







The Raleigh Register.

SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1863.

IF The writer of the following communication is one of the most intelligent men in the State, and one, too, who owns land admirably adapted to the culture of tobacco, with all the fixtures upon it of barns, &c., necessary to securing a crop. He, however, will not plant tobacco this year. Not only his patriotic impulses, but an enlightened self-interest forbid him to do so, and prompt him to devote every foot of his arable land to the rearing of food crops. Our correspondent will regret to see that Gov. Vance declines to reassemble the Legislature for the purpose of controulling the action of men who have neither patriotism nor sense to refrain from conduct which will endanger the cause in which we are engaged. Our correspondent will, we are sure, agree with us that the Governor assigns a most lame and impotent reason for declining to summon the Legislature, to wit: that it is too soon after . its adjournment. If the Legislature adjourned without doing its duty in a vitally important particular, no time at which it for clothing, &c., the Paymaster, under his could be re-assembled would be too early direction, had gone to Richmond and receivthe truth is, Governor Vance was afraid to due to North Carolina, and paid it over to reassemble the Legislature. During its last session he had the mortification of again and again seeing his recommendations slighted and treated as the idle wind, and was apprehensive that after he brought it back in extra session, and Bent in his recommendation to it to restrain the culture of cotion and tobacco, it might, as of wore, turn a deaf ear to his advice, and embark in something entirely foreign to the purpose for which it had been re-assembled, and thus leave him in a ridiculous predicament. We thought the Legislature, ignorant and mischievous in other matters as it has proved itself, would, in this particular, have heeded and carried out the Governor's recommendation, so palpable and vital is the emergency. But we suppose the Governor knows the character of the Legislature better than we do, and must therefore conclude that he is right, and we'were mistaken, as the Governor was afraid to bring back the Legislature .--Knowing it as well as he does, we hope the people of the different counties will adopt his suggestion of holding meetings, and endeavoring by the force of public opinion to check, at least in some degree, a course of conduct which, if-indulged in to any considerable extent, will place in imminent peril every thing we hold dear. As the Council of State has been called on to meet on the 10th inst., we hope the object of its being summoned by the Governor, is to obtain from it the authority to re-issue his proclamation against the export of certain articles from the State. This the Governor ought to have done weeks and weeks ago, for his attention has been called to the fact that large quantites of the necessaries of life have been bought up in this and other parts of the State by speculators from abroad and sent to other States.

and the enemy may occupy more of it yet, and it all should be devoted to the production of food for ourselves, the patriotic army, and their families. To accomplish this all-important result, our patriotic Governor should convene an extra session of the Legislature immediately, as nothing but caution will make the man that loves money more than country do his duty.

The expense would be nothing compared to the beneficial result that would grow out of such Legislation : without it we may lose all.

If the Governor will not call together the Legislation, much can be done by the patriotic citizens in each and every county in the State, by resolving to grow food alone this year, and stigmatizing all as enemies to their country, who will not follow their MACON. noble example. Warrenton, N. C., April 3rd, 1863.

HOLDEN AND TREASURER WORTH. In a recent issue of the Standard, Holden states as a fact that when his new Treasurer went into office, he found the Treasury depleted, and claimed great credit for his favorite for having replenished the Treasury by hisskill, energy and perseverance. See how plain a statement will demolish his insidious attempt to injure the faithful and give credit where it was not due. In the first place, the Treasury was not "depleted," and in the next, Treasurer Worth had no more to do with filling its coffers than Holden himself.

Under the admirable system which that much abused and most efficient officer, Gen. Martin, had established in the Adjutant General's Department, under a former administration, for reimbursing the State for outlays for it to supply its omission and make up for ed from the Treasury of the Confederate its short-comings. But, as we apprehend, States about one million and a half dollars Mr. Treasurer Worth, and all he had to do with the matter, was to count the money, if he even did that. Wonderful financial skill Let the friends of Hamilton bow to the superior ability of the "Conservative" Treasurer of North-Carolina !

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 8 1863.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX BILL The bill to be entitled "an act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 23d instant, and is now pending in the Senate, provides that a tax of one per cent. shall be levied on the value of all real and personal property, moneys and credits, except on such personal property other than slaves which have been taxed, money or credits as may be employed in a business taxed under this act, or the profits of which are herein specially taxed.

