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The Battle of Shiloh.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Headquarters Army of the Mississippi,
Corinth, Miss., April 11, 1862.

GENERAL:—On the 2d ultimo, having as-
signed to me the command of the Army of the Mississippi,
I received from the General-in-Chief, General Johnston,
the following communication:

"The enemy, having called on the Govern-
ment of the State of Tennessee, Mississippi,
Alabama and Louisiana to furnish addi-
tional troops, some of them, chiefly regu-
lar troops, and with two divisions of Gen-
eral Johnston's army, are marching from
Corinth to Paducah, and are threatening
the Tennessee River, between Crump's Landing
and Eastport, as a base, I determined to
send at least a brigade by railroad, so that
they might fall on and crush the enemy should
he attempt to advance from under his guns.
The call on General Johnston was promptly
complied with. His entire force was
also hastened in this direction; and, by the
1st of April, our united forces were con-
centrated along the Mobile and Ohio
Railroad from Bethel to Corinth, and on the
Memphis and Charleston Railroad from
Corinth to Paducah."

It was then determined to assume the of-
fensive and strike a sudden blow at the en-
emy then in position under Gen. Grant, on
the west bank of the Tennessee, at Pittsburg
and in the direction of Savannah, before he
could be reinforced by the army under Gen-
eral Johnston, then known to be advancing for that
purpose by rapid marches from Nashville
via Columbia. About the same time, Gen-
eral Johnston was advised that such an
operation conformed to the expectations of
the President.

By a rapid and vigorous attack on Gen-
eral Grant, it was expected he would be
driven back into his transports and the
river, or captured in time to enable us to
profit by the victory and remove to the rear
all the stores and munitions that would fall
into our hands in such an event, before the
arrival of General Grant's army on the scene.
It was never contemplated, however,
to retain the position thus gained, and
abandon Corinth, the strategic point of the
campaign.

Want of general officers, needful for the
proper organization of divisions and
brigades, and the want of transportation
together, and other difficulties in the way
of an effective organization, delayed the
movement until the night of the 2d instant,
when it was heard from a reliable quarter,
that the junction of the enemy's armies was
near at hand; it was then, at a late hour,
determined that the attack should be at-
tempted at once, incomplete and imperfect
as were the preparations for such a grave
and important operation. Accordingly,
that night, at one o'clock a. m., the prelimi-
nary orders to the commanders of corps
were issued for the movement.

On the following morning the detailed
orders of movement, a copy of which is
herewith marked "A," were issued, and the
movement, after some delay, commenced.
The troops being in admirable spirits. It
was expected they should be able to reach the
enemy's lines in time to attack them on the
5th inst. The men, however, for the most
part, were unused to marching, the roads
narrow, and traversing a densely wooded
country, became almost impassable after a
severe rainstorm on the night of the 4th,
which stretched the troops in bivouac;
hence our forces did not reach the inter-
section of the roads from Pittsburg and
Hamburg, in the immediate vicinity of
the enemy, until Saturday afternoon.

It was then decided that the attack should
be made on the next morning, at the earliest
practicable, in accordance with the
orders of movement. That is, in three lines
of battle, the first and second extending
from Owl Creek on the left to Lick Creek
on the right—a distance of about three
miles. The first line, under Major-General
Harris, was constituted of his corps,
designated as the "left wing," and their re-
spective artillery, following immediately by the
main body to Pittsburg, and the cavalry in
support of the wings. The second line com-
posed of the other troops of Bragg's corps,
followed the first at a distance of five hun-
dred yards, in the same order as the first.
The Army corps under General Polk fol-
lowed the second line, at the distance of
about 800 hundred yards, in lines of brigades
deployed with their batteries in rear of each
brigade, moving by the Pittsburg road,
the left wing supported by cavalry, the
center, under Brigadier-General Breckin-
ridge, followed closely the third line, in the
same order, it being supported by
cavalry.

These two corps constituted the reserve,
and were to support the front lines, if
they were to be deployed when required, on
the right and left of the Pittsburg road, or
wherever according to the exigencies of
the battle.

At 9 a. m., on the 6th instant, a recon-
noitering party of the enemy, having been
engaged with our advanced pickets,
the commander of the forces gave orders
to begin the movement, and at once de-
termined upon, except that Trahan's Brigade
of Breckinridge's Division was detached
and advanced to support the left of Bragg's
corps and line of battle, when menaced by

the enemy, and the other two brigades were
directed to advance by the road to Ham-
burg, to support Bragg's right; and at the
same time, Mancy's Regiment of Polk's
Corps, was advanced by the same road to
reinforce the regiment of cavalry and bat-
tery of four pieces, already thrown forward
to watch and guard Griest's, Tanner's and
Borland's Farms, of Lick Creek.

Thirty minutes after 9 o'clock a. m., our
lines and columns were in motion, all ani-
mated evidently by a promising spirit. The
front line was engaged at once, but advanced
steadily, followed in due order with equal
resolution and steadiness, by the other
lines, which were brought successively
into action with rare skill, judgment, and
gallantry, by the several corps commanders,
as the enemy made a stand; with his masses,
rallied for the struggle for his encamp-
ment.

Like an Alpine avalanche, our
troops moved forward, despite the determi-
ned resistance of the enemy, until after
6 o'clock p. m., when we were in possession
of all his encampments, between Owl and
Lick Creeks, but one. Nearly all of his
field artillery, about thirty (30) flags, colors
and standards, over 3,000 prisoners, in-
cluding a Division commander, (Gen. Prentiss),
and several Brigade commanders, thousands
of small arms, an immense supply of
subsistence, forage and munition of war,
and a large amount of means of transpor-
tation—all the substantial fruits of a
complete victory such as indeed, as rarely have
followed the most successful battles, for
never was an army so well provided as that
of our enemy.

The remnant of his army had been driven
in utter disorder to the immediate vicinity
of Pittsburg, under the shelter of the
heavy guns of his iron clad gunboats, and
we remained undisputed masters of his well
selected, admirable provided cantonments,
after over twelve hours of obstinate con-
flict with his forces, who had been beaten
from them and the contiguous covert, but
only by a sustained onset of all the men we
could bring into action.

Our loss was heavy, as will appear from
the accompanying return marked "B." Our
General-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston,
fell mortally wounded and died on the
field at 2:30 p. m., after having shown
the highest qualities of the commander, and
a personal intrepidity that inspired all
around him, and gave resolute impulse to
his columns at critical moments.

The chief command then devolved upon
me, though at the time I was greatly pro-
strated and suffering from the prolonged
sickness with which I had been afflicted
since early in February. The responsibility
was one, which in my physical condition,
I would have gladly avoided, though cast
upon me when our forces were successfully
pushing the enemy back upon the Ten-
nessee River, and though supported on the im-
mediate field by such corps commanders as
Major Generals Polk, Bragg and Hardee
and Brigadier General Breckinridge com-
manding the reserve.

It was after 6 o'clock, p. m., as before
said, when the enemy's last position was
carried, and his forces finally broke and
sought refuge behind a commanding emi-
nence, covering the Pittsburg landing, not
more than half a mile distant, and under
the guns of the gunboats which heaped on
our eager columns a fierce and annoying
fire with shot and shell of the heaviest de-
scription. Darkness was close at hand—
Officers and men were exhausted by a com-
bat of over twelve hours without food, and
tired by the march of the preceding day
through mud and water, it was therefore
impossible to collect the rich and opportune
spoils of war scattered broadcast on the
field of our possession, and impracticable
to make any effective dispositions for their
removal to the rear.

I accordingly established my head-
quarters at the Church of Shiloh, in the enemy's
encampment, with Major General Bragg,
and directed our troops to sleep on their
arms, in such positions in advance and rear
as corps commanders should determine,
hoping from news received by a special dis-
patch that delays had been encountered by
General Grant in his march from Columbia,
and that his main force, therefore, could
not reach the field in time to save Gen-
eral Grant's shattered fugitive forces from
capture or destruction on the following
day.

During the night the rain fell in torrents,
adding to the discomfort and harassed con-
dition of the men, the enemy, moreover,
had broken their rest by a discharge at
measured intervals, of heavy shells thrown
from the gunboats, therefore, on the follow-
ing morning the troops under my com-
mand were not in condition to cope with
an equal force of fresh troops, armed and
equipped like our adversary, in the im-
mediate possession of depots and sheltered
by such an auxiliary as the enemy's
gunboats.

About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th
of April, however, a hot fire of musketry
and artillery opened from the enemy's
quarter on our advanced line, assured me
of the junction of his forces, and soon the bat-
tle raged with a fury which satisfied me I
was attacked by a largely superior force—
But from the onset, our troops, notwith-
standing their fatigue and losses from the
battle of the day before, exhibited the most
cheering, veteran-like steadiness. On the
right and centre the enemy was repulsed in
a series of attacks, and his main columns
in that quarter of the field; on the left
of his reinforcements we drove forward line
after line of his fresh troops, which were
met with a resolution and courage of
which our country may be proudly hope-
ful. Again and again our troops were
brought to the charge, invariably to win
the position at issue, invariably to drive
back their foe. But hour by hour this
opposed to an enemy constantly reinforced,
our ranks were perceptibly thinned under
the unceasing, withering fire of the enemy,
and by 12 meridian, 18 hours of hard fighting
had sensibly exhausted a large num-
ber; my last reserves had necessarily been
disposed of, and the enemy was evidently
receiving fresh reinforcement after each
repulse; accordingly, about 1 p. m., I de-
termined to withdraw from so unequal a
conflict, securing such of the results of the
victory of the day before as was then prac-
ticable.

Officers of my Staff were immediately dis-
patched with the necessary orders to make
the best dispositions for a deliberate, order-
ly withdrawal from the field, and to collect
and post a reserve to meet the enemy,
should he attempt to push after us. In this
connexion I will mention particularly my
Adjutant General, Colonel Jordan, who
was of much assistance to me on this oc-
casion, as he had already been on the field
of battle on that and the preceding day.

About two o'clock, p. m., the lines in ad-
vance, which had repulsed the enemy in
their last fierce assault on our left and cen-
ter, received the orders to retire; this was
done with uncommon steadiness, and the
enemy made no attempt to follow.

The line of troops established to cover
this movement, had been disposed on a fa-
vorable ridge commanding the ground of
Shiloh Church; from his position our art-
illery played upon the woods beyond for a
while, but upon no visible enemy and with-
out reply. Soon satisfied that no serious
pursuit would be attempted, this last line
was withdrawn, and never did troops leave
battle field in better order; even the strag-
glers fell into the ranks and marched off
with those who had stood more steadily by
their colors. A second strong position was
taken up about a mile in rear, where the
approach of the enemy awaited for nearly
an hour, but no effort to follow was made,
and only a small detachment of horsemen
could be seen at a distance from this
last position, warily observing our move-
ment.

Arranging, through my staff officers, for
the completion of the movements thus be-
gun, Brigadier General Breckinridge was
left with command as a rear guard to hold
the ground we had occupied the night pre-
ceding the first battle, just in front of the
intersection of the Pittsburg and Hamburg
roads, about four miles from the former
place, while the rest of the army passed to
the rear in excellent order.

On the following day, General Breckin-
ridge fell back about three miles to Mick-
ey's, which position we continued to hold
with our cavalry thrown considerably in
advance in immediate proximity to the battle-
field.

Unfortunately towards night of the 7th
inst., it began to rain heavily; this contin-
ued throughout the night; the roads be-
came almost impassable, in many places,
and much hardship and suffering now en-
sued before all the regiments reached their
encampments. But despite the heavy
casualties of the two eventful days of the
6th and 7th of April this army is more
confident of ultimate success than before its
encounter with the enemy.

To Major Generals Polk, Bragg and
Hardee, commanding corps, and to Brig-
adier General Breckinridge, commanding the
reserve, the country is greatly indebted
for the zeal, intelligence and energy with
which all orders were executed—for the
forethought and military ability they dis-
played in the absence of instructions in the
many exigencies of the battle, on a field so de-
voted and broken, and for their fearless
deportment as they repeatedly led their
commands personally to the onset upon
their powerful adversary. It was under
these circumstances that Gen. Bragg had
two horses shot under him, that Major
General Hardee was slightly wounded, his
coat rent by ball and his horse disabled,
and that Major General Breckinridge was
twice struck by spent balls.

For the services of their gallant subordi-
nates, commanders, and other officers
as well as for the details of the battle field,
I must refer to the reports of Corps, Division
and Brigade commanders, which shall be
forwarded as soon as received.

