

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XXIV.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., JANUARY 15, 1863.

NO. 1,232.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
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TERMS, \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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## SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS, TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI.

On the 20th day of December, President Davis delivered an address before the Legislature of Mississippi, a sketch of which we find in the Jackson Mississippian. We select the most important portions:

After a complimentary allusion to Mississippi and her soldiers, the President spoke of his love for the old Union. He alluded to it, however, as a matter of regret, that the best affections of his heart should have been bestowed upon an object so unworthy—that he should have loved so long a government which was rotten to its very core.

He had predicted from the beginning a fierce war; though it had assumed more gigantic proportions than he had calculated upon. He had predicted war not because our right to secede was not an undoubted one and clearly defined in the spirit of that declaration which rests the right to govern upon the consent of the governed but the wickedness of the North would entail war upon the country. The present war waged against the rights of a free people was unjust and the fruit of the evil passions of the North. In the progress of the war those evil passions have been brought out and developed; and so far from re-uniting with such a people—a people whose ancestors Cromwell had gathered from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland—a people whose intolerance produced discord and trouble wherever they went—who persecuted Catholics, Episcopalians and every other sect that did not subscribe to their bigoted and contracted notions—who burnt witches and did a thousand other things calculated to make them forever infamous. The President was emphatic in his declaration that under no circumstance would he consent to re-union.

He drew a glowing picture of the horrors of war, and the ravages of the enemy; and while tears flowed for those who suffered, yet all these would be endured, cheerfully, before our manhood and our liberties would be surrendered.

## The War upon Northern Soil.

He alluded briefly to his desire to transfer the war upon Northern soil, but the failure to do this proceeded not from a want of inclination but of power. We were not an old established nation, with armies and navies at our command. These had to be improvised from the scanty materials to be found within the limits of our own Confederacy. We were blockaded and cut off from other nations, and everybody knows that we had been an agricultural people, and that our facilities for manufacturing materials of war were extremely limited. Notwithstanding this fact, patent to the most casual observer, we had now an army, larger than ever before—our arms and munitions of war were increased in number and improved in quality, and we were in a better condition to day than we were twelve months ago.

The conscription and exemption laws were then touched upon, and the necessity of the one and the intention of the other explained. He thought there might properly be a revision of the latter, and trusted there would be no conflict between Confederate and State laws on the subject of the military.

## Indigent Families—Reserved Corps.

The President expressed his gratification at the message of Governor Pettus, and cordially endorsed his views in reference to making provision for indigent families, and the enrollment of exempt, who could be ready upon an emergency to go forth and occupy the trenches, while the disciplined and active soldiery could take the field. The calls for such service could be for thirty, sixty or ninety days, and when the emergency had passed they could return to their pursuits. Brave soldiers, the President contended, could do efficient service in the trenches, and the adoption of such a policy would strengthen our means of defense quite materially.

In his allusion to the vast numbers of the North, the President said that upon any fair field we were willing to fight them two to one; we have often whipped them three to one; at Antietam Gen. Lee whipped them four to one. But this might not be the case always. As the enemy progressed in discipline, they approached nearer to our own troops in efficiency. Hence the necessity of providing something like a corresponding force to that which the enemy are bringing against us.

## Stragglers

The President denounced in terms of scathing but dignified rebuke the habit of straggling from the army. He invoked public opinion to frown it down, and called upon the women to drive the stragglers back to duty.

## Fill up the Ranks.

He urged the necessity of filling up the thinned ranks of our regiments. The veterans who had gone through many hard fought battles looked for their kindred at home to supply the places which had been made vacant by the death of their comrades. A brigade which mustered only twelve hundred men, would have to bleed as much as if it had its full quota of 4,000.

Their ranks must be filled; humanity demands it. It was a time for patriots to throw off the shackles of private interest, fly to the rescue of those heroes whom the ravages of war had yet spared, and consecrate themselves to the most sacred cause on earth.

## The Real Danger.

The President remarked that when he arrived here he thought the enemy were pressing down upon us from the Northern borders of our State, but when he went to Grenada he there learned that nothing could be seen of them, but their backs. They were going back, perhaps with the intention of reinforcing the heavy column that was now being thrown down the Mississippi river. The real points of attack were at Vicksburg and Port Hudson; and to all who desired to lend a helping hand to the country in her present exigency he would say, "Go to Port Hudson and Vicksburg without delay!"

## Necessity of Harmony—Permanent Military System.

He spoke of the salutary effects of harmonious action between the several States and the government at Richmond, and urged upon legislators, both State and Confederate, the necessity of establishing a permanent military system, for even after the present war was ended we might expect trouble from our enemies unless our military establishment was of such character as to give them a wholesome fear of precipitating a war upon us. The true theory was to adopt a military system which would be permanent and operative in times of peace.

## The Question at Issue.

The issue involved in this war was no ordinary one. The question is will you be free, or will you be the slaves of the most depraved and intolerant and tyrannical and hated people upon earth? This was the real question to be decided. Every thing else was as dust in the balance. A people who had demonstrated their utter incapacity for self government, who have destroyed their own liberties in the vain effort to deprive us of ours, seek to be our masters, and inflict upon us such galling chains as have no parallel in the annals of tyranny. Mississippi is the object of their peculiar hatred; upon her is to be visited their refined vengeance. But our cause is just and vengeance belongs to the Lord! We will resist the power of the enemy. Discard all other considerations but the public defense, and victory will again be ours.

## Aspirations of the Administration.

The President alluded very briefly to the falsehoods which had been circulated relative to the Administration, which he could not disprove, because such disproof would give the enemy a knowledge of things which the good of the cause required to be concealed from him. That he had committed some errors he did not doubt, though they were never the result of improper motives. For a vindication of himself from the aspersions of some of his fellow-citizens, he confidently awaited the time when the cause would not suffer from such vindication. He however, explained the great necessity of public confidence in the officers of the government, and pointed to that great and good man, Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, as a shining example of the ill effects of withholding that deserved confidence which the public welfare requires.

## Duration of the War.

Though the war had somewhat exceeded his expectations, yet he never doubted our final success and he considered it now as absolutely certain. The duration of the war was a question of time. He thought however it was not possible for a war waged upon such a tremendous scale to be protracted. Be it long or short however we could not be the first to cry "hold enough!"

## Vicksburg.

The President paid a deserved tribute to Vicksburg. That noble little city had withstood the shock of the combined fleets of the enemy after the great cities of New Orleans and Memphis had succumbed to their supposed invincibility. The heroic women of Vicksburg had cried out give the enemy the soil of it cannot be defended but let him have nothing else. The Governor left his chair and repaired to the scene of danger, and refused to listen to any advice except of defiance to the concentrated power of the enemy.

We are better prepared at Vicksburg now than then. Our defenses are greatly improved and strengthened. Our armaments are much improved. We have better armies, and that gallant soldier (Gen. Johnston) is pouring in reinforcements. He comes to Mississippi to protect and defend her. (Immense applause.)

