

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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For the Patriot.

**Captain William Adams.**

"Don't give up the ship" has long been a motto  
for the brave. These noble words were spoken by  
a dying hero, while his shattered ship was staggering  
before the tempest of battle. They have added  
glory to a nation's history, and rendered the name  
of Lawrence immortal.

As noble words were spoken by a dying young  
Captain on the bloody field of Sharpsburg. When  
the conflict was raging, and the issue was doubtful,  
an order was given to charge the lines and batteries  
of the enemy. Promptly and nobly was the order  
executed. Capt. William Adams and his gallant  
troops were in that terrible charge, when he received  
his death wound. When he fell, some of his gallant  
comrades wished to bear him from the field. The  
last utterance of his noble spirit was, "Leave me  
and fight on." A nation's fame and a people's  
gratitude should not allow the names, the words and  
the deeds of our heroes to die.

There is no greater evidence of the intelligence,  
wisdom, and high civilization of the ancient  
Greeks than the respect they paid to the memory of  
those who died for their country. They seemed to  
think that the blood of the brave made their land  
more holy, and they rekindled the fires of their patri-  
otism at the funeral-pyres of their heroes. Their  
valor, patriotism and genius have made immortal  
in history and song the ancient land of Freedom,  
and left us many examples worthy of imitation,  
and many lessons of the highest wisdom.

This revolution has produced numberless examples  
of devotion to country, and a sublime moral and  
physical courage, which have never been equalled  
in the annals of history, and our people will be  
shamefully recreant to a sacred duty, if they honor  
not our noble dead.

Capt. William Adams was the son of Peter and  
Sarah Adams, and was born in Greensborough,  
N. C. on the 18th of February, 1830. The affec-  
tionate liberality of his worthy father gave him the  
advantages of a good education, and he never forgot  
the moral teachings of his patriotic and christian  
mother. His love for his mother was the strongest  
feeling of his life. His ardent and sometimes fiery  
nature could always be subdued to gentleness by  
that voice which sang the cradle-songs of his child-  
hood. His impulsive temperament never made him  
unjust or ungenerous, and in his heart malice had  
no resting place. His sprightly and cheerful dis-  
position was the charm of the social circle. He al-  
ways looked on the bright side of the pictures of  
life, and they were "things of beauty" to him. I  
am confident he never felt the sense of fear, and  
danger only called forth the energy and fervor of  
his noble heart.

Capt. Adams graduated at our University in June  
1858. He chose the profession of law, and was ad-  
mitted to the bar in February, 1860. With high  
intellect, and many noble virtues, he entered the  
soldier to contend for the prizes of life. His ar-  
dent spirit was eager for the contest and the tri-  
umph; but he never reached the goal to which his  
young ambition pointed.

The proclamation, the cause of war and all our  
woes, was issued on the 15th of April, 1861; and on  
the 22d, the gallant troops were on their way to  
Fort Mifflin. A noble band of boys never entered  
their country's service, and William Adams was  
then their first lieutenant. For more than sixteen  
months he endured the trials and privations of army  
life. His affectionate heart was every day longing  
for home, but duty kept him in the camp. He soon  
became Captain of his company, and his comrades  
say he was a brave and accomplished officer. He  
promptly obeyed the orders of his superiors in  
command; and while he was firm in discipline, he  
was kind and generous to his men.

He commanded his company at the battle of  
Newbern, and did all that courage could do, to  
prevent that disaster. He was with his company  
in a reformed corps during the seven days battle  
before Richmond, and he went with the army in the  
expedition into Maryland. He fought his last battle  
at Sharpsburg, and there at the post of duty and of  
danger, he offered up his life as a sacrifice to the  
freedom of the South.

At Sharpsburg his sad and weary comrades  
laid him in a quiet grave, which they hallowed  
with the tears of affection. He sleeps now on the  
mountains of his country, by the banks of the beau-  
tiful Potomac, and the blue mountains of the land  
he loved, stand guard beside his tomb. He could  
have no prouder resting place, for the noble river  
that makes by, for more than sixty years, has flowed  
toward the grave and signed the dirge of Washington.

R. P. D.

**TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.**  
At a meeting of Greensborough Lodge, No.  
25, A. V. M., the following preamble and resolu-  
tions were adopted:

"Whereas, God in his wisdom, and for his own  
glory, has broken our tie of brotherhood, by calling  
to the celestial Lodge above, our esteemed friend  
and brother, Captain William Adams, who fell in  
the battle of Sharpsburg, while bravely leading his  
company, the 'Guilford Grays,' into the hottest  
of the fight;

Resolved, That with hearts filled with sadness,  
we will lay with humble submission to the decree  
of that Grand Master, 'who doeth all things well,'  
Resolved, That by the death of Capt. Adams,  
Masonry has lost one of its brightest ornaments,  
our country a brave and patriotic soldier, and an  
upright and useful citizen, and we a brother whom  
we loved.

Resolved, That we regard it as a patriotic duty  
to cherish and honor the memory of the brave  
brother who died for the liberty of our country.  
Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy  
to the parents and kindred who so deeply mourn  
the loss of our noble and gallant brother,  
and may he 'who tempers the wind to the shorn  
lamb,' administer the oil of consolation to their  
afflicted hearts.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be  
presented upon the records of the Lodge, and a copy  
of the same be furnished to the Patriot and the World  
for publication.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of  
mourning for thirty days.

HILL,  
GEO. W. BILBRO, Com.  
E. T. GARRETT,

## The Currency.

The State Legislatures will, we believe,  
all be in session this winter and will thus  
have an opportunity of acting concurrently  
upon any matter falling within their juris-  
diction, involving the general weal, and on  
which they could judiciously or usefully  
take action. We do not conceive it wise  
or safe to leave everything relating to the  
war to the legislation of Congress and the  
discretion of the Executive. In the early  
stages of the contest the power of the States  
was brought to bear with the most telling  
effect. The armies first brought into the  
field were raised and equipped almost wholly  
by the States. But, we would not re-  
commend legislation by them now on mat-  
ters purely military, lest conflicts in policy  
and collisions of authority might result.

The most important and befitting subject  
for their consideration is the currency. It  
has been suggested that the States should  
give their individual endorsements to the  
notes of the Confederate Government,  
pledging their means to the redemption  
of these issues. But, as it is not believed  
that the depreciation in currency has  
grown out of any want of confidence in the  
Confederate Government, it may be well  
doubted whether such endorsement is  
needed or would prove of practical benefit.  
As this depreciation results almost solely  
from superabundance of circulation, a wiser  
policy would be the adoption of measures  
calculated to reduce and restrain such  
excess. A contemporary suggests, as one  
fruitful source of mischief, the flood of ship-  
plasters by which the country is inundated.

Measures, it says, should be adopted for  
excluding from circulation every thing but  
Confederate Treasury notes. The country  
is flooded with shipplasters of every denomi-  
nation and of every description. They  
amount to a serious evil, the worst effects  
of which we have not yet realized; and  
this consideration, of itself, would be a  
sufficient reason for their suppression; but  
it becomes absolutely important in view  
of the large amount which they add to our  
already redundant currency. We have no  
idea what amount of these shipplasters are  
afloat in the Confederacy, but there is  
scarcely a village or crossroad in the coun-  
try, from which they are not issued, and  
of all denominations, from five cents  
to five dollars. This evil should be  
corrected at once. The Confederate Treas-  
ury is issuing one and two dollar bills, and  
no other person or corporation in the coun-  
try should be permitted to issue bills  
of that size. To meet the necessities for  
change, the banks of the country should be  
required to issue change bills from five  
to fifty cents, and the issue of these should  
not be allowed to exceed a certain per cent  
of their capital.

In the next place the Banks should be  
required to receive Confederate Treasury  
notes on deposit at par, under penalty of  
forfeiting their charters and depositors  
should also be compelled to receive them at  
the same rates, or lose their deposits. String-  
ent laws should also be passed by  
which the interest on all money demands,  
held either by individuals or corporations,  
should be stopped from the date at which  
a tender of payment was made in Confed-  
erate Treasury notes. We believe some  
such legislation as that suggested above is  
demanded, and we hope to see the subject  
engage the attention of our State Legisla-  
tures.—Rich. Whig.

**Why the Kentucky Campaign Did  
not Succeed.**  
The editor of the Atlanta Confederacy,  
having had an interview with Col. John  
Forsyth, of Gen. Bragg's staff, gives the  
following views of the result of the Ken-  
tucky campaign.  
Bragg could have whipped Buell at any  
time from Louisville to the Gap, but the  
victory would have been a barren and fruit-  
less one—not worth the loss of a half dozen  
lives. It would still have been necessary  
to leave Kentucky. The battle at Perry-  
ville would not have been fought, had it not  
been necessary to give Buell a drubbing  
the better to enable Bragg's army to retire  
without such serious molestation as he  
would otherwise have had.

The expedition into Kentucky is a failure  
for two causes: 1st. The people were  
ready to take up arms. Nearly every body  
was favorable to us, and against Lincoln,  
in their feelings, but they are crushed—the  
manhood crushed out of them by the ear of  
the abolition despotism, which has ground  
them to the earth. The women all hurled  
clapped their hands and waved their hand-  
kerchiefs; the boys hurrahed for Jeff Davis  
and the Southern Confederacy, but the men  
were cowed in their demonstrations.—  
They would give us a word of encourage-  
ment when they could do so on the sly,  
and all that sort of thing; but they feared  
we would not be able to remain there and  
protect them—knowing that in case our  
army retired certain confiscation of property  
and ruin of their estates, with indignity  
to their families, and perhaps imprison-  
ment, awaited them. Indeed, it is  
not much surprising that men of families  
should be slow to act in such a case.—  
Recruits were not obtained in sufficient  
numbers to enable Bragg to remain there.  
2d. The failure of Van Dorn to carry  
Price's army through to Paducah and  
Smithland. These two causes, and none  
other, made Bragg fall back.

But where is Bragg going? The coun-  
try—especially the Yankees—will find out  
before very long.