To give more in detail, the operations of
the two battles resulting from the movement
on Pittsburg, than now attempted, must
have delayed this report for weeks and in-
terfered materially with the important
duties of my position; but I may be per-
mitted to say, that not only did the ob-
stinate conflict for 12 hours, on Sunday, leave
the Confederate Army masters of the battle
field, and our adversary beaten, but we left
that field on the next day only after eight
hours incessant battle, with a superior army
of fresh troops, whom we had repulsed in
every attack on our lines—so repulsed and
crushed, and so tired, that they were unable
to take the field, for the campaign for which
it was collected and equipped at such enor-
mous expense, and with such profusion of
all the appliances of war. These success-
ful results were not achieved, however, as
before said without severe loss, a loss not
to be measured by the number of the slain
or wounded, but by the high social and
personal worth of so large a number of
those who were killed or disabled, including
the commander of the forces, whose high
qualities will be greatly missed in the mo-
mentous campaign impending.

I deeply regret to record the death of the
Hon. George M. Johnston, Provisional
Governor of Kentucky, who went into
action with the Kentucky troops, and
continually inspired them by his words
and example. Having his horse shot un-
der him on Sunday he entered the ranks of
a Kentucky regiment on Monday, and fell
mortally wounded towards the close of the
day. Not his State alone, but the Confed-
eracy has sustained a great loss in the
death of this brave, upright and able
man.

Another gallant and able soldier and
captain was lost to the service of the coun-
try, when Brigadier General Gladden, com-
manding the Brigade, Withers' Division,
24 Army Corps, died from a severe wound
received on the 6th inst., after having been
conspicuous to his whole corps and the army
for courage and capacity.

Major General Cheath commanding
1st Division, 1st Corps, was slightly
wounded and had three horses shot under
him.

Brigadier General Clark commanding 2d
Division of the 1st Corps, received a se-
vere wound also, on the first day, which
will deprive the army of his valuable ser-
vices for some time.

Brig. General Hindman, engaged in the
outset of the battle, was conspicuous for a
cool courage efficiently employed in lead-
ing his men over into the thickest of the
fray until his horse was shot under him,
and he was unfortunately so severely in-
jured by the fall that the army was de-
prived on the following day of his chivalrous
example.

Brig. Generals B. R. Johnston and Bow-
en, most meritorious officers were also

severely wounded in the first combat, but
it is hoped will soon be able to return to
duty with their brigades.

To mention the many field officers who
died or were wounded, while gallantly
leading their commands into action and the
many brilliant instances of individual
courage displayed by officers and men in
the twenty hours of battle is impossible at
this time; but their names will be duly
made known to their countrymen.

The immediate Staff of the lamented
Commander-in-Chief, who accompanied
him to the field, rendered efficient service,
and either by his side, or in carrying his
orders, shared his exposure to the casual-
ties of a well contested battle-field. I beg
to commend their names to the notice of
the War Department, namely, of Captain
H. P. Brewster and N. Wickliffe, of the
Adjutant and Inspector General's Depart-
ment.

Captain Thomas O'Hara, Acting Inspec-
tor General.

Lieutenants George Baylor and Thomas
M. Jack, Aids de Camp.

Volunteer Aids de Camp, Colonel Wil-
liam Preston Major D. M. Hayden,
E. W. Munford, and Calhoun Bennam.

Major Albert J. Smith and Captain Wick-
ham, Quartermaster's Department.

To these gentlemen was assigned the
last duty of accompanying the remains of
their lamented chief from the field, except
Captains Brewster and Wickliffe,
who remained, and rendered valuable
services as staff-officers, on the 7th of
April.

Governor Ieham G. Harris, of Tennessee,
went upon the field with General Johnston,
was by his side when he was shot, aided
him from his horse and received him in his
arms when he died; subsequently the Gov-
ernor joined my staff and remained with
me throughout the next day, except when
carrying orders or engaged in encouraging
the troops of his own State, to whom he
gave a conspicuous example of coolness,
zeal and intrepidity.

I am also under many obligations to my
own general, personal and volunteer staff,
many of whom had been long associated
with me. I append a list of those present
on the field on both days, and whose du-
ties carried them constantly under fire,
namely: Col. Thomas Jordan, Capt. Clif-
ton H. Smith and Lieut. John M. Okoy,
Adjutant General's Department.

Major George W. Brent, Acting Inspec-
tor General, Colonel R. B. Lee, Chief of
Subsistence; whose horse was wounded,
Lieut. Col. S. W. Ferguson and Lieut. A.
R. Chisolm, Aids de Camp.

Volunteer Aids de Camp, Col. Jacob
Thompson, Maj. Augustine.

Maj. H. E. Peyton
Capt. Albert Perry.
Capt. B. B. Wadell.
Capt. W. W. Porter of Maj. Gen. Crit-
tenden's staff, also reported for duty, and
shared the duties of my volunteer staff on
Monday.

Brigadier General Trudeau, of Louisiana
Volunteers, also, for a part of the first
day's conflict was with me as a volunteer
aid.

Capt. E. H. Cummings, Signal Officer,
also was actively employed as a staff officer
on both days.

Not must I fail to mention that private
W. E. Goolsby, 11th Regiment Virginia
Volunteers, Orderly to my headquarters
since last June, repeatedly employed to
carry my verbal orders to the field dis-
obeyed the duty with great zeal and in-
telligence.

Other members of my staff were neces-
sarily absent from the immediate field of
battle, entrusted with responsible duties
at these headquarters, namely: Captain
F. H. Jordan, Assistant General, in charge
of General Headquarters.

Major Eugene E. McLean, Chief quar-
termaster, Capt. E. Desnoire, Quartermas-
ter's Department.

Lieut. Col. Ferguson, A. D. C., early on
Monday was assigned to command and
direct the movements of a brigade of the 2d
Corps.

Lieut. Col. Gilmer, Chief Engineer,
after having performed the important and
various duties of his place with distinction
to himself and material benefit to his coun-
try, was wounded late on Monday. I trust,
however, I shall not long be deprived of
his essential service.

Captain Lockett, Engineer Corps, Chief
Assistant to Colonel Gilmer, after having
been employed in the duties of his corps on
Sunday, was placed by me on Monday in
command of a battalion without field offi-
cers. Captain Fremaux, Provisional
Engineers, and Lieuts. Steel and Helm also
rendered material and ever dangerous ser-
vice in their line of duty.

Major General (now General) Braxton
Bragg, in addition to his duties of Chief
of Staff has been before stated, commanded
his corps—much the largest in the field—
on both days with signal capacity and sol-
diership.

Surgeon Ford, Medical Director, Sur-
geons R. L. Brodie and S. Chappin, Medical
Inspectors, and Surgeon D. W. Vandell,
Medical Director of the Western Depart-
ment, with General Johnston were present
in the discharge of their arduous and high
duties which they performed with honor to
their positions.

Captain Tom Saunders, Messrs. Scales
and Metcalf, and Mr. Tully, of New Orleans
were of material aid in both days, ready to
give news of the enemy's positions and
movements, regardless of exposure.

While thus partially making mention of
some of those who rendered brilliant, gal-
lant or meritorious service in the field, I
have aimed merely to notice those whose
positions would most probably exclude the
record of their services from the reports of
corps or subordinate commanders.

From this agreeable duty I turn to one
of the highest degree unpleasant—one due,
however, to the brave men under me, as a
contrast to the behavior of the most of the
army who fought so heroically. I allude to
the fact that some officers, non-commissioned
officers and men, have been employed in lead-
ing the army on the first day to pillage the
captured encampments; and others retired
shamefully from the field on both days,
while the thunder of cannon and the roar
and rattle of musketry told them that their
brothers were being slaughtered by the
fresh legions of the enemy. I have ordered
the names of the most conspicuous of this

rol of laggards and cowards to be published
in orders.

It remains to state that our loss in the
two days in killed outright was 1,728,
wounded 8,912 missing 959—making an
aggregate of casualties of 10,699.

This sad list tells in simple language of
the stout fight made by our countrymen in
front of the rude log chapel of Shiloh espe-
cially when it is known that on Monday,
from exhaustion and other causes, not
twenty thousand men on our side could be
brought into action.

Of the losses of the enemy I have no ex-
act knowledge. Their newspapers report
it as very heavy. Unquestionably it was
greater, even in proportion, than our own,
on both days, for it was apparent to all that
their dead left on the field outnumbered
ours two to one.

Their casualties, therefore, cannot have
fallen many short of 20,000 in killed, wound-
ed, prisoners and missing.

Through information derived from many
sources, including the newspapers of the
enemy, we engaged on Sunday the Divi-
sion of Generals Prentiss, Sherman, Harbit
McClernand and Smith, of 9,000 men each,
or at least 45 thousand men. This force
was reinforced on Sunday night by the
Divisions of Generals Nelson, McCook and
Crittenden and Thomas, of Major General
Buell's army, some 25,000 strong, including
all arms. Also Gen. L. Wallace's Division
of Gen. Grant's army, making at least 33,
000 fresh troops, which, added to the re-
mains of Gen. Grant's forces, on Monday
morning, amounting to over 20,000, made
an aggregate force of some 53,000 men, at
least, arrayed against us on that day.

In connection with the results of the
battle, I should state that the most of our
men who had inferior arms exchanged them
for the improved arms of the enemy. Also
that most of the property, public and per-
sonal in the camp from which the enemy
was driven on Sunday, was rendered use-
less or greatly damaged except some of the
textiles.

With this are transmitted certain papers,
to wit:
Order of movements marked "A."
A list of the killed and wounded marked
"B."

A list of the captured flags marked
"C," and a map of the field of battle marked
"D."

All of which is respectfully submitted
mitted through my volunteer Aid de Camp
Colonel Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi,
who has in charge the flags, standard and
colors captured by the enemy.

I have the honor to be, General, Your
obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

To General S. COOPER,
Adj. & Insp. Gen. C. S. Army, Richmond.

GEN. PRENTISS AGAIN.—We find the
following in the Memphis Avalanche of the
9th:

Among the prisoners brought down last
evening on the train from Corinth, was
Gen. Prentiss, so long the commander at
Corio. Before leaving Corinth, we are in-
formed that Gen Prentiss made a short and
feeling speech to those around him; deploring
the causes and calamities of the war
and expressing the opinion that if the
Confederates are successful in the struggle
on the Tennessee, it will be the last battle
of the war. Coming from this intelligent
man, such an expression is entitled to
weight. The prisoner, who bore himself
gallantly in the field, and surveyed the
carnage on both sides, produced by the
unnatural effort to crush our people, and
subjugate us to a despotic will, could
not suppress his emotions, and tears of
regret coursed down his cheeks. The im-
pression made upon the soldier's heart was
visible in his face, and the recollections of
the many ardent efforts he made ere while,
for the South and her right to equality in
the Union, must have come over him with
intense power, when he saw the bloody
result of the wicked schemes of those
with whom he more recently fraternized.

He found himself a prisoner among those
from whom he once might have claimed
the most cordial hospitalities, but against
whom he had come with fire and sword
for their destruction. It could not be a
pleasing reflection to a high minded chival-
rous gentleman, and that he wept is no
deduction from his manhood.

The Emancipation Bill.
A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer,
dated Baltimore, 17th inst., says:

The signing of the District Emancipa-
tion Bill, by President Lincoln, has created
considerable sensation and disappointment
among the Union men. They would have
expected legislation on slavery in
any shape to have been postponed until
after the war, and then not abolish it in the
District without the consent of people
there. The deed, however, is done, and it
must be passed over in forgetfulness, in
view of paramount considerations looking
to the restoration of our Union and salva-
tion of the whole country.

The following table shows the yield of
the various salt reservoirs in the Confed-
eracy:

Virginia Salt Wells—75 gallons of water
yield one bushel of salt.
Grand River Arkansas—80 gallons of
water yield one bushel of salt.
Illinois River Arkansas—80 gallons of
water yield one bushel of salt.
Clark County (Alabama) Spring—150
gallons of water yield one bushel of salt.

Fifty five miles North of Brownsville, in
Texas, there is a salt lake about forty acres
in extent. The salt is deposited in crystals
over the bottom of this lake to an unex-
plored depth, "with brine over it, to the
depth of over two feet." Salt is cut out
for use, but soon crystallizes again to the
same level.

