

The Greensborough Patriot.

State Library

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Military Exemption Bill.
The following is a copy of the Exemption Bill, as passed by the Confederate Senate on Saturday. The words between brackets indicate the variations, by addition, from the exemption Act now in force, with the deletion of the italicized words, which indicate clauses in the existing law omitted from the bill just passed:

And to exempt certain persons from military service and to exempt the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862.

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held out for military service, [by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility,] under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, [the Vice President of the Confederate States,] the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate States Government, [except postmasters not nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate and assistants and clerks in any other post office than the General Post Office, and such State officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to militia duty, or may hereafter be exempted by the several States,] the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments, [followed by law; all pilots and persons engaged in the [merchant] marine service, [and in actual service on river and canal boats of transportation,] [the President, Superintendents, Conductors, Treasurer, Chief Clerk, Engineers, Managers, Station Agents, Section Masters, two expert tract hands in each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace drivers, porters and messengers, the president, general superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; all professors, supervisors, captains, engineers, clerks, clerks and mechanics of all companies engaged on river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed] all foremen, [mechanics and] journey men printers [actually] employed in printing newspapers, [having at least five hundred bona fide subscribers, the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing of the Confederate and State government,] every minister of religion [authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect] [all persons who have been and now are members of the society of Friends and all physicians who now are and have been in actual practice of their profession for the last five years, all shoe-makers, tanners, harness makers, saddlers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers, and their engineers, and allwrights, skilled and actually employed in their regular vocation, in said trades, and persons shall make oath, in writing, that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time, as their regular vocation, and the above trades, which affidavit shall be prima facie evidence of the truth therein stated;] all superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants there, and all persons employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind; in each apothecary store, now established and doing business, or apothecary in good standing; who is a practical apothecary [druggist];] all attendants and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War; all presidents and professors [of colleges, academies, schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years, preceding the passage of this act, all artizans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishments, also all artizans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contract with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, provided that the officer in charge thereof, or some other officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the persons employed in the establishments;] all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, ordnance, or ordnance stores, or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, when the Governor or Secretary of State of any State may certify to the necessity of the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public service, and under the direction of the Secretary of War; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and minnes employed in the mines and manufacture of salt, to the mines of any State, per day, and of gold and iron not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, and one person either as owner or overseer on each plantation on which a white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and in which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted,] are hereby exempted from service in the armies of the Con-

federate States; [provided that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations; provided, further, that such numbers of the militia of any State as have been called out and mustered into the service of said State, by the Executive thereof, employed and necessary to repel any actual invasion of said State, shall also be exempted, provided that whenever such invasion shall have been expelled, or otherwise shall have ceased to exist, the exemption hereby declared shall expire.]
2. That the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

The following clauses in the old bill have been omitted from the present bill, as passed, in addition to the italicized clauses:

"All in the service or employ of the Confederate States."
"All persons engaged in carrying the mail."
"All ferrymen on post routes."
"All teachers having as many as twenty scholars."
"All engaged in working iron mines furnaces and foundries."

Gen. Bragg's Bragg.

It is known to our readers that Gen. Bragg recently brought prominently before the people of the Confederacy, by the introduction of a resolution in the Confederate Senate, proposing an investigation of the charge against him of ordering the execution of soldiers in the army commanded by him, without trial. A correspondent of the Mobile Register, who signs himself "Justice," communicates to that journal "the circumstances under which every man was shot during the time Bragg was in command of the army of the Mississippi from the time of his arrival at Bethel and Corinth until within a few weeks previous to his departure from Tupelo." According to this writer, the first three executions were preceded by trial before Court Martial. The fourth was ordered by the General commanding the pickets, "without referring the case to General Bragg or the Gen. commanding," and his action "was approved by every officer and soldier" who spoke about the case in the hearing of "Justice." The fifth case, which occasioned the introduction of the resolution in the Senate is referred to as follows by the writer:

