

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XXIV.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., JANUARY 8, 1863.

NO. 1,231.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS, \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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CAPTIONS.

Of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session, commencing November 17th, and ending December 22d, 1862.

1. An act to amend an act, passed and ratified on the 16th day of February, 1859, entitled "An act to incorporate the Listerdale Copper Company."

2. An act to provide a supply of powder and lead in the several counties of this State.

3. An act to amend the Ordinance of the Convention entitled "An Ordinance to make some provision for the families of soldiers dying in service." Ratified 22d February, 1862, and for other purposes.

4. An act amendatory of the law in relation to Sheriffs' Bonds.

5. An act in reference to the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

6. An act to authorize the agent of Cherokee lands to refund the purchase money in certain cases.

7. An act concerning Justices of the Peace in Bladen County.

8. An act to authorize the magistrates of the County of Chatham to levy a tax for the purpose of working the public roads in said county.

9. An act to establish the Eighth Judicial Circuit and for other purposes.

[The seventh Judicial Circuit as changed by this act is constituted of the following counties viz: Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, Mitchell, Burke, Watauga, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Cleveland, and Gaston. The Superior Court of Polk county is to be held on the first Monday in March and September; the Superior Courts of the other counties are to be held on the following Monday's respectively in the order in which they are named to wit: Lincoln on the 2d Monday, Cleveland on the third and so on.

The Eighth Judicial Circuit consists of the counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Madison, Yancey and Buncombe. The Superior Court of Clay is to be held on the 1st Monday of April and September. The others to be held as above on the succeeding Monday's in their order, the Court of Buncombe county to continue for two weeks.

The Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the seventh circuit to be held as follows: In Polk county on the first Monday in March, June, September, and on the succeeding Monday's in the other counties serially.

In the Eighth circuit, the County Court of Clay is to be held on the first Monday in April, July, September, and December, the courts of the other counties to be held on the succeeding Monday's in the order in which they are mentioned above.]

10. An act for the purchase of Provisions.

[Provides that the Governor appoint agents, at a fixed compensation, to purchase corn, rice, bacon, and other provisions, and have the same transported for sale to such points as he may select. The provisions to be sold under the direction of the Governor, at such prices as will cover the cost and expenses, to agents appointed by the County Courts, for the poor and the families of soldiers in service. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose.]

11. An act to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity for the county of Alleghany.

12. An act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mecklenburg County.

[Enacts that the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mecklenburg county shall be held on the second Monday of January, April, July and October.]

13. An act supplementary to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, and ratified on the 9th day of December, 1862, entitled "An act to amend the ordinance of the Convention," entitled "An ordinance to make some provision for the families of soldiers dying in the service," ratified the 22d day of February, 1862, and for other purposes.

14. An act to amend an act, ratified the 25th day of February, 1861, entitled "An act to incorporate the Bank of Western North Carolina."

15. An act to provide for the better management and repair of the Western Turnpike Road, and rebuilding and repairing certain bridges on the same.

16. An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Lexington, and establish the Bank of Graham.

17. An act to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors.

[Prohibits distillation of spirituous liquors after the 1st of January, 1863, from corn, wheat, peas and peanuts, oats, rye, Chinese sugar cane, the seed thereof, molasses, rice, dried fruit or potatoes, or any mixture of any or either of them. Violators of this law are subjected for each act of distillation to indictment as for misdemeanor. Penalty, fine and imprisonment—the fine not to be less than \$500; the imprisonment not less than sixty days. Persons offending against the provisions of this act are also to be deemed guilty of a distinct offence for every day or part of a day in which they be so offending. This act does not repeal the ordi-

nance of the Convention. The latter expires by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1863.]

18. An act to construct a Railroad from Dallas in Gaston county by the way of Lincolnton, to Newton in Catawba County.

19. An act to allow further time for the registration of Grants, Conveyances and other instruments.

20. An act to allow further time for the benefit of Justices of the Peace, refugees from their counties.

21. An act to change the place of comparing the polls in the 44th Senatorial district.

22. An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad.

23. An act to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad company, as amended by an ordinance of the Convention.

24. An act to establish a Bank in the town of Lincolnton, N. C.

25. An act in relation to the Richmond manufacturing company.

26. An act to incorporate the Swift Island Gold Mining Company.

27. An act to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road.

28. An act to incorporate the Macon leather company, in the county of Macon.

29. An act to amend an act, entitled "Militia Bill," ratified the 20th day of September, 1861.

[Repeals the provision requiring militia officers to drill in uniform, and enacts that "it shall be the duty of the Colonel to assemble his regiment at least once a year for drill and review," and "it shall be the duty of the Captain to assemble his company for drill at least once in every three months in time of war, and once in every six months in time of peace." The law amended required two regimental reviews during the year, and company drills once a month in time of war—once in three months in time of peace.]

30. An act to amend the 9th and 12th sections of chap. 101 of the Revised Code, entitled "Roads, Ferries and Bridges."

31. An act for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

[Provides for the appointment by the Governor of an agent, with the assimilated rank of Major, to reside in Richmond, Va., or elsewhere, as the necessities of the case may require, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Surgeon General, to visit the Hospitals daily, to ascertain the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers and supply them—to act as such may deserve furloughs and discharges in procuring them, and to take charge of the North Carolina Depot of Medical Stores. The Governor is also authorized to appoint two or more Surgeons to visit the camps and hospitals in this State and in Virginia (outside of Richmond) and perform similar duties.

He is also authorized to fill vacancies in the Medical staff of N. C. Regiments until permanent appointments are made by Confederate authority. The Surgeon General is directed to provide proper medical attention for soldiers returning to the State, afflicted with small-pox or other contagious diseases. He is also empowered to establish "way side hospitals," and a depot for the collection of medical supplies, hospital stores, clothing, &c., in Raleigh or elsewhere—\$300,000 are appropriated for these purposes annually.]

32. An act to alter the line between Jackson and Transylvania counties.

33. An act to incorporate the Presbyterian publishing and printing company in the Town of Fayetteville.

34. An act to perfect certain grants in favor of Peyton & William Colvard.

35. An act to regulate the fees of Jailors. [Amends the 38th section of the 102nd chapter Revised Code, by authorizing the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, a majority of the Justices being present, to fix the fees that jailors may receive for finding prisoners with the fuel and other articles required by law.

Amends also the 33rd section of the same chapter by giving the same power to the County Courts to regulate the fees of County Surveyors in like manner.

36. An act to provide ways and means for supplying the Treasury.

[Provides that the Public Treasurer shall issue, upon the faith and credit of the State, one million five hundred thousand dollars in Treasury notes, in five cent notes, ten cent notes, twenty five cent notes, fifty cent notes, seventy five cent notes, one dollar, two dollar, and three dollar notes, redeemable on or before the 1st of January, 1866. Also three millions more, in five dollar, ten dollar, twenty dollar, and fifty dollar notes; which notes shall be redeemable at the Treasury on or before the 1st of January, 1866, or fundable in six per cent coupon bonds, running twenty years.—Fundable Treasury notes hereafter issued shall be fundable only in six per cent coupon bonds; and the Treasurer shall be sure no more eight per cent bonds, except for fundable Treasury notes already issued by the Treasurer on the deposit of Treasury notes. All the fundable Treasury notes now on hand, signed, dated and numbered, shall have written or printed across the face the words, "fundable only in six per cent bonds," which notes shall be fundable at the pleasure of the holder, in the coupon bonds of the State, payable 1st January, 1892, bearing six per cent interest. The Treasury to collect as speedily as possible the debt due to North Carolina from the Confederate government, and out of the money so collected, to pay off by the 1st of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing eight per cent interest, unless the holders will exchange them for six per cent bonds. Treasurer also to pay Banks temporary loans out of the money to be collected from the Confederate government.

37. An act in relation to the supply of salt.

[Confirms a contract made by Messrs. N. W. Woodfin, and G. W. Mordecai, on

behalf of the State, with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., Saltville, Va., for the manufacture of salt, and provides for the sale of salt thus manufactured, at the cost of manufacture; authorizes the Governor to purchase 100,000 bushels of salt, at a reasonable price, to supply the immediate necessities of the people, also to be sold at prime cost. The Governor is also empowered, in his discretion, to purchase salt works, now in operation, and to have them worked on State account.]

38. An act to provide for the probate of wills and granting letters of Administration, when the county of the residence of the Testator or Intestate, is in the possession of the enemy.

39. An act to establish the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

[Provides for the biennial election of an Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall give bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned, for the faithful discharge of his duties, which are "to audit and adjust all accounts or claims against the State, arising out of the military service or in the civil administration of the Government; to ascertain and certify the amounts or balance, if any due thereon, with the vouchers and evidence, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller; to keep accounts in books prepared for that purpose of all claims so audited and adjusted, and of the public property in the custody or care of any officers or agents entrusted with the purchase or care of the same."

All claims against the State for expenses incurred for arming, equipping subsistence and transportation of troops and munitions of war; bounty paid to said troops either in the military or naval service of the State, and other expenses incurred in the public defence, shall be audited and settled by the Auditor on principles of equity and justice and according to the rules established to similar cases by the Board of Claims.

Upon the Auditor's certificates, the Governor will issue warrants on the Treasury in favor of claimants.

The Auditor's salary is fixed at 2,500 per annum, and he is authorized, if necessary, to employ two clerks at a salary of \$1,000 each.]

40. An act to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in the 6th Judicial Circuit.

[The Superior Courts of the Sixth Judicial Circuit are to be held hereafter as follows: "The courts of Davie county on the fourth Monday in February and August; and those of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell, Union, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan on the ensuing Monday's successively. The court of Mecklenburg county will continue for two weeks, being held on the 9th and 10th Monday's after the fourth Monday in February and August.]

41. An act for the support of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

[Appropriates \$139,000 for the purpose of supporting and maintaining the Insane Asylum for the years 1863-4, and to indemnify the Public Treasurer for \$14,500 drawn from the Treasury, over and above the amount appropriated by law for the years 1861-2.

The Treasurer is authorized to pay to the order of the Executive Committee, for the Insane Asylum, so much of the sum of \$125,000 as may be necessary for its support for the years 1863-4; provided the aggregate amount for each year, shall not exceed the sum of \$12,500.]

42. An act concerning the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

[Appropriates \$15,000 yearly to this Asylum, from the Literary Fund instead of \$10,000, as heretofore. Also appropriates \$1,500 to enlarge buildings and repair inclosures; and \$500 to establish a department in which the male pupils may be taught shoemaking. The President and Directors are authorized to receive as pupils all white deaf mutes and blind, not physically or mentally imbecile between the ages of seven and twenty-one years charging for board such only as are able to pay—tuition being free to all. The Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this State are required to levy a tax of \$75 for each pupil for eight years; Provided that no such tax is to be levied when the pupils parent or guardian pay said sum. In case of failure to levy said tax the amount is to be paid by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund and deducted from the share of said county in the next distribution of the Common School Fund.]

43. An act to incorporate the town of Marion.

44. An act to amend section second of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified the 12th day of May, A. D. 1862, entitled an ordinance to repeal an ordinance passed at the present session of the Convention, entitled "an ordinance amendatory of an ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops," passed and ratified the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1862, and to extend the provisions as to bounty to certain other persons.

[Provides that "no person not a citizen of this State," shall receive the State bounty. This act applies to all volunteers who have not heretofore been paid their bounty.]

45. An act to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of the banks and the people."

[Extends the provisions of the act, the title of which is recited, to the bank of Thomasville.]

46. An act to amend an act passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1861, Chapter 5, entitled "an act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising revenue for county purposes."

[Enacts that the tax imposed by County Courts for county purposes, shall be in the same relative proportion as for State purposes upon the \$100 valuation for everything

where the tax is laid for State purposes according to valuation; and upon all subjects specifically taxed, the tax shall be in proportion to that levied for State purposes.]