## Recognition—Foreign Nations.

To the question of recognition and intervention the President devoted only a few words. We had a right to expect recognition long since but it had not come and his advice was "Put not your faith in princes nor rest your hopes in foreign nations." It seemed that England still refused to take any steps toward either recognition or mediation. France had made a move that looked friendly to us and when she extended the hand of friendship we would be ready to grasp it.

## No Retrogradation.

The President took a brief retrospective view of the movements of our armies since the fall of New Orleans—an event as unexpected to him as it was to us—and showed that we had not retrograded, but had gathered largely in strength. Armies are not made up in numbers only. We have now an army that we can safely rely on. We have whipped gunboats of their terrors. We have improved in all those things which go to make us invincible. Our prospects are much better than they were twelve months ago.

## Two objects of the Enemy.

There are two grand objects of the ene-

my: 1st, to get possession of the river, and thus cut our Confederacy in two, and secondly, to seize the Confederate Capital, and hold it to foreign nations as an evidence that the Confederacy does not exist.

The President dwelt at some length upon the vast importance of thwarting the enemy's designs upon this valley he considered its defense a necessity not only to the people here, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburg and Port Hudson were points that must be defended, and every effort must be strained for this purpose. Vicksburg, he said, would stand, and Port Hudson would stand, if the people were true to themselves. This done, the North west would grow restless and cease to support a war ruinous to them and beneficial only to New England contractors. From the Northwest he looked for the first gleams of peace.

## Cheered by his Visit.

Although his duties required his presence elsewhere, yet when he heard of the sufferings of his own State, and her danger of subjugation by a vandal foe, his feelings dragged him to her soil. He goes back with a lighter heart. He finds none of that depression which was reported. At Grenada he found the army sorry that the enemy had gone back. At Vicksburg they were ready and eager for the fray. Depression existed only among that class of men who were constitutional grumblers and fault finders. He goes back cheered, but still anxious for his heart is here—his attachment to the State has risen since the war began, and he can see dangers though he believes the greatest have passed.

## The Trans-Mississippi Department.

On the other side of the river our prospects are brighter than ever before, and ere long he hoped that he would be enabled to proclaim Missouri free. Kentucky, too, was an object of solicitude to him, and he spoke of her gallant people in the kindest and most commendable terms.

## Our Cause in the Ascendant.

The President laid particular stress upon the encouraging fact that we had improved in every respect since the war began. Our armies were superior in number, and improved in quality and appointments. Our manufacturing had made rapid progress; Mississippi alone had clothed and subsisted the whole army upon her soil. Our people had learned to economize. They were homespun. He felt like taking off his hat to a woman dressed in homespun. He had an unflinching belief in the justice of our cause, and a profound reverence for the decrees of Heaven. He noticed with evident satisfaction the superior morality of our army to that of the invader. In God and the valor of our troops he trusted.

## A Speech from Jo. Johnston.

After the cheering had subsided Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was vociferously called for. The searworn hero looked a little nervous while the House rang with loud swelling and prolonged applause. He arose and said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: My only regret is that I have done so little to merit such a greeting! I promise you, however, that hereafter I shall be watchful energetic and indefatigable in your defense."

This speech was greeted with tremendous, uproarious and prolonged plaudits. Evidently Gen. Johnston possesses the unbounded confidence and esteem of Mississippians.

## Sad Occurrence.

At an early hour on Friday morning the 11th inst our community was shocked by the startling intelligence that Mrs. L. A. Wilson, wife of W. M. Wilson, of Bush Hill, Randolph County, N. C. had committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. The facts in the case, as they have come to light are as follows:

The husband, Mr. Wilson, being unwell, and two children lying, one upon its death-bed and the other very low, two young ladies of the neighborhood had come in to spend the night and assist in taking care of the sick. About 4 o'clock in the morning they had all lain down to sleep except Mrs. Wilson, who remained by the bedside of her sick child. In about an hour Mr. Wilson awoke, and missing his wife called her several times, and receiving no answer commenced searching for her and about 6 o'clock found her in an out-house near his dwelling, wailing in her own blood, with the instrument of death lying by her side. The parent had, a few days before, buried a very interesting boy about two years old, and at the time she committed the deed another lovely little boy about five years old was lying at the point of death, and died in a few days after.

It is supposed that these troubles falling so suddenly upon one so tender at heart, caused momentary insanity, under the influence of which the deed was committed.

An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts above stated.

The deceased was a young woman about thirty years of age, beloved and respected by all her neighbors and acquaintances, and almost worshipped by her husband. She was in the strictest sense of the word, a loving wife and an affectionate mother. The deceased, at an early age, embraced the christian religion and joined the Methodist Church at Midway, in Davidson county, N. C., and was regular in her attendance as a member of the church at that place until about three years ago, when they removed from that place to Bush Hill, near Springfield Meeting House, among the Society of friends to whom she became very much attached, and took considerable interest in attending a Sabbath School in that neighborhood.

The community deeply mourns the loss of one who has always been an example of piety, and of whom none can speak but in praise of her virtuous life and the tender sympathy she had for her loving babes, the death of which we hope has transplanted her from a dark and frowning world, to one where all is brightness, and where troubles can never come and where she will ever enjoy the company of those loved ones who are gone with her to realms above. Mr. Wilson the husband, is a gentleman highly esteemed by his acquaintances and noted for his kindness to his family. His friends deeply sympathize with him in the loss of his partner and children, with whom he lived in so much love and harmony.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—President Davis has issued a lengthy proclamation detailing the atrocities committed by Piquette Butler in New Orleans declaring him an outlaw, and instructing all Confederate officers, in coming world, to hang him forthwith as a felon. If ever a wretch deserved such a fate, it is Butler.

## Ex-Gov. Morehead's Speech.

We regret that we have not space for the whole of the speech of Ex Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, delivered by him in Liverpool on the 9th of October. It has however been published where it was more needed the whole of it appearing in the Liverpool "Mercury." The following is its concluding portion. It will be seen that the Chairman of the meeting declared that the sufferings of the Confederate States were amply recompensed in the permanent fame with which they have replaced the slanders to our discredit with which the world has been filled.

## Speaking of Lincoln's attempt at emancipation Gov. Morehead continues

He claims this power in one of two ways—either under the constitution of the United States or as an exercise of the war power. Well he would hardly claim it under the Constitution of the United States. Will you allow me—it is a very short extract—to read what Mr. Webster said on that subject. He was making a speech at Richmond, Virginia, and he said—"I hold that Congress is absolutely precluded from interfering in any manner, direct or indirect, with this as with any other of the institutions of the States." (Cheering, and a voice from the crowd exclaimed—"we wish this could be heard from Maryland to Louisiana, and we desire that the sentiment just expressed may be repeated—"Repeat, repeat.") "Well, I repeat it; proclaim it on the wings of all the winds, tell it to all your friends—(cries of 'we will we will')—tell it, I say, that standing here in the capital of Virginia, beneath an October sun, in the midst of this assemblage, before the entire country, and upon all the responsibility which belongs to me, I say that there is no power, direct or indirect, in Congress or the General Government, to interfere in the slightest degree with the institutions of the South."