No. 5—I will mention here a fact which every good officer and man, who has been any length of time in the army, knows, when an army is facing or fronting another, a man lays himself liable to be shot if he fires his gun (except by accident) without the order from his officer, or to give alarm to the camp of the approach of the enemy, as it is only in this way that our army can be kept from being surprised at any and all times. Upon the first days march from Corinth our men continued to fire, at random or anything which struck their fancy. Gen. Bragg, knowing how fatal such conduct and want of discipline might prove to his army, in the event of the enemy attempting to cut us off on the right or left. To my knowledge he repeatedly sent orders to Brigade and Regimental commanders to have the shooting stopped, or he would otherwise be compelled for the security of his army, to make an example of some one. These orders were not regarded, though I believe the commanders used every effort to suppress it. On the second day of our retreat, the firing having again commenced, the General was compelled to force obedience to his orders. A young man, I believe from Arkansas—name not recollecting—in violation of orders, fired his gun at a chicken in the yard of a farmer and killed a young negro, said to be valuable, and one which the owner could ill afford to lose. Here was a case for an example, and it was made. These were the only executions, to the best of my knowledge and belief, which took place the whole time that Gen. Bragg was in Tennessee and North Mississippi. If there was any other I never heard of them, nor do I believe they ever occurred, as I have every opportunity of knowing.

Of the five cases above mentioned, Gen. Bragg was called upon to approve only two the other three being beyond his jurisdiction. This statement is made as a matter of simple justice to General Bragg, and to set those right who unintentionally, and from want of proper information on the subject, have done a wrong to the character of one of our greatest Generals, and as pure and Christian a patriot as we have in our Confederacy.

The editor of the Register thus endorses his correspondent:

"The author of the article signed 'Justice,' is a gentleman well known to us, who was at the time an officer in the army, and holding intimate and confidential relations not only with Gen. Bragg and his staff, but also with the staff of Gen. Beauregard, while that distinguished officer was in command at Corinth and Tupelo.

"Our correspondents is well known in this city and State, and, at the time of the events referred to, held a position in the General's staff, particularly with General Bragg, as to bring all the facts attending military executions within his official notice, and therefore the narrative he gives may be relied upon as correct in every particular."

The Health of Towns.—We have been able to obtain no reports this morning. We learn that in all of yesterday, fifteen new cases of Yellow Fever were reported. His Honor, the Mayor, is this morning confined to his house, but not, as we believe and trust, by "the prevailing epidemic," but by the consequence of his constant and almost unassisted exertions. How many other members of the Board of Commissioners are now in Town or have been recently?—*Wilmington Journal 24th.*

Important Decision—Foreign Residents liable to Military Duty.

An important decision affecting foreign residents, has been made by Judge Lochrane, of the Macon, Ga., Supreme Court. The question arose on a writ of *habeas corpus*, brought by an alien to procure his discharge from the federal service. In delivering the opinion of the Court, Judge Lochrane denounced unparagonably the pretext of foreign allegiance as an exemption from military service. He said after a review of the doctrines of allegiance held in various countries, that they illustrated nothing that would control Courts here, and that every government had the power of prescribing and perfecting its own system of granting citizenship; no rule of international law was laid down or adopted. In view of this fact it was proper to the law of Georgia ascertain on the subject. At the secession of the State the law of citizenship was controlled under the U. S. Constitution, by uniform rules of naturalization, but when Georgia became a free and independent sovereignty, and prescribed for herself the manner of conferring citizenship, with a policy of enlarged patriotism, she adopted an ordinance making every person, at the time of secession, resident in her borders citizens of the State. This was not a compulsory act, but an act of privilege to be accepted by residents of foreign birth in the nature of letters patent, under the English system, where citizenship was *ex donatione regis*. The persons not desiring to become citizens were required to give notice of the fact by filing in the Clerk's office of the Courts their papers to that effect. The reason of this was obvious. The status of such individual was important to be known. Georgia was desirous of ascertaining all who disregarded the obligation. Under this ordinance the petitioner became a citizen of Georgia; he was within the scope and jurisdiction of the law, and failed to file any paper of contrary import. As a sovereign power, the Judge held that Georgia had the right to pass the law, for questions of citizenship were sole and exclusively within her own mode and manner of legislation. The petitioner having accepted the citizenship conferred, became, on the entrance of Georgia into the Confederate States, a citizen of the Confederate States, with all the obligations of citizenship legally and mortally resting upon him.