**WARREN COUNTY ELECTION.**—Col. Daniel  
G. Fowle has been elected to the House of  
Commons, in place of Henry W. Miller,  
deceased, by a vote of 733 to 259 for Capt.  
Rand.

**DIVIDEND.**—The Bank of Cape Fear has  
declared its usual dividend of 5 per cent.

## Hon. T. R. Nelson.

The Athens (Tenn.) Post publishes a  
long letter from a gentleman in reply to an  
invitation to address the citizens of that  
place. The concluding paragraphs show  
that he is determined to vindicate the posi-  
tion as an earnest and sincere champion of  
the rights of the South.

Now with all these facts before me, I  
declare to you most solemnly, that, unless  
I am mistaken in my own powers of endur-  
ance, I would have suffered confiscation,  
banishment, imprisonment or death before  
I would have taken ground against the  
United States; because I believe Mr. Lin-  
coln intended honestly to redeem his pledg-  
es. But his Proclamation came upon me  
like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. It  
filled me with amazement and horror. It  
satisfied me that Mr. Lincoln's pledges are  
insincere. It convinced me that he had  
basely violated his oath to support the Con-  
stitution. It assured me beyond doubt  
that his object is not to restore the Union  
as it was, or the Constitution as it is, but  
to rob us of our slaves and not only to deprive  
us of the political power which their own-  
ership gives us under the Constitution, but in  
emancipating them to enslave us. His  
declaration that the whole power of the  
army and navy of the United States shall  
be employed to accomplish these nefarious  
purposes, is not only wicked but monstrous.  
No principle in the Constitution, no neces-  
sity of civilized warfare can justify or ex-  
cuse it. It will not do to say that the  
Southern States have brought evil upon  
themselves, for if they were in the wrong  
in the outset—a conclusion which is by no  
means so clear as it seemed to be before  
he showed his hand—it was his duty, as the  
champion of the Constitution to keep them  
in the wrong, and not to become infinitely  
the greatest violator of the instrument he  
pretends to sustain.

In thus stating my own views and feel-  
ings, I have merely declared what I believe  
to have been the common opinions of the  
Union men of East Tennessee, and in show-  
ing the reason why I have been so long  
and so thoroughly deceived I think without  
attempting to dictate to others, that I have  
presented some of the considerations upon  
which every Union man in the South can  
be honestly and conscientiously influenced  
to give his heavy co-operation in the most  
unyielding resistance and to the utmost  
hazards of war.

## Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of the  
Bar, held at October Term of the Superior  
Court of Stokes County in the year 1862,  
the Hon. John A. Gilmer was called to the  
chair, and Joseph Masten, Esq., was re-  
quested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Gilmer upon taking the chair,  
explained the object of the meeting to be  
for the purpose of giving expression to the  
feelings of the bar in regard to the death  
of one of its members—the lamented Lieut.  
Col. Rufus K. Pepper, who was mortally  
wounded in the battle of Winchester.

On motion of A. H. Joyce, Esq., a com-  
mittee of three were ordered to be appointed  
by the Chairman to draft resolutions for  
the meeting.  
Whereupon the Chairman appointed A.  
H. Joyce, Esq., Gen. John F. Poindexter  
and John W. Alspaugh, Esq., who after a  
short absence returned and reported as  
follows:

Whereas, our highly esteemed brother  
Lieut. Col. Pepper received a wound in  
May last, in the hard-fought battle at  
Winchester, Va., of which, after fifteen  
days of inexpressible severe suffering, he  
died. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we cherish a lively  
recollection of his many noble and excel-  
lent qualities as a civilian and professional  
gentleman.

Resolved, That we hold in high esteem  
the ardent patriotism which led him to  
volunteer among the first in behalf of  
Southern freedom and independence, and  
the lofty and chivalric courage and valor  
which he displayed on the bloody battle-  
field where he fell mortally wounded.

Resolved, That we sincerely lament the  
loss of gallant an officer to our army and  
cause, and that we feelingly condole with  
his aged father and brothers in their sad  
and irreparable bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings  
of this meeting be presented to His Honor  
the Judge for his signature, and that the  
same be spread upon the minute book of  
this Court, and also a copy be sent to the  
father of the deceased and to the Green-  
sboro' Patriot, N. C. Standard and Western  
Sentinel for publication.

Messrs. Joyce Scott and Morehead now  
proceeded to speak in eulogy of the char-  
acter of the deceased in the most eloquent  
and pathetic manner which on motion  
of J. M. Morehead the resolutions were  
unanimously adopted.

On motion Col. Wm. L. Scott was  
appointed to present the proceedings of  
this meeting to His Honor for his signa-  
ture to the same.

On further motion the meeting adjourned.

**JOHN A. GILMER, CHM'N,**  
**JOS. MARTIN, Secy.**

**LIQUOR SMUGGLING.**—The court martial  
in Petersburg has a summary method of  
disposing of persons detected in the act  
of "running the blockade." One Michiel  
Hanley, a citizen of Richmond, attempted  
a few days ago to smuggle liquor through  
to the capital, and having been convicted  
of the offence, was sentenced to wear a  
"barrel shirt" with the words Liquor  
Smuggler marked in large letters on it,  
to be marched through the town of Peters-  
burg to the Southern depot, and there to  
stand exposed from 10 till 3 o'clock yester-  
day. He was then to be sent to hard labor  
on the fortifications at Fort Caswell for a  
period of six months, with ball and chain  
attached to the left leg.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

**Col. John R. Cooke, 27th N. C. T.**  
In a tribute which a correspondent pays  
in to-day's paper to Colonel Cooke, of  
North Carolina, an incident is referred to  
as transpiring in the battle of Sharpsburg,  
of which we have heard from another  
source, but more in detail. Occupying a  
very perilous but very important position,  
Colonel Cooke received orders from sever-  
al of his superiors that it was necessary for  
him to hold it at all hazards. He returned  
answer, that he would do so, with increas-  
ing emphasis to each successive message,  
until to the final one, he made the reply  
stated by our correspondent, to the effect  
that he would hold it while he had a man  
that could stand up. His noble North  
Carolinian, in full accord with the hero-  
ism of his commander, were so delighted  
with his answer, that in the midst of the  
furies of the battle with the missiles of  
death hailing around them, they paused  
to give three cheers to their Colonel, and  
gave them with a will! They then ad-  
dressed themselves to their work again  
and proceeded to make his promise good.  
Let the commander be praised, and let his  
soldiers receive also their due honor. To  
applaud a sentiment which devoted them  
to death, and to do it amid the roar of battle  
and when their ranks had been already  
sadly thinned, this, indeed, was heroism!

## To the Editors of the Enquirer:

BUNKER HILL, Oct. 10th, 1862.

Gentlemen:—As a tribute to modest  
merit, permit me to record the brilliant  
conduct of Colonel John R. Cooke, of the  
27th North Carolina Regiment, in the  
terrible battle of Sharpsburg. Col. Cooke  
was in command of his own Regiment, the  
27th N. C., and the 3d Arkansas, of  
Walker's Brigade. His command was  
exposed to a terrific fire of small arms, and  
an enfilading fire from a section of artillery.  
The force opposed to him was overwhelm-  
ing, as to numbers; but he gave the  
order to charge, and, cutting his way  
through the enemy's line found himself in  
the rear of four strong regiments. Instan-  
tly he wheeled his command and dashed  
at the enemy, annihilating a New York  
regiment—the 44th, I think—and scatter-  
ing the others like chaff upon the threshing  
floor. In this dash he captured also the  
section of artillery. The quick eye of Col.  
Cooke discovered a position which, if  
occupied, would enable him to hold in  
check a greatly superior force. He instan-  
tly occupied it, but his ammunition  
had been exhausted in the unequal and  
protracted struggle, yet he determined to  
hold it. Gen'l Longstreet dispatched a  
request to Col. Cooke to hold on until  
relieved, if possible. Col. Cooke's gallant  
reply was, "tell Gen'l Longstreet that I  
am out of ammunition, but I will hold this  
position as long as one man can stand on  
his legs." He did hold it for four mortal  
hours. The cool and intrepid bearing of  
Col. Cooke on the battle field and his high  
soldierly qualities are the subjects of  
general praise in the corps to which he  
is attached, and so marked were these  
qualities that Generals D. H. Hill and  
Longstreet took him by the hand, and  
complimented him on the battle-field.

Col. Cooke's skill and daring, as a leader,  
are only equalled by his modesty. A  
thorough soldier, a West Point graduate,  
and an officer in the U. S. Army until the  
South threw her banner to the breeze—he  
is, in dash, the equal of his brother-in-law,  
Major General Stuart, and his military  
talent and cool intrepidity entitle him to  
that promotion which it is said he will  
speedily receive.

## ARMY.

**A PATRIOTIC MANUFACTURER.**—Mr. Stead-  
man agent of the Gwinnett Manufacturing  
Company of Georgia has called upon the  
manufacturers of that State to hold a meet-  
ing in Atlanta, on the 17th of November  
inst., for the purpose of adopting a plan by  
which consumers can have goods at factory  
prices. He says—"Unless we wish to con-  
tinue the suffering of our women and chil-  
dren we should take prompt action. We  
can keep the goods from falling into the  
hands of speculators." A similar sugges-  
tion might with propriety be commended  
to the manufacturers of this State. That  
they have profited largely by their prices  
and sales during the progress of the war  
they will not be disposed to deny; and con-  
siderations both of benevolence and patriot-  
ism now call upon them to so cheapen their  
goods as to enable the poorer class of peo-  
ple to procure supplies of clothing for the  
approaching winter. Our soldiers cannot  
fight with spirit when they reflect that  
their families at home are suffering from  
the greedy avarice of speculators and extor-  
tioners.