FAMILIARITY WITH EVIL.—Sir Peter Le-
ly, the painter, made a rule, never to look
at a bad picture, having found by experi-
ence, that whenever he did so, his pencil
took a tint from it. "Apply this," said
Bishop Horne, "to bad books and bad com-
pany."

**SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS
ROBERT P. DICK, ESQ.,
OF GUNROD.**

Made on a motion to adjourn the Convention sine die.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I rise with reluctance
to speak on this much vexed question of
adjournment. This motion has been made
on divers times and in divers ways, and the
permanency with which it has been pressed
by a large party in this body, has made it a
question of great importance to the country.

In the discussion, some of the delegates
professing to reflect public opinion, have
stated that this Convention has become
odious to the people. I speak only for my
own constituents, when I say, that they
entertain no such feelings. They justly
regard this Convention as the safe-guard of
their liberties, in providing the necessary
means for repelling the invasion of the
enemy, and in protecting their rights from
wrong and usurpation at home.

There are now two elements of power in
North Carolina—the civil and military.—
This Convention represents the civil au-
thority of the State, and if it is ad-
justed sine die, then every thing
becomes immediately subordinate to mili-
tary rule. Martial law will be virtually
established all over North Carolina; and
if this strong power of force alone controls
public affairs, in my opinion, the liberties
of the people will be in imminent peril. The
military authority has already manifested
much impudence and restiveness under the
occasional control of the civil power, and
its representatives and journals have long
been busily endeavoring to influence pub-
lic sentiment against this body. Upon the
plea of necessity the military power is
constantly assuming the highest functions
of government, and cannot willingly sub-
mit even to a division of authority. For
one, I do not believe that the time has yet
come when a military despotism is our
only hope of safety from Northern tyranny.

Our people are fighting and suffering
in this great revolution for something
higher and holier than a change of mas-
ters.

It is further said by the friends of this
measure, that this is no time for calm de-
liberation. When can there be a time
which more requires calm counsel and de-
liberative action? As the storm grows
thicker and the danger darker, those who
have been entrusted with the helm of
State, should rise with corresponding calm-
ness and courage to meet the dread respon-
sibilities which surround them. If we
remain at our post, and fearlessly do our
duty while even the pillars of the Repub-
lic are tottering around us, it will present
a sublime moral spectacle, which will give
confidence to our people, and encourage
them to sustain us; but if we show our-
selves unequal to the fearful crisis, then
we can but expect defeat and its consequent
disasters. History will show that more
States have been saved from ruin by the
exalted patriotism and courage of their
legislators and counselors, than by the
dauntless bravery of the soldiers; and
those States which have been so fortunate
as to possess both, have never yet been
conquered. Our country needs brave
soldiers and she has them—she needs, also,
wise, prudent and brave counselors, who
shall prove unworthy of our sacred trust.

It has been said that this Convention has
done but little for the public good. Many
undeniable facts, repeat such an assertion.
We have supplied the Treasury with mon-
ey, and by kindness, generosity and justice

knowledge or any actual precept, it is sufficient to establish in every man such an impression of duty, as leaves him without excuse: "For when the Gentiles which have not the law do by nature the things of the law—those not having the law are a law unto themselves." Again: "If our heart condemns us, God is greater than our heart and knoweth all things."

The province of conscience, then, is to convey to man a certain conviction of what is right. The dictates of conscience can never be disregarded without remorse and pain felt for omission.

But, say gentlemen, they are wrong in their conclusions, and, therefore, such fanaticism should not be respected; but this does not meet the case. I believe myself that they are wrong, but then I ask who made me a keeper of their conscience? The question still returns, ought we to impose pains and penalties on them for their non-performance of that which they justify upon religious principle? I unhesitatingly answer No. But it has been said that they enjoy the privileges of the government, and will enjoy the liberties for which we are now fighting, and therefore ought to fight or contribute to the support of the war. In this there seems upon a surface view of the question, to be some plausibility, but if you will properly analyze the argument, it has not the force that is attached to it. If you are willing to receive a commutation tax, it must be for the reason, that you to some extent, respect their conscience, and if you respect it so far as to exempt them directly from bearing arms, how can you disregard the same conscience, when you seek the liberties for which we are now fighting, in their estimation a sinful act?

If, as the gentleman from Wake, has said, it is wrong to fight yourself, it is equally wrong to get another to fight for you, for what you do by another you do by yourself. Notwithstanding their religiously resist the going to war, or furnishing a substitute, or paying an equivalent, still they hold it to be their religious duty to make no opposition forcibly, but quietly and patiently suffer the penalties. This, sir, is no more than practice got up to screen them from sharing in the present troubles of the country, but it has been incorporated into their religious tenets for the last 200 years, from the very origin of the Society of Friends. Sir, you are the members of yesterday, whom the heat and strife of battle has now called forth, but they have been distinguished for the last two centuries for their demeanor, for their intelligence, for their piety, for their industry, and for their law-abiding principles. They support their own poor, they never engage in broils, they never get involved in law suits, and are a worthy class of our population, and, however, I may condemn as erroneous their notion about war, yet I would to God that the whole world were Quakers, when the sword would be beaten into the plough share, and the spear into the pruning-hook. Yes sir, what a happy people we should be when wars and rumors of wars should cease. For these reasons and others I have not time to give, I am for saying to this indolence and law-abiding people, depart in peace, and may the Lord of peace with you.

STATE CONVENTION.

THIRD ADJOURNED SESSION.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1862.
The President called the Convention to order pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Graham offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the propriety of adopting Capt. Edward's rifle battery.

Mr. Howard introduced an ordinance amendatory of an ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops; provides that all those enlisted for the war over thirty-five years of age, claiming their discharge, shall refund the bounty, and in case of refusal, shall be required to continue in service.

Mr. Howard moved to suspend the rule and consider the ordinance at this time, and it was agreed to, and the ordinance was read the second time.

A discussion arose which occupied the remainder of the morning hour, when

Mr. Osborne called for the regular orders of the day.

Mr. Badger moved to postpone the regular order for the further consideration of the question last up, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Thompson moved to recommit the ordinance together with several amendments read for information to the military committee.

The discussion was continued.

The question to recommit was then put and decided in the negative—yeas 31, nays 36.

There being some misunderstanding in regard to the motion for recommitment,

Mr. Barnes moved to commit the whole subject to a select committee, on which he asked the yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 46, nays 36.

Mr. Shipp, by consent, introduced a resolution giving certain instruction to the Board of Claims, in regard to a claim in favor of Haywood county, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Smith of Macon, from the select committee on the ordinance for completing the Western railroad, reported back the ordinance with amendments and recommended its passage.

Mr. Battle of Wake, by consent introduced a resolution of inquiry of the Governor relative to the official report of the battle of Newbern, and it was adopted.

Mr. Woodfin asked leave to introduce a resolution proposing to adjourn at 2 o'clock Friday, the 5th inst.

Objection being raised, Mr. Woodfin moved to suspend the rules to allow the resolution to be received and it was not agreed to—yeas 33, nays 38.

Mr. Schenck, by consent, introduced a resolution providing for printing the journals of the Convention, and the same, being amended, was adopted.

Mr. Osborne from the select committee on the motion from the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, reported, by consent, a resolution in favor of loaning the Company a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, and moved to suspend the rules and consider the resolution at this time.

On this motion, Mr. Merritt demanded the yeas and nays, which being ordered, resulted—yeas 40, nays 35, two-thirds not voting, therefore the motion was lost.

The regular order was then resumed.

shall be considered any further at the present session, and several important matters were alluded to in regard to the Convention, and suggestions thrown out as to the best method of disposing of them.

Mr. Badger moved (it being 1 hour and 55 min. p. m.) that the Convention adjourn until 4 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Speed asked the yeas and nays, which being ordered, resulted—yeas 38, nays 28.

The Convention then adjourned to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The following ordinances and resolutions from the miscellaneous calendar was taken up in their order and laid upon the table, viz: an ordinance to exempt Justices of the Peace from militia duty; an ordinance to restore the Courts; resolution in regard to the valuation of slaves; an ordinance for the election of Governor and members of the General Assembly; resolution in regard to the pay and support of troops; resolution in favor of the Western North Carolina railroad on the 2nd reading.

An ordinance to provide for an increase of the salaries of the Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State, was taken up on its second reading, and passed—yeas 51, nays 26, the yeas and nays being ordered on motion of Mr. Smith of Macon.

Then on motion of Mr. Mosely, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance was put on its third reading—passed and ordered to be enrolled.

An ordinance for the better regulation of the City of Raleigh was taken up, and after being read, no special order was made of it, and it was laid upon the table.

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On motion of Mr. Speed the Convention then adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock.

FRIDAY, May 9, 1862.
The President called the Convention to order pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson.
Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Messrs. Calloway and Williamson obtained leave of absence from and after to-day.

Mr. Caldwell presented a memorial from citizens of Rowan county on the subject of speculation, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Battle of Wake, from the committee on enrollments reported several ordinances which were duly ratified.

Mr. Bagby from the select committee to inquire concerning the burning of the schooner Jennie Hunter and cargo, reported an ordinance to pay the owners for the burnt cargo, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Michal introduced a resolution concerning payment of claims against the State and moved to suspend the rules and give in its several readings to-day, and the motion was not agreed to.

By Mr. Calloway, an ordinance to continue in service volunteers under 18 years of age, which was read and referred to the select committee on that subject.

By Mr. Lindsay, an ordinance to pay the officers and privates of the Currituck Guards which was read and referred to a special committee.

By Mr. Starbuck, an ordinance to modify chap. 111, sec. 13, of the Revised Code, in regard to the taxation of slaves. Passed the first reading.

Mr. Rayner from the select committee of inquiry concerning the Board of Claims, presented a communication from the Board in answer to the resolution of the Convention which was read and laid on the table.

By Mr. Shipp, an ordinance in relation to the Greenlee and French Board Railroad which passed the first reading.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.
The report of the Legislative committee amendments of the Constitution was taken up on the second reading.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the subject on the table, and it was not agreed to—yeas 37, nays 41.

The discussion of the report had progressed some time when

Mr. Badger moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until the next session of the Convention, and it was not agreed to—yeas 34, nays 33; the yeas and nays being ordered on motion of Mr. Gorrell.

The consideration of the report was then resumed, and occupied the remainder of the morning session.

At 2 o'clock the Convention took a recess pursuant to the rule.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The President announced a communication from his Excellency, the Governor, in response to a resolution of inquiry in regard to the propriety of retaining certain officers in the military department of the State. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication again calling attention to, and urging action in regard to the subject of inordinate speculation, which was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Long, from the select committee on the subject, reported an ordinance to increase the salaries of clerks in the Adjutant General's office, which passed the first reading.

By Mr. Speed, an ordinance in regard to the printing of the journals of the Convention. Passed the first reading.

By Mr. Greene, an ordinance to allow refugees of the State to vote for Governor in any county in which they may sojourne. Passed the first reading.

The following ordinances were introduced, and passed the several readings, under a suspension of the rules, viz:

By Mr. Graham, an ordinance in regard to the pay and support of troops; resolution in favor of the Western North Carolina railroad on the 2nd reading.

An ordinance to provide for an increase of the salaries of the Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State, was taken up on its second reading, and passed—yeas 51, nays 26, the yeas and nays being ordered on motion of Mr. Smith of Macon.

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Then on motion of Mr. Mosely, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance was put on its third reading—passed and ordered to be enrolled.

An ordinance for the better regulation of the City of Raleigh was taken up, and after being read, no special order was made of it, and it was laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Speed the Convention then adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock.

loved by the Board of Claims, and it passed as an amendment to the ordinance on the same subject, passed this morning.

By Mr. Ruffin, a resolution to publish the ordinances of the present session, and By Mr. Badger, a resolution in favor of the door-keepers—both of which were passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Speed introduced an ordinance to repeal all amendments to the Constitution, adopted by the Convention, except those absolutely necessary in our changed federal relations, which passed the first reading.

Mr. Battle of Wake moved to take up the ordinance to create the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Graham said if constitutional amendments were to be considered, he would call for the orders of the day.

Mr. Battle moved to postpone the orders of the day for the purpose of taking up the above ordinance, and it was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 26.

The ordinance concerning the office of Lieutenant Governor was then read the third time.

Mr. Speed moved to amend, by providing for submitting the ordinance to the people.

Mr. Barnes offered an amendment to the amendment, making the ordinance absolute for the next election only, unless ratified by the people, and it was not agreed to.