In strictness of language he was not an alien, but a citizen *ex donatione regis*. He had accepted the benefits of the law, immunities and privileges, and he, and all in his condition, must, in the opinion of the Court, stand up to the responsibilities it entails. That military service is the duty of the citizen of Georgia, is too plain for argument. The thousands who to-day endure the hardships of the campaign and the perils of the field attest it. The petitioner being a citizen by act of the Convention and his own acceptance, then he is liable to military duty. Aliens have always claimed the right of expatriation and spurned foreign fealty, ignored monarchs and kingdoms, and proudly accepted the American doctrine on the right of carrying their allegiance with their persons wherever they might go. But the "change coming over" them comes too late. If they owed allegiance to foreign powers when Georgia passed her act of citizenship, why did they not say so? In the opinion of the Court, men of foreign birth in Georgia at the time of secession, owe their allegiance to the Confederate States by reason of their citizenship in Georgia and the act of the State, and should have no exemption from the duties devolved upon other citizens. It was, to say the least, a convenient method of casting upon others the defence of their homes, property and families. It would be showing too timid a respect for the rights of foreigners to release them from military duty, when, under the laws of Georgia, no difference is known between her citizens, from whatever clime they hail. In return for the immunity, privileges and protection granted and guaranteed to them, they must recognize an allegiance which is legal and should be natural. This was no time for adopted citizens to falter on the road of duty. In the hour of sunshine and peace Georgia was the home of their adoption and choice, and now that the storm of war hurls upon her mountains and smokes along her shores, they must illustrate their adoption by acts of patriotism, and not disgrace their loyalty by pretenses of foreign allegiance.

The Judge remanded the petitioner to the custody of his officers, with an injunction that he should show his appreciation of this country by acts of courage against its enemies.

The Exemption Bill—Remarks of Mr. Yancey.

The unfinished business of Wednesday, the consideration of the exemption of Justices of the Peace, was taken up. Mr. Yancey was entitled to the floor. This amendment had led to the most extended debate that had yet taken place in the Senate, and in the course of the discussion great constitutional questions had been involved. It was a practical question. All history asserts that in time of war the more modest civil power yielded and shrunk from the more glorious war power—the war power which the constitution designates should be subordinate to and an instrument in the hands of the civil power. Look at the first step taken by your military commanders, the muzzling of a free press. Look at the next step, the suppression of civil law and the reported execution of a sovereign citizen by the order of a military commander. The monstrous principle had been avowed here, that Congress could take every citizen, except the President, and put them into the military service, thus sweeping away every landmark but one of civil government, and creating the President into an irresponsible military dictator. It is astounding that principles should be announced here which have been announced by Seward and Lincoln as a justification for coercing a sovereign State, Mr. Lincoln also had said that a free press was inimical to the energetic exercise of the war power. And the Northern press was muzzled. The same thing had been done by a military commander within the limits of the Con-

federacy. It had also been announced here, as at the North, that as the national life was in danger, the war power should be unlimited. He had alluded to what had so lately occurred at the North, to warn the Senate that the peril of necessity was more dangerous than the bayonets of a million of Yankees. All Europe joins with Mr. Lincoln in ridiculing secession, which we had adopted as the corner-stone of this government; a league which can be dissolved on any day by the withdrawal of one of the States. The Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Simms, had said it was absurd to argue that the Constitution had given the Congress the power to make war and not the power to take a State officer, if it deemed him necessary to its successful prosecution. He took issue with the gentleman. If we were to have a military dictator, let it be Lincoln and not a Confederate States officer. A people who gave up constitutional liberty on the ground of necessity, may not have enough of public virtue afterwards to assert their independence. But should the Yankees overrun us, the contest would be between father and son; and constitutional liberty might eventually triumph.