**A WAGON TRAIN EIGHTY MILES LONG.**—  
The following agreeable paragraph is copied  
from the Knoxville Register, of Saturday  
last:

During the last four days the immense  
train of wagons brought by our army from  
Kentucky has been passing through the  
city in a continuous stream making a cease-  
less rumble that might be compared to a  
"protracted meeting" of earthquakes. Al-  
lowing that these wagons—all drawn by  
good conditional stock—travel twenty  
miles a day this monster train already  
stretches out to eighty miles in length and  
"the cry is still they come!" We may  
well exclaim of it as Macbeth did of the  
apparitions of Banquo's issue—"Will the  
line stretch out till the crack of doom!"

**Col. C. C. Trew.**—This gallant and  
accomplished officer, a native of South Car-  
olina, fell while leading his regiment on the  
bloody field of Sharpsburg, stricken in the  
head by a ball, while a second wound hast-  
ened his death. A writer, alluding to the  
event, says:

The services of Colonel Trew were no

doubt rendered quietly and unostentatious-  
ly, but they were not the less solid, useful,  
and patriotic. On the coast North Carolina,  
in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, in  
the seven day's battles about Richmond,  
in the rapid campaign from the Rappahan-  
nock through Maryland to Sharpsburg,  
he was the officer—prompt, thorough and  
efficient, true to duty and to his country.

**JOHNSTON, PRICE AND VAN DORN.**—A cor-  
respondent of the Mobile Register writing  
from Holly Springs, states that President  
Davis, in answer to a despatch from a citizen  
of Holly Springs, promises to send Potomac  
Johnston to take command in West as  
soon as he has recovered from his wounds.  
The President was appealed to to sup-  
plant Van Dorn, and such is his answer.  
It is further stated that Van Dorn alone  
is responsible for the disaster at Corinth,  
and that Price and Lovell both protested in  
the strongest terms against the assaults upon  
the enemy, held by a force largely superior  
to our own.

**THE REVOLUTION IN EAST TENNESSEE.**—  
Hon. S. J. W. Lucky, Chancellor of the First  
Judicial District in Tennessee and a promi-  
nent member of the "Union" party in that  
State has written a letter to the command-  
ant of the Military Post at Knoxville in  
which he says in substance that it is the  
duty of every citizen of East Tennessee to  
take up arms against the abolition tyranny  
at Washington.

Hon. N. G. Taylor former member of  
Congress from his district writes a letter to  
Rev. F. E. Pitts, in which he renounces his  
former Lincolnism and comes out boldly for  
the South.

These are some of the effects of Lincoln's  
insane proclamation. We expected to hear  
of all such men as Nelson, Lucky and  
Taylor coming over; others will soon follow.  
There are a few abolitionists however who  
will remain steadfast.

**DESERTERS—\$30. Reward for**  
Each.—The following named members of  
the 22nd Regiment, North Carolina Troops, having  
left their companies without permission, and abused  
their Purloins, are published as DESERTERS by  
order of the General, and \$30 reward will be paid  
for each man that may be arrested and turned over  
to any Confederate Officer; or \$15 will be paid for  
every man confined in a county jail, and notice  
given to the Adjutant General at Richmond. The  
regular fees will be paid the jailer for every man  
committed. Any civil officer or private citizen is  
authorized to make arrests; they are not only au-  
thorized, but the thinned ranks of our army entreats  
them to make these arrests. Our cause is periled by  
these desertions, and every good citizen will use his  
utmost efforts to return these men to the army.  
The recent glorious victories of the Army were won  
by fewer men than are reported absent at home and  
elsewhere without leave. What could not our army  
have done, were there no broken ranks by men absent  
without leave. It is the duty of the friends of those  
who endure the dangers and hardships of the cam-  
paign, to see that these deserters are returned to  
the Army to share the labors and perils.

A deserter may be handed over to any Confederate  
States officer, and the reward of \$30 will be paid for  
every man thus turned over.

Company A.—Caldwell County.

Serg't L. M. Linkins.

Privates—L. L. Anderson, Marcus Deal, S. A. Dula,  
C. A. Greer, S. F. Harper, J. S. Hager, H. C. Hanger,  
Henry Jones, J. G. Conly, T. J. Knight, W. A. Lingle,  
John McMillan, E. P. Miller, J. C. Sherrell, Alford  
Story, Nathan Teague, John Wilson, G. S. Simmons  
J. M. ISBELL, Capt. Co. A.

Company B.—McDowell County.

Corps.—John Elliott, Joshua Chapman.  
Privates—J. L. Atwood, John R. Cook, W. G. Cox,  
S. B. Cox, G. W. Conner, Wm. Elliott, J. L. Ingle, D. W.  
Jamison, J. P. Jamison, Wm. McGilliland, Charles  
Pyatt, Wm. Smith, Jacob Seagly, Wm. Walton, J. G.  
G. Padgett. A. S. FINLEY, Capt. Co. B.

Company C.—Guilford County.

Privates—Hanson Archer, Peter Browner, S. G.  
Burton, W. A. Fling, Eli Hill, Jesse Jester, James  
Loflin, J. T. Pegram, D. Powers, C. C. Perkins, P. W.  
Pratt, B. F. Roberts, Wm. H. Reeves, Henry Shoe,  
Shelby Strunk, W. Wilkoy, M. D. Medaris.  
J. A. HOOPER, Capt. Co. C.

Company E.—Allegany County.

Serg't R. E. Rivers.

Privates—M. G. Alexander, H. R. Wagoner, S. G.  
Burton, W. A. Fling, Eli Hill, Jesse Jester, James  
Loflin, J. T. Pegram, D. Powers, C. C. Perkins, P. W.  
Pratt, B. F. Roberts, Wm. H. Reeves, Henry Shoe,  
Shelby Strunk, W. Wilkoy, M. D. Medaris.  
J. A. HOOPER, Capt. Co. E.

Company F.—Caswell County.

Privates—W. W. Durham, G. V. Strader, Steve  
Snow, R. J. Mitchell, Joseph Prior, A. B. Burton, T.  
G. Roberson, Richard Simpson, G. M. Thurman, W.  
M. Nance, L. Walker, Wm. Sanders, John Sanders, R.  
Curnes. G. V. LAMB, Capt. Co. F.

Company G.—Randolph County.

Serg't H. H. Hush.

Privates—J. Alford, D. Allred, L. Breedlove, J.  
Brown, M. Cross, M. Daniel, A. G. Davis, W. Frazier,  
R. N. Glenn, M. Hix, J. Hix, Richard Heralston, M.  
Jarrell, H. Latham, M. S. Heate, E. Latham, E. La-  
tham, J. Latham, J. M. McDowell, W. H. McMasters,  
H. Morgan, J. Phillips, C. Robbins, F. W. Robbins, A.  
Robbins, N. Richardson, Edward F. Suits, R. Trogden,  
W. Walker, R. W. Winbourne, T. J. Wood, J. W. Heath,  
James Hanner. G. V. LAMB, Capt. Co. G.

Company K.—McDowell County.

Serg't J. W. Crawley.

Privates—J. W. Bradley, S. J. Bradley, W. G.  
Bailey, J. E. Bailey, C. Curtis, N. Conner, F. Coswell,  
E. F. Haines, Wm. Hogan, Wm. O'Dear, M. Smith,  
M. H. Wilkerson, W. A. Tarborough, B. Miller, J. T.  
Reed M. Dunkin. C. H. BURGIN, Capt. Co. K.

Company L.—Randolph County.

Privates—B. Hoon, W. D. B. Crook, B. W. Breedlove,  
D. C. Craven, A. J. Craven, P. Clapp, G. T. Dennis, J.  
Hicks, A. Jackson, C. C. Jones, J. H. Coward, C. C.  
Steed, R. W. Stinson, A. Walker, J. M. Elder, Wm.  
Johnston, H. Marley, T. Laten, J. B. Thomas.  
J. A. C. BROWN, Capt. Co. L.

Company M.—Randolph County.

Privates—J. E. Campbell, T. F. Cross, Jacob Foust,  
Christina Foust, J. M. Foust, Peter Foust, J. F. Foster,  
W. M. Clascow, L. F. Holder, J. M. Hays, E. W. Hays,  
Wm. Hardin, Stanley Kivett, Talton Kivett, Joel  
Kivett, B. Y. Langley, A. G. McDaniel, Alston Routh,  
J. M. Routh, Solomon Trogden, Jereiah  
Trogden, David Wright, Dorris Wright, Daniel  
Yoergan, Darius York, J. A. Alford.

LABAN ODELL, Capt. Co. M.

By Order of  
Maj. C. C. COLE,  
Commanding 22nd Reg't N. C. T.

R. W. COLE, Lt. Acting Adjutant.

cc23 21-47

## From the Richmond Whig.

### The Acts of Congress.

Although the acts of Congress passed at  
the last session have been officially pub-  
lished in the Whig, a large class of readers  
have probably not undertaken to read  
them. For their information we have  
deemed it proper to prepare the following  
classified abstract, which if preserved, may  
serve the further purpose at any time of an  
index to the acts in full, as published and  
numbered in the Whig. A few unimpor-  
tant acts and the "appropriation acts"  
are omitted. Acts numbered 31, 33, 40,  
and 54 have not been officially published:

### THE ARMY.

No. 4.—Provides for the organization of  
army corps, to be commanded by Lieuten-  
ant Generals.

No. 32.—Authorizes the President to  
organize divisions of the provisional army  
in army corps, and appoint officers to  
the command thereof.

No. 5.—Authorizes the appointment of  
additional officers of artillery for ordnance  
duties.

No. 7



# THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

courage and good conduct in the field of battle.

No. 72.—Authorizes any number of persons not less than twenty, who are not liable to military duty, to associate themselves as a military company, for local defence, elect their own officers, etc., and shall be considered as belonging to the Provisional Army, serving without pay, and entitled, when captured by the enemy, to all the privileges of prisoners of war. The muster rolls of said companies are to be forwarded to the Secretary of War, and the President, or the commander of the military district may, at any time, disband such companies etc.

No. 37.—Authorizes the President to appoint twenty general officers in the Provisional Army, and assign them to such appropriate duties as he may deem expedient.