The question then recurring on Mr. Speed's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 35, nays 33.

Mr. Badger moved to lay the subject on the table, and the motion prevailed—yeas 49, nays 20.

The committee on enrollments reported sundry ordinances and resolutions as duly enrolled, which were duly ratified.

Mr. Wilson moved to take up and consider the ordinance to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people, on which motion he asked the yeas and nays. The call was seconded, but a quorum did not vote.

The hour having arrived, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called and a quorum ascertained not to be present.

On motion of Mr. Badger the doorkeeper was despatched for absent members. During his absence members presented themselves, and a quorum being present,

Mr. M. Duffie moved to take up the ordinance establishing the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad, it being on its third reading. The ordinance was read the third time, and upon its passage Mr. Battle of Wake, demanded the yeas and nays. A quorum did not vote.

The doorkeeper reported that he had been unable to find but one delegate, who was then in his seat.

Members were again brought in to make a quorum and the bill passed.

Mr. Gilmer from the committee on Finance reported an ordinance empowering the Treasurer to issue \$2,000,000 more in 5's, and \$10's—\$10,000,000 in notes of small denominations. The ordinance passed its third reading.

Mr. Strang called up the ordinance regulating the prices of the prime necessities of life.

Mr. Badger objected to its being taken up. Now, he said, could regulate the prices. They must be regulated by the law of supply and demand. The vote on taking up ordinance was taken by yeas and nays and a quorum did not vote.

Pending the consideration, Mr. Rayner rose to a personal explanation, regretting his action in the disturbance of this morning, and apological for his hastiness and madness.

A quorum was drummed up in the meantime, and the vote was decided in the affirmative and the ordinance was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Graham objected to the ordinance, because he thought the objects sought to be accomplished were impracticable, impolitic and unwise, and the only regulation that could be prescribed would be, to say the least, arbitrary. He thought that the price to be fixed should be the maximum price, and immediately upon the establishment of such maximum price, it becomes the minimum, and nothing comprised in the ordinance can be bought for less.

Mr. Strang thought something should be done to remedy the glaring evil that was causing so much suffering. He knew of men who had been and were now buying all the bacon that could be bought, and holding it at exorbitant prices. Petitions were continually being sent to this Convention to check, if possible, this evil.

Strenuous objections being made, Mr. Strang moved to amend by striking out of the ordinance the sections proposing to regulate prices, leaving only the sections making it penal offence to purchase goods under a fraudulent assumption of an agency for the State or the Confederate States governments.

Mr. Graham moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which motion resulted yeas 85, nays 29.

Mr. Donnell moved to take up an ordinance concerning the collection of taxes in certain counties which was agreed to. Extends time for collection of taxes in invaded counties. The ordinance was read second and third times and passed.

Mr. Rayner called up the resolution to have all the ordinances and resolutions adopted by the Convention printed and bound. The resolution was read, the provision letting the work to the lowest bidder, stricken out, and the resolution passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Green called up an ordinance permitting persons driven from their homes by the enemy to vote for Governor in any county in the State. The ordinance was taken up and read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Starbuck called up the ordinance to modify certain sections of the Revised Code making it penal offence to purchase goods under a fraudulent assumption of an agency for the State or the Confederate States governments.

Mr. McNeill, of C., moved a substitute which the reporter did not hear read. Its effect was only to extend its provisions to enable them to tax other species of property.

Mr. Badger moved to lay the ordinance and substitute on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Ruffin called up the ordinance to exempt Quakers from military duty, and upon the motion to consider it, Mr. Meares demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted yeas 38, nays 25. So the motion prevailed, and the ordinance was taken up, read the third time, and pending its consideration, Mr. Badger moved to adjourn, which motion did not prevail, but there being no quorum present, the Chair decided that the Convention was not competent to transact business.

Mr. Graham moved that the doorkeeper

be despatched for absent members, which motion prevailed.

A quorum having appeared, the pending question being the passage of the ordinance, its third reading, the ordinance passed.

Mr. Woodfin called up an ordinance extending time for collecting taxes, which was read second time and rejected.

Several other matters were introduced which could not be considered for want of a quorum, and there being no probability of one, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, May 13, 1862.
The Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment and was called to order at 9:20 A. M.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Rayner called up the ordinance declaring what ordinances passed by the Convention should have permanent force.

Mr. McDuffie moved to amend by providing that one of the ordinances included in the ordinance, prescribing qualifications for electors of the Senate, be stricken which was not agreed to.

The question recurring on the passage of the ordinance, it passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Woodfin from the Committee on Military Affairs submitted an adverse report on the resolution touching the construction of the Conscrip Act which report was laid upon the table.

Mr. Rayner moved to go into secret session to consider a paper he held in his hand, which was withdrawn temporarily.

Mr. Barnes introduced a resolution of thanks to the President for the dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, which was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the ladies of the State for their patriotic contributions to the country and their exalted patriotism.

Mr. Rayner renewed his motion to go into secret session which was adopted, and after some time spent therein the doors were again opened.

The President acknowledged in feeling terms the compliment embraced in the resolution of thanks, and declared the Convention adjourned according to the provisions of the resolution providing for an adjournment.

Squadron "Partisan Rangers."
The following was announced by the Secretary of War and Maj. Gen. Holmes to raise two companies of "Rangers" to act together under the command of the senior Captain, an opportunity is thus offered to those who desire to get into the ranks of this popular branch of the service. The Ranger service is authorized by act of Congress, and thus occupies the same legal ground with any portion of the army, with this difference, however, that the Partisan Act is not subject to the Conscription Act, and in all cases where the two conflict the Ranger prevails. The Ranger furnishes his own horse, other equipments furnished by the Government. Forty cents a day paid for use of the horse, and his value, and \$1.00 per month for the use of the same. Arms and munitions of war taken from the enemy belong to the company. As there is urgent need of these companies in Eastern Carolina, and "picked" men are desired, the Colonel of the district militia regiments are requested to bring the matter immediately to the attention of their commands. Any person liable to conscription duty can join this service, retaining the same bounty, pay and rations as in the regular army. Persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, can communicate with Senior Capt. P. C. Evans, Greensborough, N. C.; Capt. J. M. Calloway, Westmore, Rockingham, N. C.; Lieut. George J. Moore, Goldsboro, N. C.; John L. Morehead, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. W. W. Avery, Morganton, N. C.; Lieut. L. W. Hughes, Goldsboro, N. C.

The Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Journal once a week in semi-weekly issue; Salisbury Watchman, Irrel Express, Charlotte Democrat, Milton Chronicle, will please publish for four weeks and send bills to the Patriot office for collection.

Notice.—The Capital Stock of the "Old-Fashioned Railroad Company," having been all taken by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and others, it is desired by them and the Government of the Confederate States, that the work of construction should be commenced and completed as speedily as possible.

Some delay being otherwise necessary for the new Company to be organized, in the mean time notice is hereby given to all persons having claims to hire, that employment may be obtained for the contrary, at the time of the said railroad, as soon as the Piedmont Railroad Company is organized, which is expected to be in about thirty or forty days from this time; and all such persons are requested to communicate speedily with the President of the Richmond and Danville Company, or with Vincent Wither and John R. Edmond, of the Directors who are authorized to make provisional agreement for the employment of such hands for that purpose.

LEWIS E. HARVEY,
President of D. R. R.

Hotel Attending Physician Gratis.
Unable to return to my home at New Orleans during the present disturbances in the Country, I am unable to remain here idle; but on the contrary, I wish to

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862.

Latest News.

The Richmond Wing of Tuesday morning contains nothing of special interest from Richmond. The big fight there had not opened as yet.

On our opposite page will be found an account of the engagement at Drewry's Bluff between our batteries at that point and the Yankee ships. The movements of the Yankee Navy on the James River indicate that another attempt will soon be made to pass our batteries and come up to Richmond.

We think there is nothing of Jackson's complete victory over Milroy in the valley of Virginia.

From telegraphic despatches in another column, which we copy from the Richmond Herald, we may expect to hear, in a few days, of a bloody battle at Corinth.

The Graduate and State authorities at Richmond appear to be determined to defend that city to the bitter end; and the hope of a successful defence and a triumphant victory at Richmond is gaining strength. We trust that this fond hope will not be disappointed.

Edward Stanly.

The Raleigh Register of yesterday contains the following letter from Gen. Burnside to the notorious traitor Charles Henry Foster. The Register copies this letter from a stray number of the Newbern Progress of the 21st of April, a paper, it will be remembered, which is published by the Yankees in Newbern. This letter leaves no doubt on our mind that Edward Stanly has been offered by Lincoln the appointment of Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

Should he accept the appointment, we hope he may meet the fate which all traitors to the land of their birth deserve—that is, one end of a rope around his neck, with the other tied to a swinging limb.

It will be seen that Gen. Burnside takes Foster "remoth of above the knees."

Headquarters, Department of N. C., Newbern, April 21, 1862.

CHAS. HENRY FOSTER, Esq., Sir:—I see by the "Newbern Progress," of Saturday morning, that you propose to speak at a political assemblage in this place on Wednesday next, which I think would be very unwise in you to do, and decidedly unbecoming to you.

You occupy an official political position in the State, as evidenced by the refusal of the House of Representatives to grant you a passport in that body.

The President of the United States has very wisely appointed a Provisional Governor for this State, who is a native thereof, and was at no time, one of its most prominent and influential citizens, and represents at this moment, the views and feelings of a majority of the people of the State of North Carolina.

The Government will doubtless indicate its policy to you, Sir, and I cannot imagine in the minority to embrace either him or the Government, by initiating myself or allowing any one else to initiate any policy. From my own inexperience in matters of this kind, I am sufficiently enlightened already in taking note of such a meeting as this, and I am sufficiently enlightened already in taking note of such a meeting as this, and I am sufficiently enlightened already in taking note of such a meeting as this.

Another very serious objection to the holding of such a meeting as you propose, is that I have never been informed by any one that I am in contemplation. None of the citizens have represented to me that they desire a meeting of this kind, and I am sufficiently enlightened already in taking note of such a meeting as this, and I am sufficiently enlightened already in taking note of such a meeting as this.

Very Respectfully,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen. Commanding Dept. N. C.

Guilford County Court.

This being the regular week for Guilford County Court, on Monday a majority of the Magistrates of the County promptly met and transacted the County business.

Asst. H. Lindsay, Peter Adams, and Andrew Weatherly Esqs., were re-appointed Finance Committee.

Lighten citizens, one for each Tax District, were appointed to see that the necessities of the families of soldiers were properly attended for, and the Chairman of the County Court was appointed ex officio, Chairman of said Committee.

For taxes for county purposes were assessed for the present year as follows:

Two-fifths of one per cent. on all articles upon which a State tax of one-fifth of one per cent. is levied under the last Revenue Act; to wit: upon all real property; upon the value of the slaves; upon money at interest and cash on hand; upon value of horses, mules and cattle for sale; upon the value of the household and kitchen furniture; and upon "other property" as returned in the list of taxables.

Two-fifths of one per cent. on all articles upon which a State tax of one-fifth of one per cent. is levied under the last Revenue Act; to wit: upon all real property; upon the value of the slaves; upon money at interest and cash on hand; upon value of horses, mules and cattle for sale; upon the value of the household and kitchen furniture; and upon "other property" as returned in the list of taxables.

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Commencement of G. F. College.

The Commencement of the Raleigh Institute of Learning began its public exercises on Tuesday night, May 19, 1862. The Rev. John S. Long, of Raleigh, repeated his Lecture on Dr. Bascom's life, talents and piety. This Lecture was comprehensive in its range of thought, exuberant in its diction, rich in its imagery and edifying in its material of knowledge.

On Wednesday, Dr. Shipp, of South Carolina, delivered the address to the Literary Societies. We were much pleased with this address. It was exceedingly elastic in language, beautiful in metaphors, pure and noble in sentiment and very pointed, practical and appropriate in ideas.

The Concert came off on Wednesday night. We considered this concert quite a success. The young ladies sang charmingly and executed their pieces with great skill and ease. The success of the occasion reflects great honor on Prof. Genari.

We believe Prof. Genari to be one of the most competent teachers of Music, and certainly the finest performer in the South. On Thursday morning the degrees of graduation were conferred on eight young ladies.

The following are the subjects and names of these young ladies:

Salutatory Address, Miss Sarah C. Coltrane, Randolph County.