That is the Government under which we lived; that is the Government that I wanted to perpetuate, that I desired to see continued, united, upon that basis, according to the true meaning of the Constitution, which was the bond of Union between us. Well, under the Constitution then, he has no power. Then, let us look at it as a war power. You will remember that in 1812 there was, unfortunately, a war between Great Britain and the United States. That war continued for nearly three years. At the close of the war a treaty was made at Ghent. Mr. John Quincy Adams, father of the present accomplished minister from the United States to the court of this country, was one of the negotiators on the part of the United States, with Mr. Henry Clay, Mr. Boyard and others—five of them. By that treaty Great Britain stipulated to deliver up whatever private property had been taken. The question then came up whether the slaves that had been taken by Great Britain should be delivered up under that treaty. It was resisted. There was a difference of opinion between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Adams, the minister then at the Court of St. James, and they agreed to refer it to the Emperor of Russia. I am not now arguing whether it is right or wrong, but I want to show what has been the settled policy of the United States. Mr. Adams writes that he had an interview with Lord Liverpool in which he presented to him the argument that slaves were private property and not subject to be taken, and that Lord Liverpool did not object to the argument. When it was referred to the Emperor of Russia, he writes to Mr. Middleton, who was our minister at Russia, to the effect that private property was not subject to capture and could not lawfully be taken with the place. "With the exception" he says, "of maritime captures, private property in captured places is, by the laws of nations, always respected. None can lawfully be taken." I will not read the whole of it, but just mention the principle in the conclusion of his letter—"The principle is, that the emancipation of an enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legitimate war. As relates to the owners, it is a destruction of private property nowhere warranted by the usages of war." That is the doctrine of the United States. That doctrine was sanctioned by the Emperor of Russia, who decided the contest in favor of the United States upon the principle so broadly laid down by Mr. Adams. So that I show you Mr. Webster, and I could show you five hundred other Northern men who have admitted the same thing, that there is no power under the Constitution, and no war power, and that the act of Mr. Lincoln is in violation of the law of war, as expounded by the civilized world. Maryland is a part of the United States; Delaware is a part; Kentucky has never yet seceded; Missouri is a part. All these States have slaves, and Mr. Lincoln, in his proclamation, proposes that if they will send members of Congress to the National Legislature slavery shall remain there; that he will not abolish it there. It is not, therefore, because he is opposed to slavery that he would abolish it; it is as a punishment to individuals. Well, so far as regards that there is another great principle recognized by all courts of justice—that wherever a country is taken possession of by and enemy, the allegiance of the common people of that country is absolved from the time being wherever protection is not extended. The United States has decided it in six different cases. Castine was taken in 1812. We had laws against the importation of foreign goods, and especially from Great Britain, but the citizens of that place after it was taken taken with this country, and introduced a large amount of goods, and at the close of the war they were brought before the courts of the United States for violating the non-intercourse laws.

The judges unanimously decided that as the goods were imported at the time that the United States laws could not be enforced there, the places being in possession of the British Government and the British troops allegiance and protection were relative terms and that these individuals who had imported goods during that period were in no manner liable for a violation of the States. The same thing has been declared here by statute 11 Henry VII. After the long wars of the Roses they felt it necessary to embody what was a common law principle in a statute which provides that you may obey the ruling monarch whether he is rightful monarch or not and in so doing you are not liable for a violation of the laws of the realm at all. Yet the Federals attempt to confiscate the whole of the private property not slaves only but all the private property of those citizens who are bound to obey the law of the Confederacy under which they live receiving no protection from the United States. They confiscate their property, and declare their slaves free. Such an act of despotism is not to be found on the record of any civilized nation or the world. (Hear, hear.) There are many other things, my friends, that I might say to you, but I deem it unnecessary. I have already talked more than perhaps I ought—(cries of "No, no")—but my heart is deeply enlisted in this thing. I have in my own person felt the despotism of this Northern Government. It is a matter of very little moment to the world, or to you, or even to the community in which I live, how a single individual may suffer from despotism, but the infringement of the rights of one individual is but the sanction for a like atrocity to be perpetrated upon every human being that comes under the influence of such a Government as that. I was seized at two o'clock in the night in my own bed, dragged from it and from my family, without a moment's warning and carried across the Ohio river in defiance of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The soldiers took me and ran me by night, by special train, to Indianapolis. One of the judges of the supreme court sent a marshal with a *habeas corpus* to bring me back, but I was carried by a special train to Columbus, Ohio. There I was kept awhile, and afterwards I was carried on to New York, and hurried to the prison of Lafayette. And here I desire to say that I cannot well conceive of any horror more dreadful than that which was experienced in that prison. It has a small court room much larger than this room for exercise. Thirty-eight of us were placed in one room, five 32-pounder cannons occupying one portion of the room, which was sixty-six feet in length and twenty-two feet in depth. The floor was a brick floor, so damp that your boots would be covered with green mould every morning. They gave me 14lb of straw to sleep on, carefully weighed, about half rotten. It was placed in a very coarse tick. I am, without my shoes, 6 feet in height, and the bed measured four feet seven inches—actually measured by a member from Maryland, Mr. Sangston. We had one very dirty tin cup to drink out of, and the water we drank was filled, not with animalcules, but with millions of tadpoles. We had to hold our noses when we drank, and strain every drop of it. We were locked up at six o'clock at night, and kept till six next morning without any natural convenience whatever, suffering the agonies of death. I remember, if you will allow me to tell it—I dislike to follow Mr. Lincoln, but there was an old man brought from Kentucky upwards of 70 years of age. His head was as white as snow. I never saw him before, but I was amazed to see him and seeing that he was from Kentucky I went up and addressed him. A friend had sent me some liquors and I asked him if he would not like to have a little whiskey or brandy, and he said yes, it was the only time in his life that he felt that a good dram would be of service to him. So, as is very commonly the case there, he took the bottle and poured out a very heavy drink. [Laughter.] He drank it off without mixing it with water—we had purchased glasses at that time to drink after and he saw the tadpoles. He set it down again shaking his head, and said he could not stand it, and walked away; but the brandy brought him so much that he came back and took it up, and held it between the light of the sun and himself, and soliloquizing, said "Well tadpoles, if you can stand it I can," and drank it off. [Laughter.] He made a compromise with the tadpoles. We wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln signed by every individual who was in the fort, telling him of the horrors of this prison, stating that we did not pretend to discuss the rightfulness of our imprisonment, but that we supposed we were entitled to the common rights of human beings. The result of that was, that in about a month we were taken to Fort Warren. They put us on a vessel to be taken there by sea. The Captain told me himself that the vessel was calculated to take about 250 persons, and they took 1,100. We were 50 hours in making the voyage, and all that was given us to eat during that time was a piece of raw fat barrel pork, perierdy raw about the size of my hand, and I saw the poor soldiers eating that raw meat. We had furnished ourselves with something better, but could not feed them all with the little we had.

We were placed afterwards in Fort Warren upon the naked floor without bed or blanket or anything—not a wisp of straw even; and there in that condition we had to remain until we supplied ourselves with such things as we needed, buying meat and bed-steads, and being allowed by a very kind excellent and humane officer, Col. Dymick—who I believe is a thorough gentleman and who did all he could to alleviate our condition—being allowed by him to employ a cook and to buy provisions we lived very comfortably there. This gentleman is my experience. I trust that the time is not far distant when these things are to cease. [Hear, hear.] I think that

the South has shown that she intends under all circumstances and in every contingency to maintain her independence. [Loud cheers.]