## THE NAVY.

No. 6.—Authorizes the issue of \$3,500,000 bonds to meet a contract made by the Secretary of the Navy for six iron clad vessels of war and six steam engines and boilers complete, to be constructed abroad.

No. 11.—Increases the number of non-commissioned officers and musicians in the Marine Corps.

No. 15.—Determines the pay of the Engineer-in-Chief and Passed Assistant Surgeon of the Army.

No. 29.—Authorizes persons subject to conscription to enlist in the navy and marine corps, and increases the pay of sailors and marines \$1 per month.

No. 57.—Authorizes the appointment of three naval store keepers.

## FINANCIAL.

No. 8.—Authorizes the issue of such additional amount of bonds, certificates of stock, and Treasury notes as may be required to pay the appropriations made by Congress at its last and present session. Also, extends the authority to issue convertible bonds or certificates in exchange for Treasury notes from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Also, authorizes the payment of interest annually on all interest-bearing Treasury notes, and authorizes the extension of the issue of Treasury notes under the denomination of \$5 to the amount of \$10,000,000.

No. 67.—Provides that Treasury notes issued after the 1st December next shall be fundable only in bonds bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. Notes issued prior to that date and those now in circulation may be funded within six months after public notice in eight per cent. bonds, thereafter in seven per cent. bonds.

## POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Provides for the payment of sums ascertained to be due for postal service rendered under contracts made by the United States Government when the Confederacy took charge of such service.

No. 35.—Authorizes the Postmaster General to employ special agents to superintend and secure the certain and speedy transportation of the mails across the Mississippi river, at such points as may be found practicable.

## JUDICIAL.

No. 21.—Divides the State of Texas into two judicial districts, and provides for the appointments of judges and officers in the same.

No. 34.—Authorizes the Judges of District Courts to change the place of holding court in certain cases.

## TRASURY NOTES.

No. 13.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a reward not to exceed \$5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of any person engaged in forging or uttering counterfeit Treasury Notes.

No. 58.—Provides that any person in the service of or adhering to the enemy, who shall pass or offer to pass or dispose of spurious or counterfeit notes, purporting to be Treasury notes of this Government, shall, if captured to be put to death by hanging, and every commissioned officer of the enemy, who shall permit any offence mentioned in this act by any person under his authority, shall also be hung.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

No. 1.—To Capt. Raphael Semmes, officers and crew of the steamer Sumter, for gallant and meritorious services.

No. 3.—To Commander E. Farand, Capt. A. Drowry, and officers and men under their command, for the victory at Drewry's Bluff.

No. 28.—To Lieut. J. N. Brown, and all under his command, for their skill and gallantry in the engagement of the "Arkansas" with the enemy's fleet near Vicksburg.

## SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

No. 20.—This is an important act entitled "an act to better provide for the sick and wounded of the army in hospitals," which if enforced and carried out would silence many of the complaints in regard to the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in and out of hospitals. The first section fixes the commutation value of rations of sick and disabled soldiers in the hospitals at one dollar which shall constitute the hospital fund for the purchase of supplies—any excess over \$5,000 to be paid into the Confederate States Treasury. The 21st section directs the Secretary of War to make contracts for the speedy transportation of supplies purchased for hospitals, or donated by individuals, societies, or States, etc. The 3d section allows to each hospital suits of clothing (shirts, pantaloons and drawers), equal to the number of the beds in the hospital, for the use of the sick while in the hospital. The 4th section allows two matrons in chief, two assistant matrons for each ward in every hospital, and prescribes their pay and respective duties. [Every matron so employed should be furnished with a copy of this act.] The surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge of an hospital is authorized to employ such other nurses (giving preference to females) as may be necessary to the proper care and attention of the sick. The 5th section provides for accommodating in the same hospitals as far as practicable, all sick and wounded soldiers from any particular State—the several hospitals to be numbered and designated for that purpose. The 6th section relates to the payment of employees, not engaged in the military service. The 7th section authorizes the Secretary of War to perfect suitable arrangements with the railroad companies for the reservation of seats in one or more

cars, in each train, for sick and wounded soldiers desiring transportation, and for requiring conductors to provide for the use of the sick and wounded in the cars so reserved, a sufficient quantity of pure water. The 8th section makes it the duty of surgeons and assistant surgeons having in their charge any sick or wounded soldier, desiring transportation, to detail some competent person, acting under their authority, to accompany such sick and wounded to the depot to see that they are properly cared for, and that they obtain seats.

No. 27.—Authorizes any Quartermaster to administer the oath required to enable sick, wounded or other soldiers to receive their pay.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 2.—Appropriates \$18,500 to pay the Choctaw Nation of Indians certain interest on bonds due to them.

No. 9.—Provides for the payment of certain claims against the Confederate States in the State of Missouri, viz: for pay due the Missouri State troops raised by Gen. Price, and enrolled into the Confederate States service.

No. 12.—Fixed the 21 Monday in January, 1863, as the day for the meeting of the next regular session of Congress.

No. 14.—Authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to dispense with a chief clerk, whenever the revenue of the Patent Office is insufficient.

No. 19.—Authorizes certain alterations to the building occupied by the Post Office Department.

No. 22.—Extends the time for selling property for taxes in default.

No. 24.—Appropriates \$1,122,480 92 in bonds to construct a railroad from Blue Mountain, Ala. to Rome, Ga., for military transportation.

No. 39.—Authorizes the President to import duty free, machinery or materials necessary for increasing the manufacture of any articles required for supplying the deficiency of clothing or shoes for the army—said machinery to be worked on Government account, or leased or sold, at the discretion of the President. Clothing furnished to the troops may be of such color or quality as it may be practicable to obtain.

No. 44.—Authorizes the President to detail not exceeding two thousand shoemakers to be employed at suitable points in the manufacture of shoes for the army, and to receive thirty five cents per pair for shoes manufactured by them severally, in addition to regular pay and rations.

No. 40.—Refunds to Louisiana the excess of the war tax overpaid by her.

No. 41.—Refunds to North Carolina the excess of her quota of the war tax.

No. 48.—Fixes the pay and mileage of the delegates from the several Indian Nations.

No. 50.—Relates to the payment of district collectors in States which have assumed the payment of the war tax. Awards them \$400 each.

No. 53.—Extends the term of office of chief collectors of the war tax, who have not been able to complete the duties of their office.

No. 56.—Increases the pay of the officers and employees of the several Executive and Legislative Departments employed in the city of Richmond.

No. 60.—Authorizes the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

No. 62.—Authorizes the President to fill by appointment, all offices created, and all vacancies which may have occurred during the present session of Congress—said appointments to be submitted to the Senate at the next session, etc.

No. 64.—Allows the Assistant Attorney General the same salary as that of other Assistant Secretaries.

No. 65.—Authorizes the Vice-President to employ a Secretary at an annual salary of \$1,090.

No. 71.—Provides for the restoration to their owners of slaves recaptured from the enemy, or arrested by any person connected with the army or navy of the Confederate States, etc.

From the Raleigh Daily Journal.

## The Recognition Rumor.

This rumor, which our telegraphic news from day to day has repeated, originated first in the columns of the New York Express, a paper that once had some character and influence at the South, whatever may be thought of it now. We give the article entire that our readers may judge for themselves as to its plausibility:

From the New York Express.

Reliable information has been received in this city, from semi-official sources in Europe, that England and France are of entire accord in regard to their line of conduct toward this Government. Lord Lyons, who was to have returned to the United States in the Australasian, was detained at the last moment by order of Lord John Russell, (Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs,) to await further instruction in consequence of the President's Abolition Proclamation. His Lordship's departure was then fixed for October 25, (last Saturday,) and on his arrival at Washington he will positively inform Mr. Seward of the programme decided upon by European Powers. Instructions similar to those of the British Minister will be forwarded to Count Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, by the same steamer which will bring the English Minister back to this country.

We are also given to understand that our Government will soon be informed that England and France have decided upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, if the joint offers of mediation and armistice be proposed to Mr. Seward are not accepted. At any rate, this Government will be duly notified of the intention of England and France in this respect, and, as these powers are fully aware that any will not for an instant even be listened to by our Government; united endeavors will then be made by all the European armistice of four or six months between the North and South. These foreign Governments are under the impression that if once a cessation of hostilities can be effected

and a calmer spirit will succeed, which will enable the two sections to negotiate.

The utmost endeavors will be made shortly after Lord Lyons' return to Washington, by the *Woolcorps diplomatique* at Washington, to bring about such an armistice. Only then, when all these offers of mediation and armistice shall have proved of no avail, will the South be recognized simultaneously by England and France. Aside from the fact that these two powers would now look upon the South as a *de facto* government, they fear that an insurrection of the slaves in the South, as a consequence of the late emancipation proclamation, will take place after the 1st of January, and hence, in order to afford protection to their own citizens residing there, are compelled to grant protecting power to their agents in the several Southern cities, which, as things stand just now, they do not possess.

The fear that the Confederate Government, unrecognized as it is, may at any time tell their consuls in Charleston, Richmond, Savannah and elsewhere, that there is no diplomatic relation existing between the Confederacy and Europe, and they can therefore, not permit them to act in a consular capacity. It is to guard against such an emergency, and to afford their own citizens residing in the South ample protection under the aegis of their regularly appointed agents, that England and France will claim the necessity of recognizing the new Confederacy.

Since the appearance of the foregoing the telegraph sends us what purports to be an extract from the columns of the London Army and Navy Gazette, a journal of semi-official character, which is as follows:

It is believed that Lord Lyons, who is expected to return to Washington in the course of this month, will be placed in a position to define the course and views of Her Majesty's Government without any uncertainty or doubt, in view of the various phases which the contest in North America may assume, and that the Ministry have arrived at positive conclusions, and have determined their policy in reference to the affairs of the United States, before his Lordship returns to his post.

The views of Russia are, it is believed, assimilated to those which the march of events and the inexorable logic of accomplished facts place broadly and clearly before the Government of the Queen and that of his Imperial Majesty.