47. An act concerning the county site of Mitchell.

[Provides that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mitchell County, a majority of the Justices being present, shall select another county site, which shall be called Davis, and shall authorize the holding of an election at which the people of the county shall decide whether "Calhoun" shall continue to be the county seat, or whether it shall be removed to the place selected by the magistrates as aforesaid.—In the event of the removal of the county seat, the Chairman of the County Court is directed to reconvey to the donors all lands donated to him (at Calhoun) for the use of the people of said county; with the exception of such portions as may have been sold. In this case the donors are to be paid the amounts for which said lots respectively were sold. The usual provisions re made for the laying off the site selected into lots and streets, etc.]

48. An act to enable the incorporated towns of this State to lay additional taxes.

49. An act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the burning of the Court-house and records of Hertford county.

50. An act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other works.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in favor of Philip G. Smith.

2. Resolution in favor of Wm. R. Love!

3. Resolution in favor of J. W. Alsbaugh.

4. Resolution to purchase the Ordinances and Resolutions of the late Convention, [for the use of the General Assembly.]

5. Resolution to prohibit the transportation of articles of prime necessity beyond the limits of the State.

6. Resolutions declaring the separation between the Confederate States and the United States final, and to sustain the President of the Confederate States and the Governor of North Carolina.

7. Resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina.

8. Resolution expressing the satisfaction of the General Assembly with the spirit of the people in sustaining the war, and with the conduct of our troops.

9. Resolution in relation to the secret proceedings of the General Assembly.

10. Resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with Railroad and other Companies, in relation to the transportation of mail from Wilmington, &c.

11. Resolution in favor of S. S. Hick.

12. Resolution in favor of Thomas E. and C. M. Skinner, Jr.

13. Resolution in favor of Solomon Pool.

14. Resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge a repeal of certain clauses of the Military Exemption Act of the Confederate Congress.

[The clauses proposed to be repealed, exempt from conscription the owners of twenty or more negroes, of five hundred head of cattle or sheep; or of two hundred and fifty head of horses or mules.]

15. Resolution on printing the Inaugural Address of his Excellency Gov. Vance.

16. Resolution in favor of Benj. Fitz Randolph.

17. Resolution in favor of John Blaylock.

18. Resolution in favor of Joseph Welch.

19. Resolution to employ free persons of color on fortifications, &c.

20. Resolutions protesting against the burning of Cotton in Eastern North Carolina.

21. Resolution in favor of T. H. Hill.

22. Resolution in favor of James S. Ives.

23. Resolution in relation to the seizure and transportation from the State, of R. J. Graves, a citizen of Orange county.

24. Resolution in relation to the bills of this session of the Legislature.

25. Resolution to pay expenses of Commissioners to Richmond.

26. Resolution in favor of G. W. Cramp, late Sheriff of the County of Sampson.

27. Resolution in favor of Lewis Williamson.

28. Resolutions on the "Roll of Honor."

29. Resolution in favor of the D or Keepers.

30. Resolution in favor of the Principal Clerks of the House and Senate.

31. Resolution protesting against the seizure of Iron by the Confederate government, belonging to the State of North Carolina, and now in the possession of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Co.

32. Resolution to pay the officers and privates of Capt. J. W. F. Banks' Company for their services.

33. Resolution in favor of the Engraving Clerks of the present session of the General Assembly.

34. A resolution in reference to a fund in the hands of the Board of Claims.

35. Resolution requiring the Governor to appoint Commissioners to examine and report the condition of the agency of Cherokee Lands, as connected with Turnpike Roads in Jackson county.

36. Resolution in favor of W. A. Meroney Sheriff of Davie county.

37. Resolution in favor of C. P. Bryson.

38. Resolution in reference to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

39. Resolutions declaring the offices of Adjutant General, Attorney General, and Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit vacant.

An inordinate desire to obtain possession of secrets is an unerring indication of inability to keep them.

If the sun is going down look up to the stars; if the earth is dark keep your eye on heaven. With God's presence and God's promises you may always be cheerful.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Ten Regiment Bill.

The false impression which has been sought to be produced on the public mind by the course of the Richmond Enquirer, and the Destructives in general, in regard to the action and designs of the Conservatives in the General Assembly of this State, demand at our hands a full exposure of the facts. The ten regiment bill proposed by the Conservatives has been denounced most vehemently, and its advocates charged with a design to put this State in an attitude of opposition to, or conflict with the Confederate government, yet none of them have dared, so far as we have seen, to publish the bill itself. The Enquirer and others have thus been guilty of a war upon a phantom of their own creation, and have sought to raise a tempest over what has no existence in fact. Intelligent Conservatives, of course, have not been moved a jot by the impertinent vapors of the Enquirer or its party.

Gov. Vance in his message, after fully explaining the necessities of the case, recommended the raising of ten volunteer regiments of State reserves, to cooperate with the Confederate government in the defence and protection of Eastern North Carolina. At an early day a bill was drawn up in compliance with the Governor's suggestion, and presented to the House of Commons and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. That Committee, at first constituted, would have reported at once favorably to the bill before it, but from various causes, by resignation, &c., the complexion of the Committee was changed, and Mr. Person, of New Hanover was made Chairman. From that time the Conservatives expected no favorable consideration of that bill. At length the Committee through its Chairman, Mr. Person, presented the following ill-shaped, unconstitutional, and offensive bill as a substitute for the one before it, for the action of the House. Messrs. Grissom and Cowles of the Committee, protested against the bill, presented, and gave notice of their intention to bring in a minority report. The following is Mr. Person's bill, made in conformity to the wishes of the Destructives of the Committee. We beg the special attention of the press and the public to the provisions of the bill:

A BILL TO ORGANIZE THE STATE RESERVES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor be authorized and required to call out five thousand troops, to be styled the State Reserves, from among the able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are not in the actual service of the Confederate States, and are liable to that service by virtue of the acts of Congress, commonly known as the Conscription, and the act for Exemptions supplemental thereto. He shall first call out all such able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such of them only as shall be heretofore specially exempted, and cause them to be enrolled and put into a camp or camps of instruction; and at the same time, he shall cause all such persons between the ages of forty and forty-five years to be enrolled; and if the first class shall not furnish five thousand men, then he shall cause the remainder to be made by draft out of the second class subject to the exemptions hereafter specified, and apportion the number to be drafted out of each county according to the ratio which the number enrolled in the county bears to the whole number enrolled in the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this force shall be organized into companies and regiments. Each company shall consist of not less than seventy five, nor more than one hundred men besides its officers; and each regiment shall consist of ten companies. As soon as a sufficient number of men to constitute one company shall have been raised, the organization shall begin; and immediately after each battalion, regiment, brigade or division shall have been organized, the Governor shall tender it to the President of the Confederate States, for special service and local defence, to serve only within the limits of this State, except in cases where the Governor shall deem it advisable for the defence of the State to remove them into contiguous districts.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall appoint all the commissioned officers, both of the line and staff, and immediately after each regiment is organized, the Governor shall tender it to the President of the Confederate States, for local defence, to serve only within the limits of this State, except in cases where the Governor shall deem it advisable for the defence of the state to remove them into contiguous districts.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That this force shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States; and shall receive, while in actual service the same pay and allowance, as officers and soldiers in their service; and they shall serve three years or during the war, unless sooner discharged; but they may be returned to their homes at any time by the order of the Governor, subject to be called out, however, within that term, whenever and as often as the public exigency may require. And the men shall also receive a bounty of fifty dollars each; twenty-five dollars to be paid when they are mustered into service, and the remainder when they shall have performed six months actual service.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever special provision is not herein made, for any act or thing necessary to carry out completely the provisions of this act, the same shall be done under the general law.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

As soon as the above bill was presented, the Destructives set to work to defeat it, although it is well known that it accorded in the main with the views of Gov. Vance and of three fourths of the people of the State. Every imaginable effort to delay or thwart action was restored to, when at length the bugbear of a conflict with the

the Confederate and State courts (not to include Justices of the Peace,) with their clerks, marshals, sheriffs, ministers of the Gospel in charge of a parish or congregation; the officers and necessary employees of the insane, and Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums with their inmates and pupils; physicians who have been habitually engaged in the practice of their professions for ten years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, treasurer, secretary, and a reasonable number of engineers, runners and mechanics of each railroad company; the Colonel or commanding officer of each regiment of the Militia; the Captain or commanding officer of each company, in case there be no commissioned officer forty five years of age, but if there be one, he only shall be exempted; one editor and the necessary number of compositors for each newspaper; the president and professors of colleges; the principals and teachers of academies who have been teachers continuously for seven years next before this day; the principal and a reasonable number of employees or manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather, and shoes, who are working under contracts with the Confederate or State government, or who have brought themselves within the terms of the act of Congress, providing for exemptions by agreeing to take and by taking no more than seventy five per cent profit upon their manufactures, but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction of the enrolling officers, and the Governor upon an appeal to him from the decision of the enrolling officer, that such contract or agreement was bona fide, and not entered into or pretended merely to escape military duty; and the Governor shall have power in special and extraordinary cases to exempt any other person.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may raise the whole or any part of the force herein provided for by accepting volunteers by companies or by individuals.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That whenever special provision is not herein made for any act or thing necessary to carry out completely the purposes of this act, the same shall be done under the general law.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The above bill was known to be so odious to the people, that it could not have commanded a corporal's guard in its support. No man in the State, looking to future preferment, would have dared to touch it. In a short time Messrs. Grissom and Cowles presented their minority report, with the following bill accompanying it.—We beg careful attention to it:

A BILL TO RAISE TEN THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor be, and is hereby authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand men, of any persons over the age of eighteen years, who are not now in the actual service of the Confederate States, and to organize them into companies, battalions or regiments, brigades or divisions, and to muster them into the service of the State, and to place them under the command of the military forces of the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That each company shall consist of not less than seventy-five, nor more than one hundred men, besides officers; and each regiment shall consist of not more than ten companies. As soon as a sufficient number of men to constitute one company shall have been raised, the organization shall begin; and immediately after each battalion, regiment, brigade or division shall have been organized, the Governor shall tender it to the President of the Confederate States, for special service and local defence, to serve only within the limits of this State, except in cases where the Governor shall deem it advisable for the defence of the State to remove them into contiguous districts.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the company officers shall be chosen by the members of the respective companies, and that all the other commissioned officers, both of the line and staff, shall be appointed by the Governor.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That this force shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall receive, while in actual service, the same pay and allowance as officers and soldiers in the Confederate States army, and they shall serve one year, unless sooner discharged; but they may be returned to their homes at any time, by the order of the Governor, subject to be called out, however, within that term, whenever and as often as the public exigency may require. And the men shall also receive a bounty of fifty dollars each; twenty-five dollars to be paid when they are mustered into service, and the remainder when they shall have performed six months actual service.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever special provision is not herein made, for any act or thing necessary to carry out completely the provisions of this act, the same shall be done under the general law.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

Confederate government was gotten up, which the Richmond Enquirer, in its hot haste to serve the Destructives, soon magnified into a walking raw-head-and-bloody-bones with which to frighten weak minds.

Now let the honest reader carefully consider the two bills above given. Which, we ask, is most consonant with the Constitution, the wants of the Confederate government, the necessities of the times, the wishes of the people, with justice and right? Which, if either are, is most in conflict, or likely to bring on a conflict with the Confederate government? Read the bill of the minority, and point out a particle of evidence that it was designed to bring the State into conflict with the Confederate government. There is not a shadow of it.

But why did not the Conservatives vote for the bonied pill prepared for them by the Destructives, in the shape of a resolution declaring that no such conflict was designed? Why, simply because first, there was no necessity for it, the bill being sufficiently explicit on that subject. Secondly, to have voted for it would have been a tacit admission that a conflict was designed, which would have been false. Thirdly, because it was a trap set by the Destructives to defeat entirely the objects of the bill. They, therefore, rejected it, and they did right.

The Peace Feeling at the North—A Bold Letter from Hon. Wm. B. Reed.