Trust to Virtue, not to Arms, Miss Eliza A. Everett, Wayne County.

Charms Strike the Sight; Merit Wins the Ear, Miss Emma L. Craven, Randolph County.

Valutary Addresses, Miss L. O. Lema, Johnston County.

The compositions read by these young ladies were all good in matter, elegant in style and displayed a high degree of mental culture. In short, we believe that these graduates go out from the College adorned with an education as thorough, as solid and finished as can be received anywhere in America.

After the diplomas were given to the graduates, the President, Rev. T. M. Jones, proceeded to deliver his address. This address elicited much applause and gave great satisfaction. His remarks on general education were exceedingly timely and pertinent. His advice to the young ladies was very excellent in matter, appropriate in style and winning in persuasiveness.

His competency to preside over the College is clearly evinced by the financial and literary prosperity, to which the institution has risen since it has been under his management. The trustees doubtless feel grateful that they have a man of such ripe scholarship, polished address, deep piety and financial ability to preside over an institution calculated to send out the healing beams of education and religion to bless our sunny South.

The painting department is carried to a high degree of perfection. Prof. Friebe is a painter of acknowledged ability and skill. The fact is, the whole corps of instructors is highly competent to the noble work in which they are engaged.

Long may this excellent College stand, as the Alma Mater where "our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."

"Telegraphic."

We learn that in a few weeks we shall have a telegraphic line from Danville to Greensboro in operation; and in a short time a telegraphic line from Raleigh to Charlotte, with an office at this place.

The 21st North Carolina Regiment is now in Gen. Ewell's division with Gen. Jackson's Army in the valley of Virginia. It was recently re-organized by the election of Capt. Thomas Settle, Colonel; R. K. Pepper, Lt.-Colonel; and Dr. Saunders, Major.

We conclude this week the publication of the proceedings of the Convention. We had intended to have prepared some reflections of our own this week on the acts of the Convention; but have not had time to do so; at our leisure, we shall probably refer to the subject at some length.

The Register of yesterday says that a portion of Ransom's Cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy below Kinston, on Monday when our loss was nine killed and wounded, and that of the enemy about seventy-five.

Change of Recreable.

The mail trains on the N. C. Railroad will hereafter meet at the Greensboro Depot at 11:20 P. M.

Mr. Shelly has quite an attractive stock of Dry Goods. See advertisement.

Capt. H. C. Jones.—Our community was pained several days ago, by a report that this gentleman had been dangerously, if not mortally wounded in the battle at Williamsburg. We have the gratifying intelligence to communicate that he arrived here Friday night in charge of his father H. C. Jones, Esq., in much better condition than was expected. He was shot through both thighs, the ball fortunately passing clear of the most dangerous points. He is doing well now, and it is hoped will speedily recover. His escape from the enemy after being wounded was extraordinary, an account of which we will give in our next. —Watchman.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AT CUMBERLAND JAIL.—A correspondent writing to us from Knoxville on the 5th inst. says: "I have it from good authority that our forces have already commenced entering Kentucky at Cumberland Gap. Day before yesterday 1800 reached Cumberland Ford, in Kentucky. Gen Kirby Smith is at the head of our column. This shows a new programme."

For the Patriot.

Speculators and Extortioners.

COMPANY F, SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT N. C. T., Goldsboro, May 20, 1862.

Mr. Editor.—As much is said in many of the newspapers of the State on political subjects, with a great deal of wrangling as to which political leader, and which aspirant to gubernatorial honors were first a Secessionist, and which "held out to the last for the Union," and as all this is not in the slightest degree calculated to benefit the country, but on the contrary tends only to produce anarchy in our midst, and eventually run the Southern Confederacy in the ground, grant your correspondent a corner in your excellent sheet—(on account of whose consistent course throughout this whole struggle, I take pleasure in saying it is a favorite with all the troops on this encampment)—to submit a few remarks on a subject, which to every soldier in camp and every patriot at home, is of far more importance, and deserves of course more attention from the press. I allude to that class of men (unfortunately very abundant in our country) commonly called speculators, but more properly would they be termed traitors and villains, enemies to their country, who, for a few dimes would suck the very life-blood of the Confederate Government, and if they expected to be embraced under the provision of the Conscription Act, would at once, with outstretched arms, welcome to their homes the Yankees now on our borders, that they might take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln's despotism in order to save the plunder they have robbed from the poor and suffering families of our brave and dauntless volunteers, many of whom have passed through a year's experience of military life, and on more than one bloody field have tasted gun powder, and with unshaken nerves dealt death-blows among the unprincipled wretches who have invaded our soil.

The term "speculation," in its proper meaning, includes only the fair-dealing tradesman, in whatever branch of business, who, with unaffected probity, buys and sells; but in its broad and general acceptance, it refers to the extortioner, or, in just as appropriate language, the thief, the robber, the man who would pillage the pockets of a dying negro. It refers to him, who in a time like this, would swindle an honest yeoman of blankets, a few yards of homespun, or other articles demanded in the market, and, in a sneaking way, place thereon a price five times the original cost and value. It refers to merchants in Raleigh, (whose names were they known to me should here be exposed,) who sell, or offer for sale, as I am credibly informed, shirts made of the coarsest fabrics, at prices ranging from five to nine dollars; and who for the leaves of old musty blank books cut and folded down to the smallest size, they ask the outrageous sum of two dollars per quire! With equal force, too, it refers to the person who sells a chicken to the hungry soldier for a dollar and fifty cents, and a dozen of eggs for seventy-five cents.

That such thievery is practised all over the country by many who have never been in the army, and further, who never intend to be,—practised almost within cannon shot of the enemy who have come to destroy them, and that, too, on the very men who at the call of their country, generously came forth to defend all from ruin, that such is so, we say, is a fact harrowing to the mind of the soldier; for what feelings may we imagine disturb his thoughts while partaking of his dry, burnt crust, with his unsavory dish of grease and fat bacon, when he reflects that there are at their homes in ease and comfort, hundreds of such scoundrels as these, for whom they endure these privations, and for whom at any moment they may be called upon to sacrifice their lives, and thus bid adieu forever to their families.

Are we not engaged in a struggle in which the dearest interests are involved that could prompt bold and courageous men to action? And if defeated in this struggle, who is so weak as not to clearly discern that our property will be forever gone; for does not experience prove that there is no sympathy among others, for and within themselves no hope of rescue, then for a conquered and fallen people? Then is not ours a cause which should make honest men of citizens pursuing the duties of their respective vocations, as well as brave men of soldiers on the battlefield? And should it not bring us together shoulder to shoulder as countrymen who are countrymen, and brothers who are brothers?

The pay of the soldier is eleven dollars per month. How much money will our brave volunteers, the majority of whom are poor men and without means, have in their possession, should they ever get home, if this wholesale robbery of their pay is allowed to continue?

This letter is written by one who does not desire to achieve publicity by his name, but by an humble soldier who volunteered in April, 1861, served till his term expired, and re-enlisted for the war. E. P. I.

MORE PRISONERS.—A special train arrived here Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M., bringing 150 more Yankee prisoners, chiefly officers, it is said. Some of them are fine, seem to be of the ragtag and bobtail kind.

It is reported upon pretty good authority we believe, that our Government has determined to parole all the privateers confined in the prison at this place, and send hither from Richmond, all the Federal officers held as prisoners; and that this measure will now be executed as speedily as possible. There are about 1400 privateers here who will thus be permitted to return to their homes, in the North.—Salisbury Watchman.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Part of the Monitor's Crew Captured.

PETERSBURG, May 19.—Eighteen of the Monitor's crew were captured at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at City Point, and were surprised upon landing by the Confederate pickets, and ordered to surrender. Nine of them including four officers, laid down their pistols and cutlasses. The others rushed to the small boat and pulled for the Monitor. Eight were killed; the remaining one lost an arm. The Monitor opened fire with a heavy gun, and prevented the capture of the boat and the survivor. Nine of the prisoners reached here at 6 o'clock, and marched through Sycamore street to Gen. Huger's headquarters, surrounded by a great crowd. One of the officers is a paymaster, the others are midshipmen. None of the Confederates were hurt.

Late Northern papers report the sinking of the Monitor at City Point, and Cincinnati gunboats by Jeff Thompson's cotton boat fleet.

The Benton was badly damaged. The Yankees acknowledge the loss of 1,000 killed, 2,500 wounded, and 600 prisoners at Williamsburg.

Important from Corinth—Advance of the Enemy.

MOBILE, May 19th.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth, 18th inst. says: Capt. Avery, of the Georgia dragoons, successfully penetrated the enemy's lines, two nights since, and discovered the whole Federal army moving from the river upon our position, fortifying as they advanced; also bringing up siege guns of immense size. There was a considerable amount of the enemy on our right last night.

One of Morgan's men arrived here last night and reports that Morgan lost twenty killed and wounded, and forty prisoners, in the fight at Lebanon. Morgan's force killed sixty Federals and captured one hundred and forty, but was compelled to retire, a heavy Federal force being very near, coming to attack. Morgan's missing men are coming in.

Yankee Flotilla at Vicksburg—Surrounding of the City Demanded.

MOBILE, May 19.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser says that five of the enemy's fleet arrived in sight of Vicksburg, yesterday noon. A boat with a flag of truce was stopped by our batteries a mile and a half below, when the ferry boat went down and returned with a message to the city. The Mayor replied that he was unprotected, but would never surrender. Col. Anthony, the military Governor, and Gen. Smith, commanding the forts, answered, "Mississippians never surrender." Two additional gunboats arrived later in the afternoon, when the fleet moved this side of the river, behind a point. All quiet this morning.

The Gun-Boat Fight near Fort Pillow.

AUGUSTA, May 19.—The Memphis Avalanche of the 18th, has a despatch from Fort Pillow, which says: "We fought the enemy with four of our lightest gunboats one hour and a half. They had eight gunboats and twelve mortar boats. We sunk one gunboat and two mortar boats. Our sharpshooters literally mowed the enemy down. Commander Montgomery commanded our fleet."

The Avalanche says that three cases of yellow fever, are reported in New Orleans.

The Fort Smith Bulletin understands that 300 Jayhawkers were defeated by the Confederates at or near Keittsville recently.

DEATHS.

Dead.—In Stokes county, on the 29th of April, Edward L. Martin, aged 58 years. The deceased was one of the proprietors of "Martin's Limestone," and had been for many years a prominent Magistrate and citizen of Stokes county.

Dead.—In Ashley Co. Arkansas, on October 10th, 1861, Benjamin Williams, a native of Fayetteville, Mo., and for many years a citizen of Greene county.

Dead.—At Camp Mangum, on the 18th of May, Harrison D. Orrell, aged 21 years, 6 months, and 15 days. The deceased was a member of Capt. Walling's company from this county.

Obituary.

Mrs. Maria, wife of F. Fentress, Esq., and daughter of Lewis Ross, deceased, died at her residence in Guilford County, N. C., May 12th, 1862, at the 40th year of her age. She leaves a devoted husband and children to mourn their irreparable loss, many relatives and a wide circle of friends will cherish her memory as a noble mother to true and pious.

Mrs. Fentress was gifted by nature with a quiet, unobtrusive purity and elevation of temperament and intellectual worth which, unconscious to her, gave her a controlling influence in society. And this influence was directed and consecrated by genuine piety.

In early youth she experienced a change of heart, and united with the Methodist Protestant church, of which she continued a devoted member until she was called to join the church triumphant in heaven. She was a Christian lady. As a daughter, a wife, a mother, a friend, a neighbor, she was not only without reproach, but she left an example which the circle of life influence will be perpetuated to the end of time.

The messenger which called her to heaven came in the form of measles, followed by pneumonia. For several days preceding her release, her sufferings were very acute, but she submitted to patience, knowing in whom she trusted. She is not dead but sleeps in Jesus. She has entered into rest. That throbbing heart is still in the quietude of the grave; the three men are peaceful and glorious in the presence of God. The example and influence of her whole life becometh her husband, children, friends and neighbors to meet her in heaven.

And gathering storms in y air, But calm are my feelings, at rest in my soul.— The tears are all wiped from my eyes. Go tell thy companions and children, dear friend, to weep not for me, though I'm gone. The same hand that brought me through the dark and drear Hath safely conducted me home. A. B. N.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods.—I have just opened in the Store recently occupied by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro, N. C., a large and beautiful stock of Goods, which are offered for sale, wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices. Among the large assortment may be found Berages, Mousins, Lawns, Dress Trimmings, Ready Made Clothing, Cottonades, Umbrellas, Lady's Shoes, &c. R. W. SHELLEY, May 22.

