his officers. They knew the difficulties they had to encounter, the odds they had to contend with. They knew the powerful batteries which lined the shores on either side for four miles, and forbade all hostile entrance to the harbor. They were aware that, in addition to those destructive engines of war, the various channels were so obstructed that even if the ironclads should prove altogether invulnerable they would still find their passage blocked up by obstructions, which it might be impossible, and would certainly be difficult, to remove; and they knew, moreover, that, however well adapted for defensive purposes the ironclads might prove to be, the difficulty of maneuvering them, and the fewness of their guns—heavy though they might be—did not commend them for offensive purposes against such fortifications as those which they stood to encounter.

And, therefore, with no trepidation, no shrinking, no calculation of defeat, but at the same time without the confidence which unprofessional persons seemed to possess, the gallant Dupont and his officers prepared to move forward and test the great question whether the Monitors were or were not a match for the forts and batteries.

The attack would have commenced an hour or two earlier than it did had it not been that the Admiral was advised to wait for the ebb tide rather than sail up with the flood tide, as the former would be more apt to discover the locality of the obstructions in the channel; and the tide turned at eleven o'clock. During these hours of suspense the eye had an opportunity of taking the features of the scene on which the great act was to be played. The blue waters danced in the bright sunshine, and flocks of sea birds dipped their white wings in the waves and uttered their shrill cries as they swooped downward after their prey. Over the parapets of Fort Sumter and Moultrie the rebel defenders were watching our movements and signaling them; and even on the roofs and steeples of the distant city we could see hundreds of spigotters. Distinctly in view were the numerous batteries, extending from the Wappo creek, on the Ashly river, following the contour of James Island, down to the Lighthouse battery, on the south point of Morris Island. On the other side they were more numerous still—Breach Inlet Battery; on the lower end of Sullivan's Island; Fort Beauregard, and on up to Fort Moultrie; while in the centre of the picture, rising as it were from the water, stood Fort Sumter, displaying the rebel flag on one angle and the Palmetto flag on the opposite angle; and beyond, Fort Ripley and Castle Pinckney, the city filling up the background.

Meanwhile the attacking vessels lay at anchor in the main ship channel, within a mile of the batteries on Morris Island, without provoking a hostile shot. The Weehawken was in the van and the other vessels in the order in which they are named in the plan of attack. Precisely at half past 12 o'clock the fleet commenced to move. The distance to the positions at which they were directed to attack was nearly four miles, and for almost all that distance they were in range of the enemy's batteries. But again there is a delay—grappling irons attached to the Weehawken have got torn of her anchor cable, and it takes nearly an hour to set matters right. At last the difficulty is got over, and once more the vessels are under weigh. Slowly they move up the ship channel. They pass in easy range of Fort Wagner, on Morris Island; but not a shot disputes their progress; they pass the battery at Cumming's Point—named, I believe, Battery Bee—but still not a discharge from a rebel gun. And it is not till the vessels have got fairly between the two upper points of Morris Island and Sullivan's Island—which are about a mile apart—and are rounding to make the entrance of the harbor, that the ominous stillness is broken. Fort Sumter opens the ball with her barbette guns; Fort Moultrie takes up the loud refrain—the various batteries join in the deafening chorus, and the ironclads find themselves within a circle of fire, concentrated from all the rebel guns that can be brought to bear upon the point.

It is not that all these little floating towers have to contend with. If it were, they might have held on their way defiantly, and run the gauntlet of all the batteries that stood between them and Charleston. The weak side of Fort Sumter, is well known to be its northwest front. That was the point against which our guns were ordered to be directed; but that was also the point which the rebel engineers were determined that we should not get at. From the northeast angle of the fort, across the channel to Fort Moultrie, were suspended, floating from barrels and kept taut by robbing, so fixed as to be sure to get entangled in the propelling apparatus of vessels, and also connected with torpedoes. Into this net the Weehawken, which led the way, was useless and for a long time her machinery was useless and she drifted with the current. At last, after great exertions, she extricated herself. The other vessels sheer off and avoided the same peril. There was no getting into the required position in this way. Any attempt to persevere in unmanageable and exposed it to destruction. Battered in the attempt to get round past Fort Sumter in that way, the bulldog Monitors sought another opening; but even the shoal ground between the fort and Cumming's Point was barred up with piles. In fact, Fort Sumter was found to be the apex of a triangle, the two sides of which were impenetrable to our vessels, and at the base line of which they were exposed to a concentric fire from Fort Sumter and