We find in the Philadelphia papers a very significant and out spoken letter from Hon. William B. Reed one of the ablest and most influential Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania, in reply to an invitation to attend a party gathering. We copy the letter in full:

CHESTNUT HILL, NEAR PHILADELPHIA. }
December 5, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Nothing would give me more pleasure than to unite in the festival in honor of the recent victory in Pennsylvania, but the short notice, and some personal considerations with which I need not trouble you, prevent it. Let me hope that before long I may congratulate you on the fruit of this political success in the restoration of the functions of Constitutional Government at the North, and an honorable peace. It is my firm belief that the paramount wish of the masses of the North is for peace, though timidity, or considerations mistaken in my opinion—of expediency prevent them from saying so. I have been part of the policy of the Administration to crush out this craving of a common humanity, and to denounce as traitors those who think as I do, that blood enough has been shed already. This has been acquiesced in too long. There are thousands who think with me, whose property is endangered—whose industry is paralyzed—fathers and mothers who are praying anxiously for the return of their children from the stern doom that takes them from those who are left at home. This prayer will soon find utterance—and the community, weary of debt and taxation, of the tax collector and the recruiting sergeant—wary of the ambulance of the wounded and the hearse of the dead—will hail with ecstasy beyond control, the hour when flags of truce shall be displayed at Washington and Richmond. I am old enough to remember the peace of 1815, and the joy it excited; but it was as nothing in comparison with what ours will be when this brother's war is over.

When peace comes—or before it comes—if the madness of those in power prolongs this dreary conflict—will come the day of responsibility; and part of the duty of the Democratic party will be to enforce this stern account. The House of Representatives at Harrisburg will be strictly the Grand Inquest of this Commonwealth, and it will have work enough on the conduct of this war, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and to know if her authorities have been faithful to their local trust. The bit of the Roman Emperor for his lost legions is echoed by Pennsylvania asking why her gallant reserves were sacrificed and sent to pieces on distant battle fields, and her own frontier left open to invasion and insult. General Stuart's unresisted raid through two of the most populous and loyal counties of Pennsylvania, circling as he did in defiance near the capital of the State, in the face of the most disgraceful incidents of this war. It was bloodless by mere accident. It was bloodless.

But another outrage on the dignity and the sovereignty of the State demands inquiry and redress. On the 6th of August last, a Federal military officer—Gen. Jas. Wadsworth—claiming to be Military Governor of the District of Columbia, came, with a guard, to the capital of this State and, without authority of law, in the middle of the night, seized and dragged from their beds, directly under the eye of the Governor and the Cabinet, four respectable, and as the event proved, citizens of Pennsylvania. They were incarcerated in a distant prison, and finally discharged without an accusation or an accuser, and for them our own immediate fellow citizens, no word of remonstrance or even intercession was uttered by the Executive or his advisers.

Had I no other cause for rejoicing at the restoration of Democracy to legislative power in this State, I find it in the prospect of inquiry, and, it need be, punishment, of those whose neglect and indifference have inflicted these kindred indignities on an ancient Commonwealth where the step of invasion has not been felt for more than seventy years, and where personal liberty, as secured by law, has never before been violated.

You will, I am sure excuse these suggestions for the future. Something may be pardoned to freedom of speech suddenly restored.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. B. REED.

H. N. G. E. BADGER.—On Sunday morning last, this gentleman was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis.

Confederate Victory At Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The following is an official dispatch from Gen. Bragg:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Dec. 31.
We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning and after ten hours hard fighting have driven him from every position except his extreme left where he has successfully resisted us. With the exception of this point we occupy the whole field. We captured four thousand prisoners including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces of artillery, and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss heavy—that of the enemy much greater.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Commanding General.

A dispatch to the Savannah Republican states that the enemy was 60,000 strong. They made one desperate charge upon our lines but were repulsed with heavy loss. In the fight at Murfreesboro, we captured most of the enemy's hospital stores with many ambulances.

The Yankee Generals Thomas, Syll, Shradon and Grissom, are killed. Gen. McCook is also reported killed.

The Yankee loss is immense. It is impossible to obtain a list of the casualties, or any more particulars at night.

General Raines, on our side, was killed. Gen. Chalmers is wounded; Col. A. W. Fry, of Mississippi, was killed; Colonel Fisk of Louisiana, is wounded.

We destroyed two millions of dollars worth of Yankee property in the rear of the Yankee army, last night, including five days' rations.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—The following official dispatches were received last night, at the War Department:

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.—The enemy has yielded his strong position and is falling back. We occupy the whole field and shall follow him. Gen. Wheeler, with his Cavalry, made a complete circuit of his army, on the 30th and 31st. He captured and destroyed three hundred wagons; loaded with baggage and commissary stores, and paroled seven hundred prisoners. He is again behind them, and has captured an ordnance train. To day we secured several thousand stands of small arms. The body of General Sill (abolitionist) was left on the field, and three others are reported killed. God has granted us a happy New Year.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.—General S. Cooper: The expedition under Forrest has fully accomplished its object. The Railroads in West Tennessee are broken in many places and large amounts of stores destroyed many arms captured and twelve hundred prisoners paroled. Morgan has done his work but the full effect has not been shown. The enemy in Tennessee and Mississippi are without Railroad and Telegraphic communications with their Government.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

A special despatch dated Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, says: The bloodiest day of the war has closed. Gen. McCook's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had been driven six miles from our left and center. Gen. Willick and a number of Abolition officers, have been taken prisoners. Generals Sill, McCook and Woodruff of the Abolition army were killed. Our loss is heavy; that of the enemy is estimated at five to one.

Wharton's cavalry captured two thousand prisoners, with a large supply wagon train, and four hundred horses.

Our troops covered themselves with glory. Generals Bragg and Polk displayed great judgment and heroism. General Rains of Nashville, was killed.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.—Eighty-eight Abolition prisoners, captured near Murfreesboro, were brought here last night. Seventy-three more, with eight negroes, have just arrived on this evening's train. The last party were captured yesterday by Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, between Rosen-cranz's army and Nashville.

Gen. Morgan is returning from Kentucky having accomplished his object, and is now in the rear of Rosen-cranz. It is believed that Buford, Forrest and Morgan have joined, making a force of fifteen thousand cavalry in the rear of the Abolition army.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, January 2.—The enemy, finding his efforts unavailable to make any inroads upon our position here, have embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of entrenching tools and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Rev. R. J. Graves.

It will be recollected that the Legislature of this State, at its late session, passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to demand the Rev. R. J. Graves of the government at Richmond, in order that the charges against him may be investigated here. The Governor accordingly appointed A. C. Cowles Esq., of Yadkin, to proceed to Richmond and make the demand; and Mr. Cowles having done so, returned on Sunday evening with Mr. Graves.

We learn that in the absence of the President, the demand was made upon Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, who treated Mr. Cowles with due courtesy and promptly complied with the demand. Mr. Graves is now in this City. We entertain no doubt that Gov. Vance will do his whole duty in the matter. If Mr. Graves is guilty of the crime of treason, let him be punished; if innocent let him go free.

But every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty, yet Mr. Graves has been treated as a felon by Gen. Winder. He used the grossest and most insulting language towards Mr. Graves, a minister of the Gospel, and an unarmed prisoner in his hands; and it is said he alluded also in his most insulting terms to the people of North Carolina, pronouncing them "a d-d nest of traitors." Does this infamous tyrant act and speak for President Davis? Surely surely not. Then let him be hurled from the place which he disgraces by his vulgarity and tyranny.—*Raleigh Standard.*

BURNING OF BRIDGES BY THE ENEMY IN EAST TENNESSEE.—On Monday last, a body of Yankee Cavalry, variously estimated as to numbers made a raid into East Tennessee and destroyed two important bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad—one across the Holston and the other across the Watauga. The bridge over the Holston at Blountville was guarded by some two hundred of our cavalry, who it is said were completely surprised and made prisoners without resistance. The enemy's force came to within six miles of Bristol, but retired without visiting the place. At the Watauga bridge a small party of citizens hastily organized, came upon the enemy when a skirmish took place, one of the Yankees was killed and two taken prisoners. They belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment, and report their force at five thousand. The Lynchburg Republican says:

"The enemy first entered Virginia between Cumberland Gap, and Pond Gap, and passing through Esterville in Scott County to Blountville, fulfilled their mission of Bridge burning and made a demonstration as if they were intention to visit Bristol. This as before stated, they failed to do, fearing, doubtless, to venture so far. They continued in the direction of Jonesborough, but it is stated by our scouts, who came into Bristol on Tuesday night, that they were retreating over the same route in which they had advanced.

The distance from the point at which they entered the State Line to Jonesborough is between ninety and one hundred miles, and the raid is certainly a most daring one, and argues an audacity in the enemy which they were not supposed to possess. They are supposed to have been piloted by a Militia Colonel of Washington county, Tenn., by the name of Ward, who left his home on Friday, and met them at the mountains.

The damage done the Railroad is named, as besides burning the Bridges named, the track is torn up in many places and the sills, and the iron burnt. The distance between the Watauga and the Holston Rivers is nine miles, and the burning of the bridges across the above named streams involves a loss of that distance in our Railroad communications. It will take several weeks to repair the damages, and they come at a time when the Road is taxed to its utmost capacity."

THE 24th N. C. TROOPS AT FREDERICKSBURG.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a Cumberland officer in this regiment:—

"It was a terrible battle and our regiment was in front all the time. We were lying in an old ditch on the outer edge of the town. The right of our regiment was behind the last houses of the street. On each side of this street was an open field of about 800 or 1000 yards. The enemy charged through the fields and down the street to within 400 yards of our lines—the prettiest line you ever saw; every man had the step exactly and as fast as we would cut them down they would close up as if nothing had happened. I never saw any thing like the dead in all my life. I believe I could have walked 200 or 300 yards on dead bodies without touching the ground. The enemy came up in column of brigade and as fast as we would cut up and run off one, another would take its place. I think we killed more color bearers that day than we had men fighting; for as fast as they would pick up the colors we would cut them down and they never allowed them to hit the ground scarcely before they would catch them up. They fought as bravely as men ever did."—*Fay. Obs.*

VACATING OFFICES.—The Charlotte Democrat says:—Mr. Jenkins Democrat was turned out of the office of Attorney General because he held a commission in the army. Mr. Rogers, the gentleman elected in his place is in the army and holds a Colonel's commission. What inconsistency!

A little reflection would have shown the Democrat that there is no inconsistency at all in the cases. Neither of the gentlemen can constitutionally hold two offices of honor and profit. Doubtless the Democrat will admit that. Mr. Jenkins while holding the office of Attorney General accepted a commission in the army. He chose to hold that military office and thereby of necessity vacated the civil office. Mr. Rogers has held a military office which he may continue to hold if he pleases and decline the civil office; but if he should accept the latter, his doing so will vacate the former. That is the point and it is clear and distinct enough. The acceptance of an office of honor and profit vacates any other office of honor and profit held by the accepted.—*Fay Observer.*

GEN. STEWART'S EXPEDITION.—RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—Gen. Stuart returned from his recent raid on New Years Eve. On his rounds he visited Dumfries and proceeded up the Potomac towards Alexandria. At Selectman's Ford on the Occoquan he encountered a large force of the enemy's Cavalry whom he charged through the stream. They fled in consternation, leaving the road strewn with overcoats, caps, blankets, arms, &c. He burnt the Railroad Bridge over the Acotank Creek, ten miles from Alexandria and destroyed the Railroad at Annandale, seven miles from Alexandria. He dashed into the enemy's camps destroying his stores and capturing prisoners. Here he telegraphed Lincoln, Quarter-Master that he had not furnished sufficient transportation for the supplies he had taken. Between Fairfax Court House and Vienna he encountered a large force of the enemy, who planted Artillery against him but he retired. At Aldie he routed the enemy's Cavalry taking a number of prisoners and proceeded thence to Warrenton. On his return he was accompanied by General Fitz Lee, commanding a Cavalry Brigade.

General Stuart was entirely successful and captured and destroyed immense stores wagons, trains, camp equipage, &c., besides capturing about three hundred prisoners. His troops have supplied themselves with clothing, stores, arms, &c.

The President and Mr. Yancey.