It is not for me, it is not for an American, it is not for a citizen of the Confederate States to ask Englishmen to recognize us; but it seems to me that there is coming up a solemn appeal to the bosom of humanity, as well as of justice, that the time has come when we ought to be recognized among the nations of the earth. I do not ask for such recognition. I have no official position: I am a mere wanderer and an exile. It is for every nation to determine for herself. It is for the people of England to decide. It is for the Government of England to decide, without any interference whatever on our part. We perhaps are not good judges. We feel that we are not; but we think that enough has been shown to the world to convince them that we intend, that we can, and that we will be independent.

[Cheers.] The Governor concluded by thanking the gentlemen present for the attention with which they had listened to him, and returned to his seat amidst loud cheering. Rising, again, he said he was reminded by a gentleman that an order came to Fort Warren whilst they were there forbidding them to employ counsel, it being stated by Secretary Seward himself that the mere fact of employing counsel would be a sufficient cause for continuing them in prison.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Governor Morehead having been moved and seconded, The Chairman said—It has been moved and seconded, and I am sure will meet with a unanimous response on the part of all of you, that the thanks of this meeting should be tendered to Governor Morehead for the instructive and deeply interesting address which he has just delivered to us. It needs nothing to be said by me to rivet in your minds the striking facts he has just put before us. As to the question of the war power, which has been alluded to and discussed, there is no such thing known in modern warfare.

Amongst brave and honorable nations there is no such thing known as the right of assassination, or of inciting assassination. All powers when at war with each other are inclined to take any annual step at any rate bound to consider what it may be and no man for one moment can reflect upon this proclamation without having his mind immediately drawn to the probable consequences of such a measure if effective in any degree.

In my own mind I can only liken it to that description of warfare which consists in the poisoning of wells; but I am sure it will be a satisfaction to Governor Morehead, in reflecting upon the hardships he has gone through, and to all Southerners present, in reflecting upon the sufferings which their country has passed through, to recollect that a great and permanent good and gain will remain through all future time, of which this has been the cause. There cannot be a doubt on the mind of any Englishman here present that the South as a people were unknown to us a few years ago.

They are unknown to us now. (Hear, hear.) We were apt to judge of them by books, many of them romances which had produced an impression upon the public mind. The men of the South were described as idle and luxurious; the women of the South as effeminate and still more idle and luxurious; but the manner in which they stood forth to fight for their rights the success which has attended their efforts, and the manner in which the women as well as the men have vindicated the blood and the race from which they descend, I think will have raised them to an elevation in the new position which they take amongst the nations of the world, which will be worth even the terrible cost of the hardship and suffering which they now endure. (Applause.) Nothing more is necessary on my part, for I feel quite sure that you will all cordially respond to the motion.

The motion was carried by acclamation and the meeting separated.

"DISAFFECTED" RANDOLPH.—In a late publication, by Capt. Garrett, of the contributions to our troops, it is stated that the 63rd regiment of Randolph, Col. Worth, contributed at one time 254 yards of wool cloth, 35 blankets, 19 quilts, 23 shirts, 13 pants, 19 drawers, 3 towels, 1 vest, 116 pair of socks, cash \$52.30. These things were contributed by the people within the bounds of this regiment. These are the people who are said, by the Raleigh Register, to be "disaffected" to the government. These are the people who, in the opinion of the Richmond Enquirer, are not "patriots." That paper wants the "patriots" of the State to speak out against the "disaffected." In our midst, let that paper look to its own State. There are thousands of traitors in Virginia to one in North Carolina.—Standard.

Gen. Van Dorn in his attack on Holly Springs, Miss., captured over twenty three hundred prisoners and paroled them, and destroyed over three million dollars worth of Federal property, burnt one thousand bales cotton, fought by the Yankees, took a thousand army revolvers, five thousand small arms, five hundred horses and mules a large amount of other property. He did not go to Memphis, as it was strongly fortified, and avoided having to do with the Union army, but destroyed railroad bridges and tore up all railroads which were necessary for their line of communication. His loss was only thirty men. Van Dorn's whole force did not exceed twenty seven hundred and fifty men.

Terr, Thompson.—This famous partisan fighter has turned up again. He reported to Gen. Holmes the other day that he had captured seven thousand dollars worth of Yankee plunder, and sent him a large lot of shoes for his soldiers. It was at one of his old army, and said to him, "I want to be let alone and have my share."

Edgeworth Female Seminary.—The next session of this institution will commence on Tuesday, January 20, 1863. Charges for the Session will be 25 cents per week, board and tuition. For admission apply to RICHARD STERLING, Greensboro N. C.



# THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

## Our Legislature.

The Legislature of this State will re-assemble next Monday, and we hope the members will all be prompt in their attendance; go to work diligently, despatch all the business necessary to be done at the present time, with an eye single to the welfare of the whole State, and adjourn, in the course of two or three weeks, which, we think, is sufficient time to transact all the business of immediate pressing importance.

Having partially recovered from our late illness, we expect to be present during the remainder of the session, and shall again leave the editorial chair of the Patriot to be occupied by our Assistant, Mr. A. W. Ingold. The Patriot will keep its readers well advised of the doings of the Legislature.

## Confederate Congress.

The Confederate Congress convened in Richmond Monday last, the 12th inst. No quorum appeared in either House, only ten Senators and fifty odd Representatives being present. Of the North Carolina delegation, Senator Dortch, and Representatives Arrington, Bridges, McDowell, and McLean, were in attendance. It is stated that the members of Congress have great difficulty in securing board. The Virginia Legislature is in session, the members of which body appear to have monopolized the Boarding Houses of Richmond.

## Eastern North Carolina.

From the information we have in regard to the situation of affairs in the Eastern part of our State, we would not be surprised to hear, at any moment, of a heavy and bloody conflict of arms at some point between Goldsboro' and Newbern. The Yankees have concentrated a large force in the vicinity of Newbern for the purpose, no doubt, of an early advance on Wilmington, Goldsboro', Weldon, &c., and we feel confident that the Confederate authorities are making every effort to be prepared for them.

Had it not been for the sinking of the *Hatteras*, of the iron clad Yankee ship *Monitor* and the damage sustained by the *Pasquotank* by the gale, compelling the latter to put into Beaufort Harbor for repairs, Wilmington, we feel sure, would have been attacked before now, as these iron-clads were evidently on their way for that purpose.