If you carry out the war power to the extent of taking the officers of government, six out of seven articles of the constitution cannot be carried out. Senators, according to their theory, would have the Governors of States, the House of Representatives, the State Houses of Delegates, all in the army. Yet the constitution had provided for the establishment of these offices. Senators are, by the constitution, exempt from army, except for felony, &c., but Senators would have them dragged out of their seats by this war power.

This military power is taking root, and it seems the design of Senators to water it. According to their principle the war power entered in the President, who may say to this body, I have as little use for you in the conduct of the war as can possibly be imagined. He contended that the Confederate Government had no better right to take the regiment of State troops raised by Texas for local defence, of the troops now raising under General Floyd, than Lincoln had—the right of the strong arm. If the Government were to take these troops it should call on the Governors of the States for them, and the Governors are obliged by the Constitution to furnish them. Carry out the principle of the Senators and we should have no Congress, no restraint upon the ambitious schemes—if such there might be—a military dictator; you put it in the power of the war power to drag the judiciary from the chief justice down to the humble justice of the peace, into the army.

The Constitution had guaranteed to the States a republican form of government, but, by granting such unlimited power to the war power, the form even of republicanism would scarcely be left. If there is any man in this land who desires a military dictator he would say he could find no more faithful adherents than the Senators who had advocated the unlimited powers of the war making power.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, and Mr. Phelan of Mississippi, replied to Mr. Yancey. In the course of his reply, Mr. Phelan, said that the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. Yancey) had labored to show them that his—Mr. P.'s—doctrine tended to despotism. On the contrary by a brief contrast of their respective principles, he would exonerate himself and drag that Senator in chains to the footstool of despotism.

Mr. P. denied the power of Congress, under the "army clause," to coerce a citizen, and held that the army contemplated by that clause was by voluntary enlistment; and that the power to coerce was alone under the militia clause, and then the State had a right to appoint all officers. The denial of a power to coerce, except when officers were appointed by the State, was the extent of his doctrine, and ample protection to liberty. Now the Senator from Alabama claims the power, under the army clause, to coerce every citizen in a State, except State officers, and in addition thereto, the starting right to organize an army of hiring mercenaries. He proclaimed this doctrine last session. Mercenaries—a word synonymous with despotism—and a stretch in the nostrils of freedom. No only so, but when these minions of a despot are ranked upon our soil, he gives to the President, who is their Commander-in-Chief, the right to appoint all their officers. In addition, this ancient arm and refuge of tyranny, which he holds may be bought and organized under the army clause, he holds that every citizen, except State officers, may be forced into the field, under the command of the President, with the right on his part to appoint all its officers. The Senator masses a million of brutal mercenaries from despotic lands by hire, and all the militia of the States by force, under the command of one man, and gives Mr. P. the power to hire mercenaries. He, Mr. P., denies the power to hire mercenaries at all, and gave the appointment of militia officers to the States. Those doctrines mostly tend to the establishment of a despotism by giving power to a military chieftain.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, when on motion the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Thursday, (to-day) and the Senate adjourned.

The Policy of England.

As the war drags its slow length along, the British Government avails itself of every suitable occasion to reiterate, in terms too explicit and emphatic to admit of misinterpretation, its positive determination not to intervene in American affairs. It strikes us that the British Government might save breath and time by saying nothing more on that subject. If its object is to dispel from the South the false hope that the South has long ceased to look for foreign intervention, and has learned not to put its trust in princes. Nor is this all. The South, from its own experience of war, might be disposed not much to censure Great Britain for avoiding a dire alternative which has already entailed upon her an enormous national debt and national individual distress beyond computation. But it has become painfully evident to some that it has been done by a military commander within the limits of the Con-

not so much in friendship as in enmity; that it seeks with equal regards the mutual destruction of North and South, and that it refuses to interfere in this war simply because the war is the very thing which she has been laboring to bring about for the last thirty years, and because peace in America is just what she does not want till both parties are so worn out and helpless as no longer to be an object of alarm to each other or to the world. The long and persistent efforts of the British Government to inflame the two sections of the old Union against each other through the influence of abolition, and the immediate disappearance of that question from all prominence in England, or soon as it had produced its desired fruits in the division and civil war in America, are too significant to have escaped the observation of calm and dispassionate spectators. The only solution of English policy afforded by her course during the present war is that she desires equally the destruction of North and South; so that she may make the world dependent upon the cotton production of India for its supplies. No other theory has been suggested which at all explains and harmonizes the whole policy of Great Britain in peace and war, towards the American States.