President Davis, accompanied by Hon. William L. Yancey and others, reached this City on Saturday evening last, on his way from the West to Richmond. The President was respectfully and warmly greeted, and addressed the people assembled at the Western Depot for some twenty minutes, on the state of the country. He repeated the good news of our signal victories at Murfreesboro and Vicksburg, which was received with enthusiastic applause by the people. He also alluded in the most complimentary terms to Gov. Vance and to the State, for the efforts which have been made in the common cause.—He said the Governor had put his shoulders to the wheel, and had greatly aided him by swelling our regiments with conscripts, and that the soldiers of our State had been every where in the forefront of the battle, winning laurels for themselves, for their State, and the Confederacy. He spoke with the utmost confidence of the final result of the struggle, and urged our people to continue to fill up their thinned regiments in Virginia as the best means of meeting and vanquishing the foe and securing peace.

There were one or two allusions in the speech which marked it as original secession in its character but we are not disposed to notice these allusions. We were not able to take notes on the occasion, and shall not, therefore do the President the injustice to attempt a full report of what he said.

After the President had concluded, Mr. Yancey came forward, in response to loud calls, and briefly addressed the people. He referred to the madness which seems to rule the North in their efforts to subjugate the South, and spoke most hopefully of the result of the war. He urged the people to disregard party, and to be a unit in sentiment and action until our independence is established. He said the people would have the right, at the proper time, to change their rulers, if they should desire to do so; but meanwhile it was the duty of every one to sustain the government in its efforts to repel the common foe.

The President and Mr. Yancey left for Richmond in the evening Weldon train.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The President passed this place in the cars on Saturday morning last. He was warmly greeted by our citizens.

From the North.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 2d, 1863.
I have just received Northern dates of the first instant.

A Western correspondent of the New York "Herald" writes:
The steamers Violet, Key West, Rose Douglas, Frederick, Nitrobre, Erie, No. 6 and Van Buren with cargoes of grain and provisions and also a large amount of army stores have been burnt by the enemy at Van Buren, Ark. Our forces burnt the arsenal and ferry-boat at Fort Smith to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; also a large amount of forage and provisions.

It is telegraphed from the West that two regiments of Missourians in our service have sacked arms and gone home and that another Missouri regiment went home carrying their arms with them. It is also stated that two regiments of Texans sacked arms and started home and that a regiment of cavalry, who were sent in pursuit, joined them.

A despatch from Baltimore says the mistake of Stewart's crossing the Potomac grew out of the fact that White's cavalry have been seen on the North side of the Potomac for several days.

The garrison at Corinth is on half rations.

James Brooks made a speech in New York City, on Tuesday evening last at a meeting at which resolutions were adopted unanimously requesting New Jersey, on account of her revolutionary history and past associations to invite all the States to meet in Convention at Louisville in February. They also call upon New Jersey to ask permission of the President to allow New Jersey to send delegates to the States in rebellion and invite their representation in this Convention; and in the event the States in rebellion agree to be represented they further ask Lincoln to proclaim an armistice by land and by sea for six months.

Mr. Brooks was enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his speech.

Burnside was in Washington on the 31st and testified in the Porter court martial case.

Commencing with the first of January the Yankee troops will be paid off at the rate of \$500 000 per day.

A letter from Burnside's headquarters dated the 30th ult., says, "We will never attempt to cross again in front of Fredericksburg so long as there is a rebel battery in position to dispute our passage." I characterize Gen. Lee's movements as a mystery, and also says that the pontoons are again on the move, and thinks it quite significant.

The Yankees say they have a cavalry raid on hand which is to wipe out some of Gen. Stuart's achievements.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The Mobile Advertiser and Register has late New Orleans papers which say that Beat Butler was superceded by N. P. Banks on the 15th instant. Not over eight thousand troops came out with Banks' command. Banks will disband the negro regiments. Butler's general order dated 15th, says: "Landing with military chest containing but seventy-five dollars from the hands of a rebel Government you have given your country's treasury near half million of dollars, and so supplied your selves with the needs of your service that your expenditures have cost your Government less by four fifths than any other." He boasts of his negro regiments.

The Richmond papers are calling on the Confederate government for aid in protecting the East coast of North Carolina. It is to be regretted that the Legislature of that State did not make some provision to repel the enemy from its Eastern coast before he had penetrated to its interior.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

No doubt North Carolina would have done that very thing but that in the lan-

guage of Gen. D. H. Hill, "she has sent more troops than any other State to the Confederate army." As these were sent without stint to Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, she naturally expected the government which had her men to see that she was properly protected. Has Georgia "made provision to repel the enemy from her Eastern coast?" On the contrary the Confederate government has seen to that.—*Fay. Obs.*

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1862.

The New Year.

This being our first issue for the year 1863, we will say a few words to our patrons and friends.

We commence the new year with a large and daily increasing list of subscribers, and with a determination, if possible, to continue the publication of the Patriot at old prices, although we pay about three times as much for the paper to print it upon as we did before the war, commenced; and every other article we have to buy has advanced equally in price. To justify us in continuing the Patriot at old prices, will require a still larger number of subscribers, with prompt payment from all customers of the office for job and advertising, as well as subscriptions. And here we would remind a number of our old subscribers, who have been continued on our books on account of their hitherto promptness in making payments that their accounts are getting too large and ought in justice to us, to be settled at once, with a year's advance payment. We have to pay in advance for the paper and ink, and every other article necessary in the publication of the Patriot and the support of our family,—hence the necessity of prompt advance payments from the customers of the office.

Gen. Bragg.

This old hero has achieved a great victory over the enemy in Tennessee. We are inclined to the defeat of the Yankees on this occasion the most signal disaster that has yet fallen to their arms. The latest advices from Murfreesboro' state that Bragg has fallen back, and that Rosen-cranz is in possession of the town. Of the cause of this movement we are not advised, though we have the fullest confidence in Bragg's plans. The following dispatch, received at the War Department will show that the retirement of our forces from Murfreesboro' was not precipitate.

"CHATTANOOGA, TENN., }
Jan. 5, 1863, }

"To Gen. S. Cooper:
"Sir: Retired from Murfreesboro' in perfect good order—all the stores were saved. About 4,000 Federal prisoners, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 24 cannon, brass and steel, have already been received here. B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

Captions.

On our first page will be found the Captions of the Acts of Assembly up to the time of adjournment for a short recess.

The working portion of the body labored faithfully and assiduously, and despite the embarrassments endeavored to be created by the factious opposition, and the time consumed by their idle garrulity, yet, as a glance at the captions will show, much business was dispatched and perfected, during the short time the body was in session.

Small Pox.

This virulent malady is prevailing to considerable extent throughout the entire country. No cases have occurred in this immediate section, though we have several in adjoining counties. We understand that the disease is raging to such an extent at Cedar Falls in Randolph county, as to render it necessary to suspend operations in the extensive Cotton Factory at that place. This is to be regretted. The spread of this deadly disease, we think is owing in a great measure to carelessness on the part of army and hospital surgeons. They should be more careful than to send suspected cases of small pox through the country, which can only be characterized as committing wholesale murder. When we read some time ago of a "Military Squire" in Virginia, parading a case of small pox through a crowded train, regarding it as a "good joke" we had serious apprehensions, and we are induced to believe that such "joking" has been carried on to a considerable extent. Let every person be vaccinated.

William H. Reeves, of Co., E, 22nd N. C. Regiment, having been published as a deserter he requests us to contradict the statement. He says he has never been absent from his post but two weeks, since he entered the service, at the commencement of the war, and that he has been with his regiment in every engagement from the battle of Seven Pines to Fredericksburg, at which latter place he was severely wounded, and has returned home on a regular furlough.

We learn from the last number of the Daily Progress that Mr. John B. Neathery has become an Associate Editor of that paper. Mr. N. is a young man of intelligence and of practical knowledge in the printing business.

A friend writing from Hamptonville says:

"There is an outrage being perpetrated in our neighboring County of Wilkes. Some 390 famished cavalry horses, in charge of some 40 men from Virginia, are pressing and eating out the Valley of the Yadkin. Corn is so scarce there that \$3 per bushel is the current price, yet these men are pressing it at \$1.50, and depriving the soldier's families of bread."

We learn that Gov. Vance has very promptly and properly instructed the Colonels of the militia in Wilkes to this stop impressment of corn, and to use force, if necessary, to stop it. The seizing of corn to support an army in the field, and in the presence of the enemy, is a very different thing from seizing it, at half price, to feed famished cavalry horses not actually in service. As long as there is a grain of corn in the country, or a pound of meat, let the families of absent soldiers come in for their share.—*Rail Standard.*

It is necessary to send these cavalry horses away from the army to be wintered why, in the name of common sense, are they not sent to sections of the country where grain is cheap and plenty, and not to sections where there is hardly grain enough to keep alive the women and children? In the Eastern part of the State corn is plenty and cheap, and there horses, if properly managed, could be cheaply wintered and at the same time be of great advantage in protecting the citizens of that section from the raids of small yankee parties who come out from Newbern to murder, plunder and steal.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Gov. Vance has appointed Mr. P. A. Wilson, of Winston, Assistant Quarter Master, in place of Capt. Garrett. Capt. Wilson will succeed Capt. Garrett, in the management of the State clothing establishment in Raleigh for our soldiers. He is a gentleman of eminent business qualifications, and from his extensive experience in the clothing business, we feel assured that a better selection could not have been made.

W. H. Jenkins, Esq., is elected to the Commons from Granville county, in place of Hon. R. B. Gilliam, resigned. Maj. Willie D. Jones to the Senate from Wake, in place of J. P. H. Russ; and Isaac H. Foust, Esq., to the Commons from Randolph, in place of Mr. Worth.

Who Shall Rule?

It is a question of some importance now at issue in this State, whether the people of North Carolina, through their legally chosen Representatives, shall shape the laws and direct the public affairs of the State, or whether it shall be done by the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer. And it is with deep regret that we observe our old friend of the Raleigh Register has espoused the cause, and is in favor of submission to the dictation of the E. F. V.'s of Virginia. We hope he will yet see the indignity thus offered to the people of the State by these officious meddlers in the affairs of North Carolina, and show to the people of his adopted State that he is with them, in heart and feeling, and not with those who have ever assumed a superiority over them, as every intelligent North Carolinian knows the "First Families" of Virginia have always done. We assure our friend of the Register, that unless we are greatly deceived in regard to the true character of the people of North Carolina, there is virtue, patriotism, and intelligence enough in the State to take care of her honor and interests, without dictation from abroad.

We are happy to say, that outside the confines of Raleigh, we find but few who favor a "Virginia Dictatorship" for North Carolina. And, in justice to the people of Raleigh, if we judge by the vote they gave a few days since for State Senator, there are but few sympathizers with the Register in this matter in Raleigh. At an election to fill a vacancy in the Senate in Wake county, Major Willie D. Jones was the Conservative candidate, and his opponent was Mr. Wilbert C. Page. The vote in Raleigh stood Jones 198; Page 16. This, though a small vote, we take as a fair indication of the strength of the parties in Raleigh; and showing that even in Raleigh the Register has but few who coincide with its views.

The Register says "the majority of the Legislature owe their seats in it to a fraud," and again, that "the conservatives" have cheated the people." Such assertions are entirely gratuitous, and are slanders upon the people themselves. We have heretofore had abundant proof that the original secessionists had no confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government. And here the Register repeats the same thing in black and white. If the people were cheated into the election of Z. H. Vance Governor of the State, and a majority of his friends to the Legislature, they appear to be well satisfied with being cheated, for in the several elections which have taken place to fill vacancies in that body since the meeting of the Legislature, in every instance, we believe a Conservative has been elected.

One of the great issues before the people in the elections last summer was, whether the military should remain subordinate to the civil law, thus securing to each citizen his rights as a freeman; or whether he should be liable at any moment to be snatched up by some military officer with-

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

out authority of law, upon the secret information of an unscrupulous enemy, to be sent off to some military prison to remain for months, without being informed of the nature of the charge against him, or by whom preferred. The issue was presented, and in almost every county where candidates came out boldly for the rights of the people, and the supremacy of the civil law, they were triumphantly elected. The conservative candidate for Governor was elected by an overwhelming majority, and about two-thirds of the Legislature elected from the same party. And it was clearly shown by the Governor's election, that had there been Conservative candidates in every county in the State, the Legislature would have been composed almost unanimously of Conservatives.