Upon the value of all agricultural products no owned by the producers, ten per cent; cotton and tobacco, when in the hands of the producer, five pi, 22; gunboats Kinnes, 5 guns, and Tennessee. per cent

Bankers shall pay \$500 and twenty per cent. upon the gross amounts of profits realized on the busmess.

Auctioners, tobacconists, cattle brokers, peddlers, apothecaries, photographers and confectioners, shall pay \$50, and 21 per cent on gross amount of sales. The tax on auction sales of stocks shall be one-fourth of one per cent.

ent. on gross sales. Retail dealers in liquors, \$100, and ten per

cent. Retail dealers in groceries, dry goods, etc., \$50 and 2 1-2 per cent.

Wholesale dealers \$200, and 24 per cent. Pawnbrokers, \$200, and twenty per cent. on 055 88 88

Brewers, \$100, and 21 per cent. on gross sales. Keepers of hotels, inns and taverns, \$20, and per cent. upon the gross amount realized in

Keepers of eating houses and boarding houses, n which there are at least six boarders, \$40, and 21 per cent.

Money brokers, \$200, and 20 per cent. on gross receipts.

Commercial brokers, \$200, and 21 per cent. pon all sales made.

Owners of theatres, \$500, and five per cent. on ll receipta Each circus, \$100, and \$10 for each exhibition.

ugglers, \$50. On each bowling alley or billiard table, \$40.

Livery stable keepers, \$50, and five per cent. n gross receipts.

Butchers and bakers, \$50, and one per cent. on

Lawyers, physicians, surgeons and dentists, \$50, and 21 per cent, on gross receipts from their

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ENsinking!" GAGEMENT.

It is rerely the public have an opportunity to get a correct idea of the manner of bombarding our forts on the Mississippi. The Port Hudson (La.) correspondent of the Jackson Appeal gives most graphic description of the bembardment of that place on the 14th ult. The bombarding fleet consisted of the steam sloops Hartford, 26 guns; Monongahela, 16; Richmond, 26; Mississipguns. Shortly before midnight the boats, having formed the line-of-battle as described, their decks cleared for action, and the men at their quarters, the Hartford led the way and the others promptly followed her direction. At the moment of their discovery a rocket was to be sent up from the Admiral's flag-ship, as the signal for the Essex and her accompanying mortar boats, Wholesale dealers in liquors, \$200, and five per | which were concealed around a point in the river, to commence the work. Our men were all at their guns. The letter says :

So dark was the night, however, and so silently had the armed craft noised 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 crops, and the discharge of muskets by an infantry picket aroused our line. Quick as a flash, while the falling fire of our alarm 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 batterycrowned cliffs to tremble, as if with fear and wonder. Every gun on the fieet and every mortar at the point joined in one simultaneous discharge.

One instant, and what a change in the aspect of affairs! Many thousand soldiers springing to their feet at a bound, exchange glances with comrades, their eyes glistening with the light of a grim satisfaction. Instinctively muskets are grasped with a firm hand, and each soldierly heart relieved of the weight of a long protracted expectation, throbs a glad echo to the startling peal of cannon. The batteries on the long line of bluff, but a moment before silent as the church-yard,

and a defiance now exclaimed in pitcous accents : | TRADING BETWEEN TEXAS AND MEXICO-"For God's sake don't shoot any more! We are

Tale ...

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, hovever, appealed to our batteries to cesse firing upon her, as the ship was sinking. As she was evidently drifting down in an unmany ageable condition and apparently settling, the batteries let her alone, and turned their attention to other craft. Whether or not she sunk, I do not yet know. Her commander may have used a Yankee artifice to escape by the mistaken humanity of then many an experienced eye was greatly deceived.

The Mississippi undertook to execute the same manosavre, of turning round and making her escape back to the point she started from. She had rounded and just turned down stream, when one of our shots tore off her rudder, and another went crashing through her machinery. Immediately after came the rushing sound of steam escaping from some broken pipe, and the now unmanageable vessel drifted aground directly opposite our crescent line of batteries. Her range was quickly gained, and she was rapidly torn to pieces by should be recognized unless made by authority of the our missiles, when the commander gave the order | War Department, or some superior power to that of for all hands to save themselves the best way they could. At the same time fire broke out in two places. The prisoners we have taken are of opinion that she was set on fire by her own officers, but it is quite as likely that it was caused by our red hot shot which were being poured into her uninterruptedly. 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 compliment of men were included in the list of casualties. In the meantime I must account for the other vessels of the fleet. 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 disabilty ; but the other which was probably the Kinnes, float d down past the batteries in an unmanageable condition, receiving | it being taken from official'sources : our volleys without being able to return them; and from the confusion of voices and mingling of

oaths, execuations and orders heard from her decks, it was evident that great slaughter must have been made among her crew, else that the now resound to the hurrying tread of men, while | boat itself was in a critical predicament. A vessel, which was either the Genessee or Monongahela,

EXCHANGE OF COTTON.

NO 14

Register.

Through private sources from Texas we learn that General Magruder has issued an order allowing persons to transport cotton to the Mexican frontier .--This has been done mainly from the necessity of getting supplies from Mexico, over the Rio Grande frontier, turough the sale of cotton.

By the rules of this order importers of supplies or goods are allowed to export cotton to the custom house value of their original invoices at the port of entry, with one hundred per cent. added-the cotton to be valued at \$100 per bale. Persons thus exporthe victors, but if she is not seriously disabled, ting cotton can only take if to this side of the river, when they must go over and purchase their supplies, bring them across, and on exhibition of their original invoices, be permitted to export cotton to double the amount, valuing each bale of cotton at \$100 in specie. This opens a find field for shaving at all the crossings on the river, where there are Shylocks stationed ready to advance the specie on the cotton as it arrives, and gives to the mexicans a comple contro of the cotton trade. Latterly it had been ordered that no contract based upon the exportation of cotton the commanding general of that district.

Another recent order of General Magruder is that all foreigners between the ages of eighteen and fortyfive, holding any office or employment connected with the army in Texas, (but not in the army) or enrolled for service, will be immediatety deprived by their employer of such office, unless they take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States and enroll themselves as subject to military duty, or furnish ablebodied substitutes not liable to conseription, unless the same shall have been appointed by authority superior.

A FEAT OF DARING.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga Rebel vouches for the literal correctness of the following statement,

Two days before the battle of Murfreesboro', First Lieut. C. C. White, Company A, 10th South Carolina Regiment, was on picket half a mile in front of our line. 'Having taken three men and started to establish communication with the pickets on his right, he was suddenly surrounded by a party of Yankee caviry, and ordered to surrender. Seeing powered, he gave up his sword. The Lieutenant commanding the Yankees then ordered him to the rear. He started, but noticing the Yankee looking agitated. immediately turned and grappled him, calling to his three men to knock down as many as they could, and to his company to rally to his assistance. Having succeeded in getting a sabre, he wounded several of the enemy, and kept them all at bay till his company came up, when he called out to them, "Shoot the rascals-don't mind me." They fired, killing some and driving off the rest. By the time he had reformed his company, he was charged by 'a pratty large force of cavalry, whom he repulsed with a loss of fourteen killed and three wounded, left upon the field. Among the Yankees killed was a Major Rosengasten of Philadelphia.

FOR THE REGISTER.

FOOD, OR FAMINE AND SUBJUGATION. MR. EDITOR :- Food, or famine, subjugation, confiscation of property-with all their concomitant horrors, is the issue to be decided by the People of the Confederate States at this critical juncture. Open the map, and you will see the most fertile portion of our country in the hands of the enemy. Texas, Ar kansas and Louisana, may be cut off with the fall of Vickburg-and the remainder of the Confederacy is subject to droughts, and not well adapted to the growth of the cereals.

By the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, of which we have an abundance, we will assuredly fail to supply ourselves and the army with food, and thereby lose our Liberties, and our all, to say nothing of the blood and treasure so profusely spent for two years past.

On the eve of gaining our Independence, shall we ingloriously fail for the sake of realizing a little ey, and thereby lose this inestimable boon ?

The people-the taxpaying people will soon find out how rapidly, and unnecessarily, and wastefully this excess of money in the Treasury is being spent by the vast and useless military establishment now feeding on it.

EXPORTATION OF PROVISIONS. It is said that large quantities of provisions are being bought from our people and exported to our sister States, and thus diminishing our already searce stock on hand.

Without endorsing the policy of prohibition, or expressing an opinion on R state of facts with which we are not familiar, we would ask, how comes it that the late "Conservative" Legislature gave no power to the Governor on this subject-and if he is left, in the absence of legislative action, to the limited authority given by the Constitution, we would ask, what has become of that "Conservative" Council of State which was elected on mere party grounds, and which was to aid His Excellency on these important matters ? We were told by the Organ that if the Governor could only have a Council of his own liking, all these things would he attended to, and there would be then no cause of

complaint. But like their promises of "Re trenchment and Reform," all the pledges have vanished into thin air. FROM THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

A skirmish took place at or near the town of Washington on Monday, which resulted in the capture of three Yankees. No one hurt on our side. A big battle expected in a few days.

IF The witty editor of the Raleigh Standard says that one look of ours would torn sweet eider into vinegar. One look at the editor of the Raleigh Standard when in the vicinity of a sheep-fold, would make the owner thereof place a double guard over his fleecy treasures.

WHY BREAD IS DEAR .- The editor of the Milledgeville Recorder saw at Marshalville last week a large building filled with sacks of government corn, said to contain 12,000 bushels, a great part of which was rotting. Any person acquainted with shelled corn in large bulk knows that when, from heat or moisture; decay once begins, equal.-Richmond Whig. it is like leaven, which permestes the whole lump This waste of the staff of life is positively a crime at this juncture, when the counties in upper Georgia are almost destitute of breadstuffs from the failure of the crops last year.

On all excess over \$5,000 of net profits of any banker, auctioneer, ect., 121 per cent. ; on all excess over \$20,000, 25 per cent.

Salaries over \$1,000 and under \$1,500, shall be taxed one per cent. ; over \$1,500, two per

Ruilroad and steamboat companies to pay five per cent. on receipts from passengers ; two from freight.

Banks, savings institutions, gas, telegraph, exress and manufacturing companies, partperships nd individuals shall pay 28 per eent. on all profits, dividends and sums added to surplus funds. Insurance companies shall pay five per cent., quarterly, on gross receipts from premiums. On profits on all real or personal property bought and sold during 1862, and to 1st. April, 1863, except in due course of business, ten per cent.

On all land, slaves, tobacco, nava! stores, forage provisions bought and sold, after 1st April, except to Confederate Government, or by persons or company taxed under this act, 21 per cent.

After 1st Jan. 1863, fourteen per cent. on in comes or profits from all sources other than from property on which a tax shad have been paid under this act. When the income exceeds \$10,000, an additional tax of ten per cent. on the excess shall be levied.

Any person not a citizen of the Confederate States, between 18 and 45, not in the military or naval service of the Confederate States, exercising any calling, herein taxed, shall pay a double | the solid carth. tax

Advertisements in newspapers, magazines, etc., shall be taxed two and one third per cent., payable quarterly.

The last section exempts from taxation, provisions purchased for family consumption; real and personal property of civilians, of a less value than \$1,000; real and personal property of a military or naval service, of less value than \$2,000; property of colleges, schools person in the charitable or religous corporations, public lands, bonds of the Confederate States, and of the several States thereof; property from which the owners have been disposessed by the enemy during the twelve months preceeding assessment; fire engines; books, portraits, pictures, and wearing apparel of every person and family, except watches and jewelry; all agricultural products of the last preceding crop produced on land taxed under first section, in hands of producer. other than agricultural products specially taxed; all farming implements, and tools used by mechanics in their respective trades.

Without commenting, at present, on the general merits of this bill, we may say that there are obvious crudities and inequalities in it, which call for correction by the Senate. For example, section XII provides that Brokers shall pay two hundred dollars tax, and twenty per cent. on the gross amount of receipts realized, while section XIII provides that Commercial Brokers (Produce or Commission Merchants) shall pay two hundred dollars and two and a half per centum upon all sales made. The first is a tax upon profits-the second upon gross sales. Now it so happens that the latter is the entire amount of commission charged by Commercial Brokers, at least it is so in this city. While, therefore, the Broker is charged one fifth of his profits, the Commission Merchant is charged the whole of his-and two hundred dollars besides. Nor can he relieve himself by increasing his commission, for he is to render an account from the first day of January .-The business of three months has already been

above the awful din, and the furtively glancing rays of light from the battle lanterns reveal the huge instruments of death and destruction. and show the half covered way to magazines.

command ar

he quick, stern tones of

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 then the quick and irregular, but unceasing, volleys and broad sides showed that the crew of each Yankee gun were vieing with each other in celerity. The sheets of fiame that poured from the sides of the sloops at each discharge lit up nearly the whole stretch of 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 materisl effect. The shelling from the mortar boats

presented the finest scene of the two. First the distant flash and puff of white smoke, then the star of light rising by spasmodic effort-so its revolutions make it appear-up to the very firmament, while the more slowly traveling sound brings the hourse roar of the mortar; then the now brightening star descending by the same spasmodie motion; next the ominous whirring, growing louder and still more clear, until bang! right in your face, it seems a flash like that of

sheet lighting, a sharp, terrible explosion-and then, thud ? thud ! thud ! the iron strikes in every direction, burying its jagged fragments deep in Minute after minute passed away, each driven to eternity distracted by the maddening roar of

so many cannon, and the fleet kept up its unchecked course up the river. Amazement seized upon the Yankee officers and men. Where were the long talked of batteries the rebels had been constructing with which to hold the Mississippi ?-- . Had they been ahandoned in a panic caused by the terrible bombardment of the fleet ? The ma-

rine officer of the Mississippi (now a prisoner) tells me the query was seriously propounded whether the rebels had not evacuated their stronghold and thus cheated the "brave Yankee tars"out of the glory they were expecting to reap. Only too soon did the enemy discover that they were but waiting to bring their whole fleet irretrievably under our guns before they went to work. For fifteen minutes had they plied at their monrelax from sheer vexation, when a flash of light from the crest of a cliff lights the way for a shell to go plunging through the Hartford's deck .-This was the monitor, and at once the enemy

saw a cordon of vivid light as long as their Now commenced the battle in all its terrible earnesiness. Outnumbered in guns, and out-

weighed in metal, our vollies, 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 canister, which was more accurately thrown than their shells, and threw clouds of dirt upon the guns and gunners; the shells went over them in Farragut to get past the batteries would seem to every conceivable direction, except the right one. The Hartford, a very fast ship, now made straight for up the river, making the 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 still she kept on her way.

Every craft now looking out for itself and bound he must give up. Of course Congress will be guilty of no such monstrous injustice as this.— The people do not object to a heavy tax, but the have a right to expect and require that it be 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 distinto the enemy that the fire was a great deal hotter and more destructive than had been expected, and

most probably the former, slipped by in the confusion, and joined the Hartford up the river. Some fifty-five or sixty persons saved them-selves 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 forty five sailors and marines, have been arrested by our cavalry and brought across during the day. Some few others are reported to be hiding themselves in the swamp. The dead and wounded were left upon the Mississippi, which soon flusted off and started down with the current. All the other vessels were now out of range, and the spectale of the burning ship was a grand and solemn one, yet mingled with painful thoughts of the horrible fate of those mangled unfortunates who were being burned to death upon this floating funeral pyre. As the flames would reach the shells lying among the guns, they exploded one by one, adding to the novel grandeur of the sight

When the burning Mississippi reached the point where the mortar boats and other craft lay; she created a perfect panic among them. . Probably from the fear of her magazine exploding among them, they speedily cast loose from their moorings and run before her, not making their appearance again until near the hour of noon today. The light of the burning wreck could be seen steadily increasing its distance for two hours and a balf. At five minutes past five o'clock when the Mississippi was probably within five miles of Baton Rouge, a sudden glare lit up the whole sky. The cause was 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, which had earned an historic fame before the commencement of the present war, as the flag ship of the Japan expedition, was a thing of the past.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN-A GLOOMY OPENING.

The New York World thinks the campaign seems to have fairly opened. The various Union armies and fleets are either in actual motion, or are just about to move. With fair weather two weeks cannot pass without a violent shock, of arms in more than one field. It draws, however, ster cannon, and now they were commencing to a gloomy picture of the Federal prospect, so far as heard from :

> So far the usual bad luck seems to have attend ed the Union arms, not at one point only, but in every quarter. Admiral Farragut's fleet of wooden ships-of-war have been beaten off by the rebel batteries at Port Hudson; of this there can be no longer any doubt. At least one ship (the steam sloop-of war Mississippi) was destroyed, and two, if not three,other vessels more or less damaged .-One of our fleet passed the batteries, but, as she was alone and unsupported, she no doubt by this time has fallen a prize to the rebel rams Webb and Queen of the West. It will be a rare piece of luck if she escapes. - The endeavors of Admiral indicate that he wished to attack Port Hudson from above while Gen. Banks, with the land force. invested it from below. But the plan, whatever it was, has for the time miscarried.

Nor is the news from Gen. Grant's department stripped the balance of the fleet. Shot after shot at all what the country has looked for. Yazoo struck her, riddling her through and through, but City has not been taken, our fleet is not above Haine's Bluff, nor have there been any rebel gunboats and transports destroyed. On the contrary, have prevailed so universally for some time back.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

 March 24th, 1863. According to previous notice, the corps of Cadets et this, the Hillsboro' Military Academy, held a meeting on March 5th. 1863.

On motion of the House, Mr. Thos. B. Roulhac was called to the Chair, and Mr. Alex. Cunningham, appointed Secretary.

The house being organized, the President rose and stated the object of the meeting, which was, to draft resolutions expressive of their regret at the untimely death of the late Col. C. C. Tew, founder and former Superintendent of this Academy, and to assist in the erection of a monument to his memory. A committee was appointed to collect the contributions, also a committee to draft resolutions, which returned the following, which were received and adopted, viz :

WHEREAS, Almighty God has in His all-seeing wis dom taken from our midst the lamented Col. Trw, late Superintendent of this Academy, who fell, in the prime and vigor of life, on the memorable field of Sharpshurg a soldier whose life was devoted to his country's cause; an Officer, efficient, competent and brave; a man, upright, honorable and without guile; and while we bow, with humble resignation, to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we yet doem it proper that we should acknowledge our high admiratio for the moral worth, and many noble qualities of the

honored dead. "therefore, be it Resolved, 1. That in the death of Col. Taw, the Confederate States have lost a devoted son and an able officer; North Carolina; an intelligent and accomplished citizen; and this Academy a proprietor, who, unseifishly and without reserve, devoted all his energies to the task of spreading its fame and useful-

Resolved, 2. That the intention of erecting a monument to his memory, expressed by his devoted Regi-ment, and by the citizens of Hillsboro', receives our most hearty concurrence, and that we earnestly desire to co-operate with them in the accomplishment of so

praiseworth an object. Resolved, 3. That a subscription for this purpose be immediately taken up, and that all former cadets of the Academy who may wish to unite with us, be invited to do so.

Resolved, 4. That we tender to his afflicted family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy, and trust that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will be with them in this, their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, 5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Hillsboro' Recorder, Raleigh Regis-ter and Standard, Columbia Guardian and Carolin-

ian, Charleston Mercury and Courier, Committee-J. C. Hill, E. B. Moon, W. R. Moore, E. R. Holt, D. W. Fourgurean, W. R. Withers. There being no other business before the House, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. R. ROULHAC, Pres't. ALEX. CUNNINGHAM, Sec'y.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION .- A correspondent of the Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise, writing from Jones' Island, thus speaks of a new appliance, recently introduced into Fort Sumter and other

The war now being waged against us is not for the sake of the Union ; but for subjugation, and the confacation of all of our property to pay their war-debt and to enable them to make cotton, etc., with oun lands and negroes.

Some say they will grow cotton and tobacco be cause their neighbors do-others to raise money to meet their taxes. Some men would sell their country and their God for gold, as did Arnold and Judas; but their sins will not justify us in following their example, and the man who would risks his country's liberty for the sake of a few dollars, is unworthy of its anjoyment, and richly deserves the loss of his property.

As to taxes, the man that makes food alone, will not not only be a public benefactor, but will realize more profit than the one that grows cotton and tobacco; for as soon as the present super-abundance of money shall have been withdrawn from circulation, by funding and paying taxes, the high prices for these articles will explode in the hands of the speculator like the South-see bubble. If all articles of food at the first of April bring such fabulous prices, there is no telling the prices they will command. The belt of country left us has but little rich bottom lands.

GROBGE HOWARD, Esq., long Editor and Proprietor of the Tarboro' Southerner, formerly the Tarboro' Press, died in Tarboro' on the 24th inst., after a brief illness, in the 64th year of his age." Mr. Howard was an honest man, a good and useful cilizens, and a true friend of the Confederacy. #1 7 11 S 551 4 7

A State dinner was given last week in Washington by Secretary Seward to the Havtian Black Minister, There were present the British, Russian, French and Prussian Ministers : Secretaries Chase, Blair and others; Solicitor Whiting, Sen-ators Sumner, Harris and Morgan.

EXTORTION .- The South Catolina Senate has adopted the following resolution : "That the prac tice of extortion, expecially in- the existing state of the country, is odious and wicked, the offspring of heartless selfishness, and justly places those engaged inthe in the class of enemies of the human IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

The President has approved and signed the Act of Congress recently passed, regulating the issue and funding of Treasury notes. It is well, therefore, for the public to bear in mind that under the provisions of that Act all Treasury notes not bearing interest, issued previous to the 1st December last, will cease to be fundable in eight per cent. bonds or stock, on the 22d day of April, inst., but will be fundable in seven per cent. bonds until the 1st of August. The expectation of a premium upon these notes has been defeated by the concentration in Richmond of large amounts from all parts of the Confederacy. The flow in that direction will doubtless continue until the 22d of April.

BIG PROFITS .- The Crenshaw Woolen Factory. of Richmond, Va., with a cash capital of \$100,000, has declared and divided a dividend of \$530,000 with \$100,000 subject for dividend should the directors think it desirable.

A paper mill for the year 1860, 1861, and 1862, on a capita' of \$41,000, made a prolit of \$235,750, of which \$175,000 was made in the year 1862 .--And a stockholder of the Belviders Manufacturing Company received since the war began, on \$2,000 worth of shares, dividends amounting to \$6.450, all of which he has given to the army, considering it improper if not extortionary.

the captains of the two gunboats and of the Monongaheia doubtless resolved quickly that it would be madness to attempt to run such a terrific gauntlet of iron hail. Whether the commanders of the

Richmond and Mississippi had slready arrived at the same determination, or came to the oon after, is not known, but they all, except the Hartford, undertook to put about and return the way they came.

For this purpose the Richmond sheared close in best. to the left bank and the batteries, and then circled round, her course reaching nearly up to the opposite point. In executing this manoavre she gove our batteries successively a raking position, and they took excellent advantage of it, ripping her from stern to stem. 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 evident that her doom was sealed. Instead of making a run for it down the riv-

er, hugging the opposite shore, she again turned er, hugging the opposite shore, she again turned her prow towards our batteries and run right in under them. As she got this position a voice from on board of her cried out: "Now let me see you strike me from those bills, G-d d-n you!" As if in answer to this blasphemous appeal a battery above and below got his range, and while a shell crashed through his forecastle a double charge of grape swept his decks from the mizzenmast for-ward. It must also be admitted that the premiminary movements against Savannah and Charleston have been unfortunate. Cover it over as we may, the failure to take Fort McAllister is discourag-ing, and if the rebels have similar works in Charleston Larbor, the iron-clads will have a very hard road to travel. Altogether the retrospect is not pleasant, but we can on y hope that matters may mend con-tr is increadible that we can be beaten every where ward. It must have done fearful execution, and It is increadible that we can be beaten every where the voice which had just before rung out an oath in the final conflict.

There is as little probability of the evacuation of that city as there is of Richmond, the way matters around Charleston, for traversing guns : stand at present.

The recent gobbling sp of some two thousand of Gen. Rosencrans's command by Van-Dorn is as yet unavenged. At last accounts a battle was imminent-one of the mest desparate of the warbut from Gen. Rosencrans's known sbility, and the faith of the men in him, we hope for the

From Gen. Hooker's army we bear that all is in readiness for an advance, but which of course may not take place for a couple of weeks yet—all depending upon the weather. The recent caval-ry fight in the direction of Culpeper was a gallant affair, but it obviously was net as complete a success as it was designed to be. There has been fighting on the Blackwater, but as nothing has come over the wires in reference to it we judge the news cannot be good.

It must also be admitted that the preliminary movements against Savannah and Charleston

Among the new discoveries brought out by this war is one by Lieut. Col. Charles A. Yates, of Fort Sum-ter, which facilitates traversing a gun to such an ex-tent that it will require two hundred and fifty men less to work the guns in Fort Sumter now than for-merly. It is said that a boy can move a columbiad as easily as the quantum of men required before, which is generally from six to twolve. which is generally from six to twelve.

DIED:

In Johnston County, on the 25th inst, in the 18 year of his age, BERTRAND ENNIE, son of Dr. H. C. and Edney Ennis, after a brief but painfel illness. From his childhood he was was sedulously moral, and for the last three years he had been an exemplary member of the Baptist church. A spotters life and a blissful immortality, for blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labor, and their works do follow after them. The Biblical Recorder and Progress, please copy.

. Common Schools.

THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDETS of Common Schools for Wake County will meet as the law directs at the Chairman's office in the City of Raleigh on the 3d Monday of April, inst, for the transaction of business. STEPHEN STEPHENSON, Chairman. April-2, 1863. ap 4-124