## Conservatives and Destructives.

We have never had much fancy for dubbing political opponents with offensive names. We have generally been disposed to designate our political opponents by the name they themselves assume, and leave to the public the decision of the appropriateness of the name assumed. Acting upon this principle, we have been loth to apply the term "Destructive," to the *per se* original secessionists; but, judging them by their acts, no other term is so expressive of their principles. By their acts, they have proven themselves to be "Destructives," in the fullest meaning of the term. They did all they could to destroy the old Union, and with the co-operation of the Northern Abolitionists, (Northern Destructives,) they, after many years devoted to that end, succeeded in their long-cherished schemes of Disunion. This accomplished, we fondly hoped that their "Destructive" ambition would have been satisfied, and that they would have cheerfully united with the "Conservatives,"—those who strove to preserve the old Government so long as there was a ray of hope of such preservation—in building up and permanently establishing a better Government for the States of the South; one that should more surely guarantee to each citizen the enjoyment of all the rights of a free citizen of a great nation, securing to him all the civil, social, and political privileges that the wisdom of man could desire for the most favored of any nation. In this hope we have been most sadly disappointed. On the contrary, they appear to put forth every effort possible to destroy by military usurpation, civil law and the civil rights of the citizen. This is a grave charge; but let us refer to a few of their most prominent acts as proof of the truth of this charge.

The writ of *habeas corpus* has been handed down to us by our English ancestry as the *magna charta* of civil liberty. This palladium of constitutional liberty they authorized the President of the Confederacy to suspend at will, in imitation of the example of the tyrants in Lincoln's Kingdom; and in all parts of our beloved, distressed South, they are using every effort to destroy this *Conservative* right, guaranteed by our Bill of Rights to each citizen. Are they not Destructives? Would not their unbridled reign endanger civil liberty in our land?

Again, in the late State Convention of North Carolina, this same party endeavored to fasten upon the people of this State the most odious test oaths ever offered to any free people, and that, too, after the people of all parts of the State, with more unanimity than any other State of the Confederacy, (South Carolina, perhaps, excepted,) had shown by their acts, which speak louder than words, their devotion to the cause of the South, and their detestation of Lincoln's tyranny? Do they not deserve the title of Destructives? Enemies, to all Constitutional liberty?

But they have not stopped here. They are endeavoring daily to put in practice, without authority of law, what they failed to secure by legislation. They are arresting without warrant, men who have always been the character of good and law-abiding citizens, upon mere suspicion of "disloyalty,"—the suspicion created, probably, by some malignant, bitter, unprincipled

neighbor enemy, whispering secretly into the ears of some Confederate military officer. And when a citizen is thus arrested, he is at once hurried off to some *bastille*, where, according to the word of the Commandant of the place, the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended and will not be obeyed, leaving the citizen arrested, though he may be as innocent as the new-born babe, to remain month after month, without even the privilege of consulting counsel or seeing his friends, without being made acquainted with the charges against him, or by whom preferred; or without even a hope of a trial, until he is relieved of the pains of a loathsome dungeon by the kind hand of death. This, we are credibly informed, has already been the fate of a number of the citizens of North Carolina.

Gov. Vance, in his Message to the Legislature, calls the attention of that body to this subject; and we are sure it deserves more serious consideration than it has heretofore received.

We would call the attention of the reader to the eloquent description of the treatment Ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, received at the hands of the Destructive Tyrants under Lincoln's Government, as furnished by the noble Kentuckian in his great speech before an English audience, and tell us if the treatment of Gov. M. is not identical with that meted out to citizens of the Southern Confederacy; yes, of North Carolina, by the Secessionists of the South? True, the Southern victims have generally been men of less note than Gov. Morehead, and consequently have not attracted so much public attention throughout the country; but the tyranny and usurpation of civil rights have been identically the same.

Let it not be said, that we wink at crime, or would screen the traitor. After an exhibition of the treatment the Southern people, men, women, and children, have received at the hands of Lincoln's army, the Southern man who is so debased to aid those *fiends* in their efforts to desolate our fair land, should be hung as a traitor; but this should only be done, after a fair and impartial trial, and his guilt proven; and each trial should be secured to every accused person, at the very earliest practical moment after his arrest, thus enabling the accused, if he be innocent,—to establish his innocence. Any other course is the worst of tyranny. The Conservatives of North Carolina are in favor of guaranteeing to all her citizens this inalienable right of a speedy and fair trial, when accused, when the accused and the accuser shall meet face to face. The Destructives are against this.

As important as we considered the election, last summer of Col. Vance to be Governor, and a majority of Conservatives to the Legislature, we confess that we did not, (and we doubt whether the people of the State did,) fully appreciate the importance to the cause of civil law and Constitutional liberty of this election. Since the election, we have seen enough of the spirit of oppression and tyranny exhibited by the Destructives to satisfy us that had the Destructives secured the Governor and Legislature, the person and property of no citizen who opposed their tyrannical rule would have been safe. The "hideous mark" spoken of by their organ, would have been placed upon all those whose hearts had ever been centred upon the old Union; all the blood and treasure expended in resisting the tyranny of Lincoln, would have been spent in vain. We should only have thrown off the yoke of one tyrant, to have placed upon our necks that of another. We do most religiously believe that to preserve Constitutional liberty in our State, we must keep out of power the "Destructives" in our midst, as well as drive back from our borders the *fiends* from Lincoln's Kingdom. If we judge them by their acts, Constitutional liberty and civil law cannot survive the supremacy of either. Let us all, then, who venerate the privileges and rights handed down to us by our Revolutionary sires, and vouchsafed to us by our Constitution and laws, be vigilant in guarding those rights from usurpation at home, while we are fighting for their maintenance against a usurper from abroad.

In conclusion of this article, which we have extended to a much greater length than we intended, we will candidly state, that we do not believe that President Davis, could be made to understand all the facts as known here, that he would sanction the tyranny of some of his subordinates. In the multiplicity of important business which require his personal attention, he must necessarily leave a great deal of minor importance to be attended to by others. The misfortune in this matter is, and one that is fast alienating the people from his Administration, that his appointments have been made almost exclusively from the Destructive party, when he must have known that that party was exceedingly odious to the people of North Carolina. A different course of policy, it does seem to us, is due to the public feeling of North Carolina, by the Confederate Administration, after the many sacrifices made by her people, and their unanimity in the cause of the South.

## Gen. Bragg's Late Victory.

The falling back of Gen. Bragg from Murfreesboro' appears to have been

necessary, in order to assume a better position. Military men, we learn, entirely approve of his caution in this movement. The enemy was evidently severely handled, and although Rosecrans claims a victory, his claim rests not upon the damage done his opponents, but upon his possession of the ground.

The Chattanooga Rebel, near the field of operations, gives the following statistical results of the battle, which exhibits really a brilliant success for Gen. Bragg:

Prisoners taken,	5,000
Pieces of Artillery,	81
Small arms,	7,500
Wagons destroyed,	950
Enemy's loss in killed and wounded,	9,000
Our loss—killed,	1,000
Wounded,	8,500

## RECAPITULATION.

Federals killed,	8,000
Wounded,	6,000
Captured,	5,000
Our loss,	14,000
Balance,	4,500
Gen. Bragg's army,	9,500

## Sloan's Steam Mills.

Col. John Sloan has afforded the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country great convenience in getting their wheat and corn ground, by the erection of a steam Grist Mill in the South part of town, near the Depot. During summer drouths, it has frequently been with great difficulty that this community could obtain grinding. This inconvenience will now be removed. With good grain, Col. S.'s Mill produces excellent flour and meal.