While on this subject, we will impart to the Register and all its friends who are in favor of placing the people of North Carolina at the mercy of a military despotism, that Gov. Vance, in the bold stand he has taken in defence of their rights, has secured more than even the love and gratitude of a patriotic and free people; and that all the insidious attempts of the Register and its co-workers, in and out of the Legislature to weaken the confidence of the people in him, will be futile, and will only increase the contempt of the people for those who are engaged in such unholy work.

As soon as the Legislature met, certain persons, whom we will not at present name, but who in due time will be properly exposed, set themselves about trying to defeat every measure of a conservative character that might be proposed in that body, and to make the Legislature odious in the minds of the people. These efforts were intended as much to break down the administration of Gov. Vance as that of the Legislature. And we have no doubt the same efforts will be persevered in to break down every man who sustains Gov. Vance in his noble stand for civil law and constitutional liberty, from now until another election. But we have confidence in the intelligence of the people, and that they will be too smart to be thus deceived by those who have so often demonstrated that they do not believe the people capable of self-government.

In conclusion, we would beg the Register to drop its advocacy of a Virginia Dictatorship for North Carolina, and come out in favor of the doctrine that North Carolinians shall govern North Carolina, in all matters of State affairs, and that in her intercourse with the Confederate Government, the same privileges and immunities shall be meted out to her that are awarded to her sister States of the Confederacy. In short, be a North Carolinian, and if it only for a few months; just to see how it will seem.

Address to the Army.

We publish this morning the beautiful address of Gen. Lee to the army after the battle at Fredericksburg. The Commanding General expresses the sentiments of the whole country.

HQ. ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
December 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 138.

I, The General Commanding, takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor and devotion displayed by them, which under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburg to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march performed with celerity under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption and gave battle in its own time, and on ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than twenty thousand of this brave army and its columns crashed and broken hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss small in point of numbers only augments the admiration with which the Commanding General regards the prowess of the troops and increases his gratitude to Him who hath given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong and the country demands of the army a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appeal in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing give assurance of hope that under the guidance of the same Almighty hand the coming year will be no less fruitful of events that will ensure the safety, peace and happiness of our beloved country and add new lustre to the already imperishable name of the Army of Northern Virginia.

From North Carolina.

Information has been received to the effect that nine Yankee steamers and four sailing vessels passed up the Chowan River, North Carolina, on Monday week, and on Tuesday night took on board, at Holly's wharf, 6,000 infantry, their destination being Newbern, to reinforce Foster. The fleet left the wharf on Wednesday. The impression prevailed in the neighborhood that Foster designed making a raid on the Wilmington Railroad, while

the main force would make for Goldsboro' and take up the line march towards Wilmington. Judging from present indications we may look for stirring news from North Carolina before many days.—Rich. Whig.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31, 1862.—Another capture, similar to the Emelle St. Pierre affair, has taken place. The schooner Emma Tuttle, Capt. Carrey, of Nassau, supposed bound for a Confederate port, was taken by a Yankee Cruiser and put in charge of a prize crew. The original officers and crew being left on board as prisoners, and the schooner, back to Nassau, with the prize crew as prisoners.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31st, 1862.—The Yankee forces which destroyed the bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad consisted of one Ohio and one Indiana Regiment. They captured Col. Love of the sixty-second North Carolina Regiment. It is supposed that they destroyed Senator Haynes' plantation. It is said that Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments of cavalry from Murfreesboro' towards found Gap to watch the country North of Cumberland Mountain, but the order was countermanded by Gen. Bragg.

COTTON GOODS.—Some remarkable facts have been developed by the late reduction of prices of cotton goods. While the prices were high almost all the sales were made in large quantities—in lots of from 10 to 50 bales—to go out of the State. There was scarcely any demand for home consumption. People managed to do without them. But since the reduction it is believed that every yard made in this place and vicinity—8000 to 10,000 yards a day—could readily be sold by the piece in this town.—How long this demand will last we cannot say. It has so far rendered it impossible to fill in whole the orders of merchants in various parts of the State who wish to keep the goods and whose orders have been pouring in upon the companies here. We suppose the fact to be that the people had economized as long as possible and until they had "nothing to wear," and that soon this home demand will be supplied and other parts of the State be able to get a larger share.—Fayetteville Observer.

COTTON CARDS.—Cotton cards are now being made at the Georgia Penitentiary, at the rate of thirty pairs per day. Skins of sheep, goats or dogs, will be taken in exchange present, as it is the desire of the factory to get skins on hand to work up. The cards are worth six dollars a pair.

Mrs. Gen. Leonidas Polk is at present stopping in Asheville, in this State.

MARRIAGES.

Married.—On the 24th of December, Capt. H. Madison N. C. by Rev. D. R. Burton, Capt. H. G. McGee and Miss Mollie E. Webster.

May their lines fall to them in pleasant places.

Married.—On Tuesday evening, the 30th ult., by the Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Francis B. Maurice, A. M., Professor in Edgeworth Female Seminary, to Miss Nancy Dalzell, of this place.

DEATHS.

Died.—At his residence in Davidson county, N. C., of typhoid fever, on the 16th ultimo, Barnabas Payne, Senior, in the 82nd year of his age. A large circle of relatives and friends will mourn the loss of one whose great energy, kindness and friendly disposition had endeared him to them. He was kind and benevolent to a fault, and in all the relations of private life no man ever enjoyed the full confidence of his neighbors or was more truly beloved than Mr. Payne. Sincere in his attachments, exact in his dealings, unostentatious in his character and kind and indulgent in the domestic circle, he lived respected and died lamented—the upright citizen and devoted friend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Horses, Mules and Wagons Wanted.—I wish to buy for the use of the army a large number of Horses, mules, wagons and harnesses, and also MULES and FOUR HORSE WAGONS.

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

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

Auction and Commission Business in Greensboro.—We will give our services in the above business, looking after the interests of those having property in this part of North Carolina. Hiring and selling Negroes, or any other species of property, produce or goods. Office and warehouse, Greensboro', N. C. Best of references given.

Valuable Land for Sale.—I offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, 13 miles south of Greensboro, on Thursday the 15th of January, instant, my TRACT OF LAND containing 200 acres of productive and desirable land, with all necessary improvements, in good repair. I will also sell at the same time 8 head of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, FARMING UTENSILS, a ROCKAWAY, a set of DOUBLE HARNESS, buggy to go, a ONE-HORSE WAGON, and other articles unnecessary to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

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

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Standard Observer, State Journal, Watchman and Bulletin, please copy one month.

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

Shoe-Makers.—God SHOE-MAKERS can get steady employment at my shop in Greensboro, by applying soon.

Attention Officers 8th N. C. M.—The following named soldiers have been reported as absent without leave, you are hereby notified that they may be forwarded to camp at Raleigh. Those who are sick or unfit for duty you will let remain.

James H. Peace, Henry Pitts, Albert Peoples, J. W. Lee James Fortney, Wesley Gray, A. Selvey, Samuel Ford, N. C. Cadley, P. Reynolds, J. King, F. M. Fanning, Bangers Walls, James Pascal, George Ward, George Alexander, R. H. Kirkman, James Smith, J. R. C. FAUCETT, Smith, 31-2w Col. Com. 67th Regt. N. C. M.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro' N. C. December 31st, 1862.

Mrs. Thomas H. Allen,
Miss Caroline Allen,
L. A. Bass,
Miss Peninah Bryan,
Miss Susan E. Bryan,
Wm. E. Boisen,
Alfred Brown,
Brown & Johnson,
Miss Nancy C. Blount,
H. B. Barnett,
Susan Beaklyn,
J. H. Caldwell,
Samuel P. Collier,
Mablon C. Cox,
J. Cunningham,
James A. Coley,
John Cunningham,
E. Collier,
Miss Nancy Capps,
William Clark,
Col. Isaac Groom,
Judge D. F. Caldwell,
Miss Alice Dekosset,
W. S. Epperson,
Mrs. Adeline Evans,
Mrs. Sally Fogleman,
Miss Lucy B. Fogleman,
Mary C. Griffin,
R. D. Gidding,
J. W. Gray,
Dr. J. A. Gwinn,
Mrs. Sally Germer,
Allen Grist,
Miss Sallie F. Gray,
James E. Hoyt,
Miss A. J. Holland,
Dr. W. H. Hereford,
J. B. Hart 3.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

J. E. THOM, P. M.

Greenborough Livery Stable.—The subscriber having established a LIVERY STABLE in the town of Greensboro, at the stables formerly used by Mrs. Jordan, of the "Guilford House," is prepared to send passengers to any point at short notice.

He will also run an OMBUS to and from the depot on the arrival of every train, and convey passengers to any part of the town.

Having honest and sober Drivers, he can assure those entrusting baggage to his care, that it will be promptly delivered at the place desired.

J. A. HARTFIELD.

By the Governor of North Carolina. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The time limited in my Proclamation, for the redemption of certain public lands, to wit: Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth and Yarn and Woolen Cloth is about to expire, and the same necessity exists now as then for the prohibition:

Now, therefore, I, ZELUON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation, continuing the said prohibition, with the same restrictions and exceptions as were contained in said proclamation, for thirty days from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, Z. B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, has hereunto set his hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Raleigh, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

Insurance Office, Greensboro' N. C. The annual meeting of this Company will take place in the office of the Secretary, on the last Tuesday, the 27th January, 1863. A full attendance is requested.

PEPPER ADAMS, Sec.

Harness and Saddle Horses for Sale.—I will sell four or five good HARNESS and SADDLE HORSES, at a low price, in the miles east of Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.

I. H. FOUST.

Lost Notice.—The following named private and treated as deserters, unless they report to me either by letter or in person, at the expiration of 15 days:

John Coltrane, Wm. D. Penniss, H. S. Forbis, J. H. Grant, Lemons, Jas. McLean, Wm. Gray, Wm. B. McLean, John W. McNary, Rasper Fox, Wm. Seals, John T. Sockwell, A. L. Stanley, E. F. Suler.

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

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

Elizabeth Spinks }
William Spinks } Divorce.

Travelling to or from the Court of the Defendant, William Spinks is not an inhabitant of this State. Therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying said Defendant, that he appear at our next court to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro' on the fourth Monday of September 1862, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition of the said plaintiff otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, B. L. Bull, Clerk of our said Court, the fourth Monday of September, 1862.

31-5w B. L. BULL, C. C.

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

THO. W. BROCKINBROUGH, Auditor.

Know all men by these presents: that the undersigned do hereby constitute and appoint attorney for—and in—name, to vote on all questions that may be brought before the meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company to be held at the Court House in Asheboro' on the fourth Monday of September 1862, and there to plead answer or demur to the petition of the said plaintiff otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the case heard ex parte.

In testimony whereof, have hereunto affixed a hand and this—day of—

31-3w

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

JOEL PIKE.

Special Notice.

Headquarters, Co. B, 27th N. C. Infantry, New Bern, N. C., December 26th, 1862.

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

By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. COOKE,
JOHN A. SLOAN,
Capt. Co. B, 27th N. C. T.

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

JEFFERSON JONES.

Runaway.—\$40 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th of August, a negro man, SANFORD, 27 years of age, dark, yellow complexion, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 140 lbs. He has a criped up scar on his face, extending on the edge of his nose, caused by a burn. He can read, and will attempt to pass as a free man. He has a reward will be given for said negro, if he be above reward so that I get him. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Trinity College, N. C.

31-1r M. W. LEACH.

200 Gallons Sugar-Cane Syrup, for sale at Woody's Mills, Guilford County, N. C.

N. D. WOODY,
Guilford's Store, P. O.

Academy.—NEREUS MENDENHALL will open an Academy for boys and girls near the Jamestown Station on N. C. Railroad on the 1st day of First Month (January) 1863. Instruction will be given in the common ENGLISH BRANCHES OF LEARNING, in the LATIN AND GREEK LANGUAGES, and the HIGHER MATHEMATICS. This will afford a good opportunity for those wishing to study SURVEYING with the use of instruments. Tuition, \$20.00 per session of five months. GOOD BOARDING may be had in reach of the Academy at \$15.00 per month.