Notice.—The undersigned have been appointed commissioners to receive and receive subscriptions to the capital stock in the Piedmont Rail Road Company. The books will be opened in the office of James Sloan, in Greensboro.

Deserters.—The following persons are deserters from my company, viz: Geo. Alexander, Geo. Ward, Richard H. Kirkman, and Alfred M. Kendall. I desire those who are apprehended and confined in jail, and information conveyed to me of such apprehension. D. SCOTT, Jr. Captain. 99-3w. Com. D. 5th Reg. N. C. T.

Rice, a nice article, for sale by J. & F. GARRETT. 99-3w.

Piedmont Railroad.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of twenty days from the date hereof, books of subscription for the capital stock in the Piedmont Railroad Company will be opened at the following named places and under the following named persons; and will stand open thirty days from the date of this advertisement, viz:

In the town of Charlotte, under the direction of John A. Young, Wm. Johnston and James W. O. O'Brien, or any one of them. At Concord, under the direction of V. M. Hargrove, Caleb Phifer and Daniel Coleman, or any one of them. At Salisbury, under the direction of Nathaniel Boyden, N. N. Fleming and J. L. Shaver, or any one of them. At Lexington, under the direction of W. R. Holt, John P. Mabry and Samuel Hargrove, or any one of them. At High Point, under the direction of W. F. Bowman, Robert Lindsay, or any one of them. At Greensboro, under the direction of James Sloan, J. H. Lindsey and J. A. Long, or any one of them. At Salem, under the direction of D. H. Starbuck, J. G. Lash, Francis Fries and C. L. Banner, or any one of them. At Danbury, under the direction of Nathaniel Boyden, N. N. Fleming and J. L. Shaver, or any one of them. At Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Edwin Holt and John Trolinger, or any one of them. At Roxborough, under the direction of Charles W. Winstead, C. H. Jordan and Green Williams, or any one of them. At Yanceyville, under the direction of John Kerr, Dr. N. M. Roon and Thomas W. Graves, or any one of them. At Milton, under the direction of Samuel Watkins, John Wilson and Thomas Denno, or any one of them. At Wentworth, under the direction of John W. Ellington, W. M. Ellington and J. B. J. Lanier, or any one of them. At Madison, under the direction of E. W. Sanders, Joseph H. Hargrove and Nicholas Dalton, or any one of them. At Leaksville, under the direction of Geo. L. Aiken, Jones W. Burton and E. T. Brodnax, or any one of them. At High Rock, under the direction of Francis L. Simpson, Dr. R. H. Scales and John W. Hargrove, or any one of them. At Danville, Va., under the direction of W. T. Sutherland, James N. Williams and Dr. T. Atkinson, or any one of them. At Hillsborough, under the direction of J. T. Turner, H. B. Nash and W. E. Strathorn, or any one of them. In the city of Richmond, Va., under the direction of A. J. Stokes, Lewis E. Henry and Thomas N. Brock-noburn, or any one of them. E. P. WATSON, Secretary. 97-3w. By order of the Board.

Common Schools in Guilford County.—DISTRICT COMMITTEES FOR 1862.

1 John Christman, John Hooper, Isaac Jeffreys. 2 Wm. Cummins, Thomas Sockwell, Daniel Lowe. 3 John Johnson, Gibson McDaniel, John Wagner. 4 C. A. Low, John Phillippe, Jr., Daniel Smith. 5 John Starbuck, D. F. Clapp, Peter Fogleman. 6 A. M. Rullis, U. S. Johnson, Henry Kivett. 7 Jacob M. Crowder, Wm. Hargrove, John Hargrove. 8 John Galt, Frederick Smith, Rankin Tickler. 9 Wm. Wilson, M. Wyrick, Standford Woolyard. 10 John A. Pritchett, David White, Smith Heath. 11 Wm. N. Rankin, J. W. Gilmer, R. P. F. 12 John H. Hargrove, H. L. Hargrove, H. Hargrove. 13 J. W. Parker, S. G. Beville, B. G. Chittist. 14 David Wyrick, S. McChittist, G. Chittist. 15 John C. Wharton, J. M. Ward, Th. Buchanan. 16 El. Glass, Wesley Gullett, J. W. McMurtry. 17 The President of W. Ward and the other members of the Faculty, live in the College and use the same tables with the students. Tuition \$15 per session; Music on the Piano or Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$20; Italian Painting \$20; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Flower, Fruit, and Landscapes, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, \$3; Vocal Music \$1; contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$2 per month, including washing and fire, half board. For further particulars, apply to the President, G. W. HEGE, President. 97-3w.

JAMESTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE. Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C. The fifth session will open July 1, under the charge of G. W. HEGE, A. M.

This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location, large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c. The President and Faculty are all of the most liberal and practical views of education, and use the same tables with the students. Tuition \$15 per session; Music on the Piano or Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$20; Italian Painting \$20; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Flower, Fruit, and Landscapes, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, \$3; Vocal Music \$1; contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$2 per month, including washing and fire, half board. For further particulars, apply to the President, G. W. HEGE, President. 97-3w.

GREENSBORO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management and prudent in its investments. The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in, but also on a large and increasing dividend of 7 per cent. on the annual revenue of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company. Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives or on the lives of their slaves, will please address D. P. WELLS, Treasurer. 97-3w.

SEGARS: Segars! The undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and customers and the public in general, that he will continue the SEGAR MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, which he has successfully conducted under the old firm in the new store east side of the Court House, in Brick Row, opposite the Court House, and will sell at wholesale and retail the CHOICEST BRANDS OF SEGARS. He also can provide the best quality of cigars, celebrated brands of CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH WHISKY, TURKISH SMOKING TOBACCO, AND PIPES, and all articles belonging to this branch of business, of which he has just received a fresh supply.

Having been in the business for the most liberal patronage and confidence bestowed on him under the old firm, he trusts and hopes they will transfer the same to him at his new stand, under the promise that he will always try to merit the same. ALEX. BROWN, 97-3w.

Black Hawk.—This beautiful stallion will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Greensboro, at the exceedingly low price of \$20 to insure a foal, and \$15 by the season. He is of the pure BLOOD, and is a fine, jet black 16 hands high, and possesses in an eminent degree all the distinguishing characteristics of the old Morgan stock.

This fine stallion ranks FIRST in all the desirable qualities of the harness horse. They are compact, symmetrical and muscular in form, of high and generous spirit, combined with the most perfect gentleness and tractability, bony, sinewy limbs, lofty style and easy, vigorous action. Season to commence 20th, March and close 20th, June. J. A. GRAY, Proprietor. 97-3w.

PAINTING.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to do House, Sign and Ornamental Painting at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. He is also a dealer in all kinds of Paints and Colors,

A YOUNG MAN'S MOTO.—Count Maurice, of Nassau, second son of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, found himself at seventeen years of age, fatherless and poor, with a mother and ten younger brothers and sisters looking to him as the only one fitted to take the place of him who was gone. His father had fallen by the dagger of the assassin, his eldest brother was a prisoner in Spain, and the family fortunes were at the lowest ebb. The Prince of Orange had devoted everything to his country, and in the stormy times in which he lived had perished and lost his wealth. After his death, as the historian tells us, "carpets, tapestries, linen, nay, even his silver spoons, and the clothes of his wardrobe were disposed of at public auction for the benefit of his creditors."

It was a hard time for young Maurice, the more especially as the Netherlands Republic, then in the severest stress of its struggle with the tyrant Philip, was looking to him as his father's ultimate successor in his councils and at the head of its armies. But his brave young heart did not fail him. He put his shoulder under the burden with a resolute and unflinching spirit. As the symbol of both his purpose and his hope, he took for his device "a fallen oak, with a young sapling springing from the root," and for his motto the words, "Tandem fit curculio arbor." "The twig shall yet become a tree." And it did.—There are few names, belonging even to the glorious days of Elizabeth of England, more justly honored than his.

The motto of prince Maurice seems one peculiarly appropriate for every young man to bear on his shield in the battle of life. It is at once a modest confession and a resolute challenge. The "twig" is not a "tree," but it has a tree's destiny. Its claim is not so much in what it is, as what it is resolved to become. If it has not present strength, it has purpose, and we all know that purpose wins more than half the battles in this world. Had the man who said that "Providence is always with the strongest battalions," said it was rather with those which follow the right banner to the field, he would have been much nearer the truth. It is motive to which God always looks, and it is the life that has a right motive at the heart of it, which he crowns with favor and success.

From all this it appears that a manly spirit is at the furthest possible remove from either vanity or presumption. The truest bravery is always modest; and as it shrinks from no proper responsibility, and no danger that stands in the way of duty, so it never goes to seek either. It bides its time; it is willing to remain a twig till it becomes a tree; does not, in the greenness and weakness of its sapling state, put on airs as if it were already full grown, nor claim equality with the trees of the wood before it has, like them, its own strong arm with which to battle with the blast.—Yet it remembers the root from which it sprang, and "the fallen oak" at its side is a perpetual reminder that it has a destiny to win and a work to do. There are few things in regard to which young men more often mistake than the quality of true manliness. One can hardly walk down the street without encountering some proof of this. Recklessness, displayed in a swaggering gait, in outbursts and vulgarly and miscellaneous rowdiness, is no element of real manhood. A roll of filthy weed in the mouth, however daintily puffed and fingered, is no symbol or type of manliness.—Content for home and its simple pleasures, or familiarity with the manners and language of bar-rooms and saloons, is no part of what constitutes one a man. Pretension, and foppery, and assumption, are no nearer the mark. One may have all these qualities, apparently coveted by so many, and yet be destitute of the first and last property of real manhood. He may despise them all, and be for that very reason all the more a man.—Exchange.

LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The student of history, as he scans the record of the past, will be able to trace the hand of God in every great revolution, restraining the wrath of man and making the remainder of wrath to praise him. Our readers are familiar with the story of the celebrated French Revolution; the bloodiest and most terrible tragedy ever enacted in the world's drama. The following elegant extract from the writing of Robert Hall will show one of the important lessons which it teaches to mankind: "It had been the constant boast of infidels, that their system, more liberal and generous than Christianity, need but to be tried to produce an immense accession to human happiness; and Christian nations, careless and supine, retaining little of Christianity but the profession, and disgusted with its restraints, lent a favorable ear to their pretensions. God permitted the trial to be made. In one country, and that the centre of Christendom, revelation underwent a total eclipse, while atheism, performing on a darkened theatre its strange and fearful tragedy, confounded the first elements of society, blended every age, rank, and sex, in indiscriminate proscription and massacre, and convulsed all Europe to its centre; that the imperishable memorial of these events might lead the last generations of mankind to consider revelation as the pillar of society, the safeguard of nations, the parent of civil order, which alone has the power to curb the fury of the passions, and to secure to every one his rights; to the laborious the reward of their industry, to the rich the enjoyment of their wealth, to the nobles the preservation of their honors, and to the princes the stability of their thrones.

Philosophical happiness is to want little and to enjoy much: vulgar happiness is to want much and enjoy little.

SELLING A NOSE.—But let us introduce you to another scene, in commercial life, to describe which, dramatically, we should first show the chief actors. The place is the commercial room; time, ten minutes after dinner. A supposed novice is being drawn out in the usual style by the anticipative chairman.

"Let me see, Mr. Spriggins, I think we have met before on the road, I know I have seen you somewhere." "Very likely I often go there." "Ahem! you travel I think for—?" "Noses." "Noses?" "No! Noses?" "Ah! in the toy trade, I see?" "You are wrong, sir, I deal in noses belonging to living humanity—the ordinary sneezing noses of every day physiognomy." "Very odd traffic certainly, but I should like to see your way of doing business. I never met with a gentleman in the nasal line before." "Then I shall be most happy to deal with you. I cannot say that your nose is of the first quality—it turns up rather too much, and belongs to a variety not greatly in demand, but I will buy it of you." "My nose?" "Yes, sir, I am serious in my proposal—your nose." "To be delivered—?" "When you have no longer any use for it." "That's not very troublesome. And to be paid for—?" "This very moment. I will give you its full value—say ten pounds." "I accept your offer." "There is only this condition that we both agree to forfeit twenty pounds if either of us should go from the bargain."