We are gratified to learn that Col. Sloan is putting up, in connection with his Grist Mill, a Saw Mill—an enterprise greatly needed here—and that in a few weeks he will have it in operation.

## A Brilliant Affair.

Gen. Magruder, commanding in Texas, confirms by telegraph the rumored capture of the Federal steamer *Harriet Lane* and several other vessels in the harbor of Galveston. The attack was made on the 1st of January, by two high pressure cotton steamers, manned by Texas artillery and cavalry, and was a decided success. Four or five of the enemy's vessels escaped ignominiously under a flag of truce. The *Harriet Lane* is slightly damaged. About 600 prisoners and valuable stores were taken.

## Gallant Vicksburg.

The Yankee papers have claimed for a week that Vicksburg had surrendered and have gone so far as to give some of the details. Gen. Pemberton in a dispatch from that place dated the 8th inst., gives the lie to these statements. He says:

Vicksburg, Jan. 8, 1863.  
From latest information I am satisfied the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of Yazoo river and Wilkies' bend. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger, and we intend to hold it.  
J. C. PEMBERTON,  
Lt. Gen. Commanding.

## Correspondence of the Patriot.

## Our Richmond Letter.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.  
Messrs. Editors:—After a silence of some weeks, your correspondent has again to make his bow, and will give you a few items from the Confederate Capital. Our Legislature is now in session. The Governor sent in an able message, in which he dwells largely upon the state of the country. He recommends the guaranteeing by the State of her proportion of the Confederate debt, to encourage the money market, and highly eulogizes the policy of the Virginia soldiery, which he gives a just meed of praise to the gallant troops from her sister States who have come up to her aid. Much interest is felt as to who the Legislature will select as the successor of the lamented Preston. The Hon. Wm. C. Rives is much spoken of in connection with the position, and none could fill it with more credit to the State and Confederacy.

Congress assembled on Monday. Many of the members are in the city. It is hoped that one of their first acts will be to make effective the clause of the late conscript law which limits the profits of manufacturing establishments. As it now stands, it is a mere farce. The officers charged with granting exemptions under this law are also allowed too much latitude, and much favoritism has been the consequence. This is a matter which should be held by the officers to a strict accountability. The question of the finances is the most important one for the consideration of Congress the present session. The large amount of Treasury notes in circulation must be reduced by some means, and a direct and discriminating tax seems to be the surest and best mode of enabling the Treasury to retire a portion of its issues. A tax can be, and should be levied so as to bear as lightly as possible upon those whose business and property has suffered by the war; but surely, the large class of our citizens who have grown rich by the necessities of the Government and people, can well afford to pay a large proportion of the burden. Of course some of the speculators and extortioners would grumble at paying any tax, but their grumbling would be preferable to seeing the finances of the country go to ruin. The hotels and boarding houses of our city are so much crowded at present, that it is almost impossible for visitors to find accommodations. As a consequence, prices are going higher and higher. The small pox still prevails here, and is supposed to be on the increase. It is said that our army is comparatively free from this disease.

Gov. Lecher has determined to treat the Federal officers lately captured by Gen. Floyd's command in the same manner as the Yankees are doing several gentlemen holding commissions from the State of Virginia, and has therefore placed them in the State prison, some at hard labor and the others in solitary confinement. CAL.

The *Milina Called Out*.—Adjutant General Martin, by order of Gov. Vance has issued a circular addressed to the Militia Colonels of Northampton, Franklin, Martin, Green, Johnston, Cumberland, Onslow, Bladen, Robeson, Halifax, Nash, Pitt, Wilson, Wake, Sampson, Columbus, Brunswick, Warren, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Wayne, Harnett, Duplin, New Hanover and Granville, ordering them to assemble forthwith all able bodied men fit for military duty not called for as Conscripts up to this date, and who are liable to militia duty under existing laws, and organize them and hold them in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The Colonels are urged to

organize this force at once, and report to Adjutant General Martin. The militia are to be organized into companies of 75 men each, and are required to assemble each Saturday for a drill and inspection, until further orders from the Governor, and to be always held in readiness for active duty at the shortest notice. All militia officers, except Field Officers of highest grade, and Captains or senior officers of each district, are included in this call. This action on the part of the Governor is taken in order to prepare to repel an expected advance of the enemy.—Register.

## Lincoln's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1863.  
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States containing among other things, the following to-wit:—

"That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in Rebellion against the United States shall be then thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their active freedom."

"That the Executive will on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State and the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary measure for suppressing the said rebellion do on this the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States the following to-wit:—

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States are free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from violence, unless in necessary self defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

## From the Raleigh Standard.

## The Writ of Habeas Corpus Resisted.

We publish below the Card of Mr. Badham, of this City, detailing the circumstances attending the resistance to the *habeas corpus* in the case of Mr. Loftin. Comment is not necessary in so plain a matter. That great writ is secured by the Constitution and the laws of this State to every person who is arrested and held in prison. Its object is to give a hearing to the suspected party, in order that if good cause exists for his imprisonment, the imprisonment shall continue until a trial can be had; and if no good cause exists, he shall be set at liberty. This was all Mr. Loftin asked, but this was denied him.

We are neither his champion nor apologist, for we know nothing of the facts in his case,—we are simply contending for a great principle as old as civil liberty itself. If Mr. Loftin has committed treason, or adhered to our enemies, we trust he will be punished; but if he be innocent of this great crime, or of any crime, he is entitled to his liberty. He has demanded an investigation of his case, which has been denied him. Meanwhile he languishes in the *Bastille* at Salisbury under the iron hand of military power, with many others, who have asked in vain that their cases may be investigated. The Judge who issued the writ in his case has backed, and the

judicial arm has been lowered and dragged in the dust at the feet of a subordinate military officer.

Mr. Holden.—In a late number of the Standard, you stated that I had sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of W. C. Loftin, a prisoner confined in the Confederate prison at Salisbury. In the State Journal of the 3d inst., in the leading editorial, the following statement is made:—

"We saw in the leading Conservative organ of the State a day or two since, that a lawyer of this City had sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before a Judge of this City, in behalf of a prisoner confined at Salisbury. We presume the same remedy is open to all others. Why do they not avail themselves of the remedy? The great writ is intended as the bulwark of the citizen against arbitrary power."