Runaway.—Twenty-five Dollars Reward.—Runaway from me, on the 17th of November, 1862, my black man, ADDISON very old, can be easily known by a bad scar on the knee, and the three first fingers of the left hand were badly cut last spring. The middle finger is stiff from the effects of the cut. I will pay TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him. He is very smart, and may attempt to escape to the Yankee lines by the N. C. Railroad, or otherwise, as free, or as servant to some person. He is very smart, and may attempt to escape to the Yankee lines by the N. C. Railroad, or otherwise, as free, or as servant to some person. He is very smart, and may attempt to escape to the Yankee lines by the N. C. Railroad, or otherwise, as free, or as servant to some person.

HALEY BROWN.

Taken Up.—A stray horse, bay with the left hind foot white; well marked with harness. He came to my house on the 12th. The owner is requested to identify the horse, pay expenses and take him. I live 7 miles north of Greensboro.

ROBERT R. PRATHER.

Confederate States of America. Medical Purveyor's Office, at Charlotte, N. C. All claims against this Office, to be paid, must be presented before the 25th of January, 1863.

D. P. RAMSEUR,
Surg. and Med. Purveyor.

Notice to the Consumers of Gas.—In consequence of the great advance in the price of every thing connected with the manufacture of gas, the price of Gas on and after the 1st of January will be 10 cents per thousand feet.

A. P. ECKEL, Sec.

Greensboro' Steam Mills.—Wheat and Corn Wanted.—The planting community will take notice that their Wheat and Corn crops will be purchased at the Greensboro' Steam Flouring Mills at market prices.

I am prepared, in addition to purchasing any surplus grain that may be offered, to grind wheat and corn for the earliest possible notice.

JOHN SLOAN.

Notice! Notice!—The subscriber has on hand and for sale EXTRA NO. 1 SCOTCH SNUFF, at \$1.25; EXTRA "MAGNOLIA" SMOKING TOBACCO in pound packages at 75c.

WM. CROW,
Petersburg, Va.

Insurance Office, Greensboro' N. C. The annual meeting of this Company will take place in the office of the Secretary, on the last Tuesday, the 27th January, 1863. A full attendance is requested.

PEPPER ADAMS, Sec.

Harness and Saddle Horses for Sale.—I will sell four or five good HARNESS and SADDLE HORSES, at a low price, in the miles east of Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.

I. H. FOUST.

Lost.—Or mislaid—a certificate for two shares of stock in the N. C. Railroad granted to Swaim & Sherwood, No. 820. It was one of the original certificates.

Nov 1863 SWAIM & SHERWOOD.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the Trustees of Jamestown Female College, held in Greensboro, on 19th of December, at 10 o'clock, for full attendance of the Board is very much desired.

27-3w W. D. TROTTER, President.

Slays!—Look out for the Regular Slay Maker, James N. Irvin, and don't be cheated. He makes the best slays in the Confederacy, and sells them at reasonable prices. To be found at the N. C. Store.

31-1r

Raw Cotton.—Raw Cotton for sale by retail, from one to one thousand pounds. Apply to R. Scott and David Scott.

28-4w

Chicory!—This has long been acknowledged as the best substitute for Coffee, and is in many parts of Europe it is used in preference. I have just received one bag, which I offer at a reasonable price.

B. F. STANTON,
Greensboro.

Fifty Dollars Reward.—Runaway, from the subscriber on the 12th of October, a negro boy, WES, said boy is very black, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension so that I may get him, or for his delivery to me at Oak Ridge, Guilford, N. C.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

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

H. C. WORTH & Co.,
Greensboro.

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

D. P. RAMSEUR, Asst. Surg.
and Medical Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.

Price, a nice article, for sale by J. & F. GARRETT.

For Sale.—Two HORSES and two MULES. Apply to A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

Pony for Sale.—A Pony, young, gentle, and a natural pack, for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

Envelopes.—We are now manufacturing a beautiful BUFF envelope of paper unpassed in this country—for sale at prices to suit the times.

Desirable Property for Sale.—We offer for sale a HOUSE and LOT, near G. F. College, containing 64 acres, more or less, with all necessary buildings, and a TRACT OF LAND, well timbered and well watered near Greensboro.

J. & F. GARRETT.

Wanted.—A good MILCH COW, for which a fair price will be paid in cash or leather. Apply at this office.

Salt!—A small lot of country Salt just received, for distribution, to those who have not already been supplied.

A. P. ECKEL,
Salt Commissioner.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.—The next session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, January 6th, 1863. Charges for the Session will be 25 per cent. above present rates.

For admission apply to RICHARD STERLING, Greensboro N. C.

Letter Paper.—A superior article for sale at the Patriot office.

Rifle Powder and Percussion Caps, for sale by B. N. SMITH, Centre, N. C.

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

J. ALBERT HOOPER,
25-3w Capt. Co. E, 22nd N. C. Regiment.

Office of the Chatham R. R. Co. Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1862.

No acceptable bid having been offered for the graduation and masonry of the middle division of the Chatham Railroad, extending from Pages to Lockville, 23 miles, the undersigned is prepared to receive proposals at this office.

Profiles and specifications showing about the aggregate amount of work required, can be seen at the Engineer's office, Haywood, Chatham county, or at the Company's office, Raleigh.

J. E. P. BATTLE, Pres't.
ELWOOD MORRIS, Chief Engineer.

GEORGE ALLEN Has in Store a Fresh Supply of SALEM and ROCK ISLAND JEANS, WOOL KERSEYS, brown and bleached SHIRT, SPOON, THREAD, SEWING SILK, NEEDLES, PINS, SCISSORS, Buttons, &c. &c. Ribbons, Cravats, Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace, Paper Hangings, Embroidered and Lace Curtains, &c. &c. Also 10 tiers RICE.

19-3w

J. A. ANSLEY, NO. 300 BROAD ST., AUGUSTA, GKO. General Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of MANUFACTURED TOBACCOES.

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

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

25-4w D. P. WEIR Treasurer.

Notice.—I hereby authorize and empower Mr. J. D. WHITE to receipt in my name as Administrator of B. G. Graham, dec'd, for all moneys paid on accounts for postage.

THOS. GRAHAM, Adm'n.

For Sale.—A fine JACK, which is seven years old of a beautiful dove color, with the Spanish mark on his back and shoulders,—of heavy body and well muscled. Those who wish to purchase, will secure a bargain, by addressing me at Patterson's Store, Alamance County.

J. A. M. COBLE.

Office of N. C. R. R. Co. COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 24th, 1862.

Notice.—Is hereby given to shippers and others interested in the tariff of freight rates, on this road will be raised twenty-five per cent. and the rates of passengers to five cents per mile on and after the first day of October.

T. J. SUMNER,
Engineer and Sup't.

Notice.—I have still on my Books, a number of open accounts. I give this notice to say, that I wish to have all these accounts closed at once by note or otherwise. I hope it may not be found necessary to attach a list of names to this notice.—Those that are indebted certainly know that their accounts have not been settled and should immediately attend to them.

R. G. LINDSAY.

Greensboro' N. C. Dec. 31st, 1862. Notice to all whom it may concern.

In sending packages of clothing and other stores to troops, where transportation is required, it is requested that in all cases they be plainly marked with the address and weight.

No transportation tickets can be issued, unless the weight is given.

Private stores or stores sent to individual members of companies, or regiments are not entitled to transportation.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

A. G. BRENZER,
Capt. Artillery and A. A. Q. M.

For Sale.—Valuable MINERAL LANDS, near the celebrated Gardner Mine, on Riddick's creek. Persons wishing to invest, would consult their interests by examining the property.

D. WORTH & Co.,
Company Shops.

Any information relative to the above properties can be had by applying to H. C. Worth, Greensboro.

14-1r

Machinery Oil and Salt.—We are manufacturing from peanuts a LUBRICATING OIL of superior quality. It will answer all the purposes of oil in all cases. We are also making a hard some article of SALT, dry and entirely from iron pyrites. Orders for either will have our prompt attention.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.

Blacksmithing.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that in connection with his Coach and Buggy Shop in Greensboro, he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches, and would be pleased to serve all who may favor him with their custom with GOOD WORK at MODERATE PRICES. Shop on East street, near my Buggy Shop.

JOHN LEDFORD.

House and Lot For Sale.—We offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, the First College of the Greensboro' AND LOT, with all necessary improvements, the Dwelling House being a two-story building, containing eleven rooms, with a fire-place to each room. The sale will take place at 2 o'clock, p. m. on Saturday, the 20th day of December next. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. W. & W. R. WELBORN.

Greensboro' Female College. GREENSBORO' N. C. The Spring Session of 1863, will begin on the first day of January, and close on the third. The school is in May with an able and faithful Faculty, ample accommodations, and a healthful and quiet location, this Institution offers superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough and accomplished education.

TERMS PER SESSIONS OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board \$125; Tuition in regular course, \$30; Music \$10; Piano or Guitar, \$20; Drawing, \$5; French, \$10; Latin and Greek, \$10; each. Vocal Music \$8. Board in advance.

For full particulars, apply to T. M. JONES, President.

Common Schools.—Guilford County, N. C. Fall dividend for 1862.

DIS.	AMT.	DIS.	AMT.	DIS.	AMT.			
1	00	24	59	42	110	04	70	08
2	71	04	56	43	56	64	95	49
3	75	84	22	55	64	32	66	59
4	70	08	25	86	40	46	72	96
5	40	83	26	60	48	48	96	61
6	79	28	27	88	48	98	12	69
7	20	28	108	44	40	25	92	70
8	79	28	108	44	40	25	92	70
9	79	28	108	44	40	25	92	70
10	83	52	31	95	64	52	85	74
11	62	40	32	72	96	67	20	74
12	76	80	33	1-03	54	96	76	75
13	35	32	34	102	72	56	64	75
14	63	36	35	75	95	83	92	77
15	42	34	36	57	60	57	105	60
16	35	52	37	103	68	58	62	40
17	52	80	38	109	92	59	60	48
18	45	20	39	52	80	60	45	12
19	57	84	40	78	72	61	58	82
20	39	60	4					

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

The First Grey Hair.

Here it is, a wee bit of silver thread, yet on its slender form hangs a tale of sufficient weight to bear down the spirit, and load the mind with unpleasant reflections. It tells that childhood's days are past, the unalloyed pleasure days in which we laughed and sported all day long unconscious of future ills, days in which we dreamed not of sorrow. It tells of boyhood's days, when hilarity was our greatest characteristic, and the schoolmaster's rod our only fear; days in which we acted over future life, as a warrior winning battles and conquering nations, and then returning in triumph from a hero's achievements to claim the hand of our Dulcinea, then the little blue-eyed girl of our acquaintance. It tells of our college days, when we labored under the bill of knowledge, and struggled hard for the mark of its honors; days of college friendships which we thought were endless, some of which are so, but others, alas, are ended by neglect and the object passing below our friendship, in intemperance and disgrace. It tells of boyhood's love as true, perhaps, as any, but not so stable; of our youthful manhood's love, when we admired the object of our affection as a pure, faultless being; yes, as an angel of perfection sent to earth expressly to make us happy; but, alas, it was a delusive fancy, and now is past. It tells of disappointed hopes and aspirations of youth when, indeed, "Hope told a flattering tale," promising wealth and fame. It tells of many mispent hours, of misdeeds that bring the blush of shame to the cheek to think of. It reminds us of our grey-haired father, when first the frost of age began to settle on his manly head, and reminds us that, like him, we soon must totter with age, or lie down in death. It reminds us of that grey-haired mother whose life has been a continual sacrifice to our comfort, too often repaid by unkindness. It reminds us that we are passing away, and soon must be forgotten. Much more it tells us that is profitable for reproof, for edification, and for bettering the heart.

Passing Faces.

In a curious article which appears in Dickens' Household Words, entitled "Passing Faces," we find the following: "It is perfectly incredible what a large number of ugly people one sees. One wonders where they can possibly have come from—from what invading tribe of savages or monkeys. We meet faces that are scarcely human—positively brutified out of all trace of intelligence, by vice, gin, and want of education; but beside this sad class, there are the simply ugly faces, with all the lines turned the wrong way, and all the colors in the wrong places; and then there are the bird and beast faces, of which Gavazzi's caricatures are faithful portraits. Doesn't everybody count a crane and secretary-bird among his acquaintances?—tail men, with sloping shoulders and slender legs, with long necks, which no stock or cravat can cover, with small heads—if a crane, the hair cropped short; if a secretary-bird, worn long and flung back on the shoulders, that looks as if they were sliding down hill in a fright. These are the men who are called elegant—good Lord!—and who wander through life in a half state of simpering dilettanteism, but who never thought a man's thought, nor did a man's work; since they were born. Every one knows, too, the hawk's face—about gambling tables, and down in the city very common—and the rook's, and the jack-daw's; and some of us are troubled with the distressing neighborhood of a foolish man-snipe, and some of us have had our intimate owls and favorite parrots; though the man parrot is not a desirable companion in general."

After this the writer goes on to describe the different kinds of faces, and their zoological prototypes, not even sparing the gentler sex. He says:

"We all know the setter-woman—the best of all the types—graceful, animated, well-formed, intelligent, with large eyes and wavy hair, who walks with a firm tread, but a light one, and can turn her hand to anything. The setter-woman is always married; she is the real woman of the world. Then there is the Blenheim spaniel, who covers up her face in her ringlets and holds down her head when she talks, and who is shy and timid. And there is the greyhound woman, with lantern jaws and braided hair, and large knuckles, generally distorted. There is the cat-woman, too; elegant, stealthy, clever, crossing; who walks without noise, and is great in the way of endearment. No limbs so supple as hers, no back-bone so wonderfully pliant; no voice so sweet; no manners so endearing. She extracts your secrets from you before you know that you have spoken; and half an hour's conversation with that graceful, punning woman, has revealed to her every most dangerous fact it has been your life's study to hide. The cat-woman is a dangerous animal. She has claws hidden in that velvet paw, and she can draw blood when she unsheathes them."

The Alabama Legislature has passed joint resolutions proposing to the other States of the Confederacy to guarantee the Confederate war debt, each State pledging its credit for the redemption of a portion of the debt proportionate to the representation of the State in the Confederate Congress.

Woman.

It has of late become extremely fashionable to advance woman, in the scale of intellect, to an equal standard with man. It is argued with much pertinacity that the same system of education would produce the same results in both sexes; and in support of this doctrine they adduce the names of some few eminent females which have at different periods started forth in blazing lustre to confound and excite the wonder of mankind. Semiramis, Joan of Arc, Empress Catharine, and others, have been adduced as instances of women possessing equal mental endowments with men; but these examples, we conceive, are no positive testimony to such masculine genius, it proves nothing more than the old adage, "She does nothing in vain." Hence, their talents being better calculated to compete with men, their ambition led them to struggle for fame or preferment.

Woman, evidently by a law of Nature, is designed to stand as the chief personage in domestic life: it is there she supports her proper character. Woman was never formed to "ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm." She is more interesting when attending to her household and family; there is her kingdom, and there only can she be happy. She is more adapted to hover around the bed of death, and, like a consoling spirit, administer comfort to the victim of disease. When she aspires to ambitious situations, she steps out of the sphere allotted her by Nature, and assumes a character which is an outrage upon her feminine delicacy and loveliness. There is one situation which claims the attention of women, and which points out still stronger the impropriety of their being ambitious of worldly distinction; that is where they are mothers. In the hallowed occupation of rearing their children, the mild and beneficent feelings of their hearts beat in unison to the pulses of love and tenderness. A true mother—a Cornelia—is more valuable in the sight of God and man than all the blood-thirsty Catharines or cruel and bigoted Marys that can be gathered from the four quarters of the globe.

In fine, the natural endowments of woman are essentially different from those of man. She is all passion and imagination—he has more of reason and judgment; she is delicate and timid—he is rough and courageous; she is calculated to move in quiet and peaceful situations—he, to bustle amid the uproar and contention of the world. Man is well enough in his place—but it takes woman to make his happiness complete.

THE GRAVE YARD.—There is something so solemn, so inspiring in the grave-yard, that no pen can write, no imagination conceive, no eye explore, the sentiments of the soul during a walk over this subterranean world, this spectacle of the dust. How fit a contemplation, 'mid the ashes of the departed, the illustrious, the gay or the sorrowful of other days. The sun of immortality beams more brightly here, sheds its genial rays more consolingly 'mid the purified earth. Here may the mourner feel that

"Smitten friends are angels sent on errands full of love."

The grave! How many joys, sorrows, regrets, noble feelings and heroic sentiments have gone with their once human possessors to the dust, beneath the damp and heavy sod which the dews of night, the light of moon, and the hot, burning sunshine of noon, alternately decorate and vivify. But though "Death loves a shining mark," and stays not his hand for art, fortune, "talents angel bright," what is the grave but the outer gates of life eternal—and what is Earth, which but enshrouds the body, "the triumph of the spirit infinite?" The King of Terrors is the Prince of Peace.

THE SCIENCE OF GOING TO BED.—The earth is a magnet, with magnetical currents constantly playing around it. The human body is also a magnet, and when the body is placed in certain relations to the earth, these currents harmonize, when in any other position they conflict. When, one position is to be maintained for some time, a position should be chosen in which the magnetic current of the earth and the body will not conflict. The position, as indicated by theory, and known by experiment, is to lie with the head towards the north pole. Persons who sleep with their heads in the opposite direction or lying crosswise, are liable to fall into various nervous disorders. When they go back to the right position, these disorders, if not too deeply impressed upon the constitution soon vanish. Sensitive persons are always more refreshed by sleep when their heads point due north. Architects in planning houses, should bear this principle in mind.

N. C. Soldiers at Fredericksburg.

The correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, who was an eyewitness of the battle of Fredericksburg, squeezes the following into one of his letters: "The conduct of the North Carolina troops in the field at Fredericksburg renders their bravery unquestioned and stamps their courage as of the highest order. Cook's Brigade fought well, also Pender's, as I hear."

Compliments of the Carrier.

CHRISTMAS 1862.
Fellow Citizens:—The ear of Time has rolled again through his annual circuit of days and nights, and the sun of this morning has ushered in the eighteen hundred and sixty-second grand gala-day, on which old Santa Claus is wont to scatter in the laps of brightly smiling children his pretty toys, delicious fruits and candies, and popping crackers. And while the little boys and girls are making merry over these childish things, though myself but a youth, I wish to address a few words of "soberness and truth" to all, to whom this Message may come greeting.

Through sunshine and rain, through heat and cold, I have weekly borne you the news of this sadly momentous year. Though my heart has often sunk within me when I have been setting the type which was to carry the intelligence of some soul-piercing casualty or calamity in this awful terrible war; yet it is not a little consoling to reflect, that a wise over-ruling Providence has bestowed upon us manifold successes for which to be humbly grateful and temperately but truly joyful.

From our exchanges I have observed, that a mad infatuation and shameless demoralization are prevailing, to some extent, throughout almost every portion of our Confederacy. Nor has our country escaped the withering curse of a heartless extortion and a relentless speculation. The consciences of men,—of the church-member as well as the unpretending sinner,—have become as elastic as rubber, and will excuse them for not giving alms to the poor, and justify them in putting articles of prime necessity to such an enormous price that the soldier's babe and wife must suffer the awful cravings of hunger and the merciless pinchings of cold, while he, gallant spirit!—is marching with unshod feet and ill-clad person to meet the red wrath of the deadly foe! Such men will never enjoy their earnings. Not only are they Judas Iscariots, not only will they ruin their country, but they may reckon on walking at no distant day the "primrose way to the everlasting bonfire." Would they right themselves in the sight of patriots, they must quit their ways, keep their consciences better, and rush to the relief of our poor, gainless and well-nigh overruled soldiers. Try this, and you can then meet your fellows, not like Mammon with looks down cast, but with countenances erect. For your information, I would say, the Abolitionists are in Eastern Carolina!—Go drive them away!

My compassion hath been moved for another class of our community. I refer to the original panel of before-breakfast secessionists. They painted their rights, and so eager were they for them, that they walked us right out of the Union. They were determined to have their rights, even if they had to fight for them! But many of them have not "fired, nor bled, nor died" for them yet! Why, they were going to other States to fight, in this slow old State would not go out. She went out slowly and reluctantly, and where are they? At home,—effectually ensconced behind a peace establishment! Shame, bravadoes, shame! Rumor, who is a naughty old creature, says the next boys that go, intend to unshod and ill-clad persons of you originals. Now, I would advise all the chicken-hearted originals, who have never scented powder or heard big guns, even afar off, if they cannot get their courage to the sticking point, either to hide in the caves of the Western mountains, or to betake themselves speedily to Yankee land. Birds of a feather ought to flock together! Lincoln ran, for he was badly and indecently scared when he passed through Baltimore that night, and the Yankees have been skedaddling ever since. If ye cannot fight, for your blushing faces' sakes, skedaddle over to them! These remarks are not designed for those men who were for the Union and peace as long as they could be honorably. They are not to be censured or criticised for not wanting to fight; for war is a cruel and ruinous thing, and they are innocent of having brought it upon the country. But it is not desired by any true man to have the Union reconstructed now; and it is now the duty of all, even the seceders to fight out the war at every hazard and achieve our independence, no matter what it may cost—even the lives of all the secessionists.

All goodness, all generosity, all virtue is not yet lost, notwithstanding the demoralizing tendency of the war and its train of evils. Much may yet be witnessed in our town, which is calculated to gladden the hearts of the upright and the patriotic. Our Convention passed an ordinance to prevent the making of liquor from grains, and our Town authorities persuaded the grocers to move out at least one mile from the corporation limits. This was a decidedly beneficial effect. In my weekly "grand rounds," I have observed that John Barley corn has not annoyed the boys and old fogies near as much as he used to do. Before, he was everlastingly slaking them up against the ground and down against the trees and lamp-posts, and not infrequently, running them into ditches, mud-holes and even into the Calaboose. Now, when John comes into town he don't put them on so, but gives them some rest and peace; though, occasionally, I discover, he will down a fellow and worry him most cruelly. It is much to be hoped that John, who is an unruly fellow at best, will not tempt or banter the weak and ungovernable, but will leave this county altogether for this county's good.

Our excellent Female Schools, I am happy to say, are not seriously injured by the unusual excitement throughout the country. There are many reasons why such institutions should be kept up. So many of the best and purest young men are falling in the service, that the girls will have much to do in keeping up the standard of morals, or rather getting it up to what it once was and keeping it there. Not only so, but so many of the "breed of noble bloods" will be destroyed in this struggle, and the rising generation of boys will be so indifferently instructed and educated, that they may have to think much for those who will be endeavoring to fill the places of statesmen and jurists without having the requisite qualifications. Besides all this, I, myself, shall in a half a dozen years, be upon the tapis, and I can assure you nothing would delight me so much as to get for a wife, a sweet, good, sensible, educated, smart and accomplished woman. Is not that a bright and beautiful hope? Girls, destroy it not!

Though I am young, yet I am not, like most boys, altogether unobservant, thoughtless and giddy-headed. Noble deeds arrest my attention and excite my admiration. With the curiosity of a youth, I often sauntered out to the care last summer and autumn, to see the wounded soldiers passing to their homes. There I was struck with the unflinching kindness and goodness of our ladies. So long as these gallant men continued to come, so long they flocked there, by day and by night, with good things for them. Not only so, but I have noticed that they have been working, day after day, and week after week, for some time past, in preparing comforts, and bed-quilts, and garments for the suffering defenders of their homes and altars. May the richest dews of heaven descend upon you and yours, lighting up your path in this dark period of our history and brightening your entrance upon the world to come with glorious hopes; may a merciful and never failing charity warm and feed your noble, self-sacrificing soldiers; and may the God of Peace early span the murky cloud of War with his bow of hope and tranquility!