"Agreed! that is if you allow me all my life to enjoy your property, and do not attempt to interfere with it in the performance of its functions." "Not in the least, sir. You may import and export the merchandise in question as you please. I will not even make a condition that it shall be insured." "Then I consent to your clause in the agreement." "And I will pay you directly." The agreement is drawn up, the money paid, and the bargain concluded, the purchaser only whispering to the waiter, who soon after returns with a pair of kitchen tongs, having the extreme ends heated red hot. "Give me the tongs, William," says the dealer in noses. The waiter hands them, and the purchaser leans forward with the tongs, which he holds towards the seller. "Why—what's all this?" exclaims the man who had sold his nose looking aghast at the ominous preparation. "Only a pair of red-hot tongs, sir; every time, I make a purchase I mark my merchandise in order to insure its not being changed. Having bought your nose, I must put our usual brand upon it." "But zounds! I cannot allow this." "Then I must remind you of the clause in the agreement, and that you are the first to break the contract." "But put yourself in my position!" "Impossible! I am the buyer, not the seller. Pay the forfeit. Twenty pounds I claim. These gentlemen will, I am sure, see the justice of my demand." Ultimately the purchase money was returned, and two dozen of champagne accepted as a compromise. The intended victim was hailed among his brother commercial "one of the right sort," and the confused chairman—the vendor of the turn-up-nose—confessed that, in having disposed of his nose, he had been for the first time in his life, altogether—sold.—Head and Tales of Travellers and Traveling.

SORGHUM BROOM CORN.—Mr. Page, of Morrow county, O., sends a sample of his sorghum brooms to the Delaware Gazette, with a note from which we extract below. According to his statement the plant is something very valuable:

"The sorghum broom corn exceeds the common kind one hundred per cent. in yield of broom, and fifty per cent. in value in the eastern markets. The fodder being of a saccharine flavor, it makes a nutritious and palatable food for all kinds of stock, especially milk cows. Its growth in height is not more than one-half that of the common broom corn, and it does not impoverish the land as much by fifty per cent. and the broom can be harvested with one-half the labor."

While the above praise of sorghum is extravagant, it answers our purpose to indicate the great value of its brush for making brooms. For this purpose it is fully equal to the other variety.

THE CASTOR OIL PLANT.—We urge on all farmers, and gardeners, who can procure seeds, the advantage of devoting good room to the castor oil plant. We are told by Mills: "The Palma Christi, or Castor Oil plant, has been cultivated in Kershaw District with great success. Mr. Rudolph, of Camden, some years ago, planted fifty or sixty acres of it, and from the berries expressed large quantities of cold drawn oil. The product was one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons to the acre, and its medicinal qualities as effective as those of the imported oil."

SCHOOL MASTER.—Bill Tompkins, what is a widow?

Bill—"A widder is a married woman that has't got no husband 'cause he's dead."

Master—"Very well, who is a wid-dow-er?"

Bill—"A widderer is a man that runs after wid-dows."

Master—"Well, Bill, that's not exactly according to Johnson, but it will do."

There are two reasons why you should not interrupt an editor when he is writing. One is, it is apt to put him out—the other is, you might get put out yourself.

"I say, Bill, Jim's caged for stealing a horse."

"Served him right. Why didn't he buy one and not pay for it, like any other gentleman?"

A New England writer says that it has been found that negroes can be better trusted than white men not to betray secrets. We suppose this upon the principle that they always "keep dark."

DEATH OF COUNT NESSELRODE.—The death of this distinguished Russian statesman and diplomatist, Nesselrode is announced. He had reached the great age of 82 years, and from his early manhood up to within a few years of his death, had been engaged in various important duties of State. He was of a Russo German family, and was born on board a Russian frigate in the port of Lisbon, and baptized in the Protestant faith on board an English ship. He began his career in the military service but in early life became attached to various embassies of his father, who as well as his grandfather, was an ambassador. He gained the favor of Alexander by the brilliant style of his diplomatic compositions and received from him an appointment in ministry of foreign affairs in St. Petersburg. He married a woman, neither young nor handsome but who had grown rich by speculating and smuggling. He was intrusted with the ministry of foreign affairs on second after the rupture with Napoleon in 1832; and from that time he controlled the relations of Russia with foreign countries.

In the night of March 31, 1814, he signed the capitulation of Paris, which put an end to the wars of the first French empire; and 42 years afterwards he retired from public service after the signing of the treaty of peace in Paris, March 30, 1856, which terminated the war with Napoleon III and his allies. At the Congress of Vienna, and the formation of the holy alliance, he was the leading spirit, and he assumed for Russia that attitude of superiority which has since given to Russian Statecraft such a distinguished position in the diplomatic world. He exerted himself to obtain a reduction of the enormous fines imposed upon France after Waterloo, and Louis XVIII and Richelieu showed their gratitude by passing into his hands an immense amount of money, which made him the richest man in France.

His flock of sheep amounted to over 150,000, and his personal property was reported as almost fabulous. After the death of Alexander, Nesselrode continued to enjoy the confidence of the Czar Nicholas, and he was promoted to the rank of chancellor of the empire. His emoluments from his various offices became enormous; and he was relieved from his duties in 1856, overburdened with wealth, years and honor. He was famous for his skill in cooking and for inventing new dishes, as for instance the pudding à la Nesselrode. What of his time was not employed in the heavy duties of diplomacy was passed in the more delightful occupation of cookery. In politics he was an absolutist.

HOW VERY UGLY I AM.—Our entertaining friend Dr. Livingston, tells us that the tribe of the Makulows have somewhat the same ideas with ourselves as to what constitutes comeliness. The women in particular, often came and asked for the looking glass; and he says the remarks which they made, while he was engaged in reading and apparently not attending to them were very amusing and ridiculous. On first seeing themselves in the glass they would say, "Is that me?" "What a big mouth I have!" "My ears are as big as pumpkin leaves!" "I have no chin at all." "See how my head shoots up in the middle," laughing heartily all the time at their own jokes.

One man came alone, to have a quiet gaze at his own features once, when he thought the Doctor was asleep. After twisting his mouth about in various directions he said to himself, "People say I am very ugly; and how very ugly I am!"

We must not forget, however, that this looking into glass is rather a dangerous thing, especially if people are not quite so ugly as our black friend. It would probably do him harm but we think we know some young people who would be all the more agreeable, and the more hopeful characters too, if they did not so often look into the glass.

There is, however, one glass into which they cannot look too often—the Word of the Lord [James i. 23-25.] The more they look therein the more clearly will they detect their defects and perceive sinfulness; and to make them useful characters.

When you look at yourself in this glass you do not see your face, but your heart. It matters very little whether we are homely or ugly, like this African; but is the heart clean by the blood of Jesus and the spirit of the Lord? Do you know the reason why many young persons, as well as older ones, do not like to read and study God's word? Because it shows how ugly their hearts are.

Let us ask the Lord, who can change the hearts of all, to make us and the poor heathen clean and beautiful through the blood of our Saviour.—Sirs' China.

I HAVE LOST MY WAY.—"I have lost my way," a little girl said to me this morning. She had wandered too far from her father's house. "I want to go home," the child said, and her tears fell thick and fast upon her little hands.

I led the little lost one home; and it was sweet to witness the rejoicings of the parents over the restored lamb.

I have lost my way, I repeated sadly to myself in these deep labyrinth of life; my feet wander in strange paths; the fruit which I had so fondly coveted like the apples of Sodom, turned to ashes on my lips; memories of my glad, prayerful childhood, comes sweeping over my soul I have left my Father's house, and I, too, want to go home.

A New England writer says that it has been found that negroes can be better trusted than white men not to betray secrets. We suppose this upon the principle that they always "keep dark."

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—There is a popular superstition that a cat if allowed the opportunity, will "suck breath of a child," though how this is accomplished is not apparent. Cats are subjected to much suspicion, and indeed, no animal petted by man is at once so much admired and detested. A circumstance came to our knowledge recently which seems to indicate that the numerous charges made against the feline race are not altogether unfounded. The other evening, at a residence only a few miles from this city, a cat was discovered sitting upon the chest of a little boy four years of age, her mouth placed close to the child's lips, and the cat evidently very much absorbed in the operation. An effort was made to drive the cat away by speaking sharply to her.

She paid no attention to this and was equally unmindful of a series of blows with a stick. The cat was finally fairly pushed off the body of the child and off the bed. She was then pushed out of the room and down the stairs. She could not be driven in the usual way. She had a bewildered and wild look all the time, and exhibited a sign of ferocity by springing on the servant who was forcing her down stairs. The cat was instantly killed as a warning to all cats not to be too intimate with sleeping children. The little boy woke up during the noise which was made, and was naturally somewhat frightened. He did not seem to be injured.

Though no harm was done, evil might have ensued had not the cat been discovered and removed. Her weight on the child's chest would necessarily reduce the quantity of air inspired, and tend to cause suffocation, while the child would inspire only carbonic acid gas as taken from the mouth of the cat. These two causes might produce death even. They may have originated the superstition that a cat "sucks the breath of a child." The case is interesting, and novel, and may serve the purpose of eliciting inquiry and putting some parents on their guard against the treacherous and stealthy pets with which their children play.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Please mister, give me a bundle of hay? Yes my sun. Sixpenny or shilling bundle. Shillin. It is for your father? No, guess 'tain't—that's for the boss. My father don't eat hay! A Secret like silent—your cannot talk about it and keep it. It is like money—when once you know there is any concealed, it is half discovered. "My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told you?" "Is it betraying you called it? Sure, when I found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell it to somebody that could?"

Members of the first Permanent Confederate Congress.
S E N A T E .
Alabama. Clement C. Clay.
Arkansas. Charles B. Mitchell.
Florida. J. M. Baker.
Georgia. Robert Toombs.
Louisiana. T. J. Semmes.
Mississippi. James Pickens.
Missouri. R. S. Y. Peyton.
North Carolina. Wm. T. Dortch.
South Carolina. James L. Orr.
Tennessee. Gustavus A. Henry.
Texas. W. S. Oldham.
Kentucky. William E. Simms.
Virginia. Total number 26.
Not yet elected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Alabama. 1 Thomas J. Foster, 6 W. Chilton, 2 Wm. R. Smith, 7 David Clifton, 3 John P. Ralls, 8 James L. Pugh, 4 J. L. M. Curry, 9 E. S. Dargatz.
Arkansas. 1 Felix J. Balson, 3 Augustus H. Garland, 2 Grandison D. Boyer, 4 Thomas B. Hanly.
Florida. 1 James B. Hawkins, 2 Milton.
Georgia. 1 Julian Hartridge, 6 William W. Clark, 3 Hines Holt, 8 L. J. Gattrell, 2 H. A. Kenan, 9 Hardy Strickland, 4 David W. Lewis, 10 A. R. Wright.
Kentucky. 1 Charles J. Villiere, 4 Lucien J. Dupre, 2 Charles M. Conrad, 6 John F. Lewis, 3 Duncan F. Kenner, 6 John Perkins, Jr.
Louisiana. 1 John J. McRae, 6 H. C. Chambers, 2 S. W. Clapp, 6 O. R. Singleton, 3 Reuben Davis, 7 E. Barksdale, 4 Israel Welch.
Missouri. 1 John Hyer, 6 W. W. Cook, 2 Casper W. Bell, 6 Thos. W. Freeman, 3 George W. Vest, 7 Thos. A. Harris, 4 A. H. Cowrey.
North Carolina. 1 W. N. H. Smith, 6 Thomas S. Ashe, 2 Robert R. Bridges, 7 James R. McLean, 3 Owen R. Kennan, 8 William Lander, 4 T. D. McDowell, 9 B. S. Galtihar, 6 Archibald Arrington, 10 A. T. Davidson.
South Carolina. 1 W. W. Boyce, 4 John McQueen, 2 W. Porcher Miles, 6 James Farrar, 3 M. L. Bonham, 10 L. M. Ager.
Tennessee. 1 J. T. Heiskell, 7 G. W. Jones, 2 W. H. Swann, 8 Thomas Memmes, 3 W. H. Tebb, 9 J. D. C. Adams, 4 E. L. Gardenshire, 10 J. M. Foote, 11 David M. Carrin, 6 M. P. Gentry.
Texas. 1 John A. Wilcox, 4 Wm. B. Wright, 2 Peter W. Gray, 6 Malcolm Graham, 3 Claiborne C. Herbert, 6 B. F. Sexton.
Virginia. 1 M. R. H. Garnett, 9 William Smith, 2 John R. Chambliss, 10 Alex. R. Boteler, 3 John Tyler, 11 John B. Baldwin, 4 Roger A. Pryor, 12 Walter R. Staples, 5 Thomas S. Bocock, 13 Walter Preston, 6 John Goode, Jr., 14 Albert G. Jenkins, 7 James P. Holcombe, 15 Robert Johnson, 8 Don't C. Dejeanette, 16 Charles W. Russell.
Total number 107.