I have no comments to make on the above, or the editorial in which it occurs; and in calling your attention to it, my object solely is to place you in possession of the facts connected with this particular case. On the morning the writ was issued you had the kindness to telegraph the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman, requesting him to inform Loftin that a writ had been sued out, and that I would be in Salisbury the next morning to present it to the Commandant of that military post. Your friend, the Editor of the Watchman, not being in his office at the reception of the telegram his Assistant, Mr. James, immediately sought an interview with Capt. McCoy, the Commandant. Not finding the Captain in his office, Mr. James procured a conveyance, and although the day (Tuesday last), was an inclement one went out to the Confederate prison, where he found the Commandant, who refused to allow him either to see the prisoner, Loftin or communicate to him the substance of the dispatch. On Tuesday morning (as telegraphed would be done), I presented the writ of *habeas corpus* to Capt. Henry McCoy. He refused to obey the writ, and responded in writing that the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended at Salisbury by the Confederate government. I requested the privilege to see the prisoner. This was denied me, the Captain informing me that grave and serious charges were preferred against Loftin, and he was instructed to allow no one to see him. I then suggested that if the charges against Loftin were so serious, that he should have a trial, and investigation by the proper officer had, and if found guilty, punished, and that promptly, so that evil disposed persons might be deterred from committing like offences; but whether guilty or innocent, he should be allowed the benefit of counsel. This, you know, Mr. Editor, is allowed the most degraded and abandoned, and if they are unable to employ it is made obligatory on the Judges to assign them counsel. You are aware that we have a statutory provision declaring any citizen or officer refusing to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* guilty of a high misdemeanor, and for the first offence, subject to a fine of five hundred dollars—for the second, one thousand. I reminded Capt. McCoy of this provision, and inquired of him what would be his course should I cause a writ to be issued by one of the Justices of the Peace of Rowan county, requiring him to be bound over to answer an indictment to be preferred for the commission of this high misdemeanor. He answered me that he would not be arrested. I said to him I did not know what course the Judge granting the writ would take to compel him to obey it, but if an attachment was issued against him for contempt, and if the Sheriff of Rowan county was commanded to summon the posse to enable him to execute the writ, what would he then do? The reply was, I have two hundred bayonets or muskets, inquiring of him whether he had two hundred good men to use them, I was informed he had.

This is a succinct statement of the facts. And I must further ask your indulgence to say, that Captain McCoy treated me courteously and kindly. I found him to be a gentleman of high intelligence possessing a will and determination to carry out the orders of superior officers.

H. A. BADHAM.

I had forgot to state on my return to Raleigh, my associate counsel Col. D. G. Fowle waited on the Judge who declined to take any further steps in the case. Raleigh, Jan. 6, 1863. B.

## Exchange Notice No. 4.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared. 1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to December 10th, 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kentucky, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them. If any are in Federal prisons,

they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to January 6th, 1863.

6. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.

7. All paroled Confederate officers and men received for at Vicksburg, up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.

8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va. in December, 1862.

9. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Goldsboro', N. C., December, 1862.

10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges; of which the appropriate offices will be duly informed.

ROBERT OULD,  
Agent of Exchange.

## Council of State.

The Council of State pursuant to a call from Gov. Vance, assembled in this City on Thursday last. The following members, being all, were in attendance: P. H. Satterthwaite of Pitt; Jesse R. Stubbs of Martin; David Eldridge of Johnston; Robert P. Dick of Guilford; J. R. Hargrave of Anson; James Calloway of Wilkes; and James A. Patton of Buncombe. Mr. Satterthwaite was chosen President of the Council, and Richard H. Battle, Jr. Secretary.

The Council concurred with the Governor in making the following appointments:

LITERARY BOARD.—Rev. William Pelt of Wake; Professor Richard Sterling of Guilford; Dr. William Sloan of Gaston.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.—William Eaton Jr. of Warren; Edward J. Hale of Cumberland.

Better appointments could not have been made.

We are authorized to say that Mr. Hale respectfully declines the appointment ordered him of member of the Internal Improvement Board.—Standard.

## BOILED BREAD.—Two cups of Indian meal; two cups of rye; one of flour; two-thirds cup of molasses; pint and a half of milk; add a little salt; a large teaspoonful of saleratus; pour it into a long tin pan; put it into a pot; have just enough water to keep it boiling; cover tight, and keep it boiling three hours, and you will have a loaf of bread without any crust.

## MARRIAGES.

Married.—Near Madison N. C. on the 8th inst., by Rev. D. R. Bruton, Dr. John W. Colston of South Carolina and Miss Sarah W. Raughter of Rockingham county, N. C.

Married.—At the residence of Mr. Joseph Washington, Guilford county, on the 7th inst., by A. Reid, Esq., Mr. Henry Barbee and Mrs. Nancy Melan.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.—I have 10 barrels of No. 2 TANNERS' OIL, for sale cheap. C. N. MCADAM.

Wanted.—We wish to hire six or seven men and blacksmiths. Apply in person to the undersigned six miles southwest from High Point, or address us at High Point, N. C. J. R. & M. H. PINN.

Wanted.—1000 or 2000 pounds of pork for which the highest price will be paid. J. R. & M. H. PINN.

For Sale.—A medium size mule. Also a good horse. Address J. R. & M. H. PINN.

Distal Lost.—On Monday January 5, 1863, somewhere between my house and the residence of Mr. Thomas Ransom, I lost a 6 cartridge barrel Repeater. I will pay a liberal reward to any one who may find it and return said Pistol to me. I reside on the Salisbury road, 3 miles southwest of Greensboro'. W. W. PATTERSON.

Stolen.—From my buggy in Greensboro', on Monday the 12th inst. an OVER COAT, a large, heavy frock coat, with a velvet collar, velvet a little torn, the pockets inserted at the side edge of the skirt, and torn down a little from the buttons are large, flat, black, covered, with a thin behind. The coat is made of a very heavy material. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of the coat to me at Greensboro' or at the Patriot Office. B. N. SMITH.

Notice.—I will offer for sale at the residence formerly occupied by Levi Houston, one mile west of Greensboro', on the 22nd day of January, 1863, 100 barrels corn, a large lot of Bacon, Pork, Lard, Hides and Mules, one good yoke of Oxen, Hogs, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, one very fine Piano, and numerous other articles not necessary to mention. J. F. L. BUTLER.

Auditor's Department.—The attention of all persons who are concerned is hereby called to the Act of the General Assembly which creates the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

Accounts with the State for the expenditure of public money will be required to conform, in all cases touching military affairs, to the Army Regulations of the Confederate States; and all accounts, whether in the military or in the civil departments of the government are to be presented quarterly and as soon as may be after the close of the regular quarter.

The undersigned avails himself of the present opportunity to notify all who are delinquent in rendering accounts of public money or property in their hands since the commencement of the war, the necessity of having their accounts properly audited and settled. The attention of the General Assembly will be called to the names of these persons, and suits will be directed in cases where litigation is directed.

Claims against the State will be audited according to the rules observed by the late Board of Treasurers. S. F. PHILLIPS, Auditor.

## STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF LEXINGTON AND BRANCHES.

1st JANUARY, 1863.

Capital Stock,	30,000 00	14 N. C. Bonds, 6%,	10,000 00
" " subscribed,	22,850 00	S. C. Bonds, 8%,	12,500 00
" " paid in,	228,850 00	State of N. C. Loan,	50,000 00
Circulation,	414,000 00	DUKE POWER OTHER BANKS,	—
Contingent Fund,	20,000 00	Bank of C. Four Branches,	2,000 00
Dividends unpaid,	2,475 00	" " Wadesboro',	400 00
Deposits,	46,021 08	Exchange Bank of Va.,	9,500 00
DUKE OTHER BANKS,	—	Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	400 00
Bank of Commerce,	2,273 29	Notes Discounted,	400,000 00
Greensboro' Mutl Ins. Co.,	318 31	Foreign Bills, "	7,470 00
General profit and loss,	9,341 42	Domestic Bills, "	30 00
		Suspended Debt,	4,500 00
		Specie,	72,800 00
		Notes of other Banks,	61,057 00
			1,000,000 00

## DIRECTORS.

Henderson Adams, J. W. Thomas, Andrew Hunt, George Riley, E. D. Hampton, James Smith, W. B. March.







# THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

**Office of the Piedmont R. R. Co.**  
The first annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company will be held at Danville, Virginia on Wednesday 21st day of January, 1863.

THO. W. BROCKINBROUGH, Auditor.

**FORM OF PROXY.**  
Know all men by these presents: that the undersigned do hereby constitute and appoint \_\_\_\_\_ attorney-in-fact, to vote on all questions that may be brought before the meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company to be held at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ at or at any adjourned meeting thereof, in the premises, as fully as if he were present and voting in person.

In testimony whereof \_\_\_\_\_ have hereunto set his hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1863.

**North Carolina Randolph County.**  
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Elizabeth Spinks vs. \_\_\_\_\_

William Spinks, Defendant.

Appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, William Spinks is not an inhabitant of this State, Therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next court to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro' on the 14th day of September 1862 then and there to plead answer or demurrer to the person of the said plaintiff otherwise he shall be taken as confessed.

Witness, Bolivar B. Bulla, Clerk of our said Court, the 14th day of September, 1862.

31-6w ad\$6 B. BULLA, C. S. C.

**Valuable Land for Sale.**—I offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, 12 miles south of Greensboro, N. C., my TRACT OF LAND containing 220 acres of productive and desirable land, with all necessary improvements, in good repair. I will also sell at the same time 8 head of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, FARMING UTENSILS, A ROCKAWAY, a set of DOUBLE HARNESS, buggy, TOUGHS, A ONE-HORSE WAGON, and other articles unnecessary to mention. Terms made known at day of sale.

31-2w J. W. DOAK.

**Runaway.**—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 1st inst., my negro, JOHN, black, well grown, 16 years of age. When he left had on a new black jeans shirt, and a tow and cotton shirt, a straw hat, old shoes, and brown jeans pants. He was raised in Randolph County, by Willis Hamlin. He is probably lurking along the N. C. Railroad, and being a pert, quick-witted, intelligent boy, may pass himself as free. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. Address me at Lewis Mills, Randolph, N. C.

31-2w J. W. DOAK.

**Special Notice.**

Headquarters, Co. B, 27th N. C. Infantry, Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 26th, 1862.

Thomas R. Gresson, a private of Co. B, 27th N. C. Infantry, who was taken prisoner at Fredericksburg, Maryland, and regularly exchanged about a month since, having failed without sufficient cause, to report to his company, is hereby published as a deserter. The usual reward of \$30.00 offered for his apprehension, and delivery to these headquarters.

By order of, Brig. Gen. J. R. COOKE.

JOHN A. SLOAN, Capt. Co. B, 27th N. C. T.

31-3w

**Runaway.**—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 28th of December last, a negro man, RILEY LINBERY, mulatto color, about six feet high, 35 years old, and weighs about 180 pounds. I will give the above reward of FIFTEEN DOLLARS for his delivery to me at Jamestown, Guilford County, N. C., or the confinement of him in any jail so that I can get him again. All persons are warned against trading with, harboring, or employing him, as I will enforce the law against all such.

31-4w JEFFERSON JONES.

**Application for Charter.**—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the present General Assembly for a charter to incorporate the LEE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in Guilford County, N. C.

31-4w

**Horses, Mules and Wagons Wanted.**

I wish to buy for use on the farm, a number of HORSES, suitable for wagon and cart, and also MULES and FOUR HORSE WAGONS.

31-4w W. A. CUMMING.

**Hides Wanted.**—Having procured the services of an EXPERIENCED TANNER, I will buy all hides that may be sent to me, for one-third, and give the owner of the hide the chance to buy the other third. My Tannery is three miles south of Gibsonville.

31-4w D. P. FOUST.

**Lost.** On the 1st instant a discharge from the army, in my name, dated Camp Holmes, Oct. 14th, 1862. I lost it between the Court House and Sloan's Steam Mill, or between the mill and Mr. Murray's residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to me, or leaving it at the Patriot office.

31-4w WILLIAM SHELLEY.

**Notice.**—I have yet for sale one hundred and fifty thousand CHOICE FRUIT TREES, which I am selling off at old price.

31-4w CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

**Standard Observer.** State Journal, Watchman and Bulletin, please copy one month.

**Sale of Valuable Property.**—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me, for purposes therein set forth, I shall sell at public auction for cash, on Tuesday the 20th day of January 1863, in the town of Madison in the Tavern House and lots, now occupied by Allen P. Smith. Also the said Smith's interest in the Madison Female Academy, and a large portion of the Household and Kitchen Furniture attached to the Hotel, and many other articles not necessary to mention.

31-3w JAS. D. ELLINGTON.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**—Runaway, from the subscriber on the 12th of October, a negro boy WES. Said boy is very black, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension, and that I may get him or for his delivery to me at Oak Ridge, Guilford, N. C.

25-4 THOMAS GRAHAM.

**For Sale.**—A RIVER FARM, containing 207 acres of land, one hundred and twenty or thirty acres in woods—the balance in cultivation. 20 acres of MEADOW LAND, about 12 acres in grass, with barn, stables, out-houses, &c.

14-4 H. C. WORTH & Co., Greensboro.

**Notice.**—All previous advertisements from this depot cease to be in force, from this date.

27-3w D. P. RAMSEUR, Asst. Surg. and Medical Purveyor, Charlotte, N. C.

**For Sale.**—Two HORSES and two MULES. Apply to \_\_\_\_\_

23-4 A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

**Pony for Sale.**—A Pony, young, gentle, and a natural pacer, for sale by \_\_\_\_\_

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**Deserter.**—I will give a reward of One Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me, of the following deserters, or Thirty dollars for each one of JAMES POWERS, HOWEL BARHAM, JOHN ALRED, DANIEL CLAPP and HENRY REAVES. I will also pay the same reward for all members of my company who are not on proper tour.

25-9w Capt. Co. E, 22nd N. C. Regiment.

**Office of the Chatham R. R. Co.**

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1862.

No acceptable bid having been offered for the graduation and masonry of the middle division of the Chatham Railroad, extending from Pages to Lockville, 20 miles, the undersigned is prepared to receive proposals at this office.

25-9w Capt. Co. E, 22nd N. C. Regiment.

**Has in Store a Fresh Supply of**

SALEM AND ROCK ISLAND JEANS,

WOOL KERSEYS, brown and bleached SHIRTING, SPINOT, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE, PINS, SCISSORS, Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Cravats, Trimmings, Smokers' Cases, Paper Hangings, Embroidered and Lace Curtains, &c., &c. Also, 10 tiers RICE.

19-3w

**J. A. ANSLY.**

NO. 300 BROAD ST., AUGUSTA, GEO.,

General Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of MANUFACTURED TOBACCOES.

Refers to either Bank in Augusta. [8-6w]

**Office Greensboro Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.**—The Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at their office in Greensboro, on Thursday the 18th December next.