Moultrie, the Redan, Battery Bee and Fort Beauregard. Thus brought to a stand, and nothing being left but either to batter down Fort Sumter or retire, the ironclads went resolutely to their work. Stretching themselves in a line between Sumter and Moultrie, and only giving an occasional shot to the latter work, they piled their guns upon the walls of Sumter.

The Keokuk steamed up to within three hundred yards of the fortress, while the other vessels lay at intermediate distances between that and six hundred yards. The Ironsides—the Admiral's flagship—had become entirely unmanageable, refusing to answer her helm; so that, with the exception of one broadside which she poured into Fort Moultrie, she took no part in the attack, although she was herself the target for many of the enemy's largest guns, and was hit some six or seven times, sustaining, however, no material damage. For half an hour, while our vessels were in the position I have described, the cannonading was of the most awfully grand and terrible character. No words of mine, no words of any man, can convey a faint idea of it. It was awfully terrific. No less than three hundred guns of the largest calibre concentrated their fire upon the eight assailants, who had but sixteen guns with which to respond. The contest was too unequal to be persevered in. The Keokuk was soon badly damaged. The turret of the Passaic was so indented as to prevent its revolving. The Patapsco had her two hundred pound Parrott gun disabled; and, besides, night was coming on. The Admiral therefore signaled the fleet to retire, and suddenly they fell back from a contest in which they were so tremendously overmatched; not, however, without leaving their mark behind. The northeast front of Fort Sumter, which was the only one exposed to our fire, was badly damaged. No less than eleven holes, some of them three feet wide, and two embrasures knocked into one, showed the effect of the Monitors' guns. But that was all we effected—that and the dissipation of a popular error that Charleston could be captured by nine or ten ironclads. The signal to cease firing was given about five o'clock. It was obeyed, and the vessels fell back to the flagship, the parting shot being fired by the Nantucket as she passed Fort Wagner.

And thus ended the most remarkable conflict that has ever taken place between war vessels and land fortifications—remarkable in this, that the guns of the forts outnumbered by ten to one those of the vessels. And yet, after all, to what is our failure to be attributed? To the impracticability of the land batteries or the weight and number of their guns! Only to a slight degree. The real instruments of our defeat were the apparently insignificant and contemptible barricades of rope-work and netting suspended across the channel, and which kept our vessels at a point on which the rebel guns had previously been concentrated. Forts might have been passed and batteries silenced; but these twining enemies, which like the serpents of Laocoon, coiled themselves around the motive machinery of our vessels and prevented the play of their iron arms, were not to be got rid of by force. In their grasp our vessels were innocuous. And therefore the unfavorable result of the enterprise is not to be accepted as any test of the relative powers of ironclads and land batteries. Without those obstructions, all the forts that defended Charleston, from Lighthouse Point to Castle Pinckney, would have been sufficient to stop our Monitors from anchoring off the Battery at Charleston.

It has been calculated that some 3,500 rounds were fired by the rebels. In one minute there were one hundred and sixty counted. On our side there were but one hundred and fifty shots fired in all; so that the rebels fired over twenty shots to our one. The Ironsides fired but one broadside, and that was at Fort Moultrie. That was her only offensive operation throughout the day. The Keokuk only fired three shots before she received her death wound.

The result of the day's operations may be summed up thus: The injury to the rebel fortifications is not such as will work any great loss to them, as we cannot renew the attack immediately. On our side, we lose the Keokuk, which sunk this morning, and which is to be blown up to-day to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. She was struck by ninety shots. Of these nineteen were on the water line, fifteen in the after turret, twelve in the forward turret and twenty-five on the side.