The genuineness of the extract may be questioned as it comes through Abolition channels. Still there is some reason to believe it genuine.

The New York Herald says nothing of the rumor itself except to denounce the Express for publishing it. The Baltimore American denounces the article of the Express as unfounded.

The Richmond Enquirer does not discredit the rumor, but thinks, if it be true, that it will tend to exasperate the North to more violence towards the South, and urges ample preparations to meet them. This is clearly the true policy for the South. That paper says, "We cannot tell at the present whether the Spring shall dawn upon a land at peace, or whether war more redoubtable and terrible than ever, is to be our lot. Let us prepare for the worst while hoping for the best."

The Examiner says, "We are persuaded that facts already in possession of the Government have prepared it for the announcement of our recognition at an early day, and have obtained for the Northern rumor referred to an importance in official estimation which otherwise it would not have had."

"We may safely say that a number of facts have been ascertained beyond all reasonable doubt by this Government.—These are that England and France were probably on the point of recognizing us at the time of the unexpected fall of New Orleans; that France could not act without the co-operation of England, but that the French government had given express and repeated assurances that our recognition would not be delayed if we obtained successes in Virginia and the West sufficiently important to overshadow the great disaster at New Orleans. This is reliable, and, of itself, quite sufficient to prepare the public mind for some new development just about this time on the subject of European recognition."

We are in a position to say that there is little doubt of our government having in their possession facts in relation to the movements of European powers in our affairs, but we believe they are confined to the President and Cabinet as yet.

The Dispatch says "the rumors seem more plausible than any that have yet reached us," and seems to attach some importance to the Herald's assaults upon the Express for publishing them. Still the Dispatch cautions the South against the effects they may produce, and urges energy in our military operations.

The Petersburg Express "totally repudiates" the rumor originating in the article from the New York Express, but thinks that the article from the Army and Navy Gazette, if genuine, gives additional plausibility to the report, and will wait for the arrival of Lord Lyons before it will believe the rumor. Lord Lyons may be expected in Washington about Thursday next, if he sailed on the 25th ult.

If the article from the Army and Navy Gazette be genuine, we feel pretty certain there is more than mere speculation in the rumor. It is not long to wait, however, and words at present are merely idle. If Lord Lyons has been instructed to make any communication to Seward on the subject, he will quickly do it on his arrival. But the course of the Confederacy is very plain. We must be prepared for the worst. Lincoln will not yet yield the field. His immense preparations for a winter and

spring campaign on our coast will be exhibited, if for no other purpose than to show Europe his power.

We have given all the light on the subject which we possess, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

## THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1862

## Rockingham Superior Court.

We spent the greater part of three days last week at Wontworth in attendance on Rockingham Superior Court. There was but one cause tried that attracted much interest, viz: State vs. Harney G. Taylor, removed from Stokes. The defendant was accused of the crime of arson, and put on trial for his life; but after a most thorough investigation of the cause, was triumphantly acquitted; the general opinion, after the investigation, appeared to be, (the worthy and able Judge himself, we believe, uniting in that opinion,) that there was not only no evidence sufficient to convict the defendant but that he was innocent of the charge. We feel it due to say in this public way, thus much in justification of an humble, but as we believe, a deeply injured man.

The circumstances of his arrest were briefly these: In October, 1861, a mill house in the county of Stokes belonging to Joel Hawkins, was consumed by fire. Mr. Taylor was, at the time, the miller. Mr. Hawkins suspected his miller of the burning, procured his arrest and confinement in prison until Stokes Superior Court; when Taylor moved his trial to Rockingham. Mr. Hawkins is a man of wealth; and under the belief, we doubt not, that Mr. Taylor set fire to his mill, appeared to set his heart on his conviction. To secure this, in addition to the distinguished States attorney, Hon. Thos. Settle, he employed two able lawyers, Hon. James T. Morehead and A. H. Joyce Esq., to assist in the prosecution. The defence was entrusted to Hon. John A. Gilmer, and Messrs. Joseph Masten and Wm. L. Scott. A whole day was occupied in argument of counsel, in which great talent and legal learning were displayed on both sides.

The evidence relied upon by the prosecution was entirely circumstantial. The Judge's charge was clear and impartial; the jury were out all Thursday night, and until after the meeting of the Court on Friday morning, when they returned a verdict of not guilty; whereupon the Judge informed them that, in his opinion, their verdict was a just one and in accordance with the law and the evidence.

## Collision on the R. & G. Railroad.

The collision on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Tuesday morning, 28th ultimo, was a frightful one and caused by the gravel-train running in violation of orders and out of time, and dashing against the regular passenger train with furious speed and fearful violence.

The surviving passengers would have hanged, on the nearest tree the engineer, could they have laid their hands on him. But he leaped from his engine and made his escape.

Lieut. H. J. B. Clark, of Craven, of the 2d State troops, a Mr. Nessbitt, of Concord, and Mr. J. J. Berryhill, of Charlotte, were instantly killed; and Mr. Thomas Rowland of Stanly County received injuries of which he died in the course of two hours. The following were wounded:

Col. Robt. Mowman and son, Newberry, S. C., very slightly.  
Serg't Harday 59th Regiment, Bertie county, N. C., breast bruised, not seriously.  
Wm. G. Templeton, Iredell county, N. C., contusion in face.  
Andrew J. Wright, Granville county, left leg broken.

Mrs. Jane Hayworth, Davidson county, N. C., badly bruised, no bones broken.

Mrs. Eva C. Roland, Stanly county, N. C., left leg broken.

Mr. Roscoe Barrus, Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C., breast bruised.

John A. Barrus, ditto, bruised in abdomen, not seriously.

Alexander G. Barrus, ditto, 5 years old, hip and leg bruised.

William Moore, High Point, N. C. arm shattered.

L. L. Conrad, Davidson county, N. C. left foot cut off.

Albert Ellington, Henderson, Granville county, N. C. both legs broken below the knee.

Dick, servant of Mr. White, Louisburg, N. C. ankle broken.

This road, since it was rebuilt has been remarkable for its prudent safe and profitable management. No such disaster has heretofore befallen it.

## The Fever in Wilmington.

From the Journal of Saturday last we learn that the epidemic had considerably abated since the Saturday preceding. The number of new cases for the week was 116, with 40 deaths.

The Journal of the 3rd, says the number of new cases shows a decided falling off for Saturday and Sunday, the number for the former day being 7, and for the latter 6. The number of interments in the Cem-

etery was 5 for each day. We do not know the number of colored interments. There has as yet been no reliable signs of frost, nor has the thermometer been as yet under forty in town, at any time this season.

Although the number of new cases is comparatively small, yet is there abundance of sickness all over town, as we were informed yesterday by those who had been going from house to house and had found two or three sick in nearly every house.

## Death of Dr. T. C. Worth.

The Wilmington Journal of Saturday Nov. 3 says:

We were deeply pained this morning to hear of the death of the active faithful and devoted Vice President of the Howard Association, Dr. T. C. Worth.

At any time the loss of so good and so useful a citizen would be felt as a severe loss. At this time it is almost irreparable, for no man responded to the calls of duty with more courage, more alacrity, or with more true and genuine humanity. He died, as became a man, in the path of duty, and in the full confidence of a Christian hope.

To his bereaved family and immediate friends, this blow is necessarily a severe one, yet if sharing a grief could lighten it, surely theirs would be lightened, for it is shared by the whole community, who have marked his course during this epidemic.

Dr. Worth was a native of Guilford county; but removed to Wilmington a number of years ago, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was possessed of great energy and business talent, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. He has sacrificed his life, in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow citizens of Wilmington. He was we believe, an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died like a true Christian, in the full assurance of a blissful immortality.

## Conference M. P. Church.

As a misunderstanding exists with some, regarding the time at which the Conference of the M. P. Church will meet, we are requested to state that it will convene at Bethesda, on Wednesday the 19th instant. The papers of the State are respectfully requested to make a similar notice to the above.

## Greensboro' S. A. Society.

GREENSBORO', Oct. 24, 1862.

Mrs. R. G. LINDSAY, Treasurer of the Soldiers' Relief Society: RESPECTED MADAM:—I herewith enclose Five Hundred Dollars, as a donation to your Society, to be applied to the purpose for which your Society was organized. Having so long witnessed the deep devotion of the women of Guilford to contribute to the comfort and necessities of our gallant soldiers,—whether on the tented field, hospital-bed of sickness, or in the crowded car which bears their mutilated bodies by our town to their distant homes, I feel that any contribution which I may make, will be most appropriately applied, if entrusted to them.

The eloquent appeal of our Executive shows the destitution of our noble men who have gone forth to battle for our independence. Let us all respond to that appeal. Let the men furnish the money, and give women the control of it, and my word for it, the soldiers will be made comfortable.

With high regard, your ob't. servant.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

GREENSBORO', Oct. 24, 1862.

Gov. MOREHEAD, Respected Sir:—Allow me in behalf of the Ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society to thank you for your very handsome and liberal donation received yesterday. We trust to be enabled so to dispose of it, as that it shall comfort and cheer many of our wounded brave, and clothe and protect from the severities of winter numbers who are proud to name themselves soldiers of North Carolina.

With great respect, I remain yours, M. P. LINDSAY, Treasurer S. A. S.

The ladies of the above Society would, in connection with the above correspondence, avail themselves of the opportunity at this time of urgent and pressing need, to appeal most earnestly to all the women of Guilford county to respond by continuing and increasing their personal efforts and sacrificed home, to multiply these contributions. Not an hour or a moment is to be lost. Our noble old State, with the feelings of a mother for her absent and exposed sons, is determined to attend to them herself and to provide for their comfort.

The rigours of winter are approaching—are already beginning to be felt. Our soldiers are already suffering, and must suffer still more painfully and terribly, and the State finds herself unable to accomplish her purpose and desire. Through her Governor, she is making a most earnest eloquent and soul-stirring Appeal to the fathers, mothers, sons and daughters at home, to help in her hour of need, their dear and suffering kindred, who have gone to fight, to conquer, to bleed or to die for us.

