

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

NO. 1,217.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**M. S. SHERWOOD,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Alphonso W. Ingold, Assistant Editor.

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**Advertisements.**

One dollar per square, for the first week, and  
twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. Twelve  
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From the State Journal.

Salt.

We announced the fact some time ago, that Gov. Clark had concerted measures and entered upon a plan to supply the citizens of the State with salt, to the utmost extent of his ability. The following Circular will show the progress that has been made and the ways and means whereby supplies may be obtained. On the energies of the Justices of the several counties much will depend to supply their respective counties. As the time to "hog killing" is short it is earnestly to be hoped that nothing will be left undone by those whose immediate duty it is to enable their fellow citizens to avail themselves of this wise and timely provision. It is needless to say that N. W. Woodfin, Esq., the Superintendent of the works, is one of the most practical and intelligent gentlemen in the State, and can be implicitly relied on for the prompt and faithful execution of whatever he promises:

SALTSVILLE, VA., September 1st, 1862.  
To the Justices of the several County Courts of North Carolina.

It may be already known to you that, at the instance of the Governor of the State and under his authority, I have the superintendence of putting up buildings and the necessary kettles etc., to manufacture Salt at this place for the supply of the several counties in the State, according to the number of inhabitants of each county.

The State has a contract with Messrs. Sumner, Buchanan & Co., the proprietors, to furnish brine for three hundred thousand bushels per annum during the existence of the present war.

It is proposed to erect three hundred kettles. These have been under contract for some time. About half of them are ready; the other half have been received and twenty-one of them put to boiling and making Salt today. The machinery is ready for one hundred and twenty-six kettles, and about one hundred kettles are on the railroad lines and expected in a few days. If we are not greatly disappointed in their delivery, these to the number of one hundred and twenty-six, will be in operation during the present week, and eighty-six others in another week.

It is proposed of the first Salt made, to furnish a few hundred bushels to each county for present use, beginning with the counties in alphabetical order; and after each in its turn is so supplied with what may be required for ordinary use, it is proposed, in like manner, to distribute all that can be made.

But it is proper to state that there is great loss on it shipped before it drips and dries out some three or four weeks. The loss in this way may be as much as twenty per cent.

For this reason, it is recommended that some time be allowed for dripping, unless in cases where the present demand is so great that the counties are willing to submit to so heavy a loss to relieve pressing necessities. After the first supply, the Salt will be kept over four weeks to dry until the time arrives for salting the beef and pork for the year, at which time it may be better to submit to some loss on the Salt than keep over the animals too long on expense.

No salt has been or will be sold to any individual; but it will be sold to the counties only through their commissioners appointed for that purpose, and according to the population of the county as shown in census table of 1850; and it is expected that distribution will be by them made amongst the farmers of the county according to the number of inhabitants of each family. It is expected, however, that the commissioners will take steps to ascertain the supply that each has on hand and only make up the deficiency, so that no one having a supply on hand should draw county salt merely for speculation.

Five county commissioners will be charged at this place, for the present, one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, which, it is believed, will cover the cost of production, including seventy-five cents per bushel to be paid the proprietors. After the State Treasury is reimbursed the outlay for building, etc., it is expected that it may be afforded at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.

It is very proper to impress upon the county commissioners the importance of furnishing their own sacks. If I have to procure them, it can only be done by paying Salt for them and will require from twenty to thirty thousand bushels of salt, whereas each county can readily furnish his county commissioners with sacks to hold his supply with his name and the county distinctly marked on it.

I scarcely need to add that payments must be made on delivery of the Salt to the commissioner or his order at this place. The county commissioners can only be known here by a certificate from the county court clerk under his seal of office.

The pressing necessity for time and labor has rendered it necessary to contract with four or five county commissioners for supplies delivered here, for which they are to have a preference in point of time in receiving their supplies.

We have laborers enough engaged, but yet require teams to haul wood. Any county commissioner sending teams shall be paid in Salt at once.

Respectfully submitted,  
N. W. WOODFIN,  
Superintendent.

## Addresses to the People of Maryland.

The following appropriate addresses to the people of Maryland has been issued by Gen. Lee:

Headquarters Army Northern Va.,  
Near Frederick Town, Sept. 8th, 1862.

To the people of Maryland:  
It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched, with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political, and commercial ties.

They have seen with profound indignation, their sister State deprived of every right, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province.

Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law. The faithful and manly protest against this outrage, made by the venerable and illustrious Marylanders to whom, in better days, no citizen appealed for right in vain, has been treated with scorn and contempt.

The government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech have been suppressed; words have been declared offenses by an arbitrary decree of the Federal executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen and restore independence and sovereignty to your State.

In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been deprived.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned.

No constraint upon your free will is intended—no intimidation will be allowed.

Within the limits of this army, at least Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of every opinion.

It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint.

This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be; and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE,

General Commanding.

Col. Bradley T. Johnson, who accompanied our army to Maryland, issued the following:

To the People of Maryland:  
After sixteen months of oppression more galling than the Austrian tyranny, our victorious army of the South brings freedom to your doors. Its standards now wave from the Potomac to Mason and Dixon's line. The men of Maryland, during the last long months, have been crushed under the heel of this terrible despotism, now have the opportunity for working out their own redemption, for which they have so long waited, and suffered, and hoped.

The Government of the Confederate States is pledged by the unanimous vote of its Congress, by the distinct declaration of its President, the soldier and statesman, Davis, never to cease this war until Maryland has the opportunity to decide for herself her own fate, untrammelled and free from Federal bayonets.

The people of the South, with unanimity unparalleled, have given their hearts to our native State, and hundreds of thousands of her sons have sworn, with arms in their hands, that you shall be free.

You must now do your part. We have the arms here for you. I am authorized immediately to muster in for the war companies and regiments—the companies of one hundred men each; the regiments of two companies. Come, all who wish to let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket, and a tin cup. Jackson's men have no baggage.

Officers are in Frederick to recruit recruits, and all companies formed will be armed as soon as mustered in. Rise at once!

Remember the cells of Fort Mifflin! Remember the dungeons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren, the insults to your wives and daughters, the arrests, the midnight searches of your houses! Remember these, your wrongs, and rise at once in arms and strike for liberty and right.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Col. C. S. A.

