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The British Chancellor of the Exchequer on American Affairs.

The following is a full report of Mr. Gladstone's speech, on American affairs, at Newcastle, England:

I, for one, said the right honorable gentleman, exercising my own poor faculties as best I could, have never felt that England had any reason connected with her own civil interests for desiring the disruption of the American Union. I can understand those who say that it is for the general interests of nations that no State should swell to the dimension of a continent. I can understand those who say—and I confess it to be my own opinion—that it is greatly for the interest of the negro race that they should have to do with their own masters alone, and not—as has hitherto been the case—with their own masters backed by the whole power of the Federal Government of the United States. [Cheers.] Because, pray observe, that has been the state of things that has subsisted heretofore, and to which some, I think, mistakenly to the interest of the negro, have thought it desirable to return. The laws by which the slaves have been governed, have been laws made not by the Federal Government, but by the owners of those slaves; but the enforcement of the laws made by the owners of the slaves has not rested in the hands of the owners of the slave alone. They have had a right—a constitutional right by the Constitution of the United States—to be supported against their own slaves in the execution of the laws that the slave owners have made by the whole power of the American Union. I can, therefore, very well understand the argument of those who think it is particularly to be desired in the interest of the negro race that the American Union should be reconstructed.

But I must confess, for reason that I need not now explain, that I do not think that England has had any interest in the disruption of that Union; my own private opinion is that it was rather the interest of England that the Union should continue. I know that it is not an opinion generally shared; but any rate, gentlemen, whatever view we may take of that, I think we all feel that the course which her Majesty's ministers have endeavored to pursue—namely, that of maintaining a strict neutrality under all circumstances that have heretofore passed—has been a rightful course, has been the expression of the general sense of the community. [Cheers.] There is, and there can be no doubt, that where two parties are in great exasperation it is not at all unlikely that he who observes a strict neutrality will offend both; because, in point of fact, the state of mind in which his conduct is likely to be judged of for the moment by either disputant is not a state of mind in which it is fair that he should expect from them perfectly impartial conclusions. But what we may naturally expect is this, that an honest course of neutrality, I mean which we have pursued up to this day will be recognized after this unhappy struggle has passed away and when the circumstances shall be calmly viewed. But I must confess it appears to me that if either party have a right to find fault with us it is the Confederate rather than the Federal party. [Hear, hear.] I mean this if we have deviated at all from neutrality our deviation has been against the Confederate rather than the Federal party.

The course we have taken has been this. We have preserved a perfect neutrality but we have permitted the export of arms and warlike stores—we have permitted it to two parties—to the Confederates all of whose ports were blockaded by the Northern fleet; and to the Federals who have had perfect power to import whatever arms and stores they pleased. I think that course has been the right and just course; but I think the very statement of the fact proves that at any rate we have not displayed a bias unfavorable to the claims of the Northern States. [Cheers.] But now gentlemen I would for a moment make an appeal to you on behalf of the people of the Northern States—I mean so far as regards their appreciation of their position. Greater allowances are to be made for heat and exasperation in the state of public opinion in that country under present circumstances than perhaps could very fairly be claimed by any other nation. Only consider what their private history has been. They have never drunk the bitter cup of misfortune, disappointment and mortification. They had but to will that a thing should be done. Their course has been a course of prosperity and advancement without example and without a single break. Well gentlemen it is not in human nature that a people who have been subjected to an experience so flattering so concurring to human self-love, should at once turn with perfect good grace to accommodate and submit itself to the necessities of our human condition. [Hear, hear.]

It is easy for us to suffer. We have suffered before. We have gone through the very agonies of this dismemberment of a nation which the Northern people of the United States are now struggling. We have gone through it we know that it was a bad thing after all. [Hear.] But they have not gone through it; and all I

can say is, let us bear with them all we can. Let us keep towards them a kindly temper; let us not allow ourselves to be adversely criticised on that side of the water; let us be very cautious of adverse criticisms upon them from this side of the water. Depend upon it, that course, steadily pursued, will bring its reward, and it is the course which they have a right upon every ground of good will, courtesy and christian feeling, to expect that we should pursue. [Cheers.] Why gentlemen, they are our kin; they were, at any rate, if they are not now, our customers, and we hope they will be our customers again. But they have shown also that, under all circumstances, when their good feelings could have fair play, they have warm affections towards England. Never let us forget, whatever momentary irritation may cross the minds of that people—never let us forget the reception of the Prince of Wales. [Cheers.]

Let every Englishman engrave upon the tablet of his heart the recollection of that memorable day; and if occasionally he may be tempted to anger at seeing his country misapprehended, or even misrepresented, let him calm his tendency to excited sentiment by recollection. [Cheers.] And gentlemen, it is the more necessary that we should do this, because I think that we are pretty much one mind as to what is to come. We know quite well that people—I mean the people of the Northern States—have not yet drunk of the cup; they are still endeavoring to hold it far from their lips; they have not yet drunk of the cup which, notwithstanding, all the rest of the world sees they must do. [Hear, hear.] We may have our own opinions about slavery; we may be for the South, or against the South, but there is no doubt, I think about this—Jefferson Davis, and the other leaders of the South, have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made what is more than either they have made a nation. [Enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for some time.]

I cannot say I, for one, have viewed with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to me too probable that if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequences of their military success in an aggressive movement would have been that a political party, favorable to them, would have been formed in the States, that they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party, and that the existence of these engagements, hampering them in their negotiations with the Northern States, might have formed a new obstacle to peace. Gentlemen, from the bottom of our hearts, we should desire that no new obstacle to peace may be formed. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regards effecting their separation from the North. I, for my own part, cannot but believe that event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be. [Cheers.] But it is from feeling that the great event is likely to arise, and that the North will have to suffer that mortification, that I earnestly hope that England will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow or pain upon those who have already suffered much, and who will probably have to suffer more. [Cheers.] It may be that a time might arrive when it would be the duty of Europe to offer a word of expostulation, or of friendly aid towards composing the quarrel. If it be even possible that such a time as that may arrive, how important it is that when that word comes, it should address itself to minds which are not embittered by the recollection that unkind things have been said and done towards them in Europe, the country which however, they may find fault with it from time to time, we know holds the highest place in their admiration and respect. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.]

SPEECH OF SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, M. P., ETC., UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

At a dinner of the Worcester-torshire Agricultural Association, held on the 8th instant, at Worcester.

Sir John Pakington, after explaining that he thought the rule excluding politics applied merely to party politics, spoke on American affairs. He did not believe, he said, that in Europe there was any one who had a head to think and a heart to feel who had not been filled with horror at the manner in which human blood was being shed, human misery being created, and every element of national prosperity being destroyed by that aimless and profitless war, with recklessness which caused feelings of the deepest disapprobation in Europe. He believed that those feelings were universal and he maintained that he was not violating their rule, that he was not touching upon party matters when, as an avowed opponent of the present government, he said that he was perfectly willing to give credit for the caution with which they acted in this delicate matter. He imputed no blame to them; he acknowledged the great difficulty of the question which they had to decide; but, on the other hand, they had all a right to think for themselves and he spoke for himself alone when he said that he considered that the time was now come when some effort should be made by the great Powers of Europe to put an end to that fearful struggle. He thought the time was come when not England alone, but England in conjunction with France, and possibly with Russia, ought to offer mediation in America, of course on the basis of separation, and on the clear understanding that if mediation was not accepted, recognition must follow. He could not help expressing a hope, after reading what was reported to have fallen from Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle, on the preceding evening, that Mr. Jefferson Davis had created a nation in the Southern States of America. These words, as com-

ing from the lips of a Cabinet Minister, were words of grave significance, and he did hope he was not too sanguine in drawing from that inference that the present feeling of her Majesty's government did not differ very widely from that feeling which he had taken the liberty of expressing.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

New Iberia Salt Mines.

Editor Mississippian:—A few facts connected with these mines may possibly be of interest and advantage to your readers. Business, a few days since, took me to Franklin, La., where I met with Col Robinson, of Madison county, who had just arrived from Richmond with authority to seize the mines, or so much of them as to warrant a full supply of salt for the army and the people. I accepted the invitation of the Colonel and Maj. Broadwell, Government agent at Franklin, to accompany them upon a visit to the works, some fifty miles distant from Franklin by Bayou Teche certainly one of the most beautiful of all the bayous of Louisiana. Reaching Iberia, or Newton, as it is called by the natives, we took a carriage for the island of salt. Our route lay for nine miles across a prairie upon which large herds of fine cattle were grazing, until we came to the marsh and Bayou Petit Ansis, which separates Salt Island from the mainland. The marsh is crossed by a causeway and drawbridge, affording a dry, hard road for salt wagons during the dry season, but it must be almost impassable after the fall rains set in. The island has an elevation of some 75 or 100 feet from Vermilion Bay, and has a rolling surface, reminding one of Newport Island, R. I. There are two plantations on the island, one owned by Mr. Marsh, and the other by Judge Avery. The mines are upon the latter, though the vein extends under the whole island. That now being worked is in a deep basin upon the south side. Though this invaluable mine was discovered last May, we found that it is only at this late date beginning to be worked with some energy—only about 500,000 pounds have been taken out in about five months! Seventy-five or eighty negroes are now at work, sinking new shafts. All the salt heretofore furnished has been supplied from one small shaft, 24 by 24 feet, and two or three kettles. Two new shafts having been completed the day before our arrival, in which blasting had commenced. SHAFTING FOR SALT.—The salt lies from fifteen to eighteen feet under the surface in the basin. The dirt is removed by the same process that collars are dug in our cities—carried out by carts so long as the depth will admit of it, and then thrown upon stagings. Owing to a stratum of quicksand, the shafts have to be curbed up, and the deep water, from time to time, thrown out. The dirt removed, a floor of the purest salt presents itself, of, as yet, unknown thickness. The salt is blasted and drawn out by windlasses, and weighed into the waiting wagons that come supplied with goods boxes and flour barrels—sacks are unnecessary, as the salt is solid and dry, and without the least drip carried any distance. The shafts, finished and unfinished at the time of our visit are as follows, viz:

- No. 1, old one enlarged from 24 to 48 by 24 ft.
- No. 2, 28 by 18 ft.
- 3, kettles that yield 8 or 10 bushels of the finest table salt we ever saw.
- Unfinished shafts:—
 - No. 1, 50 by 25 feet.
 - No. 2, 60 by 50 "
 - No. 3, 180 by 80 "

Two of these are by this time under blast, if so, there is a surface of salt 176 by 137 feet now being worked. I doubt not by this time all who take their teams there are supplied without delay.

PACK.—These shafts are worked by individuals or companies, who pay Judge Avery 34 cents per pound for what they mine, and are not allowed to sell it for more than 44 cents, the Judge making 34 cents clear on all that his own shafts do not produce! Already a man of wealth, at this tariff upon salt, if the blockade continues, he will soon be the richest man in the Southern Confederacy—or the continent itself. His son who discovered the mine, (by sinking deeper and old salt wells) informed me that he could sell the salt at 75 cents per sack and make \$15 per day on each hand! and yet 44 cents per pound is charged for so independent an article at the mine! and Judge Avery could not afford to permit the Government to mine it for the army for less than 24 cents per pound!

Satisfied that the vein was extensive enough for the Government and all the States, Col. Robinson, much to the delight of Judge Avery decided not to interfere with individual enterprise and seized only so much as might subserve the purposes of the Government.