The Passaic is disabled by having her turret so injured that it cannot revolve, and she has to be sent to Port Royal for repairs. She was struck fifty-eight times. The Patapsco was injured by having her two hundred pound Parrott gun disabled. She was struck from forty to fifty times. The Nahant was struck eight times, and her pilot-house completely shattered. The Ironsides was hit from sixty to seventy times, receiving no material damage beyond the knock off of one of her port shutters, thus exposing her gun deck. The Weehawken was struck fifty-nine times, and had her turret deeply indented, so that she worked with difficulty. The Montauk was hit twenty times. The Nantucket and Catskill were each hit about fifty times, having their decks considerably torn.

QUESTION OF RENEWING FIGHT.

The captains of the ironclads met in the evening on board the flagship, and I understand that there was but one opinion among them as to the question of abandoning or renewing the conflict, and that was against renewing it at present. Besides the impediments which had to be contended with yesterday, similar obstructions could be seen higher up the harbor. The space between Fort Ripley and Fort Johnson was barred with a triple row of piles like those between Fort Sumter and Cumming's Point, only in the centre there was observed an opening, at which it is said there is a torpedo set, loaded with the enormous charge of five thousand pounds of gunpowder. And yet the capture of Charleston is by no means abandoned, only there must be more powerful means used.

The Admiral heard the opinion of his various officers, with which his own evidently coincided. He did not, however, announce any decision; but to-day he declared his intention of withdrawing from the attack for the present. The injured ironclads have been sent to Port Royal. The

remainder will follow as soon as may be. The Keokuk went down this morning about eight o'clock, her crew having been first taken off by the tug Dandelion and placed on board the Ironsides. The following are the casualties on board the Keokuk:

Killed—none.  
Wounded—Captain Rhind.  
Alexander McIntosh, Acting Ensign, dangerously.  
C. McLaughlin, seaman, dangerously.  
James Ryan, seaman, severely.  
Wm. McDonald, seaman, severely.  
Richard Nicholson, Quartermaster, slightly.

David Chaplin, seaman, slightly.  
C. B. Mott, landsman, slightly.  
J. W. Abbott, seaman, slightly.  
J. O'Conner, landsman, slightly.  
Geo. Wilson, seaman, slightly.  
J. Brown, seaman, slightly.  
Henry Swords, seaman, slightly.

The vessel several wounded on board the Nahant by a heavy riddled shot striking the pilot-house and scattering some of the bolts. Among them were Captain Downs, the pilot, Isaac Seofield, and Edward Gobb, of Massachusetts, the Quartermaster. The latter died this morning. These were all hit while in the pilot-house. John McAlister, John Jackson and Rowland Martin, seamen were also wounded in the same manner while in the turret.

THE LAND FORCE.

Whether wisely or not, it seems to have been taken for granted that a land force would not be of much service in co-operating with the naval attack. It was understood that the rebels had 55,000 soldiers in Charleston; but all our reliance appears to have been placed upon the ironclads. Nevertheless, a small force was landed on Folly Island for the purpose of moving upon Morris Island and occupying the batteries there, if the ironclads should capture them. There was no occasion for their services, and they will be immediately re-embarked.

The following despatch was sent by signals by Admiral Dupont to Gen. Hunter: FLAGSHIP NEW IRONSIDES, April 7—9 P. M.

General Hunter: Delayed in getting under weigh by accident. Orders not reaching the leading ship, we attempted to pass into the inner channel, but were obliged to anchor to prevent going ashore. Engaged the forts, but found it too late to continue. Casualties few. One ironclad disabled, two partially so. Ironsides very slightly struck very often. Please inform the senior naval officer.

Admiral DUPONT.  
T. E. Town, Lieutenant and Signal Officer on board the New Ironsides.

The New York Herald thinks that incalculable consequences of good or evil to the Federal cause depend upon the issue at Charleston. It says:—

"With Charleston in our possession, Wilmington, Savannah and Mobile—the last remaining rebel ports of any importance—become an easy conquest, and with their occupation by the 'old flag,' the business of England's blockade running is suppressed. The effect, too, of the loss of Charleston will tell heavily against Richmond, and will very much simplify and facilitate the operations of General Hooker for its reduction. On the other hand, the failure of our land and naval forces, after their careful preparations to reduce Charleston, will be followed by corresponding advantages to the enemy at home and abroad."