Shall this Appeal—can this Appeal be in vain? Let the heart and the hands of every woman, at least to whom it comes, respond—No, no, never, never!

Let the Governor's Appeal be read in every church, at every public gatherings at every fireside, by every citizen. Let systematized and immediate and constant efforts be made to provide and gather up shoes, leather, socks, wool, blankets, pants, drawers, shirts, and any and everything which you know exposure and cold make essential to our poor soldier's comfort, and even his life. O! think of the well-clad and insolent foe invading and pillaging and

polluting our homes, and murdering our citizens. Think of our dear absent soldier boys, whom we love and have cheered, "half fed, shivering in darkness at the dangerous outpost, or shuddering through the dreary hours of his watch," or yet and frozen by the winter's rain, exposed, shivering to cold and frost and snow.

Women of Guilford! shall our State, shall our own husbands, brothers and sons, appeal to us in vain? Men of the country, people of the South, at home rich and poor, is the soldier fighting and suffering only for himself? Are not all we love exposed in this struggle? Are we not bound by every principle of patriotism, honor, religion, humanity and love, to suffer with them, to deny ourselves, and to give and sacrifice all that we can, to and help them, and to further the success of this great and terrible conflict, for our nation's rights and homes, and independence and nationality? God, in his mercy to our soldiers and to us, give such a force to these appeals as will relieve and gladden every sorrowing and suffering heart at home and in the army! If in this we fail, or even alter, it will be a sin, a shame, a cruelty, which the noble old State has never yet committed, and which we proudly and hopefully believe she would rather suffer and die than perpetrate. Scorn the mean and selfish and dastard extortioner and speculator, and listen and yield to the pleading voice of nature, patriotism and mercy.

Any donations for soldiers can be left with Messrs J. M. Garrett, R. C. Lindsay, D. P. Weir, or Jesse H. Lindsay.

ANOTHER RECOGNITION CANARD.—The city was jubilant, on yesterday, with pleasant fictions, and among them was the agreeable report that Ministers from Belgium and Spain had arrived in Richmond, and were arranging the preliminary of recognition with Confederate Government. This report was deemed indisputable, as it emanated from gentlemen who based their belief of its correctness upon circumstances which they deemed sufficient to justify it. The extent of these circumstances was that on Saturday the President was engaged for a time in consultation with Mr. Fern, the Secretary of Legation for the Confederate Commission at Madrid, who had recently arrived, and several persons calling on his Excellency, and learning that he was thus engaged, but mistaking the identity of the Confederate Secretary of Legation, presumed him to be Spanish Commissioner, and gave the presumption to the winds. The rumor soon found its way into the mouths of the most imaginative, and in the course of a few hours the Confederate Secretary of Legation was not only metamorphosed into a Spanish Minister and finally duplicated into a Spanish and Belgian Minister. At that was now necessary for public regard to do was to "fix the papers," which was accordingly done to the perfect satisfaction of the credulous. The fact was considered accomplished and speculation began upon the probabilities of a war between the United States and Belgium Spain and the rest of creation. We regret the necessity of having to spoil so good a story of consummation so devoutly to be wished.—Richmond Enquirer, 27th.

A PROFITABLE TRIP.—Now since the war commenced has there been so grand and profitable a tour made as this one just accomplished by Gen. Bragg. Just think of it he has captured from the enemy and purchased from the citizens together enough to load a train of wagons fifty miles long. His whole army has left back towards the Gap to protect this valuable train and as it is now safe his capture Bragg will retire with his army just where it suits him.

The arrival of this train will play smash with the jeans speculation in this country as it is bringing one million yards of good Kentucky jeans.—They also carry a large amount of clothing boots and shoes, two hundred wagon loads of bacon, ten thousand barrels pickled pork, fifteen thousand good mules and horses, eight thousand better and a large lot of hogs. No wonder Bragg's army fell back to protect such a valuable cargo.—Greenville (Tenn.) Banner, 24th.

COMMANDER M. F. MAURY.—It affords us pleasure to state, as we may know you will not improperly, that Comdr. M. F. Maury has left the Confederate States for Europe, and, if no accident intervenes, he is now well on his way over, and the presence of no living man in Europe, who well calculated to exert an influence in our behalf that of this eminent savant, an ardent patriot, and if the policy of keeping us unrecognized envoys there is to be adopted, to what Commander M. is added, the number will go far to reconcile those who, with ourselves, had come to doubt the wisdom of the policy. We do not know the special mission on which Commander M. goes, or the country to which he is sent. This will be developed in time.—This 27th.

A Western paper tells the following anecdote: "Doctor, if I have a headache, won't you answer, I have another all sufficient reason—one that you can't refuse me exemption for." "What is it?" asked the doctor. "Why, the fact is, doctor, I have not good sense; I am an idiot," solemnly replied the applicant. "Ah," said the doctor, "what proof have you of that?" "What evidence can you bring?" "No proof, doctor," said the applicant. "Why, then, voted for Jim Buchanan; and if that be proof of a man's being a d—d idiot, I don't know how idiotic could be proven."

The brightest jewel that ever adorned a woman—brighter than a diamond—is the tear that sparkles on her cheek for others' woes. Farther reaching than the rays of a diamond, its flashing rays have seen Heaven.







## Select Miscellany.

## Will it Mend the Matter.

"Will your putting yourself into a passion mend the matter?" said a grey haired old man to a boy who had picked up a stone to throw at a dog. "The dog barked at you in playfulness, and had no intention of biting you."

"Yes it will mend the matter," said the passionate boy, and immediately dashed the stone at the dog. The animal thus enraged, sprang at the boy, and bit his leg; while the stone bounced against a shop window and broke a pane of glass. Out ran the shopkeeper and seized the passionate boy, who had mended the matter finely for not only had he been bit by the dog, but was obliged to pay several shillings before he was set at liberty.

It was but the other day that I saw a youngster fall down, and I should have set him on his legs again, but he set up such a bellowing and blubbering, that I left him to himself that he might find out whether bellowing and blubbering would mend the matter.

To make "the best of a bad bargain" is a wise course to take; for the proverb says, "Out of the frying pan into the fire," and truly often do we exemplify the proverb by our rashness under trial.

But I know, boys, that, in spite of all I can say some of you will be impatient. If then you run into a scrape, and in your vexation are determined to run your head against a wall; to break your shins against a post and to tear the hair from your head;—why, I shall by no means object to it, provided that you do not begin to do either the one or the other before you have coolly considered whether it will mend the matter.

The child who throws down his bread and butter because it is not so big as he wishes it to be;—the boy who tears his kite in pieces because it has not flown exactly to please him; are equally silly, and richly deserve that addition to their troubles which they bring upon themselves. Try then to be calm in trifling vexations and when greater troubles arrive, why then my boys, bear them bravely.

## Strange Experiments.

A letter dated Paris, Sept. 2d, says: We have had of late some curious replications with regard to the guillotine. It was declared by its inventor, Dr. Guillotine to be the most humane method of inflicting the death penalty, as he maintained that the rupture of the vertebrae of the nerves of the neck, and of all the organs of the head, killed the whole body instantaneously.

Several experiments were made at Vienna. Some prisoners were to be executed and several celebrated medical men, who had already disputed the correctness of the statement of Dr. Guillotine obtained permission to remain on the scaffold during the execution, and when a head had been cut off, it was delivered to them. The first was that of a young man; the eyes were closed and the tongue protruded. Eight minutes were allowed to expire, when the tongue was pricked with a pin when it was drawn in, and the face made a grimace indicative of pain.

The second head was that of a woman; the eyes were open, filled with tears with a most supplicating expression. Fourteen minutes after the execution the eyes turned towards the side from whence the woman's name was called. The third head was that of the most guilty of the criminals. A slap was given to the face when the eyes opened the face flushed with an indescribable expression of anger and ferocity, and a shudder of anguish was visible on the neck being touched.

## Revels in time of War.

Isaac Backus records a revival, with which the American churches were blessed in the midst of the war of the Revolution. It began in 1779, and spread to various parts of the land. Though most powerful in 1780 it continued with a marked degree of special gracious influence until about the close of 1782. No outpouring of the Spirit equal in extent and depth had been known for a third of a century.

We have read the record of this four years' revival with pain. The contrast with the present condition of our churches was too decided not to cut to the heart. As passage after passage in the diary of Backus spoke of sinners brought to enquire for the way of life, of enquirers converted, of converts admitted to baptism, of baptized persons constituted into churches—were felt, with increasing pungency of conviction, that the power of God is not with us as it was then with our fathers. Why—oh, why.

But we have not read this record without hope. The revival began when the war had been going forward through a long and weary season of darkness. And may it not be that as our second war of independence stretches on over months and years, we too, like our fathers, may at last awake to a livelier sense of eternal things—may shake off the yoke of bonapartism to the excitements of the day, and by penitence and faith recall our Lord to the assemblies of His people. Almighty Love hasten the happy time!—*Rel. Herald.*

## Marching to Death.

The National Quarterly thus depicts a remarkable scene that occurred some years since on one of the British transport ships. The commander of the troops on board, seeing that the vessel must soon sink, and there was no hope of saving his men, drew them up in order of battle, and as in the presence of a human enemy, bravely faced the doom that was before them. We know of no more impressive illustration of the power of military discipline in the presence of death:—

Look at that noble vessel in yon high sea! She has sprung a leak; all the resources on board have been called into play for her release from the deep, but to no avail! The waters are gaining fast on her—beyond human control. She must sink! A regiment of brave, perfectly disciplined soldiers are mastered on deck by a quick roll of the drum; officers and soldiers promptly fill their rank and file, and shoulder arms! See them standing serried ranks, and completely accoutered for a long, long march. Not a mournful dirge, but the national anthem, is played by the band. The regimental colors flutter in the air:—the staff that supports them is as firm as the stout heart of the ensign that holds it. The array of battle is refect, in mournful appearance on the lowering waters, rippled by the breath of death. Insidiously does the water leap at last over the bulwarks of the gallant and doomed ship, and down she goes. The martial voice of the commandant orders, "Present arms!" A rapid succession of orders is calmly given and calmly executed; the drum beats quicker and quicker; the muskets thump on the deck at the last word of command; a splash at their fall, a surge of the invading waters, the drum is silenced, an army of bubbles swarms on the surface, and calm, silent and steady, the last glaze of the polished steel reflects a dying ray of mournful light.