September 8, 1862.

From the Greensborough World.

**Twenty-second Regiment.**

Near Frederick City, Maryland, Sept. 6th.

Messrs. Editors:—We are now in the lovely State of Maryland, beyond the boundaries of the Confederate States. We are without mail facilities to communicate with our friends at home, who are now, no doubt, more anxious about our condition than heretofore. I, therefore, embrace the present opportunity of a short rest in our march to send you a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the recent battles.

Since leaving Richmond a few weeks ago, the 22nd Regt. has been in six battles; but I am glad to be able to state that comparatively our loss has been light. In the eleven engagements in which we have been, we have learned how to fight the Yankees—raise a yell and strike a run at full speed, and the Yankee will immediately give you a race, seldom stopping long enough to return a fire. Thus the firing is mostly on one side. There is also profitable, because the sooner places us under the range of the numerous batteries which pour such incessant showers of grape and canister in our ranks. In the last charge we

made on Saturday evening, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy, there were no less than three batteries playing upon our regiment for fully a mile in open field, one being upon our flank. Once started, to stop, the men knew to be destruction. So every man raised a yell to the top of his voice, and each vied with the other who could run the fastest. Sergt. Pinkerton, of Co. K, color bearer, deserves special commendation for nobly bearing the color far in the advance of the entire line of battle. I will mention one instance of his valor, which is the more noble, he being a mere boy in size and age. Approaching near one of the batteries immediately in front, the Infantry fled, and the Artillerymen limbered up and put off at the speed of their horses. Not wishing to permit such a prize to escape, the color bearer and one or two others gave the horses a race. Coming up with the gun, they shot one of the horses, which put a stop to the race. Sergt. Pinkerton rushed forward to plant his color upon the gun and was met by one of the Artillerymen. His only weapon was a sword bayonet, which he drew upon the foe, capturing the man and then planted his color upon the gun.

We have been necessarily compelled to endure some very severe marches, but the army is delighted at our successes. The health of the men are good.

List of the killed, wounded and missing of the 22nd Regt. N. C. Troops in the recent battles near Manassas Junction.

Co. A, Capt. Isbell commanding.

Killed—none.

Wounded—Capt. J. M. Isbell, bruised by shell; Private J. A. Adams, in arm, H. A. Clark, badly in thigh, N. Clark, bruised by shell, James Stallings, slightly in head, W. A. Suttle, bruised on foot, Shaford Hass, in leg.

Total—7.

Missing—John A. Coleman, Larkin Coffey, W. Sherrill—supposed to be in the hands of the enemy.

Total—3.

Co. B—2d Lt. A. L. Finley Com'g.

Killed—none.

Wounded—Lt. A. L. Finley, in face; 2d Sergt. S. P. Tate, serious in left shoulder; Private J. S. Irvin, thigh broken, since dead, A. J. Coe, bruised slightly by shell, J. H. Deal, slightly.

Co. E, Lieut. Wolfe commanding.

August 26th.

Killed—E. Riley.

August 29th.

Killed—none.

Wounded—Lt. M. M. Wolfe, shot in leg, A. J. Busic, do.; Corp'l W. S. Briggs, do. head; Sergt. O. A. Wheeler, do. hand; Private John Quackenbush, in arm with fragment of a shell, James Laughlin, in shoulder.

September 1st.

Wounded—Private A. Parish, slightly by shell.

Co. F, Lieut. Reynolds commanding.

Killed—none.

Wounded—Privates Hiram Edwards, shot in foot, J. H. Doughton, shot in right hand and right thumb amputated; Cor. J. J. Hoopers, in thigh; Private R. C. Gambel, shot in left knee, Calvin Welby, in thigh, Franklin Whitaker, in thigh.

August 30th.

Killed—none.

Wounded—J. A. Cronse, in right arm.

Missing—John Fender, Solomon Crouse and John Sexton.

Co. G, Capt. Graves commanding.

August 29th.

Killed—none.

Wounded—1st Lt. Thomas Smith, in leg; O. Serg. M. Cobb, inside by a limb of a tree.

September 1st.

Charles Simpson, in hand by shell.

Co. H, Capt. W. M. Lovins commanding.

August 29th.

Killed—Private Wheeler Hall.

Wounded—Capt. W. M. Lovins, slightly by shell in shoulder; 2d Lt. O. O. Smith, in foot; Private P. Herms, in both knees; P. Martin, in arm, W. D. Martin, in leg; A. J. Piley, in hip, J. M. Hollinsworth, in foot, J. Sanford, in leg.

Missing—none.

August 30th.

Killed—none.

Wounded—Private W. F. Wood, in arm; Sergt. R. R. Martin, in face.

Co. I, Lieut. Palmer commanding.

August 29th.

Killed—none.

Wounded—Privates, M. L. Dickson, in left arm and arm amputated; H. H. Rolins, in hand; Nathan Lewis, in face; John Little, on knee.

August 30th.

Killed—none.

Wounded—Corp'l W. P. Wood, in shoulder; Privates, Elms Frazier, dangerously in bod. Lt. W. M. Burkett, in shoulder.

September 1st.

Wounded—Private Steadman Williams, slightly, in the arm.

Co. K, second-Lieut. Greatee commanding.

Killed—none.

Wounded—Lt. J. L. Greenlee, slightly, in face, by shell. Corp'l R. J. Byrd, in shoulder; Privates, M. M. Hoyle, in hip; J. J. Allison, slightly, above the eye; J. H. Horton, slightly, on arm. Color Guard—E. J. Dobson, bruised by shell.

Co. L—Lt. E. C. Horney, Com'g.

Co. L, Lieut. Horney commanding.

August 29th.

Killed—none.

Wounded—Corp'l A. C. Williams, (slightly in left side.)

August 30th.

Killed—none.

Wounded—Private J. M. Leadman, (in back by shell); W. J. Thrift, (slightly on left thigh); H. C. Lasiter, (slightly in left shoulder.)

Co. M, first-Lieut. Knett commanding.

August 29th.

Killed—Privates J. D. Spinks, Wm. Hays, Wm. Fields.

Wounded—Sergt. Thos. Arnold, (in thigh); Private Jesse Fields, (in thigh); A. W. Lawrence, in side, A. B. Steel, in leg.

August 30th.

Killed—none.