THE SUFFERINGS OF VIRGINIA.—The Jackson "Mississippian," commenting on a letter describing the destruction of property in Virginia by the enemy, says:

It is mournful to read of the devastation of the old homesteads of the glorious Old Dominion. Her people have suffered and endured more than all others in the Confederacy put together, and yet the sublime patience and patriotism continue to be exhibited by them stands without a parallel in history. When stands without a parallel the actors and witnesses of this eventful war have been long crumpled into dust, the tale of Virginia's trials and sufferings—of her faithfulness in adversity, her indomitable perseverance and gallantry in the field—will present a page which will foster a love for independence in the hearts of posterity as long as time lasts, and furnish a bright example to the votaries of freedom to the remotest ages of civilization.

"FAMINE IN THE SOUTH."—Under this suggestive head, a number of the papers of the North are endeavoring to show to their readers that the "rebellion" will soon be brought to a close by the appearance of starvation in the Confederacy. They are impressed with the idea that the people and the army are already suffering from want of food, and believe that if they can before many weeks succeed in obtaining possession of the seaports of the country, and continue to hold the country at present under their control, the "rebels" will be compelled to submit or starve.

The Yankees have pretended from the beginning that if they could not whip us they would have an easy time in starving us out. But it seems we possess a wonderful gift at fasting.—Mississippian.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Washington Chronicle says:—"The published facts proceeding and following the late arrests in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, of four of the ringleaders of an oath bound society, furnishes the clearest evidence of the designs of the peace traitors yet made known."

Alluding to the mob in Reading, to inquire into the question of the arrest of Haber, one of the ringleaders, it says:—"It appears that the object of these secret cabals is to rescue from the officers of the law those who may be arrested in attempting to resist the draft, or in carrying into effect any of the other known designs of the conspirators. The alacrity with which nearly three hundred men rallied to do what they conceived to be their sworn duty, to rescue a traitor, shows that a number of ignorant and thoughtless men have been taught, and are ready to discharge all their obligations imposed by their leaders."

## Dr. Hoge's Mission to England.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, dated London, March 2d:

The main business which brought me abroad I consider already accomplished. My success with the British and Foreign Bible Society was complete, and far surpassed my most sanguine expectations. If the noble grant they made us ever gets to Virginia, our Bible Society there will have in its possession a much larger stock than it ever had in the palmiest days of its prosperity. 10,000 Bibles, 50,000 Testaments, and 250,000 Gospels and Psalms—a magnificent donation. There are many particulars with regard to the manner in which I obtained it, and many incidents respecting my interviews with the Board, which I must reserve for oral communications. Seven cases of this grant have been shipped from Liverpool, on a vessel called the "Spirit of the Wind."

May the Spirit of the Lord wash the precious freight safely to our shores! The remainder of the British and Foreign Bible Society grant, and the donation of the Religious Tract Society, will go to Nassau in about two weeks—I mean will leave Liverpool at that time. My next attempt will be for Sunday school books—and I am to have an interview with the Committee of the Sunday School Union next Friday.

Much of my time is spent in paying and receiving visits, and in meeting with people who are curious to ascertain the true condition of things in the Confederate States. I hope to do a great deal of good in the way of correcting the erroneous impressions, and in removing the prejudices of those who have formed their opinions of us and of our institutions through information received from Northern sources alone.

HIGH LIVING.—The Hon.—having become enraged at the enormous prices for board extorted from members of Congress by hard-hearted landlords, determined to withdraw their patronage from their boarding house and boarding themselves.

Accordingly Dick (Dick always waits on members of Congress), was ordered to proceed to market and lay in a supply of the raw material, wherewith to commence the responsible undertaking of "keeping house."

Dick returned with baskets well laden with meats and sundry other articles, some of which are not now familiar to the public in general, and particularly the vulgar, but specimens of which are still cherished by that ubiquitous individual, "the oldest inhabitant," as reminiscences of the palmiest days of the old Federal Union. And they are pointed out with pride to the youth of the present generation as what "Pa used to see on the table when he was young."