The supreme malevolence of such counsel is no argument against their existence, for nations know no conscience, no principles, no humanity, no law of any kind but their own interests. At this moment the British Government beholds, unmoved, the terrible distress among its own manufacturers; and if it can permit its own people to suffer thus, for the purpose of working out the ultimate independence of Great Britain in the production of cotton, we cannot wonder that she is supremely indifferent to the distress of strangers. Those remarks apply exclusively to the Government, and not to the people, who, in general, sympathize with the Southern cause, and, if their voice could be heard, would recognize the South to-morrow. With or without recognition, however, our independence is equally certain, and we shall have no favors to acknowledge, no friends to reward, no interest but our own to make supreme.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

Apologetic

We are reluctantly under the necessity of issuing the Patriot on a half sheet this week in consequence of the inability of the paper-maker to furnish us with as supply of paper at the time expected. The derangement will only be temporary.

Rejected.—A marriage notice mailed at High Point on Tuesday last, unaccompanied by a responsible name, cannot appear in the Patriot. Always give your name when you furnish anything for publication.

Battle of Sharpsburg—Guilford Grays.

Again are the people of this community grieved by the loss of friends and relations who have fallen in battle, whilst nobly assisting their comrades in arms in driving back the foe.

In the battle at Sharpsburg on the 18th of September, the 27th regiment N. C. T., Walker's Brigade, acted a conspicuous part, and no less conspicuous was the conduct of the Guilford Grays, who are attached to that regiment. The 27th was in the thickest of the fight, and for some time bore the brunt of the engagement. The regiment went into the action with 300 men, of whom two hundred and three were killed and wounded. Of 26 Commissioned officers of the regiment 17 were killed and wounded. The wounds, we learn, are generally slight. The flag of the regiment was completely riddled—having had thirty-two holes shot through it, and two balls into the staff. The conduct of officers and men in this sanguine engagement is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. The Guilford Grays acted well their part, as the list of casualties in the company fully attests. Of forty-seven who were in the battle, twenty five were killed and wounded. The death of Capt. Adams will be sorely felt, not only by the men immediately under his command, but also by the entire regiment. No braver man, or more gallant soldier fell on that day. He received his death-wound through the stomach, the ball coming out at the spine, killing him almost instantly. The following is a list of the casualties in the Grays, so far as received:

Killed—Capt. Adams, R. L. Smith, A. F. Coble, Samuel Young, J. M. Edwards.
Wounded—C. A. Campbell, W. D. Archer, H. Kridler, J. E. McLean, W. D. McAdoo, William McFarland, Samuel Gray, J. S. Hall, W. Underwood, L. L. Prather, B. F. Barnsides, R. L. Donnell, W. T. Hunter, S. D. Winbourne, P. M. Brown, A. W. Kluttus.
Missing—J. T. Edwards, R. B. Gibson, H. R. Forbis, P. Cratchfield, J. S. Wilson.

No further particulars regarding troops from this State have reached us. It is to be regretted that our soldiers are so negligent about keeping their friends at home advised of their actions.

SENSELESS.—Ex Senator Pugh, of Ohio having received an invitation to be present at a war meeting in Cincinnati, made the following reply: "You must excuse me; I think it is time for those who have not themselves enlisted to quit exhorting others on the subject."

Correspondence of the Patriot.

Our Richmond Letters.

Our Army in Maryland.—A. Quitman puts to the Cross.—Pope's Commissioned officers Paroled.—Gov. Vance.—Congress—the Conscription Bill, &c.