Wounded—M. S. Rains, on foot, slightly.

Total killed—8.

“Wounded—67.

C. C. COLE, Maj.,

Commanding Regiment.

From the Richmond Whig.

**From Western Virginia.**

We submit the official despatches received in the past few days, from Major Gen. Loring, commanding the Confederate forces in Western Virginia.

No. 1—dated Fayette Court House Sept. 11th.

Jenkins captured Buchanan, Upshur C. H., General Kelley's main depot, with 5,000 stand of arms and immense stores, all of which were destroyed. He took the commanding officer and thirty prisoners. The next day he captured Weston. The next day he took Glenesville. The next day he took Col. Rathbone and his regiment at Roane Court House. The next day he drove a force of the enemy from Ravenswood, and the next day crossed into Ohio, marching twenty miles in that State. He was at last accounts on the Kanawha.

No. 2—dated Fayette Court House, Sept. 11th.

After a fatiguing march I came upon the enemy near this place on yesterday, at half past one o'clock P. M., with the best of my forces, which were in front. After contesting every inch of my advance for some miles, he entered his fortifications at this place, which were strong, and consisted of very formidable outer works, enclosing a quadrangular fort with glacis and redoubts, and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery. My men pushed up to the walls with great spirit inflicting great loss upon the enemy. Our loss small. About midnight to the force of the enemy already in the fort, three regiments were added as reinforcements by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous enough to guard. This made the enemy about five regiments strong; but while we lay on our arms to renew the attack this morning the enemy fled. Probably they took the same road by which the reinforcements entered, and I am now master of their works. I am now pursuing with all of my forces.

No. 3—dated Falls of Kanawha Sept. 14.

After fighting two obstinately-contested fights to-day—one at Cotton Hill, and the other at Gauley—the enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and I am now in possession of their former position at Gauley, with their wagons, trains and some stores. The magazine and many more were burned before they fled. I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the enemy. We took 700 barrels of salt. We have taken camp Gauley, and are pursuing the enemy down the Kanawha.

No. 4—dated Charleston, Kanawha Co. September 15.

After incessant skirmishing from Gauley down, we took this place at 3 o'clock, p. m. The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss slight, the enemy's heavy. He is in full retreat. Jenkins is in his rear.

The following despatch dated Dublin, 16th, was received, yesterday, by the Secretary of War, from Major Thos. L. Brown, comm'g post:

Gen. Loring's command entered at the Kanawha Salines last Saturday morning and took possession of the Salt Works, closely pursuing the enemy en rout for Charleston. Salt Works not much injured. A very large quantity of salt on hand selling at thirty-five (35) cents per bushel. An order has been sent to me urging the farmers to send forward their wagons loaded with forage, &c., and to return with salt.

Fayetteville, the county seat of Fayette county, is 289 miles West of Richmond, and forty miles from Charleston. A few miles from the town, on New River, is the remarkable cliff or precipice, known by the name of "Hawk's Nest" or "Marshall Pillar." Its height is over one thousand feet.

Kanawha county is situated in the extreme West part of the State. The surface of the country is beautifully diversified by mountains, hills and fertile valleys. The highlands contain inexhaustible beds of stone coal. The salt works which are now in our possession yield annually about 3,500,000 bushels of salt. The Ohio and entire Mississippi Valley, and West have heretofore been supplied with salt from these works. Charleston, the county seat is situated on the North bank of the Great Kanawha river, at its junction with Elk river 60 miles above its mouth, where it empties into the Ohio river. The main street of Charleston is one mile long, extending from the Kanawha to Elk river. The location of this place is picturesque to the extreme, and surrounded with a fertile country. The town contains, or did contain a fine court house, bank, Masonic hall, tanneries, and numerous stores. The population is about three thousand. The counties intervening between Kanawha and the Ohio river, are Cabell, Putnam, and Mason.

Some body says that it is no misfortune for a nice young woman to lose her good name if a nice young man gives her a better one. Oh! no; she is a far bearing creature, and don't mind such a loss.

## Proposals for Treaty of Peace.

On Tuesday September 16th, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, offered the following:

“Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the signal success with which Divine Providence has so continuously blessed our arms for several months past, would fully justify the Confederate Government in despatching a commissioner to the Government at Washington City empowered to propose the terms of a just and honorable peace.”

Mr. Foote on offering his proposition observed that he did not intend to occupy the attention of the House more than a few minutes, preliminary to the motion which he should presently make, to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a committee, said Mr. Foote, I beg leave to say, with the exception of its Chairman, eminently qualified to deal with this grand and important matter, in a considerate and advantageous manner.

Sir, I have but little hope that our insolent and cruel foe will listen to this proposition favorably. I have but little confidence I confess, in the wisdom of the sagacity, the statesmanship or the true manliness of Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet counselors. I am not at all confident that the weak and vacillating Executive in-Chief has adequate moral courage to receive our commission.

The enemy will either refuse our proposals of peace, or perchance even refuse to receive our commissioner, or they will be courteously received. Certainly it is hardly to be hoped that our proposals of peace will be respectfully considered and agreed to. In the latter case a most bloody and devastating war will be brought to a close, our own beloved country will be relieved from the experience of present sufferings, and, perchance, saved from greatly multiplied sufferings hereafter. If against, and honorable peace be madly refused us, then upon the heads of our heartless adversaries will be accumulated all the responsibility connected with those evils which may be hereafter inflicted upon the general interests of civilized world beams of blood which may hereafter be shed, and all the unspeakable horrors which must inevitably result from a war conducted as it has been heretofore carried on by our heartless enemy.

In the exhibition of a still sterner resolution, a still fiercer military feeling, and a still more glorious achievement, when they shall thus find it demonstrated to them that there is by no means a possibility of peace with our persecutors save by resorting to retaliation. If our proposition should be declined, and there be any good men yet left in the North—any friends to justice, to the laws of Christian humanity, and the general happiness of the world—they will at once make their presence known, organize and embody their energies against an insolent and barbarous Government, drive Lincoln and his myrmidons from power, and elevate to the seats of official authority wise statesmen, through whose instrumentality the war may be brought to an end. It is not possible that our motive in taking the initiative in the work of pacification can be misunderstood by the enemy or the world at large. We are thus far completely victorious in the war. In all the numerous battles which have been fought we have been signally successful, and our victorious standards are now being planted on the territory of the foe. They have acknowledged their own defeat. With us alone, then, can a proposition of peace originate without the deepest dishonor. If the war is not to be continued, let us at once demand the terms of the first moment towards a settlement must be made. Under present circumstances, the enemy cannot be expected to send to us propositions for the present termination of hostilities. Therefore, the civilized world has a right to look to us for such action as the resolution proposes.