## Foolish Thoughts.

We are apt to believe in Providence so long as we have our own way; but if things go awry, then we think, if there is a God, he is in heaven, and not on earth. The cricket in the spring builds his little house in the meadow, and chirps for joy, because all is going so well with him. But when he hears the sound of the plough, a few furrows off, and the thunder of the oxen's tread, then the skies begin to look dark, and his heart fails him. The plough comes crunching along, and turns his dwelling bottom side up, and as he is rolling over and over, without a home, his heart says, "Oh, the foundations of the world are destroyed, and everything is going to ruin!" But the husbandman, who walks behind his plough, singing and whistling as he goes, does he think the foundations of the world are breaking up? Why, he does not so much as know there was any house or cricket there. He thinks of the harvest that is to follow the track of the plough; and the cricket, too, if he will but wait, will find a thousand blades of grass where there was but one before. We are all like the crickets. If anything happens to overthrow our plans, we think all is gone to ruin.

## A Profitable Flogging.

I had one just flogging. When I was about thirteen I went to a shoemaker and begged him to take me as his apprentice. He being an honest man immediately took me to Bowyer, who got into a great rage, knocked me down, and even pushed Crispin out of the room. Bowyer asked me why I made myself such a fool; to which I answered, that I had a great desire to be a shoemaker, and that I hated the thought of being a clergyman. "Why so?" said he. "Because, to tell you the truth, sir," said I, "I am an infidel!" For this, without any more ado, Bowyer flogged me—wisely, as I think—soundly, as I know. Any whining or sermonizing would have gratified my vanity, and confirmed me in my absurdity; as it was, I was laughed at and got heartily ashamed of my folly.—*Coleridge.*

## A Quick Quarter.

A boy worked hard all day for a quarter of a dollar. With the quarter he bought apples, and took them to town and sold them on the street for a dollar. With the dollar he bought a sheep. This sheep brought him a lamb, and her fleece another dollar. The next spring he had two sheep, two lambs, and a yearling sheep. The three fleeces he sold for three dollars, and bought three more sheep. He now had six, with a fair prospect. He worked, where he had opportunity, for corn, hay and oats, and pasturing for his sheep. He took the choicest care of them and soon had a flock. Their wool enabled him to buy a pasture for them, and by the time he was 21 he had a fair start in life, and all from the quarter he earned in one day.

**BIBLE IN BATTLE.**—A private letter from a soldier, who was in the Maryland battles, published in the South Western Baptist, says: "I had my Bible in my right breast pocket and a ball struck it and bounced back. It would have made a severe wound, but for the Bible."

The man who attempted to whistle a bar of soap has injured his voice by trying to sing a stave off a barrel.

## The Prince of Wales' Marriage.

The proverbial promptness of Queen Victoria has been maintained in reference to the marriage of the prince of Wales with the Princess of Denmark. The formalities have already been arranged; and the young couple are now on a visit to the Queen at her retreat in Germany. The Government papers allege that the match has not the remotest reference to political considerations, but is one purely of mutual affection. This may or may not be the case. The Prince of Wales is just at the age to love almost any woman; and there is scarcely any woman princess or not, who would not be likely to fancy herself passionately adoring the future King of England. The probability is that at the respective ages of twenty-one and eighteen, they are both glad to escape ordinary parental restraints, and set up house keeping for themselves, without paying much consideration to the minor question whether their's is likely to be a life-long attachment or not.

## Christian Happiness.

The Heathen Philosophers have made many sensible reflections upon the vanity of the world; but they failed on the point of using the world without abusing it. They felt a void within, and they perceived too that the world earth could not fill it; and therefore, that they might not hunt a shadow, they tried to contract desire, not to fulfill it; to reduce sensation, rather than to enjoy. The Christian's wisdom mounts higher, and instead of professing a stoical apathy founded on pride and despair, aims to have the most exquisite sensibility, and to have that gratified with the true enjoyment of the best things.—*Searle.*

## Hints to Young Men.

Always have a book within your reach, which you may take up at your odd minutes.

Resolve to edge in a little reading every day if it is but a single sentence. If you can gain fifteen minutes a day, it will be felt at the end of the year. Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something that is useful?

Revolve in your mind what you have last been reading.

Remember that most of the matchless effusions of Robert Burns were conceived while he was toiling after the plough.

## Tallow Candles equal to Star.

To two pounds of tallow add one teacupful of good strong ley, from wood ashes, and simmer over a slow fire, when a greasy scum will float on top; skim this off for making soap, (it is very near soap already,) as long as it continues to rise. Then mould your candles as usual, making the wicks a little smaller, and you have a pure, hard tallow candle, worth knowing how to make, and one that burns as long and gives a light equal to sperm. The chemistry demonstrates itself. An ounce or two of beeswax will make the candle some harder, and steeping the wicks in spirits turpentine will make it burn some brighter. I write with one before me.

## A Happy Man.

We heard a man congratulating himself for being exempt, the other day, upon grounds that we should not consider in the highest degree exalting, although he appeared to be quite transported in contemplating them.

"I am exempt from the draft!" said he rubbing his hands in glee, his face expressive of violent joy.

"How so?" we asked.

"I hain't got only one lung!" he yelled; "ha! ha! ha! pulmonary consumption has got the other—ha! ha! ha! I hain't got only one lung! ha! ha! ha!" and he laughed until he was seized with a coughing fit, which threatened to relieve pulmonary consumption the task of using up another lung.—*Cleveland, Ohio, Leader.*

## Old Abe Gets Off Another Joke.

A couple of Abolitionists having called upon Old Abe to persuade him to issue his Emancipation Proclamation—that is, before he issued it—he got off the following good thing and knock down argument against his own act.

"You remember the slave who asked his master—if I should call a sheep's tail a leg, how many legs would it have? 'Five,' 'No, only four for my calling the tail a leg would not make it so.' Now, gentlemen, if I say to the slaves, 'you are free,' they will be no more free than at present."

**WRITTEN SERMONS.**—"Writing," says Dr. W. E. Channing, "is one of the great means of giving precision, clearness, consistency and energy to thought. Every other sermon, I think, should be written, if circumstances allow it. But he who only preaches from notes, will never do justice to his own powers and feelings. The deepest fountains of eloquence within him will not be unsealed. He will never know the full power given him over his fellow creatures."

The liar is the greatest; but the next greatest fool is he who tells all he knows. A prudent silence is the highest practical wisdom.

Silence has made more fortunes than the most gifted eloquence.

## Be Drunk.

How omnibus is that sentence falls! How we pause in conversation and ejaculate, "It's a pity!" How his mother hopes he will not when he grows older; how his sisters persuade themselves that it is only a few wild oats that he is sowing! And yet the old men shake their heads and feel gloomy while they think of it. Young men just commencing life buoyant with hopes, don't drink? You are freighted with a precious cargo. The hopes of your parents, of your sisters, of your wife or your children, all are laid down upon you. In you the aged live over again their days; through you only can that weary one you love obtain a position in society; and from the level in which you place them must your children go into the great struggle of life.

**WANTED.**—In large quantities, the following articles for which the annexed prices will be paid, on delivery at the N. C. Military Institute, Charlotte, N. C.:  
Arum Trypillum—Indian Turnip, 25 cts. per lb.  
Asclepias Tuberosa—Pluery root, 30 " " "  
Aristolochia Serpentina—Va. Snake Root, \$1.00 " "  
Acorus Calamus—Sweet Flag, root, 25 cts. per lb.  
Asarum Canadense—Wild Ginger, 50 " " "  
Cornus Florida—Dogwood, inner bark, 30 " " "  
Cassia Marilandica—Wild Senna, leaves, 50 " " "  
Cimicifuga Racemosa—Black Snake Root, 50 " " "  
Chimaphila Umbellata—Pipsissewa or Princess Pine, 50 " " "  
Cytisus Scoparius—Scotch Brooms, tops of stems, 50 " " "  
Capsicum—Cayenne Pepper Pod, 1.00 " "  
Cassipourea Virginiana—Persimmon bark, from root, 30 " " "  
Datura Stramonium—Jamestown Weed, seed and leaf, 30 " " "  
Euphorbia Corollata—Blooming Spurge, root, 50 " " "  
Euphorbia Ipecacuanthae—American Ipecac, root, \$1.00 " "  
Eupatorium Perfoliatum—Boneset, leaves, 20 " " "  
Fraxinea Walteri—American Columbo, root, 50 " " "  
Gillenia Trifoliata—Indian Physic, " Stipulata" root, 40 " " "  
Geranium Maculatum—Cranesbill, root, 30 " " "  
Gentiana Canadensis—American Gentian, root, 30 " " "  
Gaultheria Procumbens—Wintergreen, leaves, 50 " " "  
Humulus Lupulus—Hops, \$1.25 " "  
Hyoisannus Niger—Henbane, leaves and seed, 75 " " "  
Juniper Communis—Juniper Berry, 25 " " "  
Leonodon Taraxacum—Dandelion, root, 30 " " "  
Lini Semen—Flax seed, \$2.00 per bushel.  
Laurus Sassafras—Sassafras bark of root, 30 cts. per lb.  
Laurus Sassafras, pith, \$5.00 " "  
Lavandula—Lavender, flowers and stems, 30 " " "  
Monarda Punctata—Horsemint, leaves, 20 " " "  
Mentha Piperita—Peppermint, leaves, 25 " " "  
Mentha Viridis—Spearmint, leaves, 25 " " "  
Polygala Senega—Senega Snake root, 75 " " "  
Papaver—Poppy heads, \$1.00 " "  
Panax Quinquifolium—Ginseng, root, 50 " " "  
Pinus strobus—Pine bark, 50 " " "  
Rubus Trivialis—Dewberry, smaller branches of root, 20 " " "  
Rubus Trivialis—Blackberry smaller branches of root, 20 " " "  
Statice Caroliniana—Marsh Rosemary, root, 20 " " "  
Spiraea Tomentosa—Meadow Sweet, root, 30 " " "  
Salvia—Sage, leaves, 30 " " "  
Sabbatia Angulatis—Centaur, herb, 25 " " "  
Solanum Dulcamara—Woody Nightshade, stems and twigs, 50 " " "  
Symlocos Fretidus—Skunk Cabbage, root, 30 " " "  
Spigelia Marilandica—Pink Root, 50 " " "  
Silybia Sylvania—Queens Root, 50 " " "  
Sesamum Indicum—Beane Leaf, 75 " " "  
Cucurbita Citrullus—Watermelon, seed, 20 " " "  
Cucurbita Pepo—Pumpkin, seed, 20 " " "  
Tristemon Perfoliatum—Fever Root, 30 " " "  
Uva Ursi—Bearberry leaves, 50 " " "  
Veratrum Viride—American Hellebore, root, 50 " " "  
Xanthoxylon—Prickly Ash, inner bark, 30 " " "  
Hydrastis Canadensis—Yellow Root, 50 cts. lb.  
Gelsemium Sempervivens—Yellow resamine Root, 50 cts. per pound.  
These articles must be thoroughly clean and perfectly dry. The reception of which will continue until further notice.  
M. HOWARD, Surgeon and Med. Purveyor, C. S. A.  
20-4w