Richmond, Sept. 27.
Messrs. Editors:—In the only part of this week the croakers and timid ones here were much exercised as to the fate of our army in Maryland. Many wild and foolish rumors were put in circulation, and loud were the denunciations of the President, for permitting our army to cross the Potomac, "to be destroyed." But late official information reveals the gratifying fact, that our army was not destroyed—nor even sustained a reverse—but defeated the enemy on every field, compelled McClellan to "change his base" once more—and when he had retired from the field in a crippled condition, our forces were quietly withdrawn to this side of the Potomac, for good and sufficient reasons no doubt, though these reasons were known only to the commanding Generals. Gen. Lee expresses himself as being "gratified" with the result of the movement into Maryland, therefore he must have accomplished his purpose by that movement, and the country may confidently look for still greater achievements by our arms, with, in a short time, either on the banks of the Potomac or in Maryland. Our army is reported to be in fine condition, and the stragglers of whom there were many, fast coming in.

The Washington government having informed our authorities that Pope's infamous orders were not in force, and that he had been relieved of his command, his officers, who were held in close confinement here have been placed on the same footing with other prisoners, and paroled.

The following well-merited compliment to Gov. Vance, is from the Richmond Enquirer. The Enquirer was one of the Virginia papers that felt called upon to oppose Gov. Vance's election, and it is gratifying to see the candor in which it now joins in his praise:

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, seems to be winning golden opinions from all sides. His inaugural is one of the boldest, most whole-souled declarations of the age, and contains not a word of comfort to those whose object it is to embarrass the Government by factious opposition. The papers that opposed his election are giving him their plaudits; and those who supported him, including the many that are pleased under the few dark, chagrined and disquieted, join in the applause. Gov. Vance not only speaks as a sensible and true-hearted patriot, but is acting so. We are glad to join in his praise.

Tuesday next is the day fixed for the adjournment of Congress, but it is probable that the session will be prolonged until the 6th October. So much time having been consumed in the consideration of the military bill, that there are many important matters reported from the various committees, yet to be acted on. The following is a copy of the Conscription bill, as agreed upon by the Conference Committee of the two Houses, and adopted on Friday last:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact: That the President be and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not at such time or times legally exempted from military service; or such parts thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence of the Confederate States, and that the few that are exempted, and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment, shall be authorized to enlist in the President during the present war, as to all persons who are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and when once enrolled, all persons shall serve their full time: *Provided,* that if the President in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages hereinbefore stated, he shall call for that between the age of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five, and that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated; and *provided,* further, that those called out under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments from the respective States at the time the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 15th April, 1862, was passed; and the surplus, if any shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, to be officered by the State having such surplus, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law: *Provided,* that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act to which this is an amendment, when he may find it impracticable to execute the same; and that in such localities, and during such suspensions, 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 approved 15th of April, 1862.

It was hoped, that Congress would have left the raising of new levies to the States, but, as they decided otherwise it is the duty of all good citizens to submit cheerfully, and let the ranks soon be filled. CAL.

Remarkable Coincidences.

"P. W. A." the army correspondent of the Mobile Register, in one of his letters (to a Missus, says):
Batteries were planted and captured yesterday where they were planted and captured last year. The pine thicket where the Fourth Alabama and Eighth Georgia suffered so terribly in the first battle, is now swathed with the slain of the invader. We charged through the same invader yesterday; though from a different point, where Kerby Smith the butcher of the day, entered the fight before. These are remarkable coincidences; and they extend even to my own experience. In the roadway where I rejoined a wounded Irishman from Wisconsin late at night last year, I to-day found another Irishman crying for succor. As I remembered it to the first, so I gave it to the second. Who is not the hand of God in all this? Who brought us back again face to face with our enemies upon the crimsoned plains, and gave us the victory? When before did the same people ever fight two separate battles, upon the same ground within so short a period? For the second time the God of Battles has spoken by the mouth of our own men and told the North to let us go into ourselves. Will that ill-starred people require Him to repeat the command after the manner of Pharaoh and the perished Egyptians? We shall see.

The People Must Not Have Arms.

The New York Herald has an article denouncing the present clamor among the people at the North for arms, from which it is quite evident that the Government stands in almost as much fear of the people as it does of the Confederates.