Mr. Speaker, I know well that I shall be denounced in certain quarters for my present conduct. I shall be probably charged with excessive moderation, and perchance, even of pusillanimity. I shall not be at all surprised if all who are specially interested in the continuance of the war shall resort to ridicule and denunciation. I am prepared to submit, confiding as I do in the general good sense and elevated moral sentiment of my honored countrymen; and being perfectly persuaded that the resolution, if it should be rejected, will awaken a responsive echo in the bosoms of good and wise men elsewhere, which will more than compensate for present misjudgment and undeserved obloquy.

Mr. Holt, of Ga., offered a substitute to the resolution, to the effect, that whereas the people of the Confederate States have always manifested a desire that the war should be conducted on the principles of civilized warfare, and were also desirous of peace, Therefore,

“Resolved, That whenever the people and Government of the United States shall manifest a like anxiety and desire, the Confederate Government shall appoint Commissioners to confer with the United States Government on either of said subjects.”

On motion of Mr. Kenan, of Ga., both resolutions were tabled—yeas 59, nays 29.

**MATCHES.**—We have seen specimens of matches made by machinery in this city, and find them upon trial equal to the best of foreign manufacture. They light readily and with certainty, burning with but little odor. The price for which they are sold, 10 cents a bundle, is a great improvement upon the late prices, 75 cents and \$1 per small box. The manufacturer deserves credit for his industry and for accommodating the public.—*Richmond Whig.*

## Frederick City.

Frederick City, where General Lee had his headquarters as late as the 7th, is the third city in Maryland. It is situated on Carroll's Creek, a branch of the Monocacy, from which latter it is only three miles distant, on its Western side. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes a little South of Frederick City, but a branch road three miles long, places them in connection. The great turnpike from Baltimore to Wheeling passes through Frederick. The distance to Baltimore is 62 miles; to Annapolis 75 miles; to Washington City 43. The country around Frederick is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated. The population in 1860 was 6,028.

From Frederick City the Road to Harrisburg is nearly northeast through Emmetsburg, Maryland and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; distance about 65 miles. Emmetsburg is 75 miles from Frederick; Gettysburg is 10 miles from Emmetsburg; and 36 miles from Harrisburg.

Frederick county, Maryland, has an area of 500 square miles, soil fertile. In 1850 its live stock was valued at \$813,585. Wheat, 711,684 bushels; rye, 40,878 bushels; Indian corn, 482,603 bushels; oats, 180,922 bushels; potatoes, 53,604 bushels; tobacco, 175,391 pounds; wool, 32,232 pounds. It has 72 flouring mills, 13 saw mills. Population, 60,987.

Adams county Pennsylvania, on the road to Harrisburg—area 528 square miles—fertile soil; capital, Gettysburg. In 1850 live stock valued at \$559,996. Wheat, 318,842 bushels; Indian corn, 233,979 bushels; oats, 261,779 bushels; potatoes, 38,680 bushels; wool, 23,697 pounds. Forty-two flouring mills, 13 saw mills, 2 wool factories and 28 tanneries.

York county, Penn., is contiguous to the road to Harrisburg—area, 864 square miles. Live stock in 1850, was valued at \$1,867,15; wheat, 78,828 bushels; Indian corn, 707,151; oats, 582,817; wool, 13,193 pounds; 26 flour and grist mills; 37 tanneries.

Cumberland county, Penn., capital, Carlisle—area, 544 square miles. In 1850, live stock, \$721,813. Wheat, 487,182 bushels; Indian corn, 391,106; oats, 422,100; potatoes, 48,546; wool, 26,363 pounds, 40 flouring and grist mills.

From the Savannah Republican.

**How to Make the Sea-Coast Salt Meat-Saving.**



**The Conscription Bill.**

The following is the Conscription Bill, No. 2, passed in the House of Representatives on Wednesday the 17th, inst. The Senate has to act upon it, and we are inclined to think will pass it with slight modifications.

The order of the day—the Conscription bill—was then taken up.

The previous question having been ordered, the vote was taken upon the provision of Mr. Christian, of Ky., to the last section of the bill.

"Provided that the President be authorized to suspend the execution of the act to which this is an amendment, authorized under the special provision or provisions of said act, in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public good; that in such locality and during such suspension the President is authorized to receive troops into service of the Confederate States under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defence, approved April 15, 1862."

The amendment was agreed to.

The question then recurred upon the substitute of Mr. Davis, of Miss., for the bill, which suspends the execution of the Conscription Act to embrace all persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, and provides that those persons who have heretofore been officers in the service shall be allowed to furnish substitutes.

The substitute was lost—yeas 23, nays 67.

The question recurred on the following substitute of Mr. Bonham, of S. C., for the whole bill of the committee:

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to call upon the respective States for their quotas each of 300,000 troops, or so many thereof as the President may deem advisable, to be composed of all white male residents of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from military service, between the ages of 35 and 45, to serve for three years or the war, if sooner ended, the field and company officers to be chosen at the State direction, they direct.

Sec. 2. That these troops be organized as soon as practicable, and when so organized, be held in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice, when called for by the President, and that till called into active service they shall be assembled by regiments in camps of instruction for six days in every six weeks, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and be allowed to remain at home when in camp. Provided, That till called into service they shall receive no pay.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 21, nays 65.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

On motion the vote to engross the bill was reconsidered.

Mr. Heiskell moved to lay the House bill on the table, and take up the Senate bill.

The motion was lost—yeas 31, nays 69.

Mr. Harris then moved to amend the bill by striking out "45," wherever it occurred in the bill and insert "40."

The amendment was lost—yeas 33, nays 58.

Mr. Chilton, of Ala., then called for a vote upon his amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting an amendment giving to the Governors of the States the privilege to furnish all the men required for the army under a call of the President without resorting to conscription, unless the Governor of any State shall positively refuse to furnish the troops.