It is the present intention of Colonel Robinson to work at least 1000 hands and furnish salt, not by the 100lbs., but by the 1000 tons per day, and if the Government will permit it, furnish one half of what he produces to the people at one or two cents, per lb. One mill per lb., would be a handsome compensation to the proprietor, and yield him a princely revenue. Colonel Robinson, so soon as he communicates with the Government, will let it be known if he can furnish the people at reduced rates. One thing is certain, the price of salt is bound to come down, for if the Government supplies itself at this price, the large amounts of salt produced by private enterprise here and supplied by Virginia will be thrown into the market and speculation cannot monopolize it.

We are aware that Col. Robinson in his zeal to serve his Government, exposes himself to the charge of private speculation in salt, as have the Messrs. Bradwell & Payne, Government Agents, who purchase sugar and beef for the Army. I am happy

in being able to say in advance, that Col. Robinson is possessed of the most ample fortune, and not only makes a gratuity of his services to the Government, but defrays his own expenses. He is the right man in the right place. He now designs at an early day, to construct a horse railroad to the Petit Ansis, so that salt can be delivered at all points between there and Vicksburg by water.

Will you allow me a word in vindication of our Government Agents at Franklin, Messrs. Broadwell & Payne. Private speculators in sugar represent these men, throughout the Confederacy, as undoubtedly carrying on a underhanded game of private speculation; and under cover of their official position making enormous fortunes. It is alleged that they purchase sugar by the thousands of hogheads, and that the army cannot use it all—and some of it crushed at that! It may not be known that our army, before the conscript law was passed, required 100 hoghead per day of brown, and the hospitals ten or fifteen hogheads of crushed or refined sugar, and both several hundreds of barrels of molasses per day. So far as I can learn, they having not been able even to deliver this amount per day on an average the year round. The sugar region is now open to us, and it becomes them to move out the last hoghead they can get transportation to move it with, for within one month, we may be cut off from it; for so soon as the river rises, unless we have gunboats and rams afloat, the enemy will doubtless occupy the sugar country. I found Maj. Broadwell a courteous gentleman, doing five times more work than any government official I am acquainted with, and suffering ten times more abuse. Before he is condemned let facts to sustain a charge be submitted.

J. R. GRAVES.

P. S.—Those wishing a supply of salt from Iberia, and to secure themselves against delay, will do well to write to Judge Avery, Newton, La., and state the amount they want, and learn from him when their wagons can be loaded. I would advise all to send before the rains set in. Distance from Summit to Red River Landing is 90 miles, from R. Landing is 160 miles, and a fine road.

The salt (I send you a specimen) has been analyzed, and found to be the purest article known, containing 99.88 pure salt, and 12 gypsum. Parties going to take and carry ing powder, will be first served and obtain a good price for it.

DEATH FROM A SPIDER BITE.—The Frederickburg Herald has the following notice elicited by the singular death of Captain Williams of North Carolina:

How uncertain the tenure of man; how varied the causes of death. Man may escape the desolating cannon, the fire of musketry the thrust and cut of the sword and yet fall a victim to the bite of a tiny insect! In glancing at the obituary of Capt. B. R. Williams, Co. C. 2d N. C. battalion we observe that the gallant soldier died from the bite of a spider even while surrounded with all the formidable death-dealing instruments of warfare! Whilst putting on his boots at Drewry's Bluff where he was stationed, Capt. W. unfortunately shut up a spider in one of them which by frequent stings infused sufficient poison into his system to produce death within eighteen hours despite all the efforts of surgeons to counteract it.

GENERAL JOHN H. MORGAN HANGS THE FEDERAL PROVOST MARSHAL OF LEXINGTON. We have it upon what we deem very reliable authority, that after our army fell back from Perryville, General John H. Morgan dashed into Lexington and hung in the street, the Provost Marshal of that city. It seems that this dirty tool of Lincoln had notified the mother of General Morgan that she must leave Kentucky, and, in the event of her failing to do so, would resort to some severe measures to make her go. Her noble son, learning this, resolved that he would take his life at all hazards. This he did, as reported to us by truthful Kentucky gentlemen, in gallant style.—*Knoxville Register.*

INDIFFERENCE TO DEATH DURING BATTLE.—A Soldier who was in all the battles before Richmond remarks that "it is astonishing how indifferent to danger a man becomes in action after being in a short time. While supporting a battery some of our men lay down on the ground and slept soundly utterly regardless of the shells that were bursting around them. If I had not seen this I certainly never would have believed it."

STINGS OF INSECTS.—There are many cures for stings but frequently they are not at hand when wanted. Every housewife has in her garden a superior remedy, which should be known to all. Take a portion of onion, either top or root, bruised and apply for a few minutes to the wound. If applied immediately, it prevents future soreness and inflammation, and gives immediate relief.

We take the following from the Cincinnati Times:—"Vandalism, though his district in the new apportionment was arranged especially to defeat him, is barely defeated, and that is all. In his old district, where, a year ago, he scarcely dared attempt to address a popular assemblage, he has a majority of about seven hundred, and is defeated only from the fact that a very strong Republican county has been added to the district. These facts are given as an illustration of the political revolution that has undoubtedly begun in the Northern States."

For the Patriot.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Messrs. Editors:—I notice in your columns among the soldiers advertised as deserters from the 22nd N. C. Regiment the name of Sergt. M. T. Mitchell, of co. H. The object of this letter is to explain the conduct of Sergt. Mitchell, and to do justice to him as an honorable and devoted patriot and soldier. He was severely wounded in the battle of Seven Pines, and came home on furlough sometime in the latter part of June. He remained at home about three months, reporting three times by a surgeon's certificate, and rejoined his Regiment in the latter part of September, over a month before the advertisement appeared.

I make this brief statement in order to relieve Sergt. Mitchell's name of the odium that is very justly attached to a deserter. His friends are very well satisfied that his conduct as a soldier during the eighteen months that he has been in the service, is very praiseworthy and commendable, but I fear the same cannot be said of all his comrades.

JUSTICE.

ALABAMA.—The Legislature of Alabama convened in extra session at Montgomery last week. Gov. Shorter in his message traces out the cause of this unjust and cruel war, and asserts the cause of the retreat of our army from Corinth to be the withdrawal of our troops from Pensacola; yet he promises Alabama will respond to every requisition made on her for the common defence. He recommends that a tax of twenty five per cent be levied on the State tax for the support of the families and widows and orphans of poor soldiers.

The gallant Mayor Monroe of New Orleans having been imprisoned on Ship Island by order of brute Butler has died of the hardships and exposures to which he has been subjected. If the devil don't get Butler we might as well have no devil and if he don't put him in the bottomless pit there is no use in having a pit.

GEN. BRAGG.—The statement circulated in some of the southern papers that Gen. Bragg is to be superseded in his command in the West by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is pronounced wholly without foundation. It is stated that his explanations of his campaign in Kentucky are entirely satisfactory to the President. Gen. B. has left Richmond to resume the command of his troops.

The Postmaster General has established a post office in Wake county by the name of Varcoe Hill, and appointed Mr. James Hunicutt Postmaster.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Border States Tricked

Our readers will recollect that on the 6th of March last, Lincoln sent a message to his Congress proposing to that body to pass a resolution inviting the border Slave States to get rid of their slaves in consideration of compensation to be paid them out of the public treasury. The idea was variously received by even those to whom it was addressed many of whom considered it as a distinguished assault upon their rights in the institution and property guaranteed to them by the Constitution. The measure consequently being likely to fail, it appears that Lincoln solicited an interview with the members of Congress from those border States. And now, for the first time, what passed at that interview is disclosed to the public—brought forward by the very men whom Lincoln endeavored to cheat by declarations of respect for their rights and interests which he has openly repudiated by his recent proclamation. These men were deceived for the time by these declarations, and now that they have discovered the deception, they come forward to let the world know of it. We copy in another column the material parts of the certified memorandum.

It is apparent from this paper, that Lincoln, in March last, either believed that he had no right, under the Constitution which he had sworn to, support, to do any act in violation of the rights of property in slaves of the people in any State, or that in that conversation he deliberately undertook to deceive his hearers. If he had no such right then, he has no such right now: and therefore by his late proclamation confesses himself perjured. He is sworn to support the constitution of the United States: He admitted in the conversation last March that the subject "was exclusively under the control of the States." Yet now, six months later, he claims the right himself to do what only the States can do. No wonder that these poor creatures, who disgraced themselves by representing their States in the Lincoln Congress, now feel that they were basely deceived and betrayed. As to them, the following remarks of the Richmond Enquirer are pertinent:—"Perhaps the annals of deception do not anywhere present a case of false faith than has been practised by the Lincoln Dynasty towards the border States. The most solemn promises made under the most imposing circumstances, were made but to be broken, and now those whose interests

were with the South, but who gave Lincoln their faith, find themselves deceived, betrayed, abandoned, humiliated, disgraced, and prescribed, with no power to help themselves, and without even the privilege of complaint, save in the light of Fort Warren!

One of the most striking of these instances of moral perjury, of which the Border State men who adhered to Lincoln have been the victims, is presented in today's Enquirer. It is a memorandum of a conversation held between Lincoln and the Border State Congressmen, at the request of the former, and for the purpose of relieving their anxieties and confirming them in their adhesion to the Northern Confederacy. Under such circumstances, to such an assemblage so convened, the President of the United States made declarations of irrevocable purpose, which have been totally falsified. He got the considerations for which the promise was made, in the continued support of the persons whose support he was seeking. Having got them in his power, as he hopes—having used them against themselves as long as they were useful, he deliberately violates his engagements, and proclaims them to the world as dupes and victims.

The course which these deceived men will now pursue, is scarcely matter of any speculation. They feel, indeed, the sting and the shame of their present position. It is this that has caused their present paper for the first time to be brought to light. It is a certain degree of resentment which has induced them to publish a statement that certainly puts Mr. Lincoln in a most disgraceful position. "And now Ho! for Fort Warren!" Even the National Intelligencer ventures at the end of a half column of preface, to explain how itself has shared the lot of the deceived ones, to express a courtly "surprise" that Mr. Lincoln should have done so.

But nothing further than this is to be expected of them. The present resentment is but the lingering remains of a manhood that they have sacrificed on the altar of Lincolnism. When they declared themselves for the Union without conditions, they declared themselves slaves. They invited Lincoln to do with them as he liked, and Lincoln has but done it.

The citizens of the Confederate States have abundant reason to felicitate themselves that they listened not to Lincoln as he swore to support the constitution when he was elected to dishonor. They did wait to put no trust in promises which were made but to bind them until escape should be impossible. In the light of the experience of the Border State Congressmen, as developed in their statement, it is now clearly seen that it would have been nothing short of ruin itself to put the least confidence in any promise which Lincoln might have made, and which it was with only at arm's length, and sword in hand. We have escaped his snares; we will disappoint his aims."

A SECRET DOCUMENT DISCLOSED.

Memorandum of a Conversation between President Lincoln and the Representatives from the Border States.

The Louisville Democrat publishes, and the Northern papers copy, the following memorandum of a conversation between Lincoln and the Representatives of the Border States on the subject of emancipation about the time that measure was before Congress. The Louisville Democrat says it had a manuscript copy of it for some time, and discloses it only to show how completely Lincoln has changed his opinion and yielded to the radicals of his party:

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION.

"Dear Sir:—I called, at the request of the President, to ask you to come to the White House to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and bring such of your colleagues as are in town."

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862.

Yesterday, on my return from church, I found Mr. Postmaster General Blair in my room, writing the above note, which he immediately suspended and verbally communicated the President's invitation; and stated that the President's purpose was to have some conversation with the delegates of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware in explanation of his message of the 6th inst.

This morning these delegations, or such of them as were in town, assembled at the White House at the appointed time and after some little delay were admitted to an audience.