We regret to see the clamor which comes from every quarter for a general arming of the population. It is calculated to do infinite harm, and is calculated to do infinite damage in withdrawing men from useful and productive occupations, to spend their time in trying to do poor soldiers. The Government has called for and will know what to do with. What we really need is more men, but competent generalists, and not these inferior soldiers. This frantic calling for more soldiers is a sign of a real weakness of heart. What we want is not the legions of Xerxes, but the spirit of the Greeks who beat them. It we cannot conquer the South with one million of men, it is quite clear that with two millions we shall only conquer ourselves by exhausting the country's resources.

LINES

Composed on the death of Dora E. Triplett, daughter of T. L. and M. M. Triplett, who died September 26th, 1862. Age 1 year 9 months 12 days.

Sweet Dora, we bid thee adieu,
With thee it is hard to part,
And almost broke our hearts,
But since it is God's holy will,
That thou shouldst bid us part,
By grace we'll follow on our way,
And meet on the other shore.
Dear Dora, than we'll cease to mourn,
And wipe our tears away,
Though thou cannot not be seen,
Yet we can go to thine return.
Then far beyond this world of sin,
With thee we hope to dwell,
With God's angels, who will
Well be forever well.

My darling Dora, thou art well,
You are now in Jesus' arms;
His praise you are always tall,
While you behold his stars,
On earth 'twas sweet to hear you sing,
Your little child like song,
Much more delightful must it ring,
And now you are happy through,
The Lord doth all things best;
His name, we cry, be ever blest,
His love we'll always tell,
So darling Dora, now adieu,
By faith in Christ, I bid you
On Canaan's happy shore,
Deep in unfathom'd bliss,
O, may you for ever sit and sing,
Of righteousness and peace,
And wear them for thy dress.

Lincoln on Emancipation and the "World" on Lincoln.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that last week Lincoln submitted a proclamation of partial emancipation to his Cabinet, all approving except Seward and Blair. "Recent reverses," says the writer, "render it." The N. Y. World commenting on Lincoln and his Cabinet, says they have been tried and found wanting. In reference to report that a conspiracy is forming in Washington to depose Lincoln the concluding paragraph of the World's article is significant:

It is a hopeful sign of the times that the nation is awakening to its perils—that a strong, united conservative opposition party is forming and gathering strength which will give peaceful channels to noble passions that might else break out in perilous and unsafe violence, and will constrain results to which it could not persuade—and that this denunciation of central inefficiency at Washington is becoming so universal that President Lincoln and his Cabinet cannot long refuse to hear and heed the general verdict.

Different Ways of Telling a Joke.

We find the following in the Wilmington Journal. When in Raleigh last week we heard that a certain Gov. Vance had made a statement except the last half of the last sentence, which was doubtless interpolated by the Raleigh paper or its informant:—*Fayetteville Observer.*

"Gov. Vance's Last."—Though Gov. Vance has entered upon the serious business of his office, he is determined not to let his joke telling run to seed. A friend of his entered the executive office the morning after his inauguration and laughingly addressed him as Governor. "That reminds me," said Gov. Vance, "of what occurred when I went home the other day. I thought I would not give you the same statement except the last half of the last sentence, which was doubtless interpolated by the Raleigh paper or its informant:—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Notice.

I have for sale a No. 1 ROSEWOOD PIANO. Any person wishing to buy such an instrument, will do well to call on me at Graham, N. C. The Piano was made by Knabe & Co., Baltimore, and will be sold for cash or on terms. C. F. KLEPP.

Desirable Property for Sale.

Offer for sale a HOUSE AND LOT, near G. F. College, containing 64 acres, more or less, with all necessary buildings. Also, two TRACTS of land, well timbered and well watered, near Greensborough. J. & F. GARRETT.

For Sale.

A desirable residence in the town of Madison, Rockingham Co., with all necessary out houses and nearly four acres of land attached. Apply to REV. L. H. SHUCK, Madison N. C.

Cotton Cards.

Just received a few dozen COTTON CARDS, No. 10, for sale at war prices by B. F. STANTON, Greensborough.