A. W. WALKER, Carrier.

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT FREDERICKSBURG VICTORY.—No event of the war has had such an appalling effect on the Yankee nation as the last victory of Lee. It had not entered into the imagination of the conceited braggarts that their greatest army could be defeated. The believers in a "higher law" than that of the Bible put no faith in its declaration that "the battle is not to the strong." They are utterly confounded therefore to find their hopes and expectations blasted, and demand sacrifices to soothe their mortification, and appease their wrath. They call for a new Cabinet and new Generals, foolishly imagining that mere changes will enable them to retrieve their losses, whereas every change they have made has been from bad to worse. And so it will be again.—Lincoln has sense enough to see that Seward and Chase are stronger than any men he can find to take their places and so refuses to accept their resignation. But their retention will be a bitter pill to those who demanded their dismissal; and the heart burnings produced by their retention may be almost as serviceable to the Confederacy as those which would have followed their dismissal. What heads will come off among the Generals is not yet known, but there will be some.

The New York Herald says. Sunday was the gloomiest of all days in the history of the nation in Washington. "Thank Providence for all His blessings!" The wretches who have violated every law, human and divine, who have trampled on every decent usage of civilized warfare, who have murdered and plundered and wantonly laid waste, whose habit it has been to desecrate the house of God and to destroy His holy Book, are feeling the weight of His arm. But gloomier days are yet to come, in New York as well as Washington.

It will not occasion much surprise if, amidst the disasters and gloom, and heart-burnings, Lincoln himself should put into execution his threat to resign and let somebody else "run the machine," as he elegantly expressed it. He might be wise to do so, for if things go on as heretofore, another year will not pass before the machine will crush him, if he get not out of its way. There are many and multiplying signs, in plain declarations through the press that would not have been permitted six months ago, that the North will not stand continued disaster, but will turn upon the fanatics who brought about this awful war.

Our gallant soldiers appreciate the vast importance of multiplying those gloomy days in Washington. Let each encounter produce a day more black than its predecessor—it is the only way to get peace.—We think there can be no doubt, for instance, that the Yankee defeat in North Carolina is one of the results of Lee's victory. If he had been defeated, or even if it had been a drawn battle at Fredericksburg, the abundant reinforcements could not have been spared to come to Goldsboro, and Foster not have been prevented from reaching Raleigh—which was evidently his aim—by the small force originally opposed to him. Though he may not have heard of Burnside's defeat, he must have been assured of it when he found a large army in his front, instead of the two or three thousand that he expected to meet. The battle for North Carolina was fought at Fredericksburg, therefore, and our brave defenders participated in that battle are entitled to claim equally with those who directly repulsed the enemy within our borders, that they saved their State from being overrun and laid waste by the ruthless foe.—Fayetteville Observer.

TO CURE BACON WITH LITTLE SALT.—To 5 gallons water, 7 lbs. salt, 1 lb of sugar or 1 pint of molasses 1 teaspoonful of saltpetre—mix and after sprinkling the flesh side of the hams in the salt pack in a tight barrel, hams first then shoulders, lastly middlings. Pour over the brine and if not enough to cover make another draft of the above and repeat till all is covered—leaving the meat in brine from four to seven weeks according to size.

Mr. W. B. Young writes that he has cured Bacon with this recipe for years; and prefers the bacon cured by this recipe to any that he has ever eaten. The quality of the bacon as well as the economy says he, must commend it to all. The experiment is worth a trial.

SAUSAGE.—A writer in the Register gives the following recipe for making sausage. It is worth trying:

Take 1 or 2 lbs brown sugar to 100 lbs meat, mix with pepper and salt, and let no water come in contact with the meat.—The sugar prevents the sausage from becoming strong.

GEN. LEE.—Speaking of the late battle at Fredericksburg, the Richmond Dispatch says this is the tenth pitched battle in which General Lee has commanded within less than six months and in all of them he has been victorious. No other campaign, except that of Italy in 1796 and that of France in 1814 presents such a result.

He who gives pleasure meets with it—Kindness is the bond of friendship and the book of love; he who sows not reaps not.

Our glass runs in heaven and we cannot see how much or how little of the sand of God's patience is yet to run down, but this is certain when that glass is run there is nothing to be done for our souls.

If God has chosen your way depend upon it is the best that could be chosen; it may be rough but it is right it may be tedious but it is safe.

If you wish to learn all your defects quarrel with your best friend and you will be surprised to find what a villain you are, even in the estimation of a friend.

A good man who has seen much of the world and is not tired of it says: "The grand essentials to happiness in this life are something to love and something to hope for."

A man in Florida who swallowed an orange seed last fall has a breath so fragrant of orange blossoms this spring that he says the ladies are constantly teasing him for kisses. Poor fellow!

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PAYS ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY!
DIRECTORS:
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All communications on business of the office should be directed to
PETER ADAMS, Secretary, Greensboro'.
86-7

North Carolina, Stokes County.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term 1862.
John Martin and Richard Martin vs. the estate of Thomas B. Martin.
Attachment.

Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six successive weeks, commencing on the 23rd day of May next, at the next Term of this court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-House in the town of Danbury on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1862 and there to plead answer or demurrer.

Witness James Rierison Jr. clerk of said court at office in Danbury on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1862.
November 17 1862. J. RIERISON JR. C. C. S. C.
86-7w

Hat Manufactory in Greensboro'.
N. C.—We are now manufacturing all of the different grades of FUR AND WOOL HATS—such as Otto, Muskrat, Mink, Rabbit, Raccoon, of ALL COLORS; also WOOL HATS of all the different grades and colors. Merchants wanting GOOD, and Southern material, can have their orders filled on such terms as will prove satisfactory to them and their customers.

We will buy all the good pelt FURS that we can get, such as Otto, Mink, Muskrat, Beaver, Coon and Rabbit, for which we will pay CASH, or exchange hats on fair terms.

For all coloring of garments hereafter, we shall charge according to the cost of the dye-stuffs used in the coloring. J. F. GARRETT. 81-1f

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses.

The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in, but also on large and increasing deposits of capital in its active operations.

A dividend of 67 per cent. at the last annual meeting 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. F. WEIR, Treasurer.

\$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscribers on the 23rd day of May last, their man GEORGE; about 25 years of age, yellow complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, quick spoken, laughs frequently and loud when in conversation, wears his hair long, and is a little round shouldered, and weighs about 170 or 175 pounds. GEORGE is an unusually smart and fine looking Negro; he formerly belonged to Mr. Saml. Bethel of Caswell county, and is supposed to be in his former neighborhood. The above reward will be given for said negro if confined in any jail so that I get him again. For further particulars, address A. F. Fattila, at Vanceville, or the subscribers at Fayetteville, N. C. C. & D. PERKINS. 49-1f

\$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber on the 4th of July, 1862, a NEGRO GIRL named JANE, aged about twenty-two years. She is heavy-set, of ordinary height, always forward and a little when walking fast, and is free-spoken. She was formerly owned by Mr. James Johnston, of Alamance county, and her mother is now owned by Mr. John Treline, of Alamance county. She is probably lurking about in said county. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me near Leasburg, Caswell county, N. C., or for her confinement in any jail so that I can get her. 41-W1f MRS. S. B. REID.

PAINTING.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to do House, Sign and Ornamental Painting at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons who are desirous of engaging his services in the above business, will please call and see him at his residence at Rich Fork, Davidson county, or address him at that place or Lexington, and their orders will be promptly attended to. July 24 1862. ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

SAM'L G. THOMAS has removed his HARNESS SHOP to a new room recently occupied by F. M. Walker, Esq., two doors North of LINCOLN STORE, and immediately opposite the New Court House, where he will be pleased to receive calls from his old friends and the public generally. It is his intention to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of harness, and other articles in his line, which he will be pleased to sell on reasonable terms.

Boot and Shoe Store.—Having purchased of J. B. F. Boone his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro' and surrounding country that he is keeping a good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, and other articles connected with that line of business, always on hand, which they are determined to sell very low, and for cash only. B. G. GRAHAM & CO. 86-1f

North Carolina Davidson County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1862. Valentine Leonard, Administrator of Adam Fritts deceased, vs. Alexander Fritts and others.

PETITION TO SET ASIDE REAL ESTATE.
In this case appearing to the Court, that Alexander, Joseph, David and Henderson Fritts, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said absent defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the Second Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the Petition be not granted, or judgment be taken pro confesso and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, I. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk of said Court at office in Lexington the Second Monday of November, 1862. I. K. PERRYMAN, C. C. C. 29-6w

Ho, Tobacco! Ho, Tobacco!—Who will secure a supply before the Tobacco famine commences—this will be in ninety days!—I have the choice lots in Syria and Wares counties, and want to sell immediately some good foreign. I will deliver at Salisbury, Greensboro' and Clarksville, or any convenient point on the railroad. I still have over 300 hogsheads of Manilla tobacco, of all grades, good, bad and indifferent. Let no body delay, it will rise every hour. THOMAS K. THOMAS. 28-4w

Salisbury Watchman, Danville Register and Charlotte Democrat will publish four weeks, and forward accounts immediately to this office for collection.

Substitute Wanted.—A man over 50 years of age, who will be received by the commandant of any company he may wish to join, can obtain a liberal price. For particulars, address or call on the Post Master at Centre, N. C. 28-1f

HEADQUARTERS.

Camp of Instruction, CAMPSIDE, Dec. 1, 1862. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the following General Order, No. 96, is published: The enrolling officers of this State will pay particular attention to the issue and report to Headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not comply with said order.

By order of COL. PETER MALLET, Commanding Camp of Instruction. E. N. MANN, Adjutant.

ADD'T. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Nov. 27, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 96.

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the country.

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands for any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War, or from the commanding commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed thirty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commanding conscripting officer for enrollment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I. of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered deserters, and treated accordingly; their names will be furnished to the commanding conscripting officer in their State, for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. Their reports must state in each case the cause of absence, whether regimental, battalional, or company command, and who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 2d clause of paragraph I. of General Order No. 82, commissioned officers and privates who are liable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned, to report to the nearest commanding officer of their respective States, who will, if they are fit for service, direct them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary therefor.

VI. Officers of Troops are hereby notified that no pay to any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the military authorities in the foregoing order. Any commanding officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order, S. COOPER, Adj't. and Inspector General.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in order to stop, if possible, the wicked system of speculation which is tightening the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the State, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution (approved and filed on the 22d day of this month (November), has authorized me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of domestic produce, except to certain persons and for certain purposes.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days, from this date, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any such goods, wares, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for sale or profit; also all persons who may make with before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for resale before they are removed; also all persons, non-residents, who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is in extend to said made by non-residents on the 20th inst. and in their own words, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in transit from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, has signed this proclamation, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November A. D. 1862, and in the year of the Independence the 87th. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor, R. H. BATTLE, Private Secretary. 27-2w

Prospectus.—We will issue in the city of Richmond on Saturday afternoon, September 6th, the first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, a weekly journal, devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge, embracing LITERARY NOVELTIES.

HISTORICAL LEGENDS, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, LATEST CURRENT NEWS, And, indeed, everything within the range of popular literature.

Having secured the valuable services of an excellent artist, Mr. Turech, late of the "Virginia Line," who will be assisted by the artistical talent of Mr. King, long connected with the Ministry, we will be enabled to present to the people of the Confederate States a handsomely embellished literary journal. The first number will contain an accurate Portrait of Gen. STONEMAN, which will be accompanied with a long philosophical sketch of the hero.

We have also consummated an arrangement with many writers, male and female, of acknowledged ability, which will enable us to put forth a paper in no respect inferior to those Northern publications with which the South has heretofore been supplied.

Trusting that our enterprise may receive the liberal support of the reading public, we propose to keep the thing shall be left entirely upon our part to render the paper in its Literary character, its Enlargement and Typographical acceptability to all; and while adhering to the general taste, we shall not neglect to include a due proportion of space for the dissemination of the news of the day, and the progress of the war, and the progress of the war, and the progress of the war.

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