After the usual salutations and we were seated, the President said, in substance, that he had invited us to meet him to have some conversation with us in explanation of his message of the 6th; that since he had sent it in several of the gentlemen then present had visited him, but had avoided any allusion to the message, and he therefore informed that the import of the message had been misunderstood, and regarded as inimical to the interests we represented, and he had resolved he would talk with us and disabuse our minds of that erroneous opinion.

The President then disclaimed any intent to injure the interests or wound the sensibilities of the slave States. On the contrary, his purpose was to protect the one and respect the other; that we were engaged in a terrible wasting and tedious war; immense armies were in field, as long as the war lasts, that these armies must, of necessity, be brought into contact with slaves in the States we represented, and in other states as they advanced; that slaves would come to the camps and continual irritation was kept up; that he was constantly annoyed by conflicting and antagonistic complaints on the one side a certain class complained if the slaves were not protected by the army; persons were frequently found, who, participating

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in these views, acted in a way unfriendly to the slaveholders complained that their rights were interfered with, their slaves induced to abscond and protect within our lines. These complaints were numerous and deep; there was a serious annoyance to him, and embarrassing to the progress of the war; that it kept alive a spirit hostile to the government in the States we represented; strengthened the hopes of the Confederates that at some day the border States would unite them, and thus tend to prolong the war; and he was of opinion if this resolution should be adopted by Congress and accepted by our States, these causes of irritation and these hopes would be removed, and more would be accomplished towards shortening the war than could be hoped from the greatest victory achieved by Union armies; that he made this proposition in good faith, and desired it to be accepted, if at all, voluntarily, and in the patriotic spirit in which it was made; that emancipation was a subject exclusively under the control of the States, and must be adopted or rejected by each for itself; that he did not claim nor had this government any right to coerce them for that purpose; that such was no part of his purpose in making this proposition, and he wished it to be clearly understood that he did not expect as then to be prepared to give him answer, but he hoped we would take the subject into serious consideration; confer with one another, and then take such course as we felt our duty and the interests of our constituents required of us. * * *

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, inquired if the President thought there was any power except in the States themselves to carry out his scheme of emancipation. The President replied he thought there could not be.

Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the people of Maryland looked upon slavery as a permanent institution; and he did not know that they would be very reluctant to give it up if provision was made to meet the loss, and they could be rid of the race; but they did not like to be coerced into emancipation, either by the direct action of the government or by indirect action, as through the emancipation of slaves in this District, or the confiscation of Southern property as now threatened, and he thought before they would consent to consider this proposition, they would require to be informed on these points.

The President replied that "unless he was expelled by the act of God or the Confederate armies, he should occupy that house for three years, and as long as he remained there Maryland had nothing to fear, either for her institutions or her interests on the points referred to."

Mr. Crisfield immediately added—Mr. President, if what you now say could be heard by the people of Maryland, they would consider your proposition with a much better feeling than I fear, without the aid of the President. That (meaning a publication of what he said) will not do; it would force me into a quarrel before the proper time. And again intimating, as he had before done, that a quarrel with the "Greedy faction" was impending, he said he did not wish to encounter it before the proper time—not at all if it could be avoided. * * *

In reply to some expression of Mr. Hall as to his own opinion regarding slavery, he said he did not pretend to disguise his anti-slavery feeling; that he thought it was wrong, and should continue to think so, but that was not the question we had to deal with now. Slavery existed, and that, too as well by the act of the North as the South; and in any scheme to get rid of it the North as well as the South was morally bound to do its full and equal share. He thought the institution wrong, and ought never to have existed; but yet he recognized the rights of property which had grown out of it, and would respect those rights as fully as similar rights in any other property; that property can exist and does legally exist. He thought such a law wrong, but the rights of property resulting must be respected, he would get rid of the odious law, not by violating the right, but by encouraging the proposition and offering inducements to give it up.

After some conversation, on the current war news, we retired, and I immediately proceeded to my room and wrote out this paper.

J. W. CRISFIELD.
We were present at the interview described in the foregoing paper of Mr. Crisfield, and we certify that the substance of what passed on the occasion is in the paper faithfully and fully given.

J. W. MENZIES.
J. J. CRISPEN.
R. MALLORY.

March 10, 1862.

Price of Newspapers.
The Statesville Express has advanced its subscription price to \$8 per year. The Editor in speaking of the necessity for this advance says:

"When the price was fixed at \$2, farmers were willing to sell us a sack of flour for a year's subscription; but now it takes more than seven years subscription to pay for a sack of flour; and many other articles of produce are quite as high as flour—double, treble and quadruple old prices. While this is true with regard to the cost of living, paper and printing materials have been advanced, by manufacturers, to an enormous cost. But we do not propose to advance in proportion to others; if we did, the price for subscription could not be less than \$7 a year, for that would be about the proportion. Compared with others, there is a very small margin, and \$8 a year will barely pay the expenses of publishing the paper, these dear times."

We advanced our price to \$8 per year two months ago, and we did so for the simple reason that we have to pay two-thirds more for printing materials than we did last year. For some articles we pay more than two-thirds. We are gratified to say that our subscribers (with a few exceptions) have been liberal enough to acknowledge the necessity for an advance by promptly renewing their subscriptions at three dollars. We have only found four men who appeared displeased because we advanced, and, in order to please them, we offered to take \$2 a year if they would sell

us bacon at 15 cents per lb., wood at \$2 a load, &c. But several of our subscribers who paid for a year's subscription before we advanced the price, voluntarily came forward and paid another dollar. Such men are worth having on a subscription list.—Charlotte Democrat.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862

The Patriot—The Legislature.
The readers of the Patriot are generally aware of the fact that the Editor of the Patriot was elected a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina; and before the issue of our paper next week, we shall have to leave the Chair Editorial for Raleigh, to bear our part of the labors and responsibilities entrusted to us by the good people of Guilford. During our absence, the management of the Patriot will devolve upon our efficient Assistant Editor, Mr. A. W. Ingold, who has, for several months past rendered material aid to us in our editorial labors; and who we feel assured, will keep the readers well posted with the current news of the day, besides keeping them supplied with entertaining miscellaneous readings.

The ensuing Legislature, which meets on Monday next, will be a very important one, and its proceedings great interest to every citizen of the State. In addition to a synopsis of the proceedings, which will be compiled from the several Raleigh papers for the Patriot, we shall endeavor to prepare for its columns a letter or two each week, on such matters as we may deem of interest to our readers. We believe we may, with confidence assure the public, that the Patriot will contain as complete and satisfactory account of the proceedings of the Legislature as any weekly paper in the State and we hope to receive a large accession to our already respectable list of subscribers, commencing with the proceedings of the Legislature.

European Recognition.

We publish the telegraphic despatches on the subject of the recognition of our independence by England and France, and leave our readers to put as much or as little faith in them as they please. There is one thing, connected with this subject, that has of late attracted our attention; all the British statesmen, who have recently spoken on the American war, so far as we have seen a notice of their speeches, have assumed, as a fixed fact, the separation between the Northern and Southern portions of the late Union. This appears to be now the deliberate opinion of the leading men in England, both of those who have heretofore favored and those who have opposed such separation. This deliberately expressed opinion by the leading statesmen of England, will gradually effect the public mind not only in Europe, but the same extent, in the United States, and aid them in finally realizing the hopelessness of continuing this war for the restoration of the Union, to which point they must arrive, before they will consent to acknowledge our independence, stop the war, and let us alone.

Northern Elections.

It will be seen, on reference to our telegraphic news, that in the elections which recently took place in a number of the States embraced in Yankeeedom, that the Democrats have beaten the Black Republicans in various heretofore strong-holds of abolitionism. This is a severe blow to the Lincoln Administration. And so far as we have been able to ascertain, the candidates who came out the plainest and severest on Lincoln's Administration, have been elected by the largest majorities. And although generally, the Democratic candidates professed to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, according to the Constitution, the Republicans charged from every stump and through their press, that the opponents of the Lincoln Administration were the Peace Party. Under these circumstances, from the success which has crowned the opponents of the Lincoln Administration in the great and influential States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana, we feel satisfied that a very large portion of the mass of the people North are becoming tired of the war. For, be it remembered, this success was obtained over all the power and patronage of both the Federal and the several State Governments; a patronage at present of enormous proportions. But notwithstanding these Northern demonstrations, there is no hope of immediate peace. We shall be compelled to fight on longer yet. Although there may not be another heavy battle this winter, there will, we fear, be constant raids along our borders. But continued perseverance will insure us peace and independence in the end. Let all do their full duty to their country, those who are not in the army should make every possible sacrifice in furnishing food and clothing for those who are fighting for our homes and our liberties, and the dawn of peace may soon open upon us.

The Daily Progress.

Mr. J. L. Pennington, late of Newbern, has revived the Daily Progress at Raleigh,

where he proposes to publish it until the situation of affairs at Newbern will permit him to return to that place. We have a copy of the first No. issued at Raleigh before us, and welcome the "Progress" again to our table, and wish the Proprietor success. Terms, in advance: one month \$1; three months \$2.50; six months \$4; twelve months \$6.

N. C. Conference.

The next session of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in Raleigh on Wednesday the 3rd day of December. The Rev. John S. Long gives notice that the members "will be received at the Exchange Hotel, Hillsborough street, and appointed to their homes. Brethren are expected to come unaccompanied by their families or friends, as circumstances will render it impossible to accommodate others than preachers and stewards."

Correspondence of the Patriot.
Our Richmond Letter.
RICHMOND, Nov. 8.

Messrs. Editors:—For the past few weeks there have been many rumors and assertions in regard to recognition by various European powers, and many were found ready to believe, that France and England had already moved in the matter. There can be no doubt, that the American question is becoming a more serious one to the English and French cabinets, since the late proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, but as yet they are undecided as regards any steps looking to intervention. The late speech of Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, excited many pleasing visions of the long expected event of our recognition, but the last steamer brings the report of a speech delivered by Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, War Secretary of the Palmerston ministry in which all these pleasing hopes are blasted by the assertion that the war must first be decided by the two belligerents themselves. The governments of Europe have no sympathy for us. They are inimical to our slave institutions, and detest our republican form of government.

They reject our offers of free trade, and submit to the prohibitory duties of the North. So long as this is the case, we should expect nor desire none of their interference. With proper exertion, we can produce all the necessities and luxuries of life among ourselves, and isolated as we are we should pursue an exclusive and self-sufficient policy, and thereby render ourselves independent of foreign nations. We must give up all hopes of outside influence, shake off all apathy, and rely solely upon our own exertions in a just and righteous cause, and by the blessing of God, we will be free.

The result of the Northern elections, is indicative of the divisions that have long been foreseen among their people, and points to the inevitable downfall of their government, under the weight of its own corruption. In this light we may rejoice at the result, but in no other. The so-called Democratic party deserves no sympathy from us. They are equally our enemies with the Republicans, and if they are growing tired of the war, it is because they see bankruptcy staring them in the face, and from no principle of justice toward us.

There are many reports in regard to the movements of the enemy both in Northern Virginia, and on the south side of James river. These rumors are much exaggerated but there is no doubt, that they are preparing to give Richmond a blow from the south side, to be preceded of course, by an attempt to secure the Weldon road. Our government is no doubt posted as to their movements in that direction. Gen. Lee is said to be well able to take care of their grand army in Northern Virginia. Skirmishing has become quite brisk in that locality within the past weeks and the close of the fall campaign promises to be quite active, and you may hear of a general engagement very soon. The Yankee papers say that they have Gen. Lee's army cut off from Richmond and that their army is fifty miles nearer here than Lee. This is all news to us, as we have daily communication with our army.