The amendment was lost—yeas 24, nays 59.

Mr. Hanly, of Ark., desired to modify his amendment, in some respects, and for that purpose moved to strike out all after the word "term" in the fifth line of the first section and insert his amendment in a modified form.

Mr. Atkins, of Tenn., moved to reconsider the bill. Lost.

Mr. Swan, of Tenn., called the previous question, which was sustained.

The motion of Mr. Hanly was lost—yeas 25, nays 56.

The question being then on the passage of the bill which was now perfected, was read as follows:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and to increase the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That when the President shall consider it necessary for the forces in the field necessary to repel invasions or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States for three years, or during the present war, if it should be sooner ended all white male citizens of the Confederate States not legally exempted from such service, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and, when so enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full term, and no one be entitled to a discharge because he may have passed the age of forty-five years before such term of service expires. Provided, however, That the regiments raised under and by authority of the State of Texas, and now in the service of said State for frontier defence are hereby exempted from the provisions and operations of this act. Provided, That the President, in calling out into the service of the Confederate States troops under the provisions of this act, shall apportion the troops thus to be called out among the several States taking into consideration their population, between the ages heretofore stated, and the number of troops already furnished to the army under former acts.

Sec. 2. That the President shall make such call by requisition upon the Governors of the several Confederate States for all or any portion of the persons within their respective States between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, and also for those who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years old, as aforesaid, not legally exempted, and when assembled in camps of instruction in the several States, they shall be assigned to any form of companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments heretofore raised in their respective States and now in the service of the Confederate States; and the number that may remain from any State after filling up existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from such State to their

maximum legal number, shall be offered according to the laws of the State having such residue.

Sec. 3. That if the Governor of any State shall refuse or shall fail for an unreasonable time, to be determined by the President, to comply with said requisition, then such persons in such State are hereby made subject, in all respects, to an act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, and the President is authorized to enforce said act against such persons.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of securing a more speedy enrollment of the persons rendered liable to military service under this act, the President may, immediately upon making the requisition authorized therein, employ in any State, whose Governor shall consent thereto, officers of the Confederate States to enroll and collect, in the respective camps, of instruction, all the persons called into service as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That the persons brought into military service by this act shall be assigned to the company from their State now in the service of the Confederate States which they may prefer to join, subject to regulations of the Secretary of War may establish, to secure the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from the respective States: "Provided, That persons liable to military service under the provisions of this act, and able-bodied men over the ages of forty-five years, may volunteer and be assigned to duty in such company, from their State, as they may select: Provided, That said company shall not be increased beyond the number beyond its legal maximum number; and provided further, That the right of volunteering in, or being assigned to, any company, shall not interfere with the objects of this act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of military service."

Provided, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of the act to which this is an amendment, authorized under special provision and provisions of said act, in any locality, when he believes such suspension will promote the public good; that in such locality and during such suspension the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defence, passed the 16th day of April, 1862.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the bill, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Allen, Baldwin, Bates, Bell, Bruce, E. M. Chambers, Clifton, Christian, Clapp, Conrad, Coker, Cook, Curran, Dargan, Dawkins, DeJarnett, Elliott, Foster, Garnett, Gilman, Gray, Harridge, Heiskell, Hinton, Holcomb, Holt, Keenan, of Ga., Keenan, of N. C., Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Maehen, McLean, Merced, Miles, Munnerlyn, Preston, Pugh, Reed, Royston, Sexton, Swann, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright, of Texas, Mr. Speaker—D.

Nays—Messrs. Ashe, Ayer, Bonham, Bridges, Bruce, Chambliss, Clark, Clifton, Crockett, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Dupre, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Evenden, Gardiner, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Johnson, Jones, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McTear, Moore, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, Smith, of Ala., Smith, of N. C., Strickland, Tripple, Welch—39.

**Annual Meeting of State Educational Association of N. C.**

The annual meeting of the State Educational Association of N. C. for the current year will be held in the Town of Lincoln on Tuesday, the 14th of October, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Business of importance will come before the Association—and this consideration, the fact that the honor and interest of the Confederate States demand unusual exertions on the part of those who are called upon to promote the progress of Christian civilization, ought to secure a good attendance on the part of the faithful teachers of North Carolina.

The location is a pleasant one, necessarily, the season delightful, while the usual railroad facilities will be afforded to the delegates.

Friends of Education in North Carolina, let us not permit the insolent assumptions of the enemies of our liberties cause us to despair for a moment of the success of our glorious cause. Let us meet again, and Counsel, and mutually encourage each other in our allotted and noble task of developing the moral power of our beloved country.

C. H. WILEY.

J. D. CAMPBELL.

S. L. SANDER.

September 19, 1864.

**COFFEE AND THE YANKEES.**—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives the following amusing account of the contempt for the yankees manifested by the negroes of that city. Coffee's idea of the value of the yankee's toes is capital:

"Some yankees are employed in the Commissary Department, at 75 cents a day, cleaning boxes. Negroes who work with them always assume superiority over them. The other day a yankee, seeing a negro helping himself to crackers, bawled at him to let them alone. The negro looked at him so defiantly, and said: 'You jest shet yo' mouth. You got nothing to do with dese crackers. Dese is Confed'ral crackers—dese is mine.' The next day this same negro accidentally ran a truck over the toe of a yankee, who complained somewhat. The negro said, very coolly, 'Take keer of yo' toes. Tese is toes to dem what runs away mosly all de time.'"

**NORTHERN POLITICS.**—The political feud, a boiling at the North with considerable violence. The Fall Elections are at hand, and the Democrats and anti-Republican Whigs are combining against the Administration. It is significant that they are beginning to speak out with greater freedom against the powers that be. Fernando Wood, at the Albany Democratic Convention, declared that the time had come when the people could speak their minds! Under the present Administration, was sent to Fort Lafayette, and the only way to get him out of there was to give utterance to lies!

Some of the opposition papers boldly predict a conservative majority in the next Congress.