But the first breakfast. It was a good one. Mocha—genuine Mocha—with sugar and cream, (no one in Richmond knows the meaning of that word. Consult W. U.) boiled eggs; beefsteak, juicy, with condiments; toast, floating in butter, butter cakes, smoking from the griddle, with other articles known only to epicures.

The Hon.—congratulated themselves on their successful and agreeable change of fare, and abused the landlord fraternity in general as "extortioners, unjust," &c. Dick received a V for his skill as a caterer, and hilarity reigned.

But, alas, for the sequel. Mr. A. proposed to count the cost of breakfast. Oh, no, said Messrs. B. and C; "I would only spoil the breakfast and it can very readily be done at any other time." But Mr. A. insisted. The calculation was made, and breakfast for the three amounted to \$21. Mr. C. immediately became aware of the fact that he had eaten something which did not agree with him. Mr. B. felt something else very heavily on his stomach, and Mr. A. proposed to return to old eating quarters, which was unanimously agreed upon.

The following effects are offered for sale at auction: Coffee, 3/4 of a pound; sugar, do; pepper 1-4 of a pound; salt do; vinegar, 1 pint.

Terms of sale—one half cash, the remainder on a credit of six months, upon the purchaser giving a note endorsed by good security.

VALUE OF AN EXPLANATION.—A certain king, it is said, sent to another king, saying "send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else!"

The other in high dudgeon at the presumed insult replied: "I have not got one, and if I had—"

On which worthy cause they went to war for many years. After a satiety of glories and miseries they finally bethought them that, as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which had formed the ground of the quarrel.

"What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, "by saying—send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else?"

"Why," said the other, "I meant a blue one with a black tail, or else some other color." "But," retorted he, "what could you mean by saying, 'I have not got one, and if I had—'?"

"Why, of course, if I had, I should have sent it." An explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

A CHANGE OF LIFE.—Butler very well illustrates the great political somersault made by him in the following passage in his speech:—"On the 23rd of December, 1860, I shook hands on terms of friendship with Jefferson Davis, and on the 25th of December, 1862, I had the pleasure of reading his proclamation that I was to be hanged at sight." (Laughter and applause.)

Salt is selling in Wilmington at \$8 and \$10 per bushel.

The price of the Weekly Wilmington Journal has been advanced to \$4 per annum. Editors who live and pay as they go must advance their prices or lose money.

## District School Committee for Guilford County, for 1863.

The Board of Superintendents have made the following appointments for the ensuing year:

1. John Christmas, John Hooper, Isaac Jeffrey
2. Wm. Cummings, Thomas Sockwell, Daniel Jeffrey
3. John Wharton, Gideon Devalant, John W. Green
4. C. A. Lewis, John Phillips, James J. W. Green
5. D. F. Clapp, Peter Foster, James E. Smith
6. Alex. Eulis, George Amick, Henry Taylor
7. John Vantory, William Herrell, James Hodge
8. John Gant, Fred Smith, John C. Rankin
9. Wm. Wilson, Martin Wyrick, S. Woodard
10. John A. Pritchett, Harper Dunsen, J. W. Green
11. Wm. N. Rankin, J. W. Gilmer, R. B. Shaw
12. Simon Garrett, R. L. Causey, Erwin H. Shaw
13. G. W. Parker, S. G. Bevil, B. G. Colburn
14. David Wyrick, S. Wyrick, James D. Green
15. John C. Lewis, J. M. Ward, Thos. B. Jones
16. Eli Glass, Emory Gullett, J. W. McHenry
17. John Hackett, Mitchell Ward, Wm. Y. Green
18. David Macy, C. T. Dicks, J. M. Fenwick
19. Wm. C. Mobley, James H. Brown, Alfred Shaw
20. Wm. McMichael, Wm. S. Colson, Wm. Foster
21. D. E. Albright, Harner Dunsen, J. W. Green
22. Eos F. Cummins, Emory Arnold, J. W. Green
23. Geo. Beard, G. W. Kirkman, Simon H. Shaw
24. Wm. Kirkman, Lindsay Coltrane, J. R. Jones
25. Isaac Oakes, John Parrish, James Higgins
26. Jere Higfield, Robt. Blackburn, Jesse Lamb
27. Wm. M. Cummins, Harner Dunsen, J. W. Green
28. Thos. E. Cook, S. C. Sapp, George H. Taylor
29. J. S. A. Armfield, L. S. Ross, J. A. Armfield
30. R. F. Wiley, William C. Davis, Thomas Mack
31. Wm. F. Linville, Banner Peoples, J. E. Deane
32. Wm. M. Hagan, J. A. Hagan, H. H. Hagan
33. R. A. Blalock, Jasen Thorton, James H. Shaw
34. J. A. Davis, Elias Thompson, Andrus Hagan
35. J. Guyer, Jno M. Holdecock, Wm. F. Henry
36. Joel G. Anderson, Abram Jones, J. Holdecock
37. John A. Haskins, S. A. Powell, Charles Wilson
38. C. G. Yates, J. F. Jolley, Charles L. Jones
39. Albert Rankin, Moses Rankin, Thomas Jones
40. James Harris, T. F. Hoskins, George Jones
41. H. B. Stratford, James Sykes, Thomas Jones
42. H. M. Stafford, A. Owens, James F. Morris
43. Jacob H. Hagan, J. F. Foust, Frederick Jones
44. J. W. Kirkman, Harner Dunsen, J. W. Green
45. J. A. Wetherly, D. M. Kirkman, L. S. Rankin
46. O. C. Anthony, Wm. Ross, Josiah Gessert
47. John Glass, Wm. R. Wilson, M. M. Giddens
48. John W. Walker, R. C. Caldwell, Alfred Edwards
49. Daniel Foust, Joshua Clapp, J. G. Clapp
50. John Couch, R. Y. Thorton, Nathan Hagan
51. Solomon Green, J. Clapp, T. G. W. Green
52. John M. Blalock, Berry Stephenson, S. Hagan
53. A. E. Stanley, G. W. Causey, Wm. Woodard
54. John Holton, Clark Tomlinson, Thos. A. Blair
55. C. V. Hagan, J. A. Hagan, H. H. Hagan
56. John Hatt, James N. Miller, R. Hagan
57. James Kirkman, Amner Armfield, J. Yates
58. J. P. W. Wilson, Ira Johnson, J. B. Bolensamer
59. John Holt, J. E. Shaw, Samuel Coble
60. John Cobb, John Cannon, Geo. W. Wharton
61. Geo. Ferguson, John Kirkman, J. W. Green
62. John Bicks, Clark-on Mullip, David Petty
63. Jabez Hodgson, A. C. Murrow, M. C. Hodgson
64. Jeffrey C. Horney, Austin Raper, S. G. Hagan
65. Frank Hughes, J. H. Tarpley, James Mack
66. Andrew Lamb, Harner Dunsen, J. W. Green
67. Jona. Reynolds, Jacob Coble, William Hagan
68. John Causey, Wm. Low, E. G. Brooker
69. Peter Summers, Thos. Underwood, J. M. Jones
70. Andrew Cannon, Andrew Black, John Vantory
71. N. H. D. Wilson, J. A. Hagan, H. H. Hagan
72. David Cagle, Eli Ingold, William Hagan
73. Peter Davis, Wm. Russell, Samuel Hagan
74. M. Wetherly, John Smith, J. T. Wetherly
75. Raywood Preddy, J. T. Holt, J. G. Giddens
76. R. S. Stewart, J. H. Dick, A. C. Giddens
77. Wm. E. Goley, Reuben Jones, Valdemar W. W.
78. Zeb. Pratchett, D. D. Gillespie, G. H. Baker
79. Martin Harris, S. W. Fulton, James Hagan
80. John A. Bain, W. F. Bowman, R. F. Shaw
81. Robt. Causey, Peter Hagan, E. Kirkman
82. Chris. Phillippe, D. Hagan, R. Hagan

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