The papers this morning contained an appeal to the citizens of this city for shoes, socks, &c., for our army in which the astounding statement was made that there are twenty-five hundred of our troops, in one division, entirely barefooted. It is to be hoped that this appeal has been nobly responded to, and that every one of these men will be immediately supplied with these necessary articles.

The weather has been extremely disagreeable here for the past few days, and on Thursday night and Friday we had a heavy fall of snow, and at the present writing there are indications of another storm.

Fight in North Carolina.

An engagement occurred near Williamson, Martin county, N.C., on the afternoon of the 2d, between four companies of the 26th North Carolina regiment and a large force of Yankees, who had marched from the town of Washington to a point on the Roanoke river below Williamson, with a view of cutting off the 17th and 57th North Carolina regiments, stationed in that neighborhood. The four companies engaged were under command of Col. Bar-

gwyn, and held in check a largely superior force of the enemy during the day, and until the 17th and 57th regiments came up, when battle was offered, but declined by the enemy. Our loss is reported at two killed and thirty-one wounded, most of them only slightly. The enemy's loss is known to have been much greater, one entire cavalry company being cut up and destroyed. This was the celebrated "White Horse" company, which has been a perfect terror to the people of Washington and surrounding country.—Rich. Dispatch, 7th.

The Raleigh State Journal of Tuesday says:

We are in a position to state, from the best information we can command, and we think it reliable, that the enemy lately threatening Tarboro, has fallen back to Plymouth, within reach of his gunboats. Our forces are fortifying Hamilton. A force is concentrating at Weldon sufficient to put the defence of that place at rest, and to look to other parts.

A Substitute for Shoes.

An able and experienced citizen has called our attention to the subject of the use of cowhide moccasins as a substitute for shoes. He states that when he moved to the Mississippi, fifty years ago, no shoes were to be had for the negroes, and they made their own out of the material, which answered the purpose as well as the more elaborately made article, and in some respects better. The process is simple; take a green cowhide, or one well soaked, with the hair on—which is to go next to the foot—"put the foot down firmly" upon it, and cut out the pattern desired, make the necessary holes along the edges, and lace it with a thong of the same material at the heel and up the instep. Let it dry upon the foot, and it accommodates itself perfectly to the shape of the latter, while it is sufficiently substantial for all kinds of traveling, and its elasticity is preserved by use. Socks should be put on when it is made though it can be worn without, and such allowance be made for shrinking so as to avoid too tight a fit. The moccasin, it is scarcely necessary to observe, adapts itself to the shape of the foot, and the fit is perfect. It outwears leather, and is not hard, as some might suppose, but quite the reverse. If desired, it can be half soled with the same material. The hair lining gives the advantage of warmth, so that socks, when not to be had, can be better dispensed with when moccasins are used than if shoes were worn.

The person to whom we are indebted for this suggestion says that he has mentioned the subject to soldiers, who are very much pleased with it, and say there is no reason why soldiers should go barefoot while so many hides are thrown away in camps. We think the idea a valuable one, and would be glad that every newspaper in the Confederacy would lend its aid in giving it circulation.—Mobile Register.

The Louisiana Salt Mines.

We had an interview with Dr. J. N. Simmons who has just returned from Jackson and Vicksburg and from whom we have learned many interesting things concerning the recent salt discoveries and operations in Louisiana.

1st. The Lake Bistineau works. This lake is between Bienville and Bossier Parishes in Northwest Louisiana some 15 or 20 miles this side of Shreveport. A large number of hands are making salt there from the water of the lake by boiling; the same as salt is obtained at the salt wells in Virginia; and the salt is the same kind—fine white and comparatively pure. A very large amount—many thousands of bushels are being made there daily; but operations will cease before a great while as the winter rains overflow the whole region of the lake and the country adjacent.—They are improving the time and will make all they can before these rains drive them out. If the winter is a dry one they may be able to work there till in January or possibly till February.

2d. The newly discovered mine of fossil or rock salt near New Iberia. This mine is in St. Mary's Parish near the coast. This is a solid salt formation some 16 to 18 feet below the surface and is quite extensive. It is in Man Island. Tests have been made over 50 acres and it is found to be fully that extensive. How much more extensive it is is not known. It is solid like a rock and is quite hard and dry. It does not deliquesce or liquify by absorption in the air as common salt owing to its purity and firmness. It can be shipped in boxes hogheads or almost any way—the same as huge lumps of coal or stones from a quarry. It is the same kind as the rock salt in Poland and is the purest and most preservative of any salt in the world. It is obtained by blasting as it is too hard to dig up rapidly. This bed of salt has been dug to the depth of over 30 feet and no bottom or under surface reached. It seems that the supply is inexhaustible.

The discovery of the salt was in this wise. A well was dug there in 1814, which afforded salt water. This fact was known to those who owned the premises all the while—though no use was made of the well. Some time ago, the proprietor gave directions to hands to dig the well down deeper and see what discovery could be made, with instructions to cease operations at dinner time if no further evidence of the existence of salt could be found. Just before dinner, the great bed of salt was struck.

Dr. Simmons informs us that the Government has taken possession of this valuable mine. He was told that the proprietor of the land was preparing to work it extensively when the Confederate States Government claimed it under the pre-emption or other land laws of the United States, relating to the public lands in Louisiana. These pre-emption or grants, made titles to the pre-emption or grants, reserving to the Government all the minerals that might exist in them. Under this reservation the Confederate government claims the salt mine and has taken possession of it, and is preparing to work it on a large scale. A sufficient force is now there to keep off Yankees by land and they cannot reach it with gunboats.

We announced some time ago that a salt trade had sprung up between some man claiming to be a French subject in New

Orleans, and some of the people of Jackson and other parts of Mississippi. We hear that the same individual or officials, who had the sugar seized in Mississippi last spring, are supposed to be chiefly instrumental in getting up this "corrupt and demoralizing trade, by the consent of Beas Butler. We are happy to announce that our Government has summarily put a stop to it. We have no objections to our people getting salt, provided they do so honorably; but we prefer for us all to do without salt or any thing else, rather than make a corrupt bargain with Brute-Beas Butler to obtain it.

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 9.
THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS ARE PUBLISHED for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers, in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February, 1862:

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his death in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State and the company and regiment to which he belonged.
2. The claimant will make affidavit before a magistrate that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to the bounty. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge and that he has no interest in the claim. The magistrate administering the oath will certify to the creditability of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting magistrate.
3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian, upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court, of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond, the claim to be proved by him as in other cases.
4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or longer, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the Conscription Act.

By order of Governor Vance.
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

JOHN LEDFORD, COACH AND BUGGY MANUFACTURER, keeps on hand, Rockaways, Buggies, and Light Carriages of different styles, and prices. Orders will be promptly filled; repairs done at short notice; and all work warranted for 12 months, on fair usage.

Having been constantly engaged for more than twenty years, in the Coach business, I flatter myself, that I shall be able to please, both in price, and quality. Call and examine for yourselves. Shops on East street formerly occupied by M. B. Arnold.

Salt, Salt!—The subscriber is daily receiving supplies of a good article of Sound SALT, which he offers for sale at lowest market rates. Orders accompanied with the money will receive prompt attention.
A. E. HALL,
17-ly

OFFICE OF N. C. R. CO.
COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 24th, 1862.

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

T. J. SUMNER,
Engineer and Supl.

DR. W. P. PUGH IS PERMANENTLY settled in HIGH POINT, N. C., where he will give his undivided attention to the duties of his profession. Special attention given to Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. July, 1859

Hats.—We are manufacturing WOOL HATS of superior quality at Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C. Persons wishing any thing in our line would do well to give us a call. Orders promptly attended to. Cash paid for wool and fur.

W. N. ARMFIELD & CO.

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

J. & F. GARRETT.

Writing Paper and Envelopes.—Just received and for sale at this office, a superior article of WRITING PAPER, of different qualities, embracing Cap. Letter, and Note sizes. ENVELOPES at WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

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

R. G. LINDSAY.
may15

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

H. C. WORTH & Co.,
Greensborough.

For Sale.—Valuable MINERAL LANDS, near creek. Persons wishing to invest, would consult their interests by examining the property.

D. WORTH & Co.,
Company Shops.

Machinery Oil and Salt.—We are manufacturing from points a LUBRICATING OIL of superior quality. It will answer all the purposes of olive oil. We are also making a handsome article of SALT, dry, and entirely free from impurities. Orders for either will have our prompt attention.

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

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

JOHN LEDFORD.

Miller Wanted.—I wish to employ a first-rate MILLER, to take charge of a mill four miles south of Lexington. A man who can come to the above business, with good moral character, and industrious habits, can here obtain a desirable situation.

C. F. LOWE,
Lexington.

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

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH,
July 24, 1855.

Tobacco.—I have purchased about 200 kds. of Tobacco. I would like to sell about 100 kds. suitable for manufacturing. I can sell in lots to suit purchasers—prices varying from \$10 to \$30 per hundred pounds. Would deliver at Franklinton, Henderson and Littleton.

Address me at Louisville, N. C.
THOS. K. THOMAS.
31-3w

Local Topics.

GREENSBOROUGH POST OFFICE.—The mails are all closed at 8 o'clock P. M. All matter intended for transmission should be deposited by that time.

THE SUFFERINGS IN WILMINGTON.—We report with great pleasure the result of a subscription among our citizens this week, made in behalf of Wilmington in her afflicted condition, amounting to the sum of \$858.75.

SOUTHERN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. E. A. Bolles, General Agent for the Southern Bible Society collected recently in our town for the uses of the society the sum of \$820.

BANKING HOURS.—The public should bear in mind that the hours adopted by the Bank in this place for business, are from 10 to 12, a. m., and from 2 to 4, p. m.—a very convenient arrangement, and should be observed by all.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We were pleased to see last week, Capt. Albright canvassing his district for the benefit of the army, in obedience to the late orders of Gov. Vance. Let every Captain do likewise, and many comforts will be gathered in for our needy soldiers.

SEACOST SALT.—There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to seacoast salt. Some say it will save meat—others say it will destroy it. Several articles have lately appeared in the papers on the subject, and all agree that it is not as strong as Liverpool or Virginia salt. Those who have provided the seacoast salt to salt away their pork with this winter, will be in a bad box, should they lose both salt and meat. If any of our readers can advise from actual experience, they will render a service to the public.

THE PESTILENCE IN WILMINGTON. has turned a large travel on the Central Railroad. The number of sick and wounded brought under the attention of the ladies has thus been greatly enlarged. But we are most happy to say that the call has been cheerfully and abundantly answered. The ladies of Hillsboro, Graham and Greensborough, after having operated for a long time separately, recently came to an understanding, by which their efforts were systematized, and every train by day and by night has had kind ladies on board, with open hearts and open hands, and smiling faces, searching out and refreshing the sick and wounded.

A GOOD MOVE.—The county of Rockingham has initiated measures to secure a constant and effective police on the line of the Piedmont Railroad within her own limits, to continue during the construction of the work.

AID TO THE SOLDIERS OF N. C.—To show the watchfulness of Gov. Vance, we would call the attention of our readers to the following notice:

Surgeons in charge of the various Hospitals in Richmond are respectfully requested to furnish me with a list of the sick and wounded and their names, rank, regiment and company, with the wants of each soldier, whether of hats, clothing, shoes, or provisions. It is the desire of the Governor of North Carolina that the needs of every soldier of our State should be supplied as soon as practicable. Address.

O. F. MANSON,
Medical Agent of N. C.
Moore Hospital, Richmond, Va.

GUILFORD GRAYS.—Lieut. Hanner, is now in Guilford, regularly detailed to procure clothing for the Guilford Grays. This noble company, we learn, stand in great need of such clothing as blankets, coats, pants, shirts, drawers, socks, and shoes. We hope their friends will promptly furnish Lieut. Hanner with every needful article. Donations for this company should be left with Capt. James Sloan, between this time and Monday next, the day on which Lieut. Hanner designs to return to his company. Articles intended for any particular member of the company, should be marked with the name of the person intended for.

JOHN BRANSON, Esq.—It will be remembered that last summer this gentleman was arrested and detained in Richmond on a charge of being disloyal to the South. It affords us much pleasure to be able to state that he has been honorably acquitted of the charges preferred against him, and that he arrived in this place on Tuesday night on the way to his home in Randolph.

Wanted a Tenant.—I wish to rent 50 acres to an industrious, competent, man who will work. The land lies in Randolph county, near the village of New Salem, with one hundred acres in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to take charge of a small productive farm, would do well to call on me soon, as I am anxious to rent it and will give a good bargain.

SARAH M. INGOLD,
12-ly

Edgeworth Female Seminary.—GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.—I will receive the duties of my school on Monday, August 4th. In consequence of the increased expense of living, Board will be one hundred dollars per session. Other charges the same as heretofore.

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

Sheep For Sale.—On Saturday, the 29th of October, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Confederate Slaughter House, three miles above Mosely Hall, from 350 to 400 head of Sheep. Sale to commence on the arrival of the train from Goldsboro, about 1 o'clock P. M. Terms Cash. By order of Maj. Wm. W. Morrison.

J. J. RAKER,
Auctioneer.
21-1w

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN AUGUSTA.
AUGUSTA, Nov. 5.—A most destructive fire occurred here last night, destroying the warehouse and stables, six thousand bales of cotton, some produce, &c. The loss is estimated at over half a million of dollars.

EXPLOSION OF A CARTRIDGE MANUFACTORY.
JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this evening, the building used as a cartridge manufactory, having a large amount of powder stored in it, exploded with fearful concussion.

Of its occupants, boys, girls and young ladies, not one escaped. In the confusion and excitement, it is impossible to learn the number, though it is certainly not less than thirty, and may overreach that number.

The cause of the explosion is unknown.

ATTACK ON A FEDERAL CAMP.
CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 5.—Col. E. R. Rader surprised a Federal camp of 600 at Cherokee on the 2nd, killing 3. Our loss was 1 killed and 2 missing. The enemy then fled to Corinth.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 5th.—An accident occurred on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, last night killing 17 soldiers, and wounding about 50. The cause of the accident was the breaking of an axle of one of the cars.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.
MOBILE, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Holly Springs says the enemy have advanced in force towards LaGrange, Tenn., and are advancing on this place.

Jackson's cavalry had a skirmish to-day at Lanier's.

It is probable that the enemy will give us battle, as they are about to make strenuous efforts to open the Mississippi.

The land force under McClellan will be supported by Grant on the river with a gun flotilla. The prospect of a recognition is hurrying them.

REBEL STEAMER "TWO-NINETY"

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—From Northern papers just received, we learn that the steamer Alabama, (290) has been capturing more Yankee vessels. Her last appearance was in latitude 39° North, longitude 69° West of Cape Delaware, and directly in track of California steamers.

N. Y. stock market unchanged, Gold closed at 130.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—Later news from England is published. Sir G. C. Lewis, British Minister, had made a speech, in which he said the war in America would before long come to an end, but it must be admitted to be yet undecided until the Northern States were exhausted and incapable of continuing the contest. It could not be said that the independence of the Southern States had been established.

Paris correspondents say that the Emperor at last Ministerial Council overruled the portion of the Ministry favorable to immediate recognition, by expressing a determination to wait till the 1st of January, and see the issue of Lincoln's proclamation.

BOMBARDMENT OF TAMPA BAY.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 6.—The Savannah Republican of this morning learns through private letters of an abolition bombardment in Tampa Bay, Fla. Our forces were confident of their ability to hold out.

RAILROAD DEPOT BURNED.

MOBILE, Nov. 7.—The Register learns by a private dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated yesterday, that the Southern Railroad depot there containing several stores, was destroyed by fire. Loss heavy. No details given.

HEAVY BATTLE IMMINENT IN VIRGINIA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Penola, Miss., yesterday, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 5th contains dispatches of the 1st, and extracts from Northern papers of the 2nd.

The forward movement on the Potomac not coming to time, the reporters had not decided whether Gen. Lee was evacuating Winchester or not.

All of Lee's movements are enveloped in mystery. He evidently expects McClellan up the Shenandoah Valley, and keeps him as far as possible from his true base of operations.

We have been promised a great battle before the end of the week. The preparations at Washington are very great.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7.—Late European advices have been received by the *Arabia*.—The London Times argues the expediency of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy at present.

One hundred and four Yankees were captured near Winchester to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.
RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—The following Congressmen are elected in New York as far as heard from:

DEMOCRATS—DISTRICTS.

1. Henry B. Stebbins.
2. Martin Kalbleich.
3. Moses F. Odell.
4. Ben. Wood.
5. Fernando Wood.
6. P. Elijah Ward.
7. John W. Chauler.
8. James Brooks.
9. Anson Herrick.
10. Charles H. Winfield.
11. Homer A. Nelson.
12. John B. St. John.
13. John B. St. John.
14. Erastus Corning.
15. John A. Griswold.
16. Francis Kernan.

REPUBLICANS.

17. Calvin F. Hubbard.
18. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
19. Freeman Clark.

Massachusetts, nine Republicans and one Democrat elected to Congress.

In the towns, Andrews, Republican, for Governor, forty five thousand. Devereux, Democrat, twenty-nine thousand. Andrews' majority will reach twenty-five thousand.

In New Jersey the entire Democrat ticket is elected.

In Michigan the Republican majority is about 5,000.

In Wisconsin the election was closely contested.

The Herald says that the astounding manifestations do not mean that the war shall be ended in an ignominious peace involving the division of the Union into two Confederacies, but that the war shall be prosecuted for the maintenance of the Union and nothing else. The Congressmen elected will not take their seats until the first meeting after March 4th.

The Herald recommends an informal meeting of the newly elected representatives in New York to declare a general policy.

James Brooks addressed a democratic meeting in New York, on the night of the election. He said that as a member of Congress, while vindicating the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws, he would demonstrate that there is no reason why brother should longer immerse his hands in the blood of brother, and thus causelessly prolong a fratricidal war. [Loud, long and tremendous cheering, amid which Mr. Brooks retired.]

The steamer *Catawba* arrived at New York Tuesday, from New Orleans, having on board Rev. Messrs. Leacock, Goodrich and Fulton, pastors of Episcopal churches in New Orleans, who had refused to pray for the President of the United States.

THIRD DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—Northern papers of the 5th have been received. The Herald says New York City has gone for the Democrats by thirty-one thousand majority. The elections passed off quietly. Among those elected from New York City are the two Woods, Fernando and Ben, also James Brooks of the Express.

In Wisconsin, Brown, Democrat, leads Potter, Republican, at latest accounts.

Massachusetts and Michigan have gone for the Abolitionists.

Gen'l E. Mitchell died at Beaufort on the thirteenth ultimo.

Gen'l J. B. Richardson died at Sharpsburg on the third instant, of wounds received at Antietam.

Gold in the morning was held at 132 1/2; late in the day it fell to 131 1/2; Foreign exchange in the early part of the day 146; later in the evening 145 1/2.

FROM LAMAR.

MOBILE, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch to the Register dated Holly Springs, yesterday, says the excitement consequent upon the reported advance of the Abolitionists has subsided. They did not come this side of Lamar.

YANKEE RAID TO FREDERICKSBURG—NORTHERN ELECTIONS—MORE RECOGNITION &c.

FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 9.—A party of 75 Yankees made a raid to this place to-day. They say the Democrats have swept the North; that England and France have recognized the Confederacy, and that Lord Lyons is so instructed.

No news of importance from the army of the Potomac. Skirmishing daily.

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION ON NASHVILLE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—On the 5th, a demonstration was made on Nashville—Gen. Forrest on the south, and Gen. Morgan on the North sides of the city.

Morgan was very successful. He destroyed many cars, locomotives and bridges.

We killed and wounded 75 or 100 of the abolitionists. Our loss was very slight.

Three abolition brigades have reinforced Negley in Nashville.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—Northern papers of 6th instant have been received here. Seymour's majority in New York is estimated at 40,000. The Albany Atlas gives 17 Democratic Congressmen. The State Assembly stands 57 Democrats to 50 Republicans, and 15 to hear from.

In Wisconsin two Democrats and three Republicans elected to Congress, and one district in doubt.

In Missouri the radical Republican ticket is generally successful. Blair's friends claim his election.

A dispatch from Gainesville says that Haymarket, Va., near Warrenton, was burned by Siegel's forces on the 4th.

Gen. Corcoran's Legion was to start for Fort Monroe on the 5th inst.

Three Massachusetts regiments sailed from Boston for Newbern, N. C., on the 5th.

The iron clad steamer, *Wechawken*, was launched at New York on the 5th.

released most of them. The Enquirer estimates the Yankee force at 75 cavalry, and says they were routed, and retired in the wildest confusion, leaving one dead, several wounded, and two prisoners. The enemy is reported to be engaged in tearing up the railroad at Manassas. Sharp skirmishing in Faquier and Loudon. The enemy has significant movements in progress along the lines of Lee's army.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A battle is reported as having just occurred between Jackson and the enemy on the Shenandoah. No particulars.

The Yankees who captured Fredericksburg speak of a daring and successful raid in Maryland by Stuart.

It is stated that England and France have recognized the Confederacy—though generally discredited. Skirmishing is reported near Warrenton, between Siegel's and Hampton's cavalry.

MORE OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION—RESIGNATION OF THOUVENAL.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—The Enquirer has received the New York World of the 6th instant. The Paris Journals are still commenting upon Lincoln's proclamation.

"Inoc," correspondent of the World, says that all the opposition press still treat as having a tendency to prolong, rather than shorten the struggle in which our country is engaged. The *Press*, in particular, finds fault with it, as a military act, and also as a moral act.

The World's correspondent adds that it will not have the slightest effect in either preventing or delaying foreign intervention—that if it has any effect, it will rather hasten it than otherwise. Many believe that within the next month the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by England and France—that when it comes, it will be like a clap of thunder—the Emperor's way of doing things.

Thouvenal, French Minister of Foreign Affairs in America has resigned his position, and the appointment of M. Drouyn de Lhuys in his place is announced in the Monitor, which that paper regards as unfavorable symptoms to the Union cause. Thouvenal has all along been opposed to intervention, especially in alliance with England, while his successor is regarded as entirely Southern in his views.

Seymour's majority so far is 36,618.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT SOON EXPECTED IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—Heavy cannoning was heard all day yesterday in the direction of Orange C. H. and Gordonsville. The firing was probably between the advance guards of the two armies. A general engagement may soon be expected.

Siegel's division is reported to be on the south side of the Rappahannock.

The Yankees made a raid up Chackalack creek, Nansmond county, from Suffolk, committing the grossest outrages, shelling, burning and plundering the houses of peaceful citizens.

COMMENTS OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The Northern press is still commenting upon the result of the late elections. The Tribune says, never was a great and patriotic party doomed to bear up against such a combination of adverse influences as were the Republicans and Unionists against the Democrats.

The World says that the Empire State sends 200,000 sons to fight the battles of the nation against traitors, who are stabbing at its heart, but with undaunted vigor have smitten to the dust the miscreants who strove to cheat her remaining children of their liberties. She thunders her demand for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and warns President Lincoln that the Constitution and laws must be sacredly upheld, or else come to anarchy and ruin.

The Herald states that New York has given the finishing blow to the radical Abolitionists and that we may now expect a reaction in favor of the Union and a speedy end of the war. True, we will not withdraw the Empire State from the support of the war, yet her vote indicates a dissatisfaction here and in the West with the administration's method of carrying on the war.

The Post says, are Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York weary of the war? Are they willing to say, wayward sisters, go in peace? Not at all. The lesson is, the war being once undertaken, must be fought according to war principles, not as in a policy according to the interests of localities or classes, and the civil rights of local citizens must not be interfered with.

The Express says that the New York election does not mean any aid or comfort to the enemy, or hostility to the President. It means a just and constitutional war, conducted according to forms of civilization, to put down the rebellion and restore the Union.

Washington correspondents say that Lincoln takes the defeat of his party very much to heart. It is believed that important changes are about to take place in the Cabinet. Stanton and Smith are expected to retire.

The Monitor is now lying at Washington Navy Yard, some defective plates being removed.

BUELL TO BE COURT MARTIALED, &c.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—Buell is to be tried by a military commission for failing to capture Bragg's army.

McClellan took possession of Ashby's Gap on Wednesday of last week—our forces retiring. His cavalry and artillery occupied Piedmont on Tuesday night, and pushing on, took the town of Markham after a spirited skirmish. The approach to Manassas Gap, and Chester Gap, on the left of the Blue Ridge is now commanded by them.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—A recent Washington dispatch to the Times says that dispatches of the greatest importance, and which may effect an entire change in the whole aspect of the war, were on the 5th, submitted by the Secretary of the French Legation to Seward.

MARRIAGES.

Married.—Near Greensboro, on the 6th inst. by J. F. Jolley, Esq., Mr. Wilson Armfield and Miss Huldah J. Goss, both of Guilford.

DEATHS.

Died.—In this county on the 1st of November, of diphtheria, Julian Rainey Frazer, second son of J. S. and N. A. Brown, aged 3 years, 11 months and 18 days.

Died.—Of typhoid fever, in Confederate Hospital, Petersburg, on the 26th of October, Corporal Jas. C. Bunch, Co. B, 45th Regiment N. C. Troops. It is sad to record the death of one who has been called away in early manhood; yet it is pleasant to reflect that he died happy, and that to him and faithful in the discharge of his duties as a soldier, he had gained for himself the esteem and regard of all his associates and comrades, which will never be obliterated.

FOR INCORPORATION.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to incorporate the Hopper's Ford Iron Manufacturing Company, in the County of Randolph.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to incorporate the Springfield Literary Society, in the County of Guilford.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the L. & E. Copper Company.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

To the MEMBERS OF THE ENSUING Conference, M. P. Church, North Carolina District Brethren, Our next conference will be held at Bethesda, Halifax Circuit, commencing on Wednesday 19th of November next. The trains reach Bethesda and Littleton at 10 1/2 o'clock, a. m. There will be vehicles at both places at that time to convey you to the Church. We desire to hold an afternoon session on the 19th. Buy half seat tickets to Bethesda, and do not return tickets. The nearest route is by Littleton or the R. W. & N. R. C. F. HARRIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Negroes in Greensboro.—On Monday of November Court, I will sell on a credit of 12 months, six or eight likely YOUNG NEGROES. C. P. MENDENHALL, Nov 13 24-1w

SUGAR! SUGAR!! SUGAR!!!—I have SUGAR for sale by hoghead, barrel, and half barrel—good quality. D. W. C. BENBOW, 24-1w

CAST STEEL.—125 pounds 1-inch OCTAGON CAST STEEL, for sale by D. W. C. BENBOW, 24-1w

Sale of Personal Estate.—On the 10th of December I will sell in High Point, N. C., to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, considerable quantity of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the estate of W. I. Langdon, dec'd, including beds and bed-clothing, tables, chairs, table-furniture, two PIANO FORTES, &c. S. LANDELL, Admr., Nov 13 24-1w

Milwaukesing.—Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having several years of practical experience in the construction of MILL & OTHER MACHINERY, I tender my services to all who may desire work of this kind, with the assurance of giving entire satisfaction to those who may employ me. I will accept either by contract or as a journeyman. Best of references given as to qualifications. C. Address me at Gilmer's Store, Guilford county, N. C. DANIEL COBLE, 24-1w

Valuable Lands for Sale.—On Saturday the 29th day of November, 1862, on the premises, I shall offer at public auction, a very VALUABLE EARM, containing 400 acres, and situated 13 miles north of Greensboro. This plantation is well improved, good orchards, good water, and healthy location. Terms, half cash, and half in twelve months, with interest from date. Any information concerning this plantation can be had by applying to Dr. S. A. Powell at Summerfield, or the undersigned at Trinity College, previous to day of sale. KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't, J. H. LEAK, Nov 13 24-1w

Deserters.—I will give a reward of One Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me, of the following deserters, or Thirty dollars for each one: JAMES POWERS, HOWEL BARHAM, JOHN ALRED, DANIEL CLAPP, and HENRY BEAVES. I will also pay the same reward for all members of my company who are not on proper furlough. J. ALBERT HOOPER, 25-9w* Capt. Co. E, 22nd N. C. Regiment.

Notice of the Chatham R. Co.—No acceptable bid having been offered for the graduation and masonry of the middle division of the Chatham Railroad, extending from Pages to Lockville, 23 miles, the undersigned is prepared to receive proposals at this office. Profiles and Specifications showing about the aggregate amount of work required, can be seen at the Engineer's office, Haywood, Chatham county, or at the Company's office, Raleigh. EDWARD MORRIS, Chief Engineer. 24-6w

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.—I will sell West Green Nurseries, four miles west of Greensboro, on Thursday the 4th of December next, at public auction, a large lot of FRUIT TREES. I have on hand 200,000 choice trees ready for planting out this fall and winter, and am determined to sell. I will have trees ready for delivery at all times. C. P. MENDENHALL, Nov 13 24-3w

Wanted—Machinists and Blacksmiths.—A good workman, capable of doing blacksmiths. Very liberal wages paid. Address PERRY & WITTY, High Point, N. C. 24-4w

Strayed—\$10 Reward.—Strayed from the subscriber about the 1st of October last, six head of cattle, marked with a swallow fork and under bit in the left ear. Any information of them will be thankfully received, and on the delivery of them at my house, the above reward will be given, or proportionately for any part of them. Two of the cows were very heavy with calf when they left—the other four are heifers. J. Q. A. LEACH, 24-3w Pittsboro, Chatham Co., N. C.

The Present Session of New Garden—Hearings School commenced on the 10th inst. Owing to the high prices of provisions, the managers of the School have raised the price of board and tuition, for boys \$110, for girls \$100 per session of twenty weeks. Care will be taken to preserve the morals of all who may be entrusted to our care. JONATHAN E. CROFT, W. W. WILSON, Superintendents.

Look Out for a Horse Thief!—Stolen from the stable of Robert Blackwell, twelve miles from Danville, on the Greensboro road, on the night of the 26th of October, my bay HORSE, eight years old, blind in one eye, (blindness hard to detect), small star in his face, one hind foot white, standing on his hind feet as if they were sprung; has scars of buggy harness on him, and a fine traveler. I will give twenty-five dollars for the delivery of the horse, and twenty-five dollars for the confinement of the thief in any jail in the Confederacy. J. Q. A. LEACH, 25-3w Pittsboro, Chatham Co., N. C.

For Sale—Two HORSES and two MULES.—Apply to A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C. 25-1w

Pony for Sale.—A Pony, young, gentle, and a natural pacer, for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C. 25-1w

Greensboro Mutual Insurance Co.

PAYS ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY!

DIRECTORS:
John A. Mebane, Cyrus F. Mendenhall, David P. Weir, James M. Garrett, T. M. Jones, N. H. D. Wilson, David McKnight, M. S. Sherwood, Jed H. Lindsay, R. M. Sloan, C. G. Yates, R. Sterling, Wm. Barringer, Greensboro; Alexander Miller, Newbern; Dr. W. C. Ramsey, Wadesboro; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; R. C. Maynard, Franklin; E. P. Watson, Watsonville; A. J. York, Concord; B. Craven, Trinity College.

OFFICERS:
N. H. D. WILSON, President.
JOHN A. LINDSAY, Vice President.
JOHN A. GILMER, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec. and Treas.
N. H. D. WILSON, Executive Committee.
C. G. YATES, Correspondence on business of the office should be directed to:
PETER ADAMS, Secretary, Greensboro.

Chatham Railroad—Notice to Contractors.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH UNTIL NOON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

For the grading and masonry of the middle division, extending from Pages to Lockville, (23 miles).

Profiles and Specifications, showing about the aggregate amount of work required, will be exhibited at the Engineer's Office in Haywood, Chatham County, and Company's Office in Raleigh.

Printed proposals will be furnished Contractors for their filling up, and signatures.

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
EDWARD MORRIS, Chief Engineer. 20 6w

North Carolina, Surry county.—Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862. Robt. S. Gilmer vs. Jno. Sexton.

Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot commanding the defendant, John Sexton, to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court House in the town of Dobson, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead or reply to the property heretofore levied upon.

Witness, A. Dunnagan, Clerk of said Court, at office the fourth Monday of August, 1862. 22-6w\$5 A. DUNNAGAN, C. S. C.

North Carolina, Surry county.—Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862. William O. Royster vs. Jno. Sexton.

Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot commanding the defendant, John Sexton, to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court House in the town of Dobson, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead or reply to the property heretofore levied upon.

Witness, A. Dunnagan, Clerk of said Court, at office the fourth Monday of August, 1862. 22-6w\$5 A. DUNNAGAN, C. S. C.

North Carolina, Surry county.—Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862. R. S. Gilmer vs. S. C. Hayes.

Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot commanding the defendant, S. C. Hayes, to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court House in the town of Dobson, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or reply, or final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, A. Dunnagan, Clerk of said Court, at office the fourth Monday of August, 1862. 22-6w\$5 A. DUNNAGAN, C. S. C.

North Carolina, Surry county.—Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862. Samuel S. Javis vs. James C. Hodges.

Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot commanding the defendant, James C. Hodges, to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court House in the town of Dobson, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or reply, or final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, A. Dunnagan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Dobson, on the fourth Monday of August, 1862. 22-6w\$5 A. DUNNAGAN, C. S. C.

\$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscribers on the 20th of May last their man **George**; about 25 years of age, yellow complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, quick spoken, laughs frequently and loud when in conversation, wears a blue long, and is a native of Georgia, weighs about 170 or 175 pounds. George is an unusually smart and fine looking Negro; he formerly belonged to Mr. Saml. Bethel of Caswell county, and is supposed to be in his former neighborhood. The above reward will be given for said negro if confined in any jail so that I get him again. For further particulars, address A. A. Felt, at Yanceyville, or the subscribers at Pottsville, N. C. C. & D. PERKINS, 49 1w

Good News.—NEW GOODS, just received and for sale LOW for cash, at SMITH'S STORE CENTRE, N. C. 50 doz. common and Granite PLATES, 50 doz. common and Granite CUPS and SAUCERS, PITCHERS, BOWLS, DISHES, STEAK-DISHES, and lot of GLASS WARE, few ENGLISH SCYTHES, WRITING PAPER, ENVELOPES, BLEACHED SHIRTING, 100 yards JACKONET, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, CAMBRIC MUSLINS, MARSAILES, DRAB DETE, SPOOL COTTON, and a few sets KNIVES AND FORKS. B. N. SMITH, 14-2w

For Sale.—A splendid HOUSE and LOT in the town of Mt. Airy, N. C. This situation is one of the most desirable in this portion of North Carolina, and will be sold VERY CHEAP. Apply to J. S. Hill, or Dr. Hollinsworth of this town. A good title will be made to the purchaser. 22-8w

\$25 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 19th day of October, 1862, a likely NEGRO BOY, named Lewis. Said boy is 18 years old, about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow or Copper color, and will be more easily recognized on account of being very badly knock-kneed. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or if lodged in any jail so that I can get him. Any information of him will be thankfully received. Address, R. H. WATLINGTON, Thompsonville, N. C. 23-8w

House and Lot for Sale.—The subscriber offers for sale a very desirable House and Lot, containing 54 acres. In Kempsville, Forsyth Co. N. C. The house is NEW, and contains NINE rooms, with a fire-place to each; and on the lot are all necessary out buildings, store-house, &c., with an excellent well of water. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to T. S. WHITTINGTON, 20-1w

To Hatters.—We wish to employ a number of HATTERS to work in our establishment at Greensboro. Good workmen can procure constant employment, fair wages, and prompt payments, if early application be made to J. & F. GARRETT, 14-28 1w

Boots 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 that they have secured the best of the kind, and that they are determined to sell very low, and for cash only. B. G. GRAHAM & CO. Opposite Britain's Hotel. 56 1w

Snut Machines of a superior quality, manufactured and sold by A. DIXON, Hillsborough, N. C. 21-1w

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THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

HERE'S YOUR MULE!

At—My Maryland.
"Stonewall" Jackson is in the field,
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
He never allows his men to yield.
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
And when at night he's known to pray,
You may be sure that on next day
The very devil will be to pay.
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
The "Young Napoleon" is not the man,
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
For he'll "skedaddle" whenever he can,
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
And when he writes to Washington,
The way he lies, there is no fun,
In telling of things he has not done.
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
You've often heard of Yankee Pope,
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
The Hessians' pet and only hope,
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
He tried to rival "Butler brute,"
But from "Chest Mountain" took a shoot,
Followed close by "Stonewall's" foot,
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
Beastly Butler is much given,
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
To persecuting noble women,
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
But he will yet rue the day
When he gave his passions away,
The devil with him will fly away.
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
And now a word to Abraham,
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
And to his ancient "Uncle Sam,"
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.
With Beauregard, Bragg and Lee,
Stonewall, Hill and others free,
The "Sunny South" ne'er yours will be,
Here's your mule, Oh! here's your mule.

Select Miscellany.

Politeness, Imported and Natural.
Who can tell us the difference between natural and imported politeness? And which is the best for every-day wear?

It is imported politeness to be unable to eat with anything less than a silver fork and finger glasses, to ignore cabbage and baked beans, and to dine when other folks are "taking tea;" it is natural politeness to be on the *qui vive* for your bashful neighbor's wants; to eat of whatever is set before you, and make sure that nobody is neglected.

The imported article may be seen sunning itself on our thoroughfares at any moment in bellows-sleeves and light kid gloves; the natural specimen is sometimes unsophisticated enough to help an old apple-woman across the muddy street, or extend its umbrella on rainy days over the head of some unprotected sewing-girl.

The importation knows just how and when to pick up a fan or pocket-handkerchief gracefully, or make a bow courteously; he does everything just at the right time and would be perfectly self-possessed even in case of earthquake. He thinks embarrassment little short of crime, and doesn't know how people can live without delicate perfumes and a Broadway tailor.

The natural gentleman would rather appear at a disadvantage himself for a moment than allow others to seem or feel awkward or distressed; he has a "thank you" ready for the slightest service, and esteems it a privilege to take trouble for others. He may not understand the intricacies of small talk, but people unconsciously feel better and happier for the genuine fund of kindness in his heart!

The imported article may be the most showy at first; it has a sort of deceptive glitter about it that "takes in" most spectators, but like cheap calico, it won't wash and wear. Not that it would banish it entirely from the land—it is very useful as an auxiliary. Build a foundation of real, natural, home bred courtesy, young men and women, and then surround it with as many of these artificial graces as you please. A diamond never yet lost anything by being polished, but it is rather essential that it should be a diamond at first. Give us natural politeness in preference to all the Paris etiquette that ever crossed the water!

A Pagan Legend of Christ.
Publius Lentulus, assumed by some to have been pro-consul of Judea prior to Herod, is reported to have seen the Saviour and to have written the following letter to the Roman Senate: "At this time appeared a man who is still living, and endowed with power. His name is Jesus Christ. His disciples call him the son of God; others regard him as a powerful prophet. He raises the dead to life, and heals the sick of every description of infirmity. This man is of lofty stature and well proportioned, his countenance serene and virtuous, so that he inspires beholders with feelings both of fear and love. The hair of his head is of the color of wine, and from the top of the head to the ears straight and without radiance, but it descends from the ears to the shoulders, in shining curls. From the shoulders the hair flows down the back, divided into two portions after the manner of the Nazarenes; his forehead is clear and without wrinkle, his face free from blemish, and slightly tinged with red; his physiognomy noble and gracious. The nose and mouth are faultless. His beard is abundant—the same color as the hair, and forked. His eyes are blue and very brilliant. In reproving or censuring, he is awe inspiring; in exhorting and teaching his speech is gentle and caressing. His countenance is marvelous in seriousness and grace. He has never once been seen to laugh, but many have seen him weep. He is slender in person, his hands are straight and long, and his arms are beautiful. Grave and solemn in his discourse, his language is simple and quiet. In appearance he is the most beautiful of the children of men.—Church Monthly.

The Fountain of Health.

To have good health it is indispensable to have a good conscience. To have a good conscience it is necessary to—ah!

We remember once hearing the story of a young man just starting in life, who set out on a journey in a coach containing six passengers—all aged and venerable looking men. The young man being struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished them, determined it possible to ascertain the secret of a long life and the art of making old age comfortable. He first addressed the one who was apparently the oldest, who said that he had led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. Young man didn't fancy this mode of operating at all. The next old customer astonished him with the information that he had eaten roast beef and gone to bed regularly fuddled for seventy years, adding that all depended on regularity. The third prolonged vitality of keeping out of politics and other vices of a similar demonstration. The fourth kept out of religious controversies. The fifth went to bed at sunset and got up at day break. The sixth was apparently the youngest of the venerable party. He looked like the very impersonation of a clear conscience and best of health. "Well," said he, "I have drank water and old cogniac—have eaten meat and vegetables—held a public office—dabbled in politics and religion—been to bed at sunset and at midnight, and got up at different hours of the day. But ahem!—I always paid promptly for my newspaper."

A Novel Trap.

A resident of Brooklyn is vexed with an increasing family of rats that seem to grow fat on arsenic and rat exterminators. He doesn't like rats, and refers his case to the Sunday Times. The journal recommends a trap made as follows:

Take a mackerel barrel, for instance, and fill it to about one third its height with water. Place a log endwise in the water, so that one end of it will just remain above the surface. Make the head of the barrel a little too small to fit, and suspend it by two pins to the inside of the top of the barrel so that it will hang as if on a pivot, and easily tip by touching either side. On this head, thus suspended, secure a piece of savory meat. The first rat that scents it will get the meat, leap on the barrel head. The head will tip or tilt, precipitate him into the water, and resume its position. The rat in the water will swim to the log, get on the end of it and squeal vigorously. His cries will bring other rats, all of whom will be tilted into the water, and all of them will fight for the only dry spot in it, viz, the end of the log. As only one rat can hold it, the victor will drown all the rest and can in the morning be drowned himself. We have seen twenty rats caught in one night by such a trick.

THE MINISTER WHO LIKED TO WHET HIS OWN SCYTHE.—How frequently have I heard him request the gentleman who was going to precede him by prayer to be sure not to be very long. Mr. Jay, at his own chapel, always preferred going through the whole of the service himself; and on one occasion he quaintly said to a minister who had offered to pray before the sermon, "No, sir, I am much obliged to you for your kind offer; but I like to whet my own scythe. The congregation generally thought that he could whet it better than any one else; and he had always considered that prayers, which seldom occupied more than a quarter of an hour, including the Lord's Prayer, which he invariably repeated, prepared his mind for the sermon. It is a remarkable fact, that on entering the pulpit he would open the Bible at that part where the Lord's Prayer appears, having on several occasions forgotten part of it, which so much annoyed him that he adopted this mode of preventing any future vexation on this point.—*Recollections of Rev. W. Jay.*

MECHANICS.—It used to be said that we had no mechanics in this country; but it can't be so said now. The conscript is working wonders in that respect; and shoemakers, tanners, foundrymen, coopers, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, millwrights, iron-makers, &c., are multiplying rapidly. And not less remarkable is the fact that mechanical occupations covered by the Exemption Act have suddenly attained a degree of respectability they never possessed before in the estimation of some very clever people. Bally for the conscript. We shall soon be a community of artisans. Counter-hoppers and lawyers ain't nowhere. Leather aprons are all the go now.—*Athens (Tenn.) Post.*

A country magistrate noted for his love of the pleasures of the table speaking to a friend once said: "We have just been eating a superb turkey; it was excellent—stuffed with truffles to the neck tender delicate and of high flavor. We left only the bones." "How many of you were there?" asked his friend. "Two," replied the magistrate. "Two?" "Yes, the turkey and myself."

A large quantity of heavy jeans, captured by Bragg's army in Kentucky, has reached Augusta, Ga., and the papers of that city advertise for 1,000 women to make up the goods into clothing for the soldiers.

The Highest Balloon Ascent.

The English papers contain reports of ascents made by M. Glaisher, an aeronaut, who has reached a higher elevation than had ever before been attained. On a recent trip he ascended to a height of five miles and three-quarters (30,300 feet). Approaching that point, he observes, the corrected barometer read 10.8 inches. "In endeavoring to read the wet bulb, I could not see the column of the mercury. I rub my eyes, then took a lens, and also failed. * * I endeavored to reach some brandy which was lying on the table at about the distance of a foot, and found myself unable to do so. My sight became more dim."

I looked at the barometer and saw it at 10 inches still decreasing fast, and just noted it in my book. Reading was at this time about 9.3-4 inches, implying a height of about 5.3-4 miles, as a change of an inch in the reading of the barometer at this elevation takes place on a change of height of about 2,500 feet. I felt I was losing all power, and endeavored to arouse myself by struggling and shaking. I attempted to look at the barometer again; my head fell on one side. I struggled and got it right, and it fell on the other; and finally fell backwards. My arm, which had been resting on the table, fell down by my side. It became misty and finally dark, and I sank unconsciously as in sleep.

The writer continued insensible for some time, but his place was taken by a Mr. Coggswell, who ascended still higher, until the barometer is believed to have marked only eight inches, implying that they were then six and a half miles above the ground! The temperature was then some degrees below zero; on leaving the surface it was fifty-nine degrees Fahrenheit. The descent was made without any accident. Pigeons, let loose at an elevation of four miles, fell down like stones, and were taken up dead on the ground.

How to Get out of a Difficulty.

In one of the populous and thriving manufacturing towns near Ashton under Lyne, England, one of the volunteer rifle companies formerly had a meeting for the purpose of choosing officers. It was known that there were many candidates for the honor, but it was not until the time of election that the exact state of the case was understood. On that occasion a suggestion was made that all the gentlemen desirous of becoming officers should retire during the election, when, to the general astonishment it was found that only three members of the company were left to proceed with the business. The three gentlemen left to do the work, however, flinch from their duty, and those who had retired were in due time summoned back to the meeting. They were then informed that the meeting had felt great difficulty about the selection, because the claims of all who had left the room were so conspicuous it seemed inadvisable to take one in preference to another. Under these circumstances the meeting had adopted the most obvious and satisfactory way of escaping the difficulty, by electing themselves to fill the three vacant posts.

Sowing Wheat.

In time of a great scarcity like the present, says an exchange, he is a benefactor to his race who devises ways and means for increasing the stock of provisions. Seed wheat is said to be very much in demand with our planters, and in the absence of a supply it is a benefit to the community to learn how to make a small quantity supply a great need. We have been requested to state, by a gentleman of great experience, that enough wheat is left in the straw after the most diligent threshing to furnish every planter with seed enough. As it is well nigh impossible to separate the wheat from the straw, he says the straw may be sown in drills, and not only supply the seed wheat, but be a very good manure and secure a full stand and an abundant crop. This suggestion is worthy of consideration especially by those who have little or no seed wheat.

"How DEEP SHOULD WE PLOUGH?"—If it should be a light sandy soil on an open gravelly subsoil, then shallow flat ploughing would be the best—say four or five inches deep laid over level. But if it be a heavy clay soil on a subsoil of the same then deep ploughing would be much the best—say from eight to twelve inches. This should not be laid level as in the former but with one edge elevated and lying partially on the previous furrow; so that in time of much rain the water may be under the broken soil and pass off leaving it in good condition. And if the soil be naturally wet then it will be best to loosen the soil as deep as possible with a subsoil plough that the surplus water may pass off through drains.

As our army was retreating towards Cumberland Gap, a soldier called out to Gen. Hardee, "General, I know how to form double column at half distance, but your tactics don't mention double distance on half retreats." "That's true, my friend," said the General smiling, "but hereafter history will mention the noble manner in which you have performed it."

The next session of the N. C. Annual Conference of the M. E. Church will convene in Raleigh on the 3rd of December.

From the Charleston Courier.

Our Coast-Made Salt.

Messrs. Editors:—It is related that King Charles II. once proposed to a grave scientific society, then just established under his royal patronage, how the fact was to be explained, that if a large fish was thrown into a tub quite full of water, the water would nevertheless, not overflow the brim. Many and learned dissertations were written on the subject by different members of the society, and many were the theories which they devised to account for the extraordinary fact; until it occurred to some one amongst them to inquire whether it really was a fact; accordingly the experiment was tried, and the learned body standing round were made certain, by the undeniable evidence of a good splashing, that it was no fact at all.

Now it happens, frequently, that some people act in the same manner as the members of the society in question; that is, to take something for granted as a fact, and then reason upon it as such; and this, too in matters of far greater practical importance than the one propounded by King Charles.

Thus we have seen, of late, several very interesting and instructive articles in the columns of the Courier, written for the purpose of explaining the fact, that salt made by boiling the water of the sea will not preserve meat but will destroy it. The various writers who have discussed the matter say that our coast-made salt contains Bittern, and that Bittern is a meat destroyer; hence the inference follows that coast-made salt will not preserve meat. While it may be very desirable to have a pure salt, and the object of the writers of those articles to which we allude is extremely laudable, in calling attention to the presence of this meat-destroyer in the salt made from sea water, we do not recollect to have seen it stated anywhere that it has proved to be a fact that our coast-made salt will not preserve meat. A friend of ours, a good judge of a well-cured ham assures us that he boiled his salt-lard winter on the seacoast, and preserved all the meat he has used this year with it, and that it "saved his bacon."

The testimony of others, who have purchased some of the bacon cured with this coast-made salt from our friend, shows that it gave as much satisfaction as any meat cured with Liverpool or Turk's Island salt could have done. In fact, it did not destroy but it preserved the meat.

Bittern may, perhaps, be one of the numerous ingredients composing sea water, and it may appear in the crystals remaining after evaporating the watery particles, and a larger quantity of the coast-made salt may be necessary for curing meat than if Turk's Island or Liverpool salt were used, yet from our friend's success, that our salt manufactured from sea water will not destroy, but will preserve our meat, we believe to be a FACT.

THE RISE OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—When Geo. III. came to the throne there was a little boy at Frankfurt who did not dream of ever having any thing to do, personally, with the sovereigns of Europe. He was in the first stage of training for the Jewish priesthood. His name was Mayer Anselm Rothschild. For some reason or other he was placed in a counting-house at Hanover and he soon discovered what he was fit for.

He began humbly as an exchange broker and went on to be banker of the landgrave of Hesse, whose private fortune he saved by his shrewdness, when Napoleon overran Germany. How he left a large fortune and a commercial character of the highest order, and how his five sons settled in five great cities of Europe, and have had more authority over war and peace, and the destinies of nations, than the sovereigns themselves, the world pretty well knows.

HOW TO MAKE MATCHES.—Dr. L. T. Roberts sends the Lagrange Reporter the following receipt for making matches:

Take strips of wood and dip them dry into melted sulphur and let them dry; which will be done in a minute after dipping them. Then the points of these sulphured matches must be dipped in a composition made in the following manner, viz: Dissolve, in hot water, gum arabic, four parts, chlorate of potassa, one part and phosphorus, one part. These are all to be added to the hot water separately, and in the order herein prescribed, and as soon as the first ingredient is dissolved, then add the second, &c., until all are dissolved. This must all be done in water bath, (like glue is prepared,) and the mixture must be kept in the water bath while the process of dipping is going on. The matches to be thoroughly dried before they are used. Dry in the shade for twenty-four hours. Cover the mixture closely.

Style is only the frame to hold our thoughts. It is like the sash of a window, if heavy it will obscure the light. The object is to have as little sash as will hold the light, that we may not think of the former, but have the latter.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE LITERARY FUND, RALEIGH, OCTOBER 9, 1862. The amount of 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 law of the General Assembly. R. H. BATTLE, JUN., Secretary of Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Fall Dis.	Deduct for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.
Alamance,	10,475	\$ 1,217 69	
Alexander,	5,778	671 69	
Ashe,	10,884	1,265 26	
Beaufort,	3,507	407 69	
Bertie,	7,800	906 75	
Bladen,	12,428	1,444 76	
Brunswick,	11,036	1,282 92	
Buncombe,	9,864	1,146 68	
Camden,	6,054	698 39	
Currituck,	11,882	1,381 27	
Dalhart,	8,288	963 47	
Danville,	9,330	1,084 60	
Davidson,	7,064	821 18	
DeWitt,	4,402	522 20	
Durham,	7,398	874 02	
Edgecombe,	12,473	1,449 96	
Forsyth,	10,064	1,169 92	
Gaston,	16,607	1,980 53	
Greene,	8,968	1,041 86	
Guilford,	6,357	752 75	
Hamilton,	11,495	1,336 27	
Haywood,	7,612	884 89	
Henderson,	18,797	2,163 88	
Hertford,	14,037	1,631 77	
Johnston,	6,406	744 69	
Lincoln,	15,871	1,786 85	
Martin,	7,537	876 17	
Mecklenburg,	12,936	1,503 79	
Montgomery,	13,333	1,549 94	
Northampton,	11,985	1,393 24	
Orange,	11,278	1,311 05	
Perquimans,	8,431	980 14	
Person,	6,883	800 14	
Rockingham,	18,962	2,204 29	
Salem,	6,346	737 72	
Swain,	18,600	2,162 92	
Talbot,	15,801	1,778 71	
Tartan,	7,065	814 02	
Wayne,	5,676	659 83	
Yancey,	9,995	1,160 25	
Adams,	7,726	899 14	
Albemarle,	6,617	769 22	
Alleghany,	13,676	1,589 82	
Amherst,	5,416	631 45	
Anderson,	13,600	1,591 45	
Ashe,	4,365	507 48	
Avery,	8,158	948 36	
Baldwin,	7,349	864 31	
Barnes,	5,796	678 68	
Beaufort,	5,823	676 92	
Bertie,	8,468	980 39	
Bland,	6,398	767 01	
Blount,	14,758	1,716 60	
Bolton,	6,929	804 44	
Bourne,	10,420	1,211 81	
Brantley,	9,815	1,140 98	
Brown,	17,852	2,043 88	
Burke,	10,653	1,238 39	
Camden,	7,457	866 87	
Carter,	14,905	1,732 68	
Chatham,	7,747	900 58	
Cherokee,	5,820	676 97	
Chowan,	9,143	1,060 80	
Columbia,	12,691	1,475 81	
Concho,	3,795	441 17	
Crawford,	16,135	1,875 67	
Cumberland,	8,828	1,026 24	
Dalhart,	13,307	1,546 91	
Danville,	14,219	1,652 94	
DeWitt,	13,014	1,512 86	
Durham,	10,617	1,234 21	
Edgecombe,	13,812	1,605 63	
Forsyth,	7,333	862 45	
Gaston,	9,414	1,091 30	
Guilford,	9,881	1,148 65	
Hamilton,	4,304	500 34	
Henderson,	10,304	1,197 88	
Hertford,	24,334	2,828 78	
Johnston,	11,506	1,344 43	
Lincoln,	12,371	1,437 87	
Martin,	4,915	571 87	
Mecklenburg,	12,726	1,479 88	
Montgomery,	14,266	1,658 40	
Northampton,	8,321	967 31	
Orange,	10,138	1,178 63	
Perquimans,	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; SHIRT SKIRTS; BLUE BROADCLOTH; a lot of HEAVY YARN; GREEN GOODS; TABLE AND DESERT CUTLERY; TANNER'S OIL, by the barrel; 50 oz Quinine; SODA; COPPERAS; SALTS; 50 doz Bars best CAST-IRON SOAP; PUTTY; COATES' SPOOL THREAD; NEEDLES and PINS; CLOVES, MADERIA WINE, &c., &c.

MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER, Jamestown, N. C.

Runaway.—From the Subscriber on the 8th day of last August, my negro boy Abner. He is stout 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 orange 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 Cash, or I will give him soon.

J. J. TINSLEY, 18-6w

Manufacture in Greensboro.—We are now manufacturing and carrying on different grades of FUR and WOOL HATS—such as Otto, Mink, Rabbit, Raccoon, of ALL COLORS; also WOOL HATS of all the different grades and colors. Merchants wanting GOOD, 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, 81-4f

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 kept 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. P. WELLS, Treasurer.

SAPL G. THOMAS has removed his HARNES 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. 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 Lawtonville N. C. will be satisfactorily rewarded for so doing. It was lost between Foulkes' and Orrell's Mills. 92-4f

WILLIAM T. WINDSOR.

Prospectus of the Daily State Journal.—On and after the 1st day of November next, the State Journal will be published DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. THE MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and all TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East; the EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Those subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mail. Arrangements have been made to procure TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. THE MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the Army and elsewhere. THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS. For the DAILY,—12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.1 month, \$1.
For the TRI-WEEKLY,—12 months, \$4; 6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50.
For the WEEKLY,—12 months, \$2; 6 months, \$1.50.

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES. 1 square, 1 day, \$5 00 1 square, 5 days, \$1 50 1 do 2 days, 0 75 1 do 1 week, 1 75 1 do 3 days, 1 00 1 do 2 weeks, 3 00 1 do 4 days, 1 25 1 do 1 month, 5 00 Ten lines make a square.

Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JNO. SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE ALLEN Has in Store a Fresh Supply of SALEM and ROCK ISLAND JEANS, WOOL KERSEYS, brown and bleached SHIRTING, SPOOL THREAD, SEW