**New Conn.**—Mr. A. Barksdale, living near Albany, Ga., has sold ten thousand bushels of corn to the Government, delivered at the railroad at 75 cents per bushel. This is probably a larger price than will be paid hereafter, and has been done to insure its early delivery.—*Charleston Courier.*

**A Fistful in Nashville.**

A gentleman just from Knoxville, Tenn., informs us that a difficulty occurred in Nashville, during the early part of the past week between Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commander of the Yankee army west, and Andy Johnston, Lincoln's Provisional Governor of Tennessee. The quarrel grew out of a difference of opinion between these two distinguished Lincolnists as to the policy of the Federal Government, which was a military necessity, and flanked as he was east and west with Gen. Bragg's army to north of him, and the Confederates also holding Chattanooga and Murfreesboro to the South, it was impossible for him to hold Nashville and subside his army. Johnston replied that notwithstanding the reasons alleged by Buell, the place must not be evacuated, and if it was, he should certainly blow up the capitol building before he made his way out of the city. Buell rejoined by stating that he would destroy the capitol; whereupon Johnston remarked, that Buell was a d-d scoundrel. This was an insult that the Federal General felt himself bound to resent, which he did by knocking him down; jumping upon him and giving him what Paddy gave the drum viz: namely a very sound beating. Johnston's face is said to have been very badly bruised, and his two eyes swollen into one. At last, accounts Johnston had fled the place, and Buell endeavored to follow him, but he found that Gen. Bragg was on his way to him, and had placed his powerful army between the Cumberland and Gallatin, retraced his steps and re-entered Nashville. Here he will probably remain until forced to surrender for lack of supplies. This intelligence was brought to Knoxville on Sunday last by a gentleman who had escaped from Nashville and our informant states that it may be relied upon as being strictly correct.—*Petersburg Express.*

**FIRST FRUITS OF AMERICANIZING OHIO.**—Several farmers of the Adirondack persuasion in Adams County—we might mention Telord and Simpson—have negroes employed at this time to fill the places occupied heretofore by white men. What a congratulation to the heart of the brave soldier, who returns to his home, and finds his former place of labor occupied by negroes, and his old settlement filled with the black trash! White men removing to give way to the negro in the fields and the houses of our small country farms. What prosperity! What a spectacle for the coming generation!

Last week we saw in this city two negroes who were brought by Federal authority from Kentucky to Columbus, Ohio, where they were set at liberty. The county is cursed with the emigration every week, as is also all Southern Ohio. Are the people willing that this lazy scum of creation shall constitute one-sixth of the population of the State? This is the great political State question of today. Shall white labor be degraded, wages reduced, and society broken up, by the thieving, indolent race, or will our farmers take the matter in hand, and defend themselves from degradation and the country from anarchy and ruin?

Already this increase of negro population is felt all over the State. The country is filling up with it, and the cities are already filled to overflowing. Will the people not do something to change this dangerous tide that so surely threatens the morals of a good society and the peace of every neighborhood? Can the people not forget the prejudice against the Democrats, created by reading the malignant falsehoods of its enemies, and join together in one party until this great danger is removed, and until the twin children of treason, Abolition and Secession, are cut down? *Marietta (Ohio) Republican.*

**A Word of Warning to Extortioners.**

If those who are sucking the life blood of the country, for the purpose of gain, have any faith in the Bible, and regard for anything except money, let them ponder well the following passage from the Sacred Scriptures. It is to be found partly in the eighth and partly in the ninth chapters of the Prophecy of Amos, the subject being begun in one chapter and continued in the other. We invite Jews as well as Gentiles to give heed:

"Hear this, O ye that swallow up the needy, even to make the poor of the land to fail, saying: 'When will the new moon be gone, that we may sell corn? and the Sabbath, that we may sell wheat, making the orphan small, and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by deceit? that we may buy the poor for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes, yea, and sell the refuse of the wheat? The Lord will swallow up the excellency of Jacob, surely I will forget any of their works.' \* \* \* And he said: 'I will say the last of them with the sword, he that fleeth of them shall not flee away, and he that escapeth of them shall not be delivered. Though they dig into hell, thence shall my hand take them; though they climb up to Heaven, thence will I bring them down: and though they hide themselves in the top of Carmel, I will take them out thence, and though they be hid from my sight in the bottom of the sea, thence will I command the serpent and he shall bite them; and though they go into captivity before their enemies, thence will I command the sword, and it shall slay them; and I will set mine eyes upon them for evil, and not for good.'"

Does this vivid and labored imagery mean anything? If so, what does it mean? *Savannah Republican.*

**From the Fayetteville Observer.**

**Party Indiscretions.**

An officer in Virginia has sent us a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer of Aug. 13, containing a long Editorial on the North Carolina election, in which, quoting from indiscreet North Carolina papers, and misled also by its own hopes, the Inquirer is silly enough to conclude that our State is still in favor of a restoration of the old Union. Our correspondent says, "I send you the paper to give you an evidence of the use that is made by our common enemy of the political matter employed by our politicians for the advancement of particular friends. When will such evidences cause our public men to learn wisdom?"

The Inquirer has some amusing stories; one, that there were serious riots at our election, "in one of which as many as seven lives were lost." Again, that "Johnston was supported by all the rebel power

of the State, and his canvass was aided by the passionate harangues of Pryor, Wigfall, Toombs, Yancey and Pickens. Even Jeff. Davis himself was advertised to speak on the eve of the election, but it is supposed he was scared off by the fierce excitement prevailing in the State. [Where did the Inquirer get such a batch of lies?] On the other hand Vance was sustained by such men as Graham, Gilmer, and the fearless Holden, of the Raleigh Standard, which paper is styled by the Register 'that contemptible Lincoln sheet.'"

All this was in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 15th August. By this time it has probably seen Gov. Vance's Inaugural Address; and the gratification which it has afforded to all classes, even his bitter opponent, has perhaps convinced it of the fallacy of hopes built upon the unfortunate controversies preceding his election.

**THE PATRIOT.**

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

**SALT SALT!**—A very important letter from Mr. Woodfin in regard to salt, will be found in to-day's paper. Jed. H. Lindsay, Esq., Chairman of Guilford County Court, notifies the Magistrates of the County to meet in Greensborough, on Saturday the 4th of October, for the purpose of devising ways and means for obtaining a supply of salt for the County. A full attendance is desired.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.**—Gov. Vance has appointed Dr. Edward Warren, of Chowan, Surgeon General of the State, in place of Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, resigned.

He has also appointed as his Aids, David A. Barnes, Esq., of Northampton, and George Little, Esq., of Raleigh, each with the rank of Colonel.

**POST MASTER.**—Mr. B. G. Graham has been re-appointed Post Master at this place under the permanent Government of the Confederate States—his commission dating from the 17th instant. Mr. Graham is an old and faithful officer.

**THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS.**—The first and second numbers of the Illustrated News more than sustain the promise given in the Prospectus of an interesting variety of reading matter. The editorials of each issue evince spirit and elegance; the contributions, for the most part, have been creditable productions, and the selections unexpected difficulties in the pictorial department, but will soon be ready, we understand, to give three or four illustrations in each number. See prospectus in another column.

**Death of Henry W. Miller.**

Henry W. Miller, Esq., died at his residence in Raleigh on Wednesday evening, September 17th, in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Miller possessed one of the most brilliant intellects of the State. He was a distinguished lawyer, orator and statesman. At the last election he was elected a member of the Commons for the County of Wake, in which body, had his life been spared, he would doubtless have taken a leading position, and made a most useful member.

**Mr. Foote's Peace Proposition.**

We copy on our first page the Resolution offered in the Confederate House of Representatives by Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, proposing to send a Peace Commissioner to the Lincoln Government to make propositions of peace. Mr. Foote's remarks assigning his reasons for offering the resolution, are forcible and eloquent. It will be seen that the resolution was laid on the table by a large majority; though we are inclined to believe it should have been passed. Its passage would have afforded additional proof of our readiness at all times to cease the shedding of blood; that we ask nothing but the inalienable right of self-government. Lincoln's leaders are now arguing before the masses of the Northern people, that the South designs to subjugate the North, and extend the Constitution of the Confederate States over them, and compel them to submit to Southern tyranny and Southern dictation; and urging them to shoulder their muskets, en masse, to prevent such a calamity and disgrace as their subjugation by the South would be. If any action on the part of the Southern Government could convince the Northern masses that their leaders in this wicked war, were deceiving them and imposing upon their credulity, the passage of Foote's resolution would have done this.

For months, our army has been blessed with victory after victory. We are therefore the party to take the initiatory steps to negotiate for peace; and we are not certain that it would not be good policy, on the heels of every decisive victory achieved by our arms, to propose terms of peace. Let the fact be continually before the world that we are only fighting in self-defence; that all we ask is to be let alone, in the enjoyment of our rights under the Government of our own choice. But, now, when victory after victory has crowned the efforts of our brave soldiers, we would by no means advise a relaxation in furnishing the ways and means for carrying on the war, if the North refuse to join in a negotiation for peace. We would continue to show, by words and actions, that while we offer peace, if that be rejected, we are ready and determined to carry on the war to the last man.

We objected, a week or two since, to a proposition of Mr. Foote's to make an appeal to the North-West, to cease their fighting, holding out, at the same time, promises of special favors to them, in the way of commercial treaties hereafter; we still oppose such proposition to any fractional portion of Lincoln's Government; we must treat with them as a whole, so long as they remain a unit against us. But a proposition to negotiate for peace, made to the Lincoln Government would be viewed in an entirely different light, and might be attended with different results.

Those who voted to lay Mr. Foote's resolution on the table did so, we doubt not, on the ground, that our acts, have already sufficiently shown to the world that we have ever been ready, since the organization of the Southern Confederacy, to make peace on fair and honorable terms, and that it would be a work of supererogation to be constantly offering additional proofs on this subject, and might tend to foster the opinion in the minds of our enemies, that our resources for carrying on the war were nearly exhausted, and thus encourage them to fight on with renewed hopes of our subjugation. Such might have been the effect of the passage of Foote's Resolution, though, we entertain a different opinion.

**STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.**—It will be seen, by the notice given by the Committee in our paper of to-day, that the next meeting of the State Educational Association will be held in Lincoln, on Tuesday the 14th of October.

We trust that the friends of education will generally attend this meeting. It is more important now than heretofore that our educational institutions should be fostered and encouraged. War is naturally and necessarily demoralizing in its nature. Learning as well as law is too apt to be neglected amid the clash of arms. Our people have it in their power to do their full part in prosecuting the war, and at the same time to maintain and promote educational and industrial interests.

**Correspondence of the Patriot.**

**Our Richmond Letter.**

*A Heretofore of Good News—Exemption Bill—Adjournment of Congress—The Kanawha Valley—Gold and Smugglers—N. C. Bonds and Banks—Tories to be Shot—Citations of our correspondents in regard to Southern Enterprise and Industry.*

**Richmond, Sept. 20.**

**Messrs. Editors:**—Truly we have been enjoying a harvest of good news for the past three weeks; and even while the people of the Confederacy were engaged in Thanksgiving to the Almighty for the signal manner in which He had blessed our arms in front of Richmond, and at Manassas, we have the glad tidings of important victories achieved at Harper's Ferry, and in Maryland. In Kentucky and Tennessee, and Northwestern Virginia, our forces are steadily driving the enemy before them, defeating him whenever he has the temerity to offer battle. Never has Divine interposition been more evident, than between us and our enemies; and may we not hope to be still blessed with that wisdom in council, courage in the field, endurance in suffering, and moderation in the day of victory, that has heretofore been vouchsafed to us.

The exemption bill has not yet passed the Senate, though it has been the principal subject of deliberation for the past two weeks.

By a joint resolution, Congress stands adjourned on the 30th inst. There are many important measures yet to be acted upon, and it is feared that the practice of the old Federal Congress will be followed up, and that there will be much hasty, and most likely imperfect, legislation during the last hours of the session. Short sessions of all legislative assemblies are certainly desirable and if our legislators would only postpone their "Bancroft" speeches until after the public business was attended to, they might be obtained.

The rescue of the Kanawha Valley from the enemy, secures to the Confederacy the benefit of the valuable Salt Springs of that region. It is said that the Government designs in future to protect this Valley from the raids of the enemy, and to afford such encouragement to manufacturers, as will secure an abundant supply of salt.

Gold is selling in this city at 140 per cent. Silver 100 per cent. These prices for coin are given by speculators and smugglers, who can well afford it, so long as they are permitted to run the blockade of the Potomac, and bring in Yankee wares, to be sold at from 500 to 1000 per cent. The Confederacy has no worse enemies than the men who carry on this illicit trade with the Yankees.

North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds are quoted here at 118 to 120. Bank of Lexington, Bank of Clarendon, Bank of Commerce, Newbern, Bank of Fayetteville, and Bank of Washington notes are 1 per cent. discount. All other North Carolina Bank notes are taken at par.

Three private soldiers, belonging to Virginia, regiments, having been convicted by Court Martial of desertion, are to be shot on Wednesday next, at Camp Lee, near this city.

One of the blessings of this war—and war has its blessings as well as miseries—to the awakening of our people, to the state of dependence to which we had been reduced, upon the manufactures of the North. We have been for years holding manufacturing and commercial Conventions, but in nine cases out of ten, the delegates who attended them travelled in Yankee made cars and steamboats, drank Yankee wine from Yankee bottles and glasses, and were dressed out in full suits of Yankee toggery. These Conventions passed flaming resolutions, which were printed and sent forth to the world, from Yankee made presses, types, ink and paper. The machinery in our workshops, and the implements of husbandry upon our farms, were almost exclusively of Yankee manufacture. Even the plain, but substantial furniture that once adorned our dwellings,

was fast giving way to Yankee "Cottage Setts," and our dinners were served to us on Yankee dishes, from a Yankee cook-stove. Our men, our women and children, and in great part even our slaves, were dependent upon the Yankee for their wearing apparel. Let us think of these things now, while we are engaged in a life and death struggle with these people and profit by the bitter experience of the past. Let us look around at the many articles of Yankee manufacture now in use among us, and remember that the hands that made them have been imbrued in our brother's blood, and resolve, once for all, that never again will we go abroad to purchase any article that Providence has given us the means of producing at home. And while the soldier is fighting for political independence, let the citizen and capitalist, laboring for the advancement of all branches of mechanical industry; for what will political independence be worth to us, if we are still to be dependent upon others for the manufacture of every machine, and every article of luxury and convenience that we use? If we remain thus dependent, will not this bloody revolution have been in vain?

**Scrap and Facts.**

The Democratic State Convention of New York, which met at Albany recently, nominated by acclamation Horatio Seymour as candidate for Governor. Mr. Seymour made a stirring speech, denouncing the radical policy of the war, and the reckless legislation of Congress.

The Camp of Instruction for conscripts at Statesville has been broken up, and the officers ordered to report at Camp Holmes, near Raleigh.

The New York Herald states that the Confederate war steamer Florida, Lieut. Murrah has succeeded in destroying several United States vessels near Nassau.

In Mobile Flour is quoted at \$38 per barrel. Sugar is very flat and tending downwards with rapidity; buyers scarcely purchasing at all, but watching it so closely. Fair is offered freely at 36 cents per lb.

The Richmond Whig is of opinion that the prices of clothing will not be as high during the winter as many persons have anticipated. A soldier's outfit for winter clothing costs at the present prices \$98.50.

A Yankee gunboat visited Smithfield, Va., on the 8th inst., from which the Captain and 19 men landed and searched the private houses for arms, seizing all they could find.

Was fought near Charleston on the 5th inst. between Col. W. R. Calhoun and Maj. Rhett, in which Col. Calhoun was killed.

Gen. Lee expressed his opinion, a year ago, that the battle of Manassas would be fought over on the same ground. While he evidently expected it by the two armies then in that proximity, it is curious that, after a year, a great battle should occur on the same ground and under his command.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the amount invested by the people in Confederate bonds is yet comparatively small. They bear 8 per cent. interest, and yet many money holders prefer to speculate upon the necessities of the people.

The following recent appointments of Brigadier Generals, have been made: William Steel, and J. F. Fagan of Arkansas; Francis A. Shoup, of Fla.; Col. Skurry, and Allison Nelson, of Texas.

Gen. Kearney's official report of the part by his division in the battles of the 28th and 29th ult., returns his loss in killed and wounded at one in three. Some regiments suffered more severely. The 3d Michigan, he says, lost 140 out of 300.

A letter to the N. Y. Tribune says, that the first duty performed by the 1st Regiment Maryland Volunteers, called out for the defence of the State, was to pour a volley into the retreating Federal cavalry.

The Governor of Alabama calls upon the ladies of that State to make socks for the 50,000 soldiers of the State in the army. We hope the ladies of North Carolina are already at work.

A letter from Tangipahoa states that the crew of the Arkansas, commanded by Lieut. N. Brown, C. S. N., passed through that place on route for Baton Rouge. They are to man the batteries there.

A memorial to Congress is in circulation at Charlotte, praying that body to amend the law for establishing assay offices, and for the coining of gold, &c., at the several mints in the Confederacy.

It is said that Lincoln has authorized "Governor" Stanton to order an election for Representatives to the Federal Congress from the 1st and 10th Districts in this State.

The Yankee Secretary of War has commenced enforcing the Confiscation Act in Missouri. About \$50,000,000 of property will be confiscated.

Over 60,000 muskets have been sent to Pennsylvania to arm the militia of that State.

Five new regiments from New York arrived in Washington on Wednesday last. Suffolk, Va., has been reinforced by two Yankee regiments—the 130th N. Y. and 6th Massachusetts.

After the exchanged prisoners recently sent to Fortress Monroe were several of Pope's commissioned officers, who had donned the uniforms of privates, in order to escape the retaliatory measures adopted by our government. So says a Fortress Monroe correspondent.

The draft in Massachusetts has been postponed until the first of October.

The London Times in an editorial on the Message of President Davis, says:—"We cannot deny him the credit of being as moderate in prosperity, as he has shown himself bold and determined and unyielding in adversity."

The Peace Society of London has issued an address to the people of the United States, urging that the time has come when an attempt should be made to arrest the conflict now being carried on in America.

Major John C. Booth, Commandant of the Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., died on Saturday morning last. Deceased was born at Macon, Georgia, June 4, 1827, was a graduate of West Point.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, held on the 18th inst., Stephen D. Wallace, Esq., was unanimously chosen President in place of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, deceased.

The Herald and News of Fredericksburg, Va., have been revived since the Yankees left that place.

Reports from Norfolk represent but little change in matters there. The Yankees seem to be anticipating an attack constantly.

An old fellow once said to a scapgrace who asked him about the propriety of his