Blue-colored Envelopes.
For sale at the Patriot Office.

Officers and Members of the State Convention.
Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren President.
Alexander L. Steele, of Richmond, Principal Secretary.
L. C. Edwards, of Granville, Assistant Secretary.
Joseph Helderby, of Rockingham, Engraving Clerk.
James Page, of Randolph, Principal Doorkeeper.
W. R. Lovell, of Surry, Assistant Doorkeeper.
John C. Moore, of Wake, do.

TELEGATERS.
Alamance. Giles McBane, Thomas Ruffin.
Alexander. A. M. Fogle.
Ashe. J. D. Foster.
Anson. A. Myers, J. A. Leak.
Bertie. S. B. Spruill, Jas Bond.
Bladen. W. R. Feltton, E. J. Warren.
Brunswick. T. D. Meares.
Buncombe. W. N. Woodfin.
Cabarrus. C. P. Fisher.
Caldwell. E. W. Jones.
Camden. D. E. Fernee.
Carteret. O. R. Thomas.
Catawba. George Setzer.
Cherokee and Clay. J. H. Bryson.
Chatham. J. H. Headen, John Manning, Jr., L. J. Merritt.
Chowan. R. H. Dillard.
Cleveland. W. T. J. Miller, J. W. Tracy.
Columbus. Richard Wooten.
Craven. Geo. Green, John D. Whitford.
Cumberland. David McNeill, M. J. McDuffie.
Currituck. John P. Jones.
Davidson. B. A. Kittrell, E. C. Douthitt.
Duplin. R. Robt. Spruise.
Duple. J. T. Rhodes, James Dickson.
Edgecombe. W. S. Battle, Geo. Howard.
Forsyth. T. J. Wilson, D. H. Starbuck.
Franklin. D. D. Williams.
Gaston. S. S. Johnston.
Gates. A. J. Walton.
Granville. Thomas B. Lyon, T. L. Hargrove, S. S. Royser.
Greene. W. G. Darden, Jr.
Guilford. John A. Gilmer, R. P. Dick, and Ralph Gorrell.
Halifax. R. H. Smith, L. W. Batchelor.
Hyde. E. L. Mann.
Harnett. A. S. McNeil.
Haywood. Wm. Hicks.
Henderson. W. M. Shipp.
Hertford. J. H. Smith, Rayner.
Iredell. Anderson Mitchell, T. A. Allison.
Jackson. W. H. Thomas.
Johnston. C. B. Sanders, W. A. Smith.
Jones. Wm. Foy.
Lenoir. John C. Washington.
Lincoln. D. Schenck.
Macon. C. D. Smith.
Madison. J. A. McDowell.
Martin. D. W. Begley.
McDowell. J. H. Greenlee.
Mecklenburg. J. W. Osborne, James Strong.
Montgomery. S. H. Christian.
Morgan. H. H. Turner.
Nash. A. H. Arrington.
New Hanover. John L. Holmes, Robert Strange.
Northampton. D. A. Barnes, J. M. Moody.
Onslow. G. W. Ward.
Orange. W. A. Graham, John Berry.
Pasquotank. R. S. Spode.
Perquimans. Jos. S. Cannon.
Person. John W. Cunningham.
Pitt. F. B. Satterthwaite, P. A. Atkinson.
Randolph. W. J. Long, A. G. Foster.
Richmond. W. F. Bell.
Robeson. J. P. Feller, J. C. Southland.
Rockingham. D. S. Reid, E. T. Brodnax.
Rowan. R. A. Caldwell, H. C. Jones.
Sampson. R. A. Caldwell, H. C. Jones.
Stanly. E. Hoar.
Stokes. A. H. Joyce.
Surry. T. N. Hamlin.
Taylorsville. E. L. Spruill.
Union. H. M. Houston.
Wake. G. A. Badger, K. P. Battle, W. W. Holden.
Warren. W. N. Edwards, P. A. Thornton.
Washington. W. S. Hargrove.
Watauga. J. W. Council.
Wayne. G. V. Strong, E. A. Thompson.
Wilkes. Jas. Callaway, Peter Elder.
Yadkin. R. F. A. Field.
Yancey. M. P. F. and.

Consensus of North Carolina.
As Reported by the Secretary of the State Convention.
COUNTIES. WHITE. COLORED. SLAVES. TOTAL.
Alamance, 7,087 421 3,444 11,952
Alexander, 5,232 13 611 6,022
Anson, 6,562 151 6,954
Allegany, 2,357 27 2,060 2,384
Ashe, 7,432 142 301 7,956
Beaufort, 8,172 279 6,878 14,779
Bertie, 6,546 279 8,186
Bladen, 6,235 455 6,327
Brunswick, 4,515 290 3,921 8,406
Buncombe, 10,623 100 1,921 12,654
Burke, 6,047 219 2,471 9,237
Cabarrus, 7,408 104 2,040 10,446
Caldwell, 6,297 114 1,088 7,499
Camden, 2,940 276 2,127 3,343
Carteret, 6,094 152 1,969 8,185
Caswell, 6,551 278 9,355 16,218
Catawba, 9,938 28 1,664 10,730
Chatham, 12,555 304 6,246 19,105
Cherokee, 8,699 88 519 9,166
Chowan, 2,978 161 3,713 6,842
Cleveland, 10,508 169 2,121 12,798
Columbus, 6,779 325 2,493 8,697
Craven, 8,735 1,288 9,190 16,273
Cumberland, 9,661 978 6,830 16,869
Currituck, 4,671 221 2,624 7,416
Dare, 12,375 147 3,075 15,497
Davidson, 6,091 101 2,392 7,494
Duplin, 8,286 374 7,126 15,786
Edgecombe, 6,830 388 10,108 17,326
Forsyth, 10,716 211 1,764 12,691
Franklin, 6,490 541 1,110 14,110
Gaston, 7,005 102 2,199 9,310
Gates, 4,180 262 3,902 8,444
Granville, 11,189 1,121 11,046 23,396
Greene, 8,253 124 1,987 9,256
Guilford, 15,375 625 3,936 20,936
Halifax, 6,632 2,400 10,849 19,441
Harnett, 5,551 104 2,684 8,039
Haywood, 6,488 85 1,132 10,448
Henderson, 8,981 85 1,478 10,544
Hertford, 3,488 1,111 4,445 7,734
Hyde, 4,682 259 2,798 7,734
Iredell, 11,141 29 4,177 15,349
Jackson, 6,241 6 381 5,528
Johnston, 10,538 193 1,637 12,368
Jones, 2,210 107 3,415 5,730
Lenoir, 4,903 177 5,131 10,211
Lincoln, 6,009 80 2,115 8,195
Lucas, 5,379 115 519 5,994
Madison, 2,908 2 2,910 5,908
Martin, P. 4,35 461 3,303 10,189
McDowell, 5,542 273 1,305 7,120
Mecklenburg, 10,643 290 6,541 17,374
Morgan, 8,106 25 1,823 9,954
Moore, 8,735 184 2,518 11,437
Nash, 6,319 688 4,681 11,688
N. Hanover, 10,617 766 10,322 21,715
Northampton, 5,912 656 8,808 15,376
Onslow, 8,108 192 3,499 8,856
Orange, 11,318 522 5,109 9,945
Pasquotank, 4,463 1,484 2,983 8,940
Perquimans, 2,357 392 3,569 7,248
Person, 6,738 318 5,195 12,221
Pitt, 7,480 127 8,733 16,390
Polk, 3,317 106 620 4,043
Randolph, 6,211 345 5,453 11,999
Rockingham, 14,328 380 1,645 16,758
Robeson, 8,554 1,450 5,450 15,454
Rockingham, 10,921 407 6,318 17,746
Rowan, 10,622 135 3,929 14,586
Rutherford, 9,090 122 2,391 11,573
Sampson, 9,106 489 9,028 18,623
Stanly, 4,771 82 1,120 5,973
Stokes, 7,847 86 2,469 10,402
Surry, 8,949 184 1,245 10,379
Taylorsville, 6,205 143 1,597 8,445
Union, 8,903 52 2,246 11,201
Wake, 16,470 1,424 10,733 28,627
Warren, 4,923 402 10,491 15,796
Washington, 5,596 296 2,465 8,357
Watauga, 4,771 82 1,120 5,973
Wayne, 8,721 734 5,451 14,906
Wilkes, 13,280 261 1,208 15,749
Wilson, 5,444 280 3,496 8,720
Yadkin, 9,110 168 1,433 10,711
Yancey, 8,232 64 392 8,686
681,489 30,097 831,081 922,667

LEXINGTON JEWELRY STORE.

The subscriber has on hand the GOLD LEVER WATCHES manufactured by Johnson of Liverpool, and of London. Also, the Silver Lever and common Virgo Watch, with a variety of JEWELRY of all descriptions, all of which will be sold low for cash. Watches of all descriptions repaired.

GEORGE RILEY.

NORTH CAROLINA.

TIME OF HOLDING THE COURTS.

THE SUPREME COURT.
The Supreme Court of North Carolina is held at Raleigh semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December. It is also held once a year at Morganton, Burke county, on the first Monday in August. J. R. Dodge, Clerk. The officers are as follows: Chief Justice, Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin; Justices, M. E. Manly, of Alamance, and William H. Battle, of Orange.—salary each \$2,000 per annum. William A. Jenkins, of Warrenton, Attorney General; Hamilton C. Jones, of Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B. Freeman, of Wake, Clerk; Oliver H. Perry, of Wake, Deputy Clerk; James Litchford, of Wake, Marshal.

SUPERIOR COURTS.
The Superior Courts are held in seven Circuits, by the following officers: Judges—R. B. Eash, of Chowan; George Howard Jr. of Wilson; John M. Dick, of Guilford; J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; John L. Bailey, of Orange; Jose G. Shephard, of Cumberland, and Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake.—Solicitors—Elias C. Hines, of Edenton, rides the first Circuit; George S. Stevenson, of Craven, rides the Second Circuit; William A. Jenkins, the Attorney General, rides the Third Circuit; Theophilus Ruffin, of Orange, rides the Fourth Circuit; Robt. Strange, of Cumberland, rides the Fifth Circuit; William Lander, of Lincoln, rides the Sixth Circuit; Marcus K. W. Burke, rides the Seventh Circuit. The Courts are held as follows:

FIRST CIRCUIT.
Tyrrell, first Monday in March and September.
Currituck, second " " " " " "
Bertie, third " " " " " "
Hertford, fourth " " " " " "
Gates, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.

SECOND CIRCUIT.
Duplin, first Monday in March and September.
Wayne, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.
Greene, second " " " " " "
Lenoir, third " " " " " "
Craven, fourth " " " " " "
Jones, Wednesday next after the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Onslow, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

THIRD CIRCUIT.
Martin, on the Monday before the first Monday in March and September.
Pitt, the first Monday in March and September.
Edgecombe, second " " " " " "
Yadkin, third " " " " " "
Johnston, fourth " " " " " "
Wake, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.
Franklin, second " " " " " "
Warren, third " " " " " "
Halifax, fourth " " " " " "
Northampton, fifth " " " " " "
Granville, first Monday in March and September.
Orange, second " " " " " "
Chatham, third " " " " " "
Randolph, fourth " " " " " "
Davidson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.
Forsyth, second " " " " " "
Stokes, third " " " " " "
Guilford, fourth " " " " " "
Rockingham, fifth " " " " " "
Caswell, sixth " " " " " "
Person, seventh " " " " " "
Alamance, eighth " " " " " "
Wake, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.
Moore, Monday before the last in February and August.
Montgomery, the last Monday in February and August.
Stanly, first Monday in March and September.
Anson, second " " " " " "
Richmond, third " " " " " "
Bladen, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.
Cherokee, first Monday in March and September.
New Hanover, second " " " " " "
Jackson, third " " " " " "
Wayne, fourth " " " " " "
Henderson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.

PEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.
Anson county, on the second Monday in January, April, July and October.
Ashe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.
New