**Prospectus.**—We will issue in the city of Richmond on Saturday afternoon, September 6th, the first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, a weekly journal, devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge, embracing LITERARY NOVELTIES, HISTORICAL LEGENDS, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, LATEST CURRENT NEWS, And, indeed, everything within the range of polite literature.

Having secured the valuable services of the excellent artist, Mr. Torsch, late of the "Maryland Line," who will be assisted by the artistic pencil of Mr. King, long connected with the Minnie Gallery, we will be enabled to present to the people of the Confederate States a handsomely embellished literary journal. The first number will contain an accurate Portrait of Gen. STONEWALL JACKSON, which will be accompanied with a biographical sketch of the hero.

We have also consummated an arrangement with many writers, male and female, of acknowledged ability, which will enable us to put forth a paper in no respect inferior to those Northern periodicals with which the South has heretofore been supplied. Trusting that our enterprise may receive the liberal support of the reading public, we promise that nothing shall be left undone upon our part to render the paper in its literary character, its Engravings and Typography acceptable to all; and whilst catering to the general taste, we shall not omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the special amusement of the ladies of the Sunny South, in the sunshine of whose favor we trust to make the "Illustrated News," a flourishing and favorite journal.

**TERMS.**—Subscription \$7. per annum; \$4 for six months. The Trade supplied at liberal discount. Apply in the building occupied by Samuel Ayres & Son, corner of Carey and Virginia streets, Richmond, Va. 17-17w

**Boot and Shoe Store.**—Having purchased of J. B. F. Boone his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country that they intend keeping a good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, and other articles connected with that line of business, always on hand, which they are determined to sell very low, and for cash only.  
B. G. GRAHAM & CO.  
Opposite Brittain's Hotel, 56 1/2  
Notice.—No more (Lobelia Infanta) Indian Tobacco seed, will be received at this depot.  
M. HOWARD Surg. and Med. Purveyor.  
21-3w

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE LITERARY FUND, HAVING MADE a distribution of said Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Fall distribution to each county.  
The amount of the said Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on application to the Treasury Department.  
The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties under the act of the General Assembly.  
R. H. BATTLE, JUN., Secretary of Board.  
ZEBULON B. VANCE, President ex officio of Literary Fund.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Fall Dis.	Deduct for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.
Alamance	10,475	\$ 1,217 69	
Alexander	5,778	671 69	
Anson	10,884	1,265 26	
Alleghany	3,507	407 59	
Ashe	7,800	906 75	
Beaufort	12,428	1,444 76	
Bertie	11,036	1,282 92	
Bladen	9,864	1,146 68	
Brunswick	6,954	808 39	
Buncombe	11,882	1,381 27	
Burke	8,288	968 47	
Cabarrus	9,830	1,084 60	
Caldwell	7,064	821 18	
Camden	4,492	522 20	
Carteret	7,398	860 02	
Caswell	12,473	1,440 96	
Catawba	10,004	1,169 92	
Chatham	16,607	1,890 63	
Cherokee	8,858	1,041 36	
Chowan	6,357	732 76	
Cleveland	11,496	1,336 37	
Columbus	7,612	884 89	
Craven	18,797	2,068 88	
Cumberland	14,437	1,681 77	
Currituck	6,406	744 83	
Davidson	15,871	1,788 88	
Davie	7,537	876 17	
Duplin	12,936	1,508 79	
Edgecombe	13,333	1,549 94	
Forsythe	11,985	1,398 24	
Franklin	11,278	1,311 05	
Gaston	8,431	980 00	
Gates	6,888	800 14	
Granville	18,962	2,284 29	
Greene	6,346	737 72	
Guilford	18,606	2,162 92	
Halifax	15,301	1,778 71	
Harnett	7,005	814 33	
Haywood	5,675	661 45	
Henderson	9,895	1,150 28	
Hertford	7,728	898 14	
Hyde	6,617	769 22	
Iredell	13,676	1,589 82	
Jackson	5,416	629 61	
Johnston	13,600	1,591 45	
Jones	4,865	567 43	
Lenoir	8,158	948 36	
Lincoln	7,349	854 31	
Macon	5,796	673 68	
Madison	5,823	676 92	
Martin	8,468	984 39	
McDowell	5,658	707 01	
Mecklenburg	14,758	1,715 00	
Montgomery	6,929	804 44	
Moore	10,420	1,211 31	
Nash	9,815	1,140 98	
New Hanover	17,582	2,043 88	
Northampton	10,658	1,238 39	
Onslow	7,457	869 87	
Orange	14,905	1,732 68	
Pasquotank	7,747	900 58	
Perquimans	5,820	676 57	
Person	9,143	1,062 86	
Pitt	12,691	1,475 81	
Folk	3,795	441 17	
Randolph	16,135	1,875 67	
Richmond	8,828	1,020 24	
Robeson	13,307	1,546 91	
Rockingham	14,219	1,652 94	
Rowan	13,014	1,512 86	
Rutherford	10,617	1,234 21	
Sampson	13,812	1,605 63	
Stanly	7,333	852 45	
Stokes	9,414	1,094 36	
Surry	9,881	1,148 65	
Tyrrell	4,304	500 34	
Union	10,304	1,197 88	
Wake	24,334	2,828 78	
Warren	11,566	1,344 53	
Washington	5,571	624 38	
Watauga	4,915	571 87	
Wayne	12,726	1,479 38	
Wilkes	14,266	1,658 40	
Wilson	8,321	967 31	
Yadkin	10,198	1,178 63	
Yancey	8,510	989 28	

## More New Goods.

We wish to exchange the following articles for Confederate Money:  
800 pairs Misses' and children's SHOES; 500 lbs EXTRACT LOGWOOD; 500 lbs NUTMEGS; 100 lbs CINAMON BARK; Black and white Pepper; 60 doz. Merino UNDER SHIRTS; 150 doz. Ladies' INDIA COTTON HOSE; HOOP SKIRTS; BLUE BROADCLOTH; a lot of HEAVY WINTER GOODS; TABLE AND DESERT CUTLERY; TANNER'S OIL, by the barrel; 50 oz. Quinine; SODA; COOPERAS; SALTS; 50 doz Bars best CASTLE SOAP; PUTTY; Coates' SPOOL THREAD; NEEDLES and PINS; CLOVES, MADERIA WINE, &c., &c.  
MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER, Janestown, N. C.

## Runaway.

From the Subscriber on the 8th day of last August, my negro boy Abner. He is about 16 years of age a bright mulatto, with straight hair or nearly so. Has a large mouth, very white teeth and grins a little when spoken to. Had on when he left an ozanburg shirt and pants, and a round crown brown wool hat. No other clothing recollected. It is thought he is in the neighborhood of Yanceyville or the Company Shops. I will give \$25 for his apprehension and delivery to me at Cascade, Pittsylvania Co. Va., or \$15 if confined in jail so that I can get him soon.  
J. J. TINSLEY.

## Hat Manufactory in Greensboro.

N. C.—We are now manufacturing all of the different grades of FUR AND WOOL HATS—such as OTTO, MUSKAT, Mink, Rabbit, Raccoon, of ALL COLORS; also WOOL HATS of all the different grades and colors. Merchants wanting GOOD, HONEST HATS, made entirely by Southern men, and of Southern material, can have their orders filled on such terms as will prove satisfactory to them and their customers.  
We will buy all the good pelt FURS that we can get, such as Otto, Mink, Muskrat, Beaver, Coon and Rabbit, for which we will pay CASH, or exchange hats on fair terms.  
For all colouring of garments hereafter, we shall charge according to the cost of the dye-stuffs used in the colouring.  
J. F. GABRETT.

## GREENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses.  
The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in, but also on a large and increasing deposit capital in active operation.  
A dividend of 67 1/2 cent. at the last annual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company.  
Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address D. F. WEBB, Treasurer.

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

## Pocket-Book Lost.

I have lost a pocket-book, containing one hundred and forty dollars, and four notes; two on a man by the name of Abbott, one on a man by the name of Benton, and the other on a man by the name of Williams. It is a large Pocket-Book with the lining loose. Any person finding it and returning it to me writing to me at Lawsonville N. C. will be suitably rewarded for so doing. It was lost between Foulks' and Orrell's Mills.  
WILLIAM T. WINDSOR.

## Prospectus of the Daily State Journal.

On and after the 1st of November next, the State Journal will be published DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY. The DAILY STATE JOURNAL contains all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist