\$30 000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT N. C. STATE BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANT, Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1863

N TOESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMber, 1863, will be sold at public Auction, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, in the city of Raleigh, Thirty Thousand Dollars North Carolina six per cent. State Bonds, the interest of which is payahile semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal on the 1st day

of January, 1863. These Bonds were issued to the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, and the City of Raleigh, for the benefit of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and in additional control of the Chatham R. B. Company, and the Chatham R. Company, and the Chatham R. Comp than to the general credit of the State, have the security of a special Sinking Fund. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue may be had on application to the undersigned. KEMP P. PATTLE, President

office .- At the residence of L. A. Mewborne, thunty, will be sold, on the 10th December, 1863,

the following articles, viz: @ Barrels of Corn, 40 Fat Hogs,

Saws, Pigs and Shoats, Fodder and Shucks. To Bushels Sound Salt,

I Set common Blacksmith's Tools, Fine Carriage,

2 Looms, 1 Barrel Cider Vinegar, I Fine Cow and other articles,

ALSO at the same time and place, we will offer the valuable Wheat and Corn Mill formerly belonging to Ellis & Willknison. Our reason for selling is that we are going back to the Eastern part of the State. ALSO

House and Lot, good Orchard, and 10 acres of land. MEWBORNE & HARDEE. Greensboro Patriot copy till sale and send ac went to M. & H., Hillsboro.

Sale of fine Blooded Horses. On Saturday 19th day of December, 1863, will will be directed brough, that celebrated Stallion, SIR JOHN ARCHIE, sik years old, and two through bred mares, ESTELLE AND SALLIE,

TWO COLTS. th am John Archie's, one 24 years old, the other 6 Three hurses belong to the estate of the late Col.

J. L. MOREHEAD, Executor. 75-1W Iverpoel Sait .- A small lot of LIVER-POUL SALT on hand which will be exchanged for Pork or sold for Confederate money-

A. H. VANBOCKKELEN. Utice.-Persons who have left watches to re-

Visit with Mr. Welsh or Mr. Miller, can have the same by calling at the front room of the Patriot huilding, and paying charges. If not called for in a reasonable time, they will be sold for charges. Shork Wanted .- I wish to buy one thousand

mumbs PORK, for which I will pay either SPECIE OF BANK BILLS. D. W. C. BENBOW. Wew Tobacce House.

Of Richmond, Va. tif Danville, Va., T. J. TALBOTT,

Of Danville, Va. NEAL, SWORDS & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS FOR MALE OF

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO

183 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Was all give prompt and personal attention to the ale of Goods consigned to us. Alwa, special attention given to the purchasing and lurwarding of Goods ordered. NEAL, SWORDS & CO.

lat Manufactory in Greensboro', N.C.—We are now manufacturing all of the Aluekrat, Mink, Rabbit, Raccoon, of ALL COLUMN; also WOOL HATS of all the different grades and colors. Merchants wanting GOOD, HUNEST HATS, made entirely by Southern men, and of Southern material, can have their orders fill ed on such terms as will prove satisfactory to them

and their gustomers. We will buy all the good pelt FURS that we can get such as Otto, Mink, Muskrat, Beaver, Coon and Rabbit, sur which we will pay CASH, or exchange

For all colouring of garments hereafter, we shall charge according to the cost of the dye-stuffs used J. & F. GARRETT. in the calouring.

Harpley's Breech-loading Gun .-This Gun has been tested by the Armory at Richmond and Raleigh, N. C., und has stood the test finely, making a favorable impression wherever it has been exhibited. We say, without fear of con-tradiction, that it is the BEST BREECH-LOADING GUN, in the Southern Confederacy. It can be shot with PERFECT SAFETY, when loaded either from the breugh or muzle. This Gun is LESS COMPLI-DATER and EASIER KFPT IN ORDER than any gun that has been invented in this country. The than was invented in Guilford county, N. C., and we a part of each leg or foot is white, scar on the right Caroline, at our Shops in Greensboro."

in the Confederacy. TARPLEY, GARRETT & Co.

TREUNSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE IN-SUBANCE 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 prenums , and in, but also on a large and increasing lumnite cupital kep in active operation.

and of 67 P cent. at the last annual meet-" the Company, was declared, and carried to of the Life Members of the Company. desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or nathe lives of their slaves, will please address D. P. WEIR, Treasurer.

50() HEWARD.—Ransway from the submamed CHARLES. He is twenty-three s feet seven mehes high, complexion hair long, quite intelligent and quick spoand belongs to Martin Jones, of Martin coun-I N C. to which point he may attempt to go. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said boy o to a T to A Cunningham, Greensboro', N. C., or the line 225 for his confinement in any jail of the Sant and that I can get him.

S. A. POWELL,

watern wack .-- I am now running a HACK or Greensborough and Salem, leaving Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaving lays and Saturdays. Persons wish-The between these points will find this a competence and expeditious line-making the trips M. JORDAN.

Jarmains! Bargains!!-We would re-D -poculate inform the public that we feel consiness. From and after this date we propose or an gunds, and sell at prices which ruled before to not taking in payment country produce at the This is fair. It does away with fabu-I melec-, and reduces things to a reasonable

the work is warranted to be equally as good as weighed and marked. Persons in the vicinity of Greensborough will place their boxes in care of Mr. B. G. GRAHAM & CO. 66-tf

ceased, we will expose to public sale, on a credit, at the times and places herein mentioned the property of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Live Stock-Over 100 head of fat hogs, A large number stock hogs, 25 head cattle, 12 head Horses and Mules.

Corn, Several hundred bushels of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Potatoes, Hay and other Forage,

Farming Tools, One set blacksmith Tools, One half Wheat Thrasher, in good repair. Wagons, Harness, Carriage, Buggy, a large lot of SALT, with other articles unnecessary to mention.

The sale will be, at the late dwelling of deceased, in Jamestown, on the 8th day of December, 1863, to continue from day to day until all is sold; at the ormer dwelling of deceased in Randolph county, on the 15th day of December, 1863; at the Brown place, of the deceased on the 21st December, 1863. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment; and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby

notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in har of their recovery. This 16th day of November, 1863. MARY ROBBINS, Admrs. J. L. ROBBINS.

Wool Carding.-The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they are now CARDING WOOL at their old stand on Haw River, 7 miles north of Gibsonville Station, and having put their cards in good order, they are prepared to make the best quality of rolls. Those ringing wool to be carded, are required to wash it clean, and have it free from trash and burs, putting 1th of lard to every 10 ths of wool, and one sheet to every 25 fbs. Our prices for carding are 15 cents per ib for white, and 20 cents for mixed, or it tolled,

A. F. LAMBETH, Morton's Store, Alamance county, N. C-

New Tri-Weekly Stage Line.—The subscriber would announce to the traveling public that on and atter the first day of July next he will commence running a tri-weekly line of stages from Greensboro' to Madison, leaving Greensborough on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and leaving Madison Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at the same hour. No pains will be spared to render comfortable

those who may patronize this line. J. S. BROWN. North Carolina Randolph County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November

Term, 1863. John A. Craven, Frederick Pearce, Executors,

vs. Jacob Copple. Same vs Same. ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Copple the above named Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randelph at the Court House in Asheboro on the 1st Monday of February next, then and there, to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on ordered to be sold to satisfy the recoveries in the above cases, and Witness, Joseph H. Brown, Clerk of our said

Court 1st Monday of November, 1863. Issued Nev 6th, 1863. J. H. BROWN, Clerk

\$50 Reward.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday 8th instant. Bill a dark mulatto, 5 feet, 9 inches high, 22 years old, weighs about 160 pounds, one front tooth broke half off which shows conspicuously when he laughs, which he does ween spoke to, speaks with a slight lisp. Had on when he lest neither hat or coat. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Gailford jail, or his delivery to me, at Summerfield, Guilford JOSEPH HOSKINS. County. 64-tf

George Allen,

Greensborough, N. C. Offers for Sale.

1000 yds Brown Sheeting. 500 " Colored Ditto for Negro Clothing. 500 " Factory and Country Plaids.

200 " Grey Cassimere. 200 Bunches Cotton Yarn No. 7 to 14. 300 lbs Copperas. 500 fbs Sugar.

And an assortment of notions . Cerpenters and Brick Masons Wanted.—We wish to hire a foreman to superintend the brick laying and another the carpenter's work of Greensborough Female College .-

Building Com.

Also curpenters and brick layers to work under Apply soon, to us at Greensborough, N. C. M. JONES. W. BARRINGER. C. P. MENDENHALL. J. M. GARRETT,

N. H. D. WILSON, Stolen.—From my stable in Guilford county, on Friday night, 2nd instant, my MARE, a bay, aged three years, has a good deal of white hair, and are now manufacturing it for the State of North | hind leg, a white spotted streak down the same leg, a star and blaze in forehead, and when stolen slight We are ready to sell SHOP RIGHTS to man- ly lame in left fore foct—a little grey on the wither, me My post office is Brick Church, Guilford co., N. C.

PETER FOGLEMAN-Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc.-A liberal price will be paid for any kind of old brass, copper, lead and zinc, delivered at the nearest railroad station. Any one wishing to sell, will please notify me of the quantity, price, and where to be de-A G. BRENIZER.

Capt. Arty, Comd'g C. S. Ord works, Salisbury, N. C.

Furs Wanted .- We wish to buy in large or which the highest market prices will be paid : Otter, | months, on fair usage. Beaver from \$3 to \$8; Rabbit from \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen, according to quality; Muskrat from 25 to 35 cents each, according to quality; Mink from 25 to 50 cents; Coon and Fox from 25 to 50 cents; Wood and produce taken in exchange for Hats
75-tf J. & F. GARRETT & CO.

North Carolina Stokes County.

Nancy Hutcherson and others, vs. Nancy Steel and PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Peny C. Ally, Mary Scales, Cassy Mc-Comb, Moriah Jourdern, Winston Hutcherson, Geo. W. Hutcherson, Joseph Hutcherson, John Hutcherson, Eliza Hutcherson, and Sarah Hutcherson are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Greensborough Patriot notifying said absent defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court House in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday December, 1863, then and there, to show cause if any they can, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, or this case will be taken pro confesso and heard expurte as to them. Witness, Joel F. Hill, clerk of said Court at office,

the 3rd Monday of September, 1863. 75-6w\$10 JOEL F. HILL, C. C. C.

For the Army.-I will leave for the army on Tuesday the 15th of December next. Persons desirous of sending boxes, &c., to the soldiers will please have them at the depots at Hillsboro', Durham's, Morrisville, or Raleigh on the day before, pertaken in good style, and on the same R. M. Sloan, so that he can send them to Hillsboro' by the 15th. WALTER A. THOMPSON, State Agent.

ber Term, 1863. Anna Duncan and others, vs. Charles Duncan and on the 4th of August next.

Charles Duncan and Peter Duncan, two of the defendants in the above causes, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Greensborough Patriot notifying the said defendants of the filing of these petitions and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held in Danbury, on the \$rd Monday of December next, and answer these petitions, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte as to them. Witness, Joel F. Hill, Clerk of said Court at office, the 3rd Monday of September, 1863.
75-6w\$10
JOEL F. HILL, C. C. C.

Caution to Bankers, Brokers and others.—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the OLD ISSUE of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all mutilated or THAT HAVE BEEN PASTED. HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "GREENSBORO, printed in large letters on the face and are signed 'Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier" and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C NOT SO SIGNED and printed are OLD IS-SUE and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been redeemed and cancelled.

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the OLD ISSUR of said Bank which had been cancelled and which

doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further mutilated or pasted.

All \$1 and \$2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.
By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro' N. C. 22 Sept. 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

A. DILWORTH.

W. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. Prices in accordance with the times. Call and see.

Beward.—Ranaway from me at High Point, Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 12th inst., my negro man RUFUS. He is black, about 5 feet, 8 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, about 24 years old and likely. He says he was raised by Mrs. Snelling of Panelo Mississippi, and was purchased by me last summer of Lock Cul. Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper published in the and was purchased by me last summer of Lock Giltown of G. censboro' N. C., notifying the said defenreward for his confinement to any jail so that I can appear before the Justices of our next Court of get him, or the above reward and all reasonable travelling expenses if brought to me. JAMES MILLER,

High Point, N. C. plected, 39 years of age, 3 feet, 7 or 8 inches in | Concord; B. Craven, Trinity College. height, weighs about 160 pounds, hair thick and grows long on the forehead, nose flat, lips thick, face N. H. D. WILSON,.... ing to make his way back to Perquimons county, N. C, from which he was removed November, 1862. PETER ADAMS,. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or \$50 for his confinement in any jail in the State so | C. G. YATES,

that I can get him at Greensborough, N. C. 65-tf THOMAS NIXON. Post Quarter Master's Office, 6th Congressional District, N. C. Graham, Nov. 23rd, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No-] I. The farmers in the several counties, 6th Congressional District, North Carolina, are hereby called upon to pay without delay, all their tithed oats, hay, corn, cured fodder, &c., to the proper persons appointed to receive the same. II. The necessities of the service are such as to re-

quire prompt and energetic action on the part of all who owe tithes to the government. III. The oats, hay, corn and cured fodder is required for immediate use, and will be shipped to the army as rapidly as collected. A prompt and hearty

co-operation among farmers is confidently expected, and positively insisted on. IV. Oats in every case, should be shelled before CHARLES R. KING, Capt. delivered.

Post Q. M. 6th District, N. C. 77-3w North Carolina Guilford County. In Equity, Fall Term, 1863. SALE OF LAND, AND VALUABLE MILLS.

I shall on Tuesday, the 15th day of December next, sell on the premises, the land and mills knowns as the Huffman Mill, on Big Alamance, on a credit of six months The land is good, Mills have 1 pair of Bur Stones, a pair of good Corn Stones, bolting chest and cloth, on the same place a good Saw, Mill and abundant water power for the machinery. situated in a grain growing neighborhood, there is no more desirable Mill seat and Mills in the county. By order of the Court. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

Notice.—The subscriber having at the August Term, 1863 of the Court of Pleas and Quara reasonable reward for the return of said mare to | ter Sessions, held for the county of Wayne and State of North Carolina, qualified as administrator of the late James Richardson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said deceased to present them duly authenticated within the time requir ed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment. Wm. K. LANE, Administrator.

TOHN LEDFORD, COACH AND BUGGY MANUFACTURER, keeps on hand, Rockaways, Buggies, and Light Carriages of different styles, and prices. Orders will be promptly filled; repairs small quantities the following kinds of furs, for | done at short notice ; and all work warranted for 12

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

Splendid Opportunity !- We are desir-O ous of selling out our whole establishment in Greensborough, N. C., which affords a rare opportunity to any one desirious of embarking in the boot and shoe business. We also offer at fair prices all our stock in trade, consisting of a general assortment of BOOTS, SHOES &c. B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

Recipe for Shoe-Blacking.—We are agents of D. W. Edwards for the sale of the recipe by which his shoe blacking is made. The blacking made by this recipe is warranted, and the cost of materials sufficient to make 100 boxes will not cost exceeding 50 cents. Price of recipe ONE DOLLAR. Enclose a stamp for pre-paying postage.

53-ti J. & F. GARRETT & CO.

\$100 Reward.—Ranaway from the sub scribers, November 3rd, 1863, two negro girls, Priscilla and Gracy. Prescilla is a bright mulatto, very likely, eighteen years old, and weighs about 140 pounds. She will have a child in a short time, and was bought in Wytheville, Va. Gracy is black color, 16 years old, weighs about 125 pounds, and was brought from Farmville, Va., nearly one year ago. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any jail so that we can get them. Our address is Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C. J. S. RAY, S. C. ALLEN,

C. LINEBERY & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, 73-8m*er Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Large Sale!—Having qualified as Adminis-Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Septem-Urators on the estate of Alexander Robbins, de-ber Term, 1863. The fall session of this Institution will commence

Anna Duncan and others, vs. Charles Duncan and others.

PETITION TO SELL SLAVES.

Landon Duncan and others, vs. Charles Duncan and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan and Modern Languages, each, \$12.50.

For further series for the Session of Twenty Weeks.—Board, including washing, lights, fuel, &c.,\$220; English Tuition, \$30; Music on the Piano, Harp or Guitar, \$30; Vocal Music, \$12.50; Oil Painting, \$30; Drawing, \$12.50; Grecian Painting, \$15; Ancient and Modern Languages, each, \$12.50.

For further particulars, apply to jun25-y RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

Randway.—My boy AARON, on the 25th day of August, 1861, and is supposed to be in Randolph or Moore counties. I purchased him at the sale of Wm. Brady, deceased, near Josiah Cheek's Store Randolph county. Complexion, dark brown skin, weighs 180 pounds, six feet high, and very likely with lang, shoully black hair, and about likely with long shoally black hair, and about twenty one years old. I will pay \$300 for the ap prehension and delivery, or confinement in any goal, so that I can get him, also, \$200 more for proof that leads to the conviction of any responsible person for harboring said boy. NATHAN HAINLINE, Fulton, N. C.

\$500 REWARD.—For the arrest of the thief and the recovery of twenty-one boxes of Tobacco or its value. Each box is branded in blue letters, "W. F. Flippen, the Pride of the west, Danville, Va.," and was loaded by us on the 27th of September, 1862, to a man calling himself J. F. King, to be delivered to J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro', N. C. This man had a two horse wagon driven by a negro, and a one horse wagon drawn by

a very large gray mare.

The man was abou: 45 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weight 165 to 175 pounds. We think his hair was slightly gray, and his complexion dark. He said he had been loaded with flour and bacon, which he had sold some 6 or 8 miles back on the road in North Carolina.

This man professed to be from Guilford county, where he said he had hved for about six years. Any information that may lead to the discovery of the tobacco will be most thankfully received and the above reward promptly paid.
CHAMBERS & PATRICK,

Danville, Va. Notice.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and sive of Trotter & Mc. under the name and siyle of Trotter & Mc-

Farland, is this day desolved by consent.

All persons indebted to said firm will please makeimmediate payment to W. D. Trotter, as the business must be closed. The said Trottor would embrace the present opportunity, of returning his most grateful thanks to his many friends and customers for past favors, and hopes by strict attention and application to business to merit a continuance of the same, and respectfully invites the attention of Rankin & McLean's old storehouse, where I invite my friends and customers to call as Intend to give setisfaction to all who call on me. ESPECIAL stantly keep on hand, consisting of the following ATIENTION GIVEN TO GARMENT CUTTING. articles, to wit: SUGAR, SYRUPS, SPICE, Ginger, CONFECTIONARIES and a fine assortment of DYE STUFFS, together with Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRY GOODS and READY MADE CLOTHING, all of which will be sold LOW for cash, either wholesale or retail at the old stand on West Market street corner of second square.

W. D. TROTTER.

Greensborough.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co. PAVS ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY ! DIRECTORS:

John A. Mebane, Cyrus P. 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, Greensborough; Alexander Miller, S100 Reward.—Ranaway from the sub Scriber about the 1st of July, a negro Wright, Wilmington; R. C. Maynard, Franklinman JACOB who is stout thick set and dark comton; E. F. Watson, Watsonville; A. J. York,

OFFICERS: JOHN A. GILMER. AttorneySec. and Treas. N. H. D. WILSON, Executive Committee J. M. GARRETT. All communications on business of the office should be directed to PETER ADAMS, Secretary,

Sugar! SUGARII SUGAR!!! I have just received a large lot of SUGAR, of fine grades, which I offer for sale, wholesale or retail, at prices to suit the times. W. D. TROTTER.

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

Dice .- 20 Tierces Rice for sale at 20 cents per JAMES SLOAN. I pound. oct29

Grain Sacks.—Grain Sacks, 2 bushels ca pacity for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C. Blacksmithing. - The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that in connection with his Coach and Buggy Shop in Greensboro, he is carrying on the BLA. KSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches, and would be pleased to serve all who may favor him with their custom | with approval by an eminent divine a hunwith GOOD WORK at MODERATE PRICES.

Shop on East street, near my Buggy Shop. 80-tt JOHN LEDFORD. *Nobacco.-300 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco I fine grades, a large portion old for sale by J. & F. GARRETT

For Rent .- On the 1st day of January next, I will rent publicly to the highest bidder the large and well-arranged STORE HOUSE, formerly occupied by W. J. McConnel, situated on West Street. R. P. DICK, Guardian.

Land, lying one mile east of Greensboro' on the cles of prime necessity or keep them back the full and free consent of her busband R. P. DICK. Hillsboro' road. 76-6w

the Confederate States Ordnance Works, Salisbury, A G. BRENIZER. North Carolina. For Sale.—30 Barrels Tanners Oil, 200 Boxes just? We see not a shadow of injustice No. 1 Tobacco, with large assortment of other in it.

goods just run the blockade. J. & F. GARRETT.

may28

DR. J. R. G. FAUCETTE, Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Greensburough, and the surrounding country. Office opposite the Drug Store. Boarding house at W. E. Edwards, near the Depot. 67-tf inseed Oil for sale at retail by A. A. WILLARD.

Salt! Salt!! -500 Sacks Salt thoroughly dry, made in October last for sale by HIATT & STANTON. Greensborough. Salamander Safe for Sale.—A number one safe. Apply at this office.

Greensborough.

A pay the highest cash prices for a number one Hatter over Conscript age. JONES & SON, Lead! Lead!!-The highest cash price paid for lead in large or small quantities.

49-tf Extract of Logwood .- 250 the Extract of Logwood for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greenshoro'. N. C.

Hides! Hides!!—I have a quantity of dry Hides that I will exchange for Leather. Greensborough, N. C.

North Carolina Randolph County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November

Nancy Chrisco vs. William Chrisco and others. PETITION FOR DOWER. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Noah Chrisco and the minor heirs of Peggy Yow are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot, a paper published in the treens-borough Patriot, a paper published in the town of Greensborough, N. C., for six successive weeks. no-tifying said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro on the first Monday of February next, and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the peti-tioner should not be granted, or otherwise the case

will be heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Joseph H. Brown, Clerk of our said
Court, first Monday of November, 1863.

76-6w ad\$10 J. H. BROWN, Clerk.

Read This.—Those who have purchased my Florida Balm are requested to return to me the EMPTY VIALS, for which I will pay TWEN-TY-FIVE CENTS each. During my absence from tewn, the vials will be received at the post office. My room is over the post office.

55-3m G. H. LIVINGSTON.

uction and Commission Busi-A ness in Greensboro.—We will give our STRICTEST ATTENTION to the above business, looking after the interest of those having property in this part of North Carolina. Hireing and selling Negroes, or any other species of property, produce or goods. Office and ware house, Greensboro', N. C. Best of refferences given. J. & F. GARRETT & Co.

W. E. EDWARDS, Auctioneer. Office Greensboro' M. L. In. & Tr.

The Annual Meeting of the "Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company" will be held at the office of the Company on Thursday the 17th December next. 75-4w Treasurer.

Bring on Your Bides!—You that want them tanned cheap. I expet to tan all hides (of the ox species) for one-third, and give the owner to the ox species of them are trying to deof the hides the privilege to buy the whole when tanned I also desire to buy hides at the highest market prices. D. P. FOUST. july24 Card .- Those indebted to me either for sub

scription to the Patriot up to the 1st of May. or for job work and advertising, are requested to call at the first door north of the Post Office, and make settlements at their earliest convenience, as I am very anxious to balance my books. I shall expect interest on all accounts that are not promptly paid. In my absence, Mr. S. G. Thomas will attend to making settlements for me.

M. S. SHERWOOD. Musical Instruction.—Prof. W. S. B. Mathews will remain in Greensborough and give private lessons in Music, until further notice Very particular attention will be given to the in struction of beginners.
TERMS REASONABLE.

Wagon for Sale !-One 3 Horse Wagon A. A. WILLARD, Greensborough, N. C. Writing Ink .- The best made in the Confederacy, and warranted equal to any ever brought from the North. For sale at the Patriot

WANTED

Manassas Gap Rail Road Shops, near the Depo Greensborough, N. C.: KITCHEN GREASE, LARD, TALLOW, SPOILED BACON, OLD BRASS. OLD COPPER.

CAST STEEL, BACON, PORK, CORN, AND CORN MEAL for which the highest CASH PRICES will be paid.

No. 13, you are hereby notified to attend at the Hall, on the 3rd Friday in Dec. next, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. C. P. MENDENHALL, H P.

For Sale. Satety Fuse, Caststeel and Window Glass,

In large quantities. Furs Wanted.—We wish to purchase any

each for Rabbit; 25 cents for Coon, Fox and Musk-

rat; and 40 cents each for Mink.

quantity of Fure, for which we will pay 5 cents

HONESTY IN TIMES OF SCARCITY -" The world moves," undoubtedly. But the movement sometimes seems to take a backward exceedingly critical was her state. virection. Has it not done so, since the war began? Is there, among our people, no abated sense of right in matters of financial gain? Compare what is represented as occurring daily, on every hand, with a case put by Cicero when laying down rules in her feelings. She had already given her of honesty between man and man, and cited heart to Christ! dred years ago. "Antisthenes brings a he sells his own corn? 'Undoubtedly he no desire ever again to engage in themought,' says the heathen: 'otherwise he they have almost rained my soul." makes a gain of their ignorance, and so is no better than a thief or a robber." What, day of which gave proof of the reality of and for Sale .- I offer for sale fifty acres of then, shall we say of those who hourd artifrom market, to create a factitious scarcity. and make a gain of their own arts of decep-Wanted .- I want to hire ten or fifteen tion and the necessities of the public ?-NEGROES, stout, active boys, as laborers at Would not Cicero class them with thieves and robbers of the worst and most infamous type? And would the classification be un-

OMITTING TOO MUCH .- A green, good-Notice.—We will pay Cash for old Copperr natured money making up country fellow, who said everything drily, "got things fixed" and struck up a bargain for matrimo. ny. Having no particular regard for appearance, the parties agreed to employ a not over wise country justice to put on the tackling. He commenced by remarking that "it was customary on such occasions to commence with prayer, but he believed panies her to the place of worship, attends he would omit that." After tying the knot prayer meetings with her, takes a great inhe said, "it was customary to give the married couple some advice, but he believed he as much anxiety for the welfare of the would omit that. It was custo mary, too, to kiss the bride, but he believed he would omit that also." The ceremony being end | wrought upon by the Holy Spirit. ed, the br egroom took the justice by the Hatter Wanted .- The undersigned will button hole, and clapping his finger on his prayerless, unbelieving husbands, here is nose, said, "Squire, its customary to give encouragement for you. Be faithful and the magistrate five dollars-but I b'leve consistent in your Christian life. "For I'll omit that !"

SINFUL HABITS .- Be not too slow in the breaking of a sinful custom; a quick, cour ageous resolution, is better than a gradual the tree, and the branches are soon cut off. many have perished in sight of shore

Our Baby.

Did you ever see our baby-With her eyes so sparkling bright, And her skin so lily-wnite. Lips and cheeks of rosy light ! Tell you what, She is the sweetest baby In the lot.

Ab, she is our darling! And to me, All her little ways are witty, When she sings her little ditty, Every word is just as pretty As can be. Not another in the city Sweet as she.

You don't think so? You ne'er saw her ! Wish you could See her with her playthings clattering, Hear her little tongue a chattering, Little dancing feet come pattering ! Think you would Love her just as well as I do, If you should.

Every grandma's only darling, I suppose, In as sweet and bright a blossom, Is a treasure to her bosom, And as cheering and endearing As my rose. Heavenly Father, spare them to us Till life's close!

The Husband's Testimony.

He had almost persuaded himself to be an infidel. He did not believe in religion. He scoffed at the church, at church-mem, bers, at ministers-"They are all bypocrites," he said, "actuated by selfish mos ceive themselves and others, but they can, not deceive me. I understand them."

He could not, however, quite let go his belief in the Bible. He had read it, long years before, at a pious mother's side, and for her sake he had still some reverence for its teachings. But Satan was luring him to hell with the same old story by which so many have been led to perdition -the faults of professors of religion.

He had a wife some years younger than himself, to whom he was devotedly attached. She was gay and exceedingly fond of fashionable amusements-to the neglect. often, of the comfort of her family. For many years she, as well as her husband, had hardly entered a house of worship.

By a series of circumstances not necessary to relate, she at length became a constant attendant at the sanctuary. With characteristic energy she entered into the various enterprises of the church, and proved herself a valuable accession to the congregation.

Her paster, who thought he could see in her a growing seriousness, called one day to converse with her on the subject of personal religion. "Do you never feel a des're to become a child of God?" said he .-Her reply was, "I understand the rules of your church forbid your members dancing and card-playing, and I am too fond of such amusements to give them up for the privilege of church-membership.' As her pastor continued to urge upon

her the necessity of a change of heart and an interest in Christ, she at length admitted that she did feel an interest, sometimes a very painful anxiety, on the subject of her soul's eternal welfare. But she was not ready to 'give up all and follow Christ,' and she added, she nover could be satisfied to live a "half-way christian" life. After praying with her, and for her, that

she might not "grieve the Holy Spirit," be left her, with many fears lest the allurements of the world should lead her away from the Saviour who was seeking admission to her heart. Months passed, and her pastor, though

he refrained from urging the matter upon her, was ratisfied that her interest in the subject still continued; and many prayers were offered for her, by those who felt how At length she one day surprised ber minister by sending an urgent request for him to visit her for the purpose of religious

conversation. He immediately answered

her call, and was astonished at the change

He found her very decided in her now life; and as be asked her, "Are you now ship load of corn to Rhodes, at a time of willing to give up ALL for Christ-the great scarcity. The Rhodians flock about worldly amusements of which you have him to buy. He knows that five other ships been so fond?" She burst into tears, and laden with corn will be there to-morrow .- replied, "It is no cross Now to give them Ought he to tell the Rhodians this, before all up; it is a pleasure, a privilege I have

> the change she had experienced, she, with made a public profession of her faith in Christ. Some time after she had united with the church, her husband met her pastor, and of his own accord introduced the subject of

After a few months had passed, every

the change in his wife's religious views .-With deep emotion he said, "I believe in religion now-such religion as my wife has. She never neglects her family since she joined the church; and I know she goes off by herself and prays every evening, though she does not suspect that I know it. Yes I do believe in religion now." What a testimony to the consistency of a

wife's conduct! And what an evidence in favor of the religion of Christ! Already that wile sees the result of her

prayers. Herhusband regularly accomterest in the Sabbath-school, and manifests church as any member of it. And there is reason to hope that his heart is truly Christian wives, who have careless,

what knowest thun, O wife whether thou shalt save thy bushand ?" The casualties of this world come on like

waves, one succeding the other. We may deliberation; in such a combat, he is the escape the heavy roll of the mighty ocean, bravest soldier that lays about him with- and be wrecked in the still smooth waters out fear or wit. Wit pleads; fear disheart-ens; he that would kill Hydra, had better of the land looked bay. We dread the strike off one neck than five heads; tell storm and the harricane, and forget how

THE PATRIOT.

INGOLD & CLENDENIN, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE SOO PER ANNUM.

Rates of Advertising.

TWO DOLLARS per square for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each continuance, twelve lines or less constituting a square. Advertisements inserted as special notices will

be charged double the above rates. Tributes of Respect (except those of soldiers) charged as advertisements. Also obituary notices exceeding six lines in length, will be charged for at tunately, are seldom practical planters, the rates of TEN CENTS per line of manuscript .- but are, in very many cases young or in-The money should accompany the notice. Mere experienced men, who have but little pracannouncements of deaths or marriages are solicited tical knowledge of the business in which

nai ability displayed by each member of and spoiled. this great body, during the last two years, questions will be especially agreeable and given general dissatisfaction. useful.

plain measures not well understood or de- Government or any one else. tend measures assailed. The experience largely to dissipate the too prevalent idea | circulation. that the Cabinet is wholly irresponsible and has never been permitted to do more than express opinions, which were invarisociation in the House may give Congress lanta: a better appreciation of the abilities of the Cabinet and give the Cabinet a livelier apprehension of the power of Congress. Per. haps through the several members, standing b fore the bar of the House, Congress may he able to reach certain subjects which could not heretofore be touched. More intimacy between the various branches of the Government would be pleasing to the people and might be beneficial to the cause. It is not less unwise than unkind to throw the whole burthen of responsibility upon the President. The members of the Cabinet are willing and anxious to share this responsibility, and eager to defend themselves before the bar of the House. Courtesy demands that this boon be not denied them -R. Whig.

WAR IN THE WEST INDIES .- It may be remembered that sometime since the Spanish military authorities, claiming to act in accordance with the invitation of the people of the Domincian Republic, landed a force there and declared the territories of the Republic annexed or re-annexed to the crown of Spain, for the Spanish Government had never formally acknowledged the independence of its former colony. The territories claimed by the Domincian Republic constitute the Eastern portion of the Island of San Domingo or Hayti and comprise three fifths of the Island, though with less than one-fourth of its population, being in fact identical with the portion of the Island formerly belonging to Spain, the Southern and Western portion at the same time belonging to France, but now forming the Black Republic or "Empire

It would appear that the Spanish offi-oers in Saint Domingo have been abusing their power in every way, treating the Col. W. E. M. Word, special agent of the Domincians as a conquered people, plun. Post Office Department, to say that the dering and oppressing them without meas. Postmaster General has established a post

or authorized by the people, but on the and go with it wherever it may go, and contrary a treacherous surrender of their the Postmasters in this State and in other in the city of San Domingo. An act of In. diers by sending them direct to this new dependence has been issued by the Do. post office, and thereby expedite their mineians at Santiago, setting forth these delivery.—Richmond Seatinel. ident Santana to deliver up the country 10 Spain, and dwelling upon the acts of outrage and oppression perpetrated by those sent to represent the Spain power among the Domincian people. The maniof Domincians, including the most wealthy and respectable of the people, appeals to the world at large, and especially to the Queen of Spain, against the injustice and outrages of her representatives in first impost g a foreign voke upon an independent people, and next in exercising the power thus acquired in a tyrannous, oppressive and rapacious spirit.

General Prim, the Spanish Commander in those parts has sought permission from Hayti to cross 5,000 troops over her territory to act against the Domincians, but has been refused, for Hayti claims a right of by all manner of men both black and ceed they will make a bad bargan.

[Wilmington Journal.

Special Message of Gov. Brown.—
The Governor has addressed a special message to the Legislature on the subject of taxation. He desires the repeal, by the Confederate Congress, of the law for taxas

tion in kind. We give extracts:
I am obliged to conclude that the fithing system adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States, was an unfortunate error which can only be retrieved by an entire and early change of policy.

I think it safe to estimate that at least one-third of the amount of the tithe or tax in kind, of this State, will be wasted and lost, on account of the want of store room, and the mismanagement and carelessness of the government agents, who, unforthey are engaged. The result is that large quantities of shelled corn are thrown to. MEETING OF THE CABINET.-The coun- gether in heaps, and left to must and spoil, try will be rejoiced to hear that the or to be wasted by hogs and other stock on Cabinet of the Confederate States of Amer. account of the 'insufficiency of the store ca has at length been discoverd and, unless rooms to protect it. Fodder or hay in bales reports be incorrect, has been in session is hauled to the common place of deposit, several consecutive days. It is not stated and is there thrown out without cover, and when the last session of this dignified bo- permitted to take the rain as it falls, and is dy occurred, nor where it has been in the soon rotten. Potatoes and other like prointerim, nor how the important discovery ductions collected in places remote from of its hiding place was effecte l. Enough for the army are almost an entire loss. . Much us to know that it has been dragged from of the meat, if collected at the time fixed its concealment and put to work. There by law, will be thrown together in heaps is much business to be done, and the sig- before it is well cured, and will be tainted

This system is not only working badly, gives every assurance that the business will and causing the waste of a large quantity be done to the satisfaction of the President. of provisions greatly needed by our people, The interchange of opinions on military but it has, so far as I am able to learn,

The people are perfectly willing to pay A contemporary suggests that the busi- in the currency of the country any amount ness of Congress can be much expedited by of taxes which the necessities of the Govpermitting the members of the Cabinet to ernment may require, till we are through appear before the Houses and explain this struggle. But they are not willing to themselves. If we are not mistaken, there pay a tax in kind which is very burdenis a constitutional provision allowing the some to them to deliver, and which, after members of the Cabinet to make their ap- all their toil, they often have the mortifipearance on the floor of Congress and ex- cation to see wasted without benefit to the

In the present condition of the country, which Congress has had while in session, it seems to me, that there is but one course but especially during the vacations, may left for the Government to adopt, which incline it to consider favorably the sugges. | will do justice to all, sustain our cause, and tion of our contemporary. Perhaps an oc- be sustained by the people; and that is, to casional colloquy with Cabinet officers will repeal the tithe law, go into the market obviate the necessity of vesting the Presi- and purchase its supplies at market value, field. If, however, he be true to our course, then his dent with absolute powers or of organizing and impose a tax payable in currency sufan Executive Committee to share respon- ficient to absorb all that portion of the cursibility with the Chief Magistrate. Indeed rency, which it cannot induce the people to subscribe and pay for a newspaper; but that he will free intercourse with the Cabinet may tend fund, and which is in redundancy of healthy steal an editor's labors by borrowing newspapers

As a matter of interest we give below the towns with a table of distances on the ably reated with contempt. Friendly as railroad leading from Chattanooga to At-

lanta:		
From Chattanooga		Miles
Boyce		5
Chickamauga		
Johnson		
Ringgold		
Catoosa		27
Tunnel Hill	in termina	31
Dalton.		38
Tilton	*************	47
Resaca		
Calhoun		60
Adkirsville		69
Kingston		
Cass		86
Cartersville		91
Etowah		
Allatoona		98
Acworth	*******	100
Big Shanty		103
Marietta		118
Ruffs	*******	124
Vinings		130
Atlanta		

A FIGHTING GOVERNOR .- We are pleased to hear that the chivalry of Tennessee was represented in the late battle by its gallant Governer, Isham G. Harris. We tion : are told that he was upon the field during the whole battle fearlessly performing duties which he had voluntarily assumed, but which, as he had no connection with the army, he could have honorably avoided. He is a model Governor and has never failed to participate in any battle which promissed directly or remotely the re-demption of his State. At Shiloh ke feught by the side of the lamented Albert Sidcarnival of blood, and at Murfresborc, once more breasted the leaden storm .- Rebel

ARMY LETTERS.—We are requested by noticed, upon the principle of de minimis non curat lex. Respectfully, THOMPSON ALLEN, office to be called the "Northern Army of The Domincians, claiming that the act Virginia," and appointed Capt. John L. of their President Pedro Santana, in inviting in the Spaniards, was not the act of, office is to be located near Gen. Lee's army, rights and liberties, have taken up arms States, finding letters in their offices for and have bemmed in the Spanish troops this army, will confer a favor on the sol-

WATERLOO A NECESSITY .- Victor Hugo, says the Mobile Register, misses the point after an imprisonment of eleven months. testo, which is signed by a large number tial arrangement of things. The French ment .- Appeal. have persistently refused to admit the let. ter "W" in their alphabet, and it was necessary that they should be whipped by Wellington, and at Warterloo, to teach them a better orthography than they had imposed upon the map of America in such names as Quisconsin and Ouachita. Brissot-the Brissot, in his volumne of travels in America, even spelled the name of our great Chief "Oaschinton." The guillotine served him right.

THE BLOCKADE .- "James S. Rogers, late Secretary of New Inlet Division of government over the whole island, and North Atlantic Blockading Squadron," thus it is that the milk and molasses color, ed people of San Domingo are sought after beginning of February to the 24th Septemi ber, an aggregate of eight steamers and white. The Haytians have been unable to quite as many sailing vessels had been conquer them, and if the Spaniards suc- either captured or destroyed while in the act of violating the blockade; and that in the six weeks immediately preceding the 18th of October, several fast and otherwise The Confederate States Armory, located efficient steamers had been added to the at this place some two and a half years fleet off Wilmington. In the six weeks since, and which has grown to be a vast since that time it is evident that the block contern, has been removed to Columbia, ading fleet has been still more largely in. S. C. The principal reasons inducing the creased. It is evident that no effort will removal were, as we are informed, the diffi- be spared to curtail, if not effectually to

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The City of New Yor.c, from Liverpool here early yesterday morning. Her news has been auticipated, but the foreign files which give the following account of the ville. The following are the appointments received by her are three days later.

The King of Denmark died on Nov. 15. He is succeeded as King of Denmark by the father of the Princes of Wales, under the name of Christian IX. But his right to succeed the late King as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein is contested by the Prince of Augustenburg, who has already been recognized as Dake of Schieswig and Holstein by the Government of Saxe Co.

don made this same proposition in 1856. sewer. In Paris the rumor that Lord Palmerston was about to visit the Emperor at Compeigne, is denied.

preparing for war. The Continental jour, ing their health. The unsuspecting guard nais talk of the increasing armaments of granted their request, and the boards were the Czar with alarm. The 3d reserve used to cover up the holes they were cutcorps is ordered to be placed on a war ting. footing. It will consist of twelve regiments, each containing three battalions.

In the French Yellow Book there is the correspondence between France and the from the lower to the upper tier. United States, referring on the one hand to the supposed alliance between Russia and America, and on the other to the assumed agreement between France and the Confederates. Mr. Dayton denies the rumor of a Russo-American Alliance, in the same way M. Drouyn de Lhuys denies that the sentiments of the French Government have chauged. There has not been any arrangement for the cession of Texas any arrangement for the cession of Texas they was the distance calculated that they came out into the oner readers and extent that Trinity College and High Point, J. W. Lewis. Asheboro, C. H. Phillips. Franklinsville, Isham H. Hill, T. L. Troy, Nom. Uwharrie, J. F. Keerans.

Davidson, C. M. Pepper.

There are contained to the distance calculated that they came out into the oner readers.

A friend writing to us from Iredell county relates the particulars of the case of a man who charged a poor discharged soldier \$8 for a quart of Brandy, which he required for medical purposes. It is stated that the man who sold the brandy has two sons in Tankee land, who are doubtless on congenial terms with the enemies of the South. This being so, it would not be wonderful if the father, here in North Carolina, is "not exactly sound on the goose;" or that he should extort on our worn-out, broken down soldiers, who come limping in from the battle ways: We venture to say he is too niggardly to tience cest amer mais son fruit est dinx.'from a neighbor; or by going to the Post-office and reading them there, or hear some one else read erates,

What do you think of the man who charged poor wounded, sick soldiers, on their way from camp to their homes, one dollar for sitting by his fire ? This was actually done in Salisbury, a short time ago, by a tavern keeper. The men were Ansonians, one of them weak, sick and helpless and unable toy sanything, being the only son of his mother, and she a poor widow-yet a brave and daring soldier-one of those whose names are inscribed on the Roll of Honor. We think this is the essence of meanness. [Wadesboro' Argus.

There is danger of " slandering a whole ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entiabove. But may be it does not apply to for drill or muster the persons enrolled un-

" NEAT CATTLE" AND THE CONFEDERATE SUFFECTION. Tax .- The Confederate Tax Collector for this County, Col. D. G. Maxwell, has furnished us says the Charlotte Democrat, with | Confederate army, and recusant conscripts the following letter from Commissioner of in their respective Captain's districts; but Agent for Soldiers Tr. Asn. J. W. Tucker. Taxes, for publication for public informar for this duty, shall not be marched out of L. W. Martin, in the lines of the enemy.

Office Commissioner of Taxes,

Richmond Nov. 12, 1863. D G. Maxwell, Charlotte, N C .- Sir: In reply o your letter of the 7th inst., you are informed that the term 'ne t cattle' means all cattle of the bovine species and includes bulls, steers, cows, heifers, milk cows and calves, all these are to be valued and taxed under Sec 12, except working oxen, actually employed in the production of articles taxed in kind. The law contemplates only the cattle held or owned on the 1st day of November, and does not include beeves killed and consumed by the tax payer prior ncy Johnson, and when that chieftain was to that time. You are not allowed to exempt anywounded received him is his arms. At thing that the law does not exempt, and it taxes all matter what they are intended for, nor is any other horse, stallion, mule or mare, unless actually used and employed in cultivating the farm. When the amount of cotton is so very small as not to be worth

DANVILLE ITEMS.

SALE OF THE TUNSTALL HOUSE,-The Tunstall House" was sold privately a few days ago for twenty thousand dollars. Messrs. Parish & Waddill were the pur-

The furniture belonging to the House was sold at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday, at enormously high prices. [Danville Appeal.

Dr. James C. Green.-Dr. Green of this place who was held as hostage for the notorious Dr. Rucker, reached here last week, entirely in his vindication of the battle of He is in good health and seems to have Waterloo as a necessity in the providen- suffered but little from his long confine-

AT WORK -We notice that the officers in charge of the Yankee prisoners have Fund is overdrawn \$47,055:04. squads of these men at work of some sort every day, usually cleansing and policing their prison grounds. The Yankees are always glad enough to get out of doors where they can catch a breath of pure air.

The rascals are said to be good at burrowing, several plans of their's having been discovered for escaping from confine-ment by undermining the walls of the prisons .- Register.

Small Pox and Typhus Fever still pre-vail in a most fatal manner among the prisners of war at this place. Two escaped men were taken up and returned to prison, a few days ago, both of whom now have small pox.—Register.

Someruing to Ear .- A large quantity of hard bread, mess pork, coffee, &c., has lately been received at this place for the Yankee prisoners confined here. It was gent from Richmond, and is a part of the supplies received from Yankee land, sent hither by the Government for their priso ners - Register.

culty of transportation and scarcity of prosistop the trade carried on between this and ing from \$1 to \$1 25 per bushel, delivered for the Confederate service, and is truly

THE ESCAPE OF MORGAN. - Gen Morgan and his staff made their escape from the Nov. 18, via Queenstown, Nov. 19, arrived Ohio Penitentiary on the night of the 20th closed its session on Monday evening.

affair : The most plausible theory mentioned is that they escaped in time to take the Cincinnati train, via Dayton, which started

morning. That their escape was connived at by sympathizers, there is little doubt. The manner of their escape was ingenious, but, after all, simple enough, based upon the Hillsboro Station, Wm. C. Wilson. The subject of the proposed Congress is almost certain theory that they were cor. still warmly debated by the Continental rectly informed as to the ground they had journals; but according to letters from to work through. They, by patient labor Paris, all the invited, with the exception of for nearly four weeks, by means of small Italy, are waiting to see what course will pocket knives, dug through the floors of be taken by the British government. The their cells, composed of about one foot of Pays reminds its readers that Lord Claren. stone and brick, down into a four foot

Two weeks ago one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottom of the cells, giving as The Russian government is said to be an excuse that the damp stone was injur-

On the night of the final escape, on retiring to their several cells, Dick Morgan managed to change with his brother John

After getting into the sewer, they crawle ed to the heavy grating and masonry at its mouth, but found they could not escape by that route. They, however, made a hole upward to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on them to such an extent that they came out into the open roadway one foot from the foundation. One of the party, Captain Hines, was by trade a brick mason, and seems to have had the management of the whole affair. A note signed by that worthy, written in a fine commercial hand, was left behind, as follows:

CASTLE MERION, CELL No. 140,) November 27, 1863. "To Captain Merion, Warden of the Penitentiary :- " Commencement, November 4th, 1863; conclusion, November 20th, 1863. Number of hours for labor per day, degree of meanness which will show itself in other | three; tools, two small knives. La pa-Patience is bitter but its fruit is sweet.) " By order of my six honorable Confed-

"T. HENRY HINES, " Captain C. S. A."

The following is the bill as introduced by Mr. Sherwood to amend the Home Guard Act:

To amend and explain " An act in relation to the militia, and a Guard for home defence."

of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the Tarboro, E. A. Yates. same, That neither the Governor of this Greenville, E. A. Wilson Our Wadesboro' friend should be careful. State nor the officers acting under an act community" by using such language as the | tled " An act in relation to the Militia, and "Salisbury," N. C. An "explanation" is der said act, oftener than once in three months, except when called into actual Jones Miss. Wm. M. Walsh.

ficers shall arrest all deserters from the their districts aforesaid.

actually appointed by the Justices of the several County Courts in this State, to attend to the wants of the poor, and the families of the soldiers, whilst faithfully Sampson, W. M. Robey, Dan. Culbreth. discharging the duties of said appoint- Bladen, Jas. B. Bailey.
ments, shall be exempt from the duties pre. South River Mission, I scribed by said act.

Be it farther enacted, That the surgical board of each militia regiment in this State shall have the exclusive power to deter-mine and declare by their certificate those Perryville he was again found amid the cattle as above stated. Colts are not exempt, no persons in their regiments who shall be exempt from service under said act, on account of mental or physical inability.

> FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The first instalment of the Comptroller's Report is published in the Standard of last week. It shows enormous receipts and disbursements, the increase arising, of course, from the contract with the government for clothing the troops from this State. We make the following condensed

> Amount on hand Oct. 1, 1862, \$1,565,855 97 Receipts of Lit'ry. Fund to Sept. 30. 495.868 54 "Public Fund to Sept. 30, '63, 16,208,440 88 "Sinking Fund to Sept. 30, '63, 1,700,639 68

18,970,705 07 Disbursements of Literary Fund, 268,677 43 of Public Fund, 15,078,922 97 of Sinking Fund, Leaving on hand 2,875,369 95

the Literary Fund \$250,974:06; to the Public Fund \$3,671,450:93, and the Sinking

There is a Way Side Home and Respital in Columbia, S. C., at which over 30,000 expense to them or to the government. It is all done by the Ladies of that city.

Major Stephen Elliott, at Charleston, secure the future. W. J. HARDEE, has been premoted to Lieut. Colonel. The Mills House, Charleston, was closed Saturday.

Gen. Johnston has suspended the order for the impressment of slaves in western and north-western Mississippi. The order was issued in view of the conscription of negroes by the Yankees.

More salt is made and turned out daily in Alabama than is needed by the people, and a large amount is shipped to Georgia and Mississippi.

N. C. CONFERENCE. The N. C. Conference, M. E. Church, for the ensuing year: RALEIGH DISTRICT-N. F. BRID, P. E.

Raleigh Station, Braxton Craven, W. H. Wheeler, from Columbus at 2 o'eleck on Saturday morning.

Raleigh City Miss, Alexr. R. Raven. Raleigh Colored Chapel, Wm. E. Pell. Raleigh Circuit, J. P. Moore. Louisburg Station, T. W. Guthrie. Tar River, T. P. Ricaud Person, John Tillett. Hillsboro Circuit, Wm. M. Jordan, W. Harriss, Nom. Missionary to Dept. of N. C. Wm. Closs.

Missionary to Dept. of Cape Fear, J. N. Andrews.

Missionary Chaplain to Hoke's Brigade, J. J. Hines. Missionary Chaplain to Hoke's Brigade, J. J. Hines.
Missionary Chaplain to Clingman's, "J. B. Alford.
Missionary Chaplain to Lane's, "To be supplied.
Chap. to 12th Reg. N. C. T., Jeffrey H. Robbins,
Chap. to 22nd Reg. N. C. T., Franklin H. Wood.
Chap. to 30th Reg. N. C. T., A. D. Betts.
Chap. to 44th Reg. N. C. T., E. S. Webb.
Chap. to 46th Reg. N. C. T., E. C. Dodson.
Cnap. to 48th Reg. N. C. T., Calvin Plyler.
Chap. to 56th Reg. N. C. T., To be supplied.
Chap. to 32nd Reg. N. C. T., W. B. Richardson.
Chap. to 7th Confederate Cavalry, J. B. Bufe.
GREENSBORO DISTRICT—P. Doug. P. E.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT-P. Dous, P. E. Greensboro Station, M. C. Thomas. Guilford, Zeb. Rush. Forsythe, One to be supplied, D. W. Doub, C. M.

Anderson, Nom. Winston. John W. Jenkins. Stokes, R. N. S. Stevenson, S. H. Helsebeck. Madison, J. E. Mann. Wentworth, W. C. Gannon. Yanceyville, P. J. Carraway. Leasburg, J. P. Simpson. Agent for Greensboro Female College, Jno. S. Long. R. T. Heffin, transferred to Texas Conference. Marcus L. Wood, Missionary to China. TRINITY COLLEGE DIST-WM. BARRINGER, P. Thomasville and Lexington, N. H. D. Wilson, South Guilford, C. R. King. Alamance, Wm. H. Barnes. SALISBURY DISTRICT-IRA T. WYCHE, P. E. Salisbury Station, B. R. Bruton. Rowan, J. A. Cunningim. East Rowan, Jno. R. Brookes. Mocksville, R. G. Barrett. Iredell, W. D. Meacham, W. W. Alben, Nom.

South Iredell, Laurence F. Way. Alexander, Carson Parker, Jonesville, Jas. T. Smoot. Wilkes, T. L. Triplett. Surry, To be supplied. Elkin, M. B. Sherrill. Sauratown, To be supplied. Statesville, J. B. Bobbitt, C. P. Jones, Nom. WASHINGTON DIST-L. L. HENDREN, P. E. Washington, Avent Chapel, Bath, Mattamuskeet,

Neuse, Columbia, Portsmouth, Ocracocke and Hatteras, Plymouth, Roanoke Ct. T. B. Kingsbury, N. A. H. Goddin, Nom.

Warren, Lemon Shell, T. B. Reeks, Supernumerary, B. F. Long, Nom. Warrenton, J. B. Williams. Bo it enacted by the General Assembly Granville, T. W. Moore. Nashville, M. J. Hunt. NEWBERN DIST-C. F. DEEMS, P. E.

service to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection.

Be it further enacted, That those citizens enrolled under said act, and their of-Everettsville, D. C. Johnson, G. W. Deems, Nom. Smithfield, L. S. Burkhead WILMINGTON DIST-D. B. NICHOLSON, P. Be it further enacted, That all persons Wilmington Front Street, R. S. Moran. Wilmington Fifth Street, Miss. S. D. Peeler. Topsail and North Hanover, W. H. Moore. Onslow, Wm. A. Smith. South River Mission, R. P. Bibb. Elizabethtown, S. M. Frost. Whitesville, J. H. Dalley. Smithville, F. J. Gattiss, W. M. Moore, Nom. Cape Fear Mission, To supplied. FAYETTEVILLE DIST-W. H. BOBBITT, P. E. Fayetteville, H. T. Hudson. Evans Chapel, To be supplied.

Fayetteville Circuit, J. W. Tinnin.

Cape Fear, W. S. Chaffin, Gaston Farrar, Nom.

Haw River, J. B. Martin. Pittsboro, Oscar J. Brent. Deep River, S. D. Adams, T. C. Moses, Nom. Rockingham, H. H. Gibbons. Montgomery, Isaac W. Avent. Troy, Geo. E. Wyche. Robeson, P. H. Scaville. Chapel Hill, R. A. Willis.

> Gen. Bragg baving been relieved of the command of the Tennessee army, Gen. Hardee takes his place. On assuming command Lieut. Gen. Hardee issued the following general order to the soldiers of the army of Tennessee:

"Gen. Bragg having been relieved from duty with this army, the command has de-volved upon me. The steady purpose, the unflinching courage and unsullied patriotism of the distinguished leader who has \$16,970,705 07 shared your fortunes for more than two years, will long be remembered by the army and the country he served so well. I there is no cause for discouragement. The overwholming numbers of the enemy forced us back from Missionary Ridge, but the army is still intact and in good heart; our losses were small and were rapidly resoldiers have been fed and lodged free of placed. The country is looking to you with painful interest. I feel I can rely upon you. The weak need to be cheered Brig. Gen. R. B. Vance, for some time by the constant successes of the victors of past in charge of this Military District, has Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chickbeen ordered to the army of Gen. Bragg, amanga, and requires such stimulant to susand Col. J. B. Palmer succeeds him as tain their courage and resolution. Let the giance Commander of this Distric .- Ashville News. past take care of itself. We care most to

Lieutenant-General.

MR. PATRIOT: Why is your regular are my correspondent like a pair of spectacles? Because you-see-by-us. (Eusebius.)

The latest Paris fashion for the season is feminine whiskers."

The Legislature of the State of Georgia has passed a resolution requesting the Governor to order under arms, and cause to be enrolled immeFINANCES NORTH AND SOUTH There are some persons who will say, in

From the Mobile Advertiser.

reply to this, that we are fighting, with a Yankee carrency is, or is likely to be—and that if we can keep the war, with a depreciated currency, the Yankees can do like wise. So they can-if they choose to do it. But they will not choose to do —
The North is fighting for conquest and empire. We are fighting in self-defence and for independence. We are in the same position as the Colonels in the time of the Revolution. Their currency was worth little or nothing—but they kept on fighting, and finally succeeded in winning their independence. Money has been inaptly called "the sinews of war"—we say "inaptly," because it is a mistake. The sinews of war are enough food and raiment to sustain human life, and an unconquerable resolution to perish rather than be conquered.

The value of Yankee money, on the other hand, depends exclusively upon their ability to conquer the South-that is in their opinion, it depends upon that. In our opinion, it depends upon nothing at all; and has a basis of redemption more unsub-stantial than the "fabric of a vision." Whether they succeed or not, their money is equally worthless. The last golden dol. lar that jingles in Mr. Chase's Treasury will be worth more in five years from today than the accumulated millions of "greenbacks" that he has uttered, all put together.

Our own people-wise in general poli tics but lamentably ignorant in that especial branch of politics which relates to finances-are to blame for the present depreciation of Confederate currency. A singular spectacle is indeed presentedthat we can negotiate a loan in Europe at nearly par, while the North cannot negotiate one at all. Our bonds-worthless if we are whipped-sell for nearly their face, while Yankee bonds are a drug upon the foreign market, and not even a bid is made

Yet when we look at home, Yankee money is worth nearly its face in gold. while Confederate money is at a ruinous discount. We repeat it is our own faultnet the fault of the North, not the fault of Europe. We have been so long the com-mercial and financial slaves and vassals of the North, that all the manhood of our own natures seems to be taken out of us, and we are yet the cringing, servile followers. in all questions of finance, of the dishonest operators of Wall street. We must drive them and their operators, and their fraudulent operation, from our minds, even as our Holy Saviour drove the money-changers from the Temple which they defiled and desecrated.

The South must assert itself financially. as it has asserted itself politically. The Government has cotton enough to make a heavy inroad upon the public debt. Add to this resource a system of taxation-absolute, direct taxation-that will reduce the volume of the currency. Let our peo-ple cease to make money by preying upon the necessities of our soldiers and their families, and resolve to sacrifice all, sooner than this brutal and inhuman war upon us should succeed. We have a country such as God Almighty, in His goodness, has not. vouchsafed to any other on his foot stool. All that is needed is patience, endurance, fortitude—an absolute yielding of everything, as secondary to the final triumph of the cause. That triumph, sooner or later. is one of these things written down in the book of Fate, and neither Northern enemies or Southern traitors can prevail

The difficulty of procuring iron in the Southern Confederacy, to be used in casting shells and round shot, gave the officers in the Ordnance Department a vast deal of trouble till General Beauregard came to their relief. He has contracted with Gilmore and Dahlgreen, of the Yankee army and navy, for seveal tons of metal per day, and those contractors are delivering at Fort Sumter, free of charge, and with-out the slightest injury to the old fort or its denizans.

There is said to be a couple in Jeffersonville Ind., who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of the State prison

It has just been discovered that a man is in the Maryland State prison whose term expired twelve years ago. He has served nineteen years on a sen-

ence of a little less than seven years. Gen. Johnston has suspended the order for the im-pressment of slaves in Western and Northwestern

Two cars loaded with cotton were entirely consumed on Monday last, between Augusta and Millen. The Yankee loss on the 25th is estimated at 20,000 killed and wounded. The Confederate loss will hardly exceed 1,500 or 2,000.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says: We understand that our entire loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at the battles before Chattanoogs will

Bills have been introduced in the Florida Legislisture imposing heavy penalties for distilling spiritu-ous liquors; to provide for the support of soldiers' families; to prevent or regulate blockade running; and to control and discourage the planting of cotton

Readers, invalids and others, who suffer from cold feet, says the Charleston Courier, will be astonished on trying a slip or double slip of common newspaper or other paper, as an inner sole, to find the favera-ble effect. The result will, in most cases, be equal to a good extra cork sole, and far more convenient in a tight fitting shee or boot.

The Supreme Tribunal of Madrid has recently desire to say on assuming command that given final judgment in a suit which has been under litigation two hundred years and which involved the succession to the inheritance of Francia Pirarro, the famous invader and conqueror of Peru, in 1535.

A meeting of the agriculturists of South Carolina is suggested at an early day in Columbia, for the purpose of considering the condition of the country generally, and especially to consider, and, if possible, provide for the soldiers in the field and the needy at home and to examine the conditions. dy at home, and to examine the currency question.

Lincoln has remitted the sentence of the Court-Martial, held in Louisville, in the case of Gen. Wool folk, of the "rebel" service, sentenced to be shot as a spy. He is to be allowed to take the oath of alle

An Irishman, the other day, bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock, and gave as a reason that "as he loved to ris early, he now had nothing to do but to pull the string, and he could wake himself."

In Selma, Alabama, beef of excellent quality is retailed at 35 cents and pork at \$1.25 per pour. Persons visiting their friends in the arm; would

do well to take their blankets with them, for neither officers nor men have enough to share, even with brothers and fathers. When the vist is completed they might do another good thing, and that is leave their blankets with their army friends. MULE HAIR FOR HATS -Mr. Barnes, of Barne's

Cross Roads, Ala., has shown to the editor of the Clayton Banner, an elegant, substantial hat, manufactured from the hair shorn from a young mule, with the addition of a small portion of wool visions. Two very weighty arguments, it must be conceded.—Ashville News.

State over the age of fine trade carried on between this and foreign ports, chiefly those of the British at the crib. The crop is heavier than it entitled to the appellation heretofore was actually in the service of the State or of the Confedence o A private dispatch from Summit, Miss., to the Mobile Tribune, says Weitzel has been defeated MARRIED.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, by Elder R. C. Bayley, at the residence of Dr. S. Westmoreland, in Germanion, the Rev. W. W. PETREE and Mrs. DELANA SOUTHERN, all of Stokes county, N. C. On Nov. 26th, 1863, by G. D. Boyd, Esq, at the residence of the bride's fathers, Mr. HUGH K. ADAMS, to Miss BETTIE F. GREEN, all of Rockngham North Carolina.

1864 ALMANAC, DIARY AND MEMORANDUM BOOK FOR 1864

Calculated by DAVID RICHARDSON, of Louisia County Va., will be issued on Monday, Dec. 21st next.

It will contain the Officers of our Government, Members of the new Congress, Rates of Postage, Census Returns, Interest Table, Important Inventions, and other valuable information to all classes. Neatly bound in suitable style FOR THE POCKET, and will answer the purposes of a Pocket Book, Memorandum and Book of Reference combined. Printed on good writing paper and in the best style

Single copy, \$2.50; 12 copies, \$17; 50 cpies, \$60; 100 copies, \$100. Postage, 10 cents per cory.

THE SOUTHERN ALMANAC FOR 1864, (being the above Almanac omitting the Diary only,) in nice pamphlet form, on fine book paper, containing 24 pages, at the following reduced rates, making it

CHEAPEST ALMANAC PUBLISHED! Single copies, 30 cents ; 12 copies, \$3.25 ; 50 copies \$12,100 copies \$20. Postage 4 cents per copy. Postage Stamps. Address all orders to
JOHNSON & SCHAFFTER, Eagle Printing Works, Republican Building,

78-8w th.or 61 Market Street, Lynchburg, Va. Mendenhall, Jones & Gardner, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. Have on hand and to arrive, the following DESIR-

ABLE GOODS, which they offer at prices to suit the times, either by wholesale or at retail; 24 doz French cassimere HATS-finest in the Cor 1 bale 6-4 super heavy gray English CLOTH; Purple and Cherry Opera and White Welsh Flannel 4-4 Bleached Shirtings;

1-4 BRITISH FANCY AND PURPLE PRINTS BIK ALPACCAS AND MERINOS; GENT'S COLLARS; BOSOMS: CUFFS; KID GLOVES;

Country Flannels and Jeans ;

Ready-made COATS for boys;

Blk and fancy TIES, CRAVATS and SCARFS; Cont, Vest, Pant and Shirt Buttons;

BIR PATENT THREAD;

TOOTH BRUSHES & FINE COMBS;

HONEY, BROWN WINDSOR AND VARIEGATED SOAPS:

COTTON, LAWN AND LINEN HOKES.; POCKET-BOOKS; HOG SKINS

40 boxes ext LOG WOOD SADDLER'S SILK AND NAILS ; -TACKS-assorted from 3 to 12 oz; SNUFFERS BUTCHER KNIVES:

HAND SAWS ALLSPICE: NUTMEGS:

SAFETY FUSE: SNUFF IN BLADDERS; 5 bbis. BEST COPPERAS;

otice. -On the 21st day of December, 1863. at the late residence of Mary Wood, deceased, eight miles south of Graham, will be exposed to public sale the personal property belong to the estate of said deceased, to wit : four likely NE-GROES, one man and woman, one girl and boy one HORSE, cattle hogs, corn, wheat, hay, straw tuols, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles. A credit of six months will be given, and bond and security required.

WASH WOOD, Ex.

Alamance county, N. C.

850 Reward.—Stolen from the subscriber Costner, Commoner from Lincoln, has introduced a resolution in the Legislature, a DAKK BAY HORSE, unaltered with a white spot on his forehead, and weak eyes and both hind feet write, walks stiff, of medium size, and seven years old. I will pay the above reward for the delivery at said horse to me or inform me so that I can get him. Address me at Sandy Creek P. O., Randolph NANCY MARLEY. cudnity, N. C. 79-4w*h.rr

| hental Notice .- J. S. Moore, D. D. S. will in Greensboro, the 7th of January, 1864, and will remain a few weeks. He will be pleased to see any of his old patrons, and any others who may wish his services.

Flaken Up .- Near McLeanville, N. C., a STRAY HORSE. He is a dark bay, with both hand feet white, with a small star in face; had neither britle nor saddle when found supposed to be six years old next spring, very near blind in both eyes. The awner will come to the charges and take him away.

JOHN J. HERITAGE. The owner will come forward prove property, pay

totton for Sale .- I will offer for sale, near the Depot in Greensborough, N. C. on Wednes-day the 16th December, FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED BALES COTTON, a part of which is damaged. A. M. McPHEETERS.

Volice to Tax-Payers,-Citizens of Guilford who may wish to pay their tax in kind in pork when killed, instead of bacon after curing, can do so by delivering their hogs at the Commissa. ry Store-house in Greensborough to
79-3w R G. LINDSAY, Capt. & A. C. S.

Tound .- At the Station in Greensboro' on Sunday last, a small sum of MONEY, which the the same, and paying for this advertisement.

Vegro Hiring .- On the first day of Januare next, I shall hire out at my own dwelling near Bruce's X Boads fourteen negroes consisting meetly of women and children. Also at the same time and place, the lands belonging to the estate of the late Charles B. Harris, deceased, will be rented out for the year 1864.

LEVI STEPHENS, Admr. P. L. day of January next. Among them an experienced tanner, five good farm hands, men, several JED H. LINDSAY, 79-3W

Notice.—Its hereby given that the HILGATAR charter of incorporation.

Greensboro Nov. 7th, 1863. Last Listing Matter for 1863.—I will meet the tax payers of my district of the county at the following times and places to receive their lats of CATTLE, HORSES AND MULES not

well mutivation. And ad those who have not heretofore listed their erops for tithing, will be expected to meet me at matter is indespensible, as the close of the year is

Friendship, Tuesday, December, 22. Graham & Lowrey's Store, Wednesday, 23. Bynce's Cross Roads, Thursday, 24. Archibald Bevill's, Friday, 25. Greensborough, Saturday, 26. G. D. Neelley's, Monday, 28.

Abner Coffin's, Tuesday, 29. High Point, Thursday, 31. I nope all concerned will attend, and save themselve- much trouble and cost.

N. HUNT, Assessor. Notice is hereby given that the GREENS-BORDUGH IRON ROLLING COMPANY will make application for a charter of incorporation.

Waluable Town Pr
Two acres of LAND being arty for Sale.

A his county, he daily made speeches in a high state of cultivation, includes a garden, in favor of the election of Gov. Vance, white a high state of cultivation, includes a garden, in favor of the election of Gov. Vance, white affairs have resumed the quiet state existing previous to the late move of General william Amos and others. For further the lot of william Amos and others. For further the lot of william Amos and others. For further the lot of apply to Levi M. Scott at Scott & Scott's law-ulars apply to Levi M. Scott at Scott & Scott's law-ulars about the election of Vance would be a Lincoln triumph.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

Passengers by the Central train say that affairs have resumed the quiet state exist ing previous to the late move of General Meade.

We learn from a gentleman who was present, that on Friday evening, a small relations with foreign countries since my message relations with foreign countries since my message resumed the quiet state exist.

We learn from a gentleman who was present, that on Friday evening, a small relations with foreign countries since my message resumed the quiet state exists affairs have resumed the quiet state exists.

We learn from a gentleman who was present, that on Friday evening, a small relations with foreign countries since my message.

Negroes Wanted.—We wish to employ two stout active negro men for the ensuing year. 79-tf INGOLD & CLENDENIN.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY,....DECEMBER 10, 1863.

It is notoriously true that the management of the railroads in this country, so far as relates to the actions of the railroad authorities proper, is and ever has been, the most bungling, careless, negligent and unmindful of the the proper duties of the roads as common carriers for the public. Before the war such was the case in an eminent degree, and since the country has been in a state of excitement, it would seem that the managers of the railroads have seized the opportunity as a pretext for unwarranted license in the way of detaining freight, refusing to receive and forward goods, and indulging in this peculiar pastime to their heart's content. As an instance we may state that on the 4th inst. a quantity of paper was received at the station in Raieigh consigned to this office. We are now writing on the 10th, and up to this time we have heard nothing from the paper. It may have been sent on to Charlotte, or perhaps to Weldon, or quite possibly it is carefully stowed away in the Raleigh depot under a pilo of bacon or hides, or it may be lying on the platform of the building. There is no reason why this paper could not have been delivered to us on the 5th. But so much only by way of intro-

These evils have all along been tolerated by the people, first because it were use. less to propose a remedy, and secondly because the Express Company came to their relief. If speed, promptness and certainty are required in the transmission of an article, from a lady's ring to a hogshead of molasses, it is only necessary to put it on the Express and the safe and punctual delivery of it may be amply relied on. It is a convenience and public necessity which cannot be dispensed with. And aside from the advantages derived from it by the people, it is indispensable to the Government in these times of emergency for the speedy CLOVES; and safe transportation of money, valuable be delivered at the proper time.

The various advantages which people at large derive from the system of delivering packages by Express cannot be enumerated in a few words. The disadvantages unand fodder, farming tools, one set of blacksmiths der which they would labor if dependence were placed entirely on railroads could not be put down on a page of this newspaper. And yet in the face of these facts, one Mr. Costner, Commoner from Lincoln, has the pith of which is, that in his opinion the gave bond prior to May 11th, 1863, and their suc-Express is doing manifest injury to the public interest!

> motives; but he certainly has a strange conception of the services rendered by the Express Company; so strange is his idea in fact, that we doubt whether he lives near a railroad, and whether he has the faintest idea of railroad management, as most of persons experience every day to their annoyance and inconvenience.

In what way Mr. Costner supposes the public interest is injured by the Express to matters as regards a war footing, he there are but fourteen persons liable to conscription in the service of the Company; and regarding the interference with the Person, public service, when this is said, all is said.

If it is desirable or necessary to in crease | Forsyth the revenue by taxing the Express, let a nominal tax be laid; but to tax it so as to prevent it from serving the public, would owner can have by calling at this office, describing | be doing an injury to the people too grievous to be borne. According to Mr. Costs ner's resolution he would inquire into the "legality and justice of Railroad Companies farming out their respective roads to

There is no illegality in such proceeding, nor is there any injustice in the matter; egroes. To hire, and some to sell, on the 1st but to the contrary they would do a good thing for the people to "farm out" their entire establishments, and retire from the miserable farce of pretending to serve the

The State Journal, which paper we never see, has been, we learn, ever since the meeting of the present session of the Legis. lature, making low and characteristic attacks on such gentlemen as Mr. Sherwood, Dr. Grissom and other Conservative memthose places and give in their lists. Attention to this bers of the House, charging them with being enemies of Gov. Vance, and stating that Judge Person, one of the Governor's real friends has gallantly "defended" the Governora We presume that Assers. Sherwood and Grissom, whom the Journal particularly delights in traducing, would feel mortified if that paper were to say any. thing in their praise, its acurrility being beneath their contempt. As to the absurdity of the Journal's charge, however, it may be proper to state so far as relates

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Very few counties in this State occupy more enviable position than Rockingham. She has contributed liberally of her men and means for the defence of our invaded country-the most of her men having voluntarily gone into the service before volunteering was prohibited; and in respect to taxes for the support of the Government, the amount paid by Rockingham is much greater than many of the interior counties, while it is being paid in more promptly. All the taxes as far as due, have been paid

FASTING TO-DAY.

The Governor of North Carolina has taken "a step in the right direction," in his proclamation for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. He makes no suggestions to the Lord about what he ought to do for

us "as the manner of some is." In arguing the political justice of our cause, we have persuaded ourselves that we are a remarkably deserving people in the as an officer, independent of other assissight of heaven. But have we any right to arrogate to ourselves a piety superior to that of the northern people, or any other eople? Nay, verily !- rather should we humble and abase ourselves in the sight of righteous heaven for our wickedness. The Maker and Father of all regardeth alike the people of the North and the people of the South. Among nations, as among in-

"He sees with equal eye, as God of all, The hero perish, and the sparrow fall."

Let us seek truly to understand the will of God, and cultivate s patient spirit of submission to that will, and not glory so much in our righteousness, and be so absorbed in the hate of our enemies. Let us, in the language of the Governor, "make earnest and fervent supplications unto God, that he will stay his wrath which has been heavy upon us, and especially, that He may in His wisdom, open the way for the speedy restoration of peace to our desolated land, on such terms as will best pro. temporal welfare of his creatures."

Is there a good man, any where on God's footstool, that cannot join heartily in this petition?

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We had intended laying this document entire before our readers to day, and had made the necessary arrangements with the typographical force at our freight or even supply stores, which if plac- command; but the miserable apology for a mail ed in charge of the railroad authorities, agent who went up the road this morning delivered would in all probability never again be the wrong mail for this place, and a copy of the heard of-or if not entirely lost, would not Message did not fail in our hands until 6 o'clock in the evening. We are therefore reluctantly compell- ern frontier our success was sti ed to continue a portion of it until our next issue. The Message is unusually lengthy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the Legislature for the past few days are unimportant. The only matter of interest acted upon is the exemption of certain State officers. The bill as passed in the House makes the following exemptions:

Justices of the Peace appointed prior to May 11th, 1863; County Trustees and Solicitors; Registers; Tax Collectors; one Deputy Sheriff in counties where there is no tax collector; Constables who cessors in office; one Deputy Clerk for each court when necessary one county Commissioner, distributing funds and provisions the relief of soldiers' Mr. Costner is no doubt actuated by good families; agents appointed by the Legislature for any purpose; Commissioned Officers of the Militia and the Home Guard; Mayorf and Police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Goldsbore; Counsellors of State; Board of Internal Improvements: Literary Board and employees of the State Government.

THE NEWS.

exceedingly quiet. Nothing from Northern Virginia. Nothing from Charleston. The enemy have ceased firing on Sumter. Bragg's army inactive. Nothing late from Longstreet; but he has certainly raised we are at a loss to conceive. If he alludes the siege of Knoxville, and is marching in the direction of Virginia.

> The following is the official vote of this District for members of Congress at he last election : Gilner.

> > 118

308

Rockingham,

Alamance,	280	45
Guilford,	643	389
Caswell,	146	148
We also append the	vote of Guillore	county:
	Gilmer.	Brown
Greensborough,	228	13
Jamestown,	. 14	60
High Point,	35	90
'Ross's.	13	12
Friendship,	22	22
J. R. Gilmer's,	40	25
Glenn's,	24	41
Bruce's Cross Roads,	37	00
Monticello,	21	04
Thompson's,	37	00
Coble's.	13	62
Double Springs,	10	00
Army vote,	146	41
Part of the last o	_	
	0.40	0.00

I will leave for the army of Virginia on Liesday the 5th of January next. Persons desirous c sending boxes, &c , to the Second N. C. Chvalry r the Fifth Cavalry, will please have them at the doot at Greensborough, on the day before, weight and marked.

DOCTOR J. LAMBETE A member of Second Cavaly,

Beast Butler is represented as making vigetus preparations at Norfolk for a winter campaignin orth Carolina.

Salt at Turk's Island is quoted at eight cen, per bushel, exclusive of the crown duty of 10 pe cent. ad valorem.

Tommy, howe's all your folks? All well but Growler-he's got the bow-wow-el complaint. a lot of about forty negroes were sold at an average cesses in Louisiana and Texas. On the sea coast he of about 2,600.

The following are the names of the members o Congress elected from Texas: Wilcox, Herbert, Branch, Sexton, Baylor, Morgan and Wright. Branch and Baylor are new members. On Thursday last, at an election held in Catawba

of Geo. Hooper, resigned, Col. H. L. Robards was elected, beating his opponent, Casper Wilson 181 votes. to Mr. Sherwood, that when he canvassed 181 votes.

present, that on Friday evening, a small force of Yankee infantry attempted to cross at Raccon Ford, but were repulsed by the small brigade of Louisians commanded by Gen Hays. Several of our men were wounded-none killed. Eight or ten

dead Yankees were seen on the field. There was nothing relative to the move. ments of the enemy by the Fredericksburg train last evening

Richmond Sentinel Monday.

FROM GEN. LONGSTREET The public interest in the line of military operations is almost exclusively centered in the expedition under Gen. Lengstreet. From all information in our possession, it is probable that he is retiring from Knox. ville in a direction which we leave the enemy to find out for themselves.

Undue uneasiness has been felt in regard both to Gen. Longstreet's remaining at Knoxville, and his retreating. The success of his expedition was based on the hypothesis that Grant would at least be held in check at Chattanoogs. This faile ing, the best course to be pursued was that which report says he has adopted. The force under his command, and his ability tance within reach, warrant the belief that his retrogade movement will be entirely successful.

So far, we have no reliable news of any disaster or reverse to his command, since the expedition was undertaken.

We refer to the telegraphic column for further intelligence that may come from this or other points of interest .- Whig, 9th.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Con-

The necessity for legislative action arising out of he important events that have marked the interval since your adjournment, and my desire to have the aid of your counsel on other matters of grave public interest, render your presence at this time more than ordinary welcome. Indeed but for serious obstacles to convoking you in extraordinary session, and the necessity for my own temporary absence from the seat of Government, I would have invited you to an earlier meeting than that fixed at the date of your

Grave reverses befell our arms soon after your departure from Richmond. Early in July, our strong iolds at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, together with their entire garrisons, capitulated to the combined land and naval forces to the enemy. The important interior position of Jackson next fell into thiertemporary possession. Our unsuccessful assault on mote His glory and both the spiritual and Helena, was followed at a later period by the invasion of Arkansas; and the retreat of our army from Little Rock, gave to the enemy the control of the important valley in which it is situated.

The resolute spirit of the people soon rose superior to the temporary despondency naturally resulting from these reverses. The gallant troops, so ably commanded in the States beyond the Mississippi, inflicted repeated defeats on the invading armies in Louisians and on the coast of Texas. Detachments of troops and active bodies of partisans kept up so effective a war on the Mississippi river as practically to destroy its value as an avenue of commerce.

The determined and successful defence of Charleston against the joint land and naval operation of the enemy afforded an inspiring example of our ability to repel the attacks even of the iron-clad fleet on which they chiefly rely; while on the north-ern frontier our success was still more asked.

paign in Virginia, determined to meet the threatened advance on Richmond, for which the enemy had made long and costly preparations, by forcing their armies to cross the Potomac and fight in defence of their own capital and homes. Transferring the battle-field to their own soil, he succeeded in compelling their rapid retreat from Virginia, and in the hard-fought battle of Gettysburg inflicted such se-verity of punishment as disabled them from early renewal of the campaign as originally projected. Unfortunately, the communications on which our general ralied for receiving his supplies of munitions were interrupted by extraordinary floods, which so swelled the Potomae as to render impassable the fords by which his advance had been made, and he was thus forced to a withdrawal, which was conducted with deliberation, after securing large trains of captured supplies, and with a constant but unaccepted tender of battle. On more than one occasion the enemy has since made demonstrations of a purpose to advance, invariably followed by a precipitate retreat to entrenched lines on the approach of our

The effective check thus opposed to the advance hope of their early expulsion from portions of the territory previously occupied by them, when the From all points everything is represented as being surrendered that important and easily defensible avoid raising the question of the recognition of the pass without firing a shot, upon the summons of a force still believed to have been inadequate to its the subject did not assume for that reason the shape reduction, and when reinforcements were within of a formal convention. supporting distance and had been ordered to his aid. The entire garrison, including the commander being still held prisoners by the enemy, I am unable to suggest any explanation of this disaster, which laid open Eastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia to hostile operations, and broke the line of communication between the seat of Government and

Middle Tennessee. This easy success of the enemy was followed by an advance of Gen'l Rosecrans into Georgia and our army evacuated Chattanooga and availed itself of the opportunity thus afforded of winning, on the field of Chickamauga, one of the most brilliant and decisive victories of the war. This signal defeat of General Rosecrans was followed by his retreat into Chattanooga, where his imperilled position had the immediate effect, of relieving the pressure of the invasion at other points, forcing the concentration, for his relief, of large bodies of troops withdrawn from the armies in the Mississippi Valley and in Northern Virginia. The combined forces thus accummulated against us in Tennessee so gratly out numbered our army, as to encourage the enemy to attack. After a long and severe battle, in which great caruage was inflicted on him, some of our troops inexplicably abandoned a position of great strength, and by a disorderly retreat, compelled the commander, to withdraw the forces elsewhere successful, and finally to retire with his whole army to positions some twenty or thirty miles to the rear. It is believed that if the troops who yielded to the assault, had fought with the valor which they had displayed on previous occasions, and which was manifested in this battle on the other parts of the line, the enemy would have been repulsed with very great slaughter, and our country would have escaped the misfortune, and the army the mortifition of the first defeat that has resulted from misconduct by the troops. In the meantime, the army of General Burnsides was driven from all its field positions in Eastern Tennessee, and forced to retreat into his entrenchment at Knoxville, where, for some weeks, it was threatened with capture by the forces under General Longstreet. No information has reached me of the final result of the operations

of his withdrawal from that place, While, therefore, our success in driving the enemy from our soil has not equalled the expectations confidently entertained at the commencement of the campaign his progress has been checked If we are forced to regret losses in Tennessee and Arkansas, we are not without ground for congratulation on sucs exhausted by vain efforts to capture our ports, hile on the northern frontier he has in turn felt he pressure and dreads the renewal of invasion .he indomitable courage and perseverance of the ople in the defence of their homes have been noattested by the unanimity with which the Legtures of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia county, for member of House of Commons, in place has recently given impression to the popular senti-

of our commander, though intelligence has arrived

mercy, life and liberty to the hope of custaving us, when enforced, enforced severely, has seriously in the experience of mankind has too conclusively jured the trade and manufactures of the United shown the superior endurance of those who fight for kingdom. Thousands are now obliged to resort to

Forigh Relations —I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the state of our relations with foreign countries since my message in January last. On the contrary, there has been a still greater divergence in the conduct of European nations from that impartiality which alone de-serves the name of neutrality, and their action in some cases, has assumed a character positively un-

You have heretofore been informed that, by com non understanding, the initiative in all action touching the contest on this continent had been left by foreign powers to the two great maritime nations of western Europe, and that the Governments of these two nations had agreed to take no measures without previous concert. The result of these arrangements explicit avowals of the imperfection, irregularity has, therefore, placed it in the power of either France or England to obstruct at pleasure the resognition to which the Confederacy is justly entitled or even to prolong the continuance of hostilities on this side of the Atlantic, if the policy of either could be promoted by the postponement of peace. Each, too, thus became possessed of great influence in so shaping the general exercise of neutral rights in Europe, as to render them subservient to the purpose of aiding one of the belligerents to the detriment of the other. I referred, at your last seasion, to some of the leading points in the course pursued by professed neutrals, which betrayed a partisan leaning to the side of our enemies, but events have since occured which induce me to renew the subject in greater detail than was then deemed necessary. In calling to your attention the action of those Governments, I shall refer to the documents appended to President Lincoln's messages, and to their own notoriously inadequate force, such as the occasional correspondence, as disclosing the true nature of their policy, and the motives which guided it. To this course no exception can be taken, inasmuch as our attention has been invited to those sources of information by their official publication.

In May, 1861, the Government of Her Britanic, Majesty informed our enemies that it had not "al lowed any other than an intermediate position on the part of the Southern States," and assured them that the sympathies of this country (Great Britain) were rather with the North than with the South,"

On the 1st day of June, 1861, the British Government interdicted the use of its ports "to armed ships and privateers, both of the United States and the so-called Confederate States," with their prizes The Secretary of State of the United States, fully appreciated the character and motive of this interdicon, when he observed to Lord Lyons, who communicated it, "that this measure, and that of tho same character which had been adopted by France, would prebably prove a death blow to Southern

On the 12th of June, 1861, the United States Minister in London, informed Her Majesty's Secreary for Foreign Anairs, that the fact of his having held interviews with the commissioners of this accomment had given want disfatismation?" and government had given "great disfatisfaction," and that a protraction of this relation would be viewed by the United States as hostile in spirit, and to require some corresponding action accordingly. In response to this intimation, Her Majesty's Secretary assured the minister that "he had no expectations of seeing them any more."

By proclamation, issued on the 19th and 27th of April, 1861, President Lincoln proclaimed the blockade of the entire coast of the Confederacy, extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, embracing, according to the returns of the United States coast survey, a coast line of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles, on which the number of rivers, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds, and passes is one hundred and eighty-nine. The navy possessed by the U. S. for enforcing this blockade was stated in the reports communicated by President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States to consist of twenty-lour vessels of all classes in commission, of which half were in distant seas The absuraity of the pretention of such a blockade, in face of the authoritative declaration of the mari time rights of neutrals made at Paris, in 1856, was so glaring that the attempt was regarded as an exexperiment on the forbearance of neutral Powers, which they would promptly resist.

This conclusion was justified by the fact that the Governments of France and Great Britian determined that it was necessary for their interests to obtain from both belligerents "securities concerning the proper treatment of neutrals" In the in-The able commander, who conducted the cam-sign in Virginia, determined to meet the threaten-matter" to the British Consul in Charleston, he was informed that "the most perfect accord on this question exists between Her Majesty's Government of the Emperor of the French," and these instructions were accompanied by a copy of the dispatch of the British Foreign Office, of the 17th May, 1861, stating that there was no difference of opinion between Great British and the United States as to the valid ity of the principles enuciated in the fourth articles

of the declaration of Paris in reference to blockade. Your predecessors of the Provisional Congress had there, no difficult in proclaiming, nor I in approving the resolutions which abandoned in favor of Great Britian and France our right to capture eremy's property when covered by the flags of those Governments were understood by us to be required from both belligerents. Neutrals were exposed on our part to the exercise of the belligerent right of capturing their vessels when conveying the property of our enemies. They were exposed, on the part of the United States to interruption in their unquestioned right of trading with us by the declaration of the paper blockade above referred to. We had no reason to doubt the good faith of the proposal made us, of the invaders at all points, was such as to afford nor to suspect that we were to be the only parties bound by its acceptance. It is true that the instructions of the neutral Powers informed their agents country was painfully surprised by the intelligence that it was "essensial under present circumstances that the officer in command of Cumberland Gap had that they should act with great caution, in order to new Confederation," and that the understanding on

But it was not deemed just by us to decline the arrangement on this ground, as little more than ninety days had then elapsed since the arrival of our Commissions in Europe, and neutral nations were fairly entitled to a reasonable delay in acting on a subject of so much importance, and which, from the point of view, presented difficulties that we, perhaps, did not fully appreciate. Certain it is that the action of this Government on the occasion and its faithful performance of its own engagements have been such as to entitle it to expect on the part of those who sought in their owninterest, a mutual understanding, the most scrupulous adherence to

I feel constrained to inform you that in this expectation we have been disappointed, and that not only have the government which entered into these he will ask the sanction of Parliament "to further he will ask the sanction of Parliament "to further arrangements yielded to the prohibition against commerce with us, which has been dictated by the add" This language is so unmistakably an offi-United States in defiance of the law of nations, but cial exposition of the policy adopted by the British that this concession of their neutral right to our de- Government in relation to our affairs, that the duty triment has on more than one occasion heen claimed in intercourse with our enemies, as an evidence of friendly feeling toward them. A few extracts from the Confederacy," would not have been performed the correspondence of Her Majesty's Chief Secre- if I had failed to place it distinctly before you. tary of State for Foreign Affairs, will suffice to show marked encouragement to the United States to persevere in his paper blockade, and unmistakable intimations that Her Majesty's government would

not confess its validity.
On the 21st May, 1861, Earl Russell pointed out to the United States' Minister in London, that "the blockade might no doubt be made effective, considering the small number of harbers on the Southern coast, even though the extent of 3,000 miles were comprehended in terms of that blockade.'

On the 14th of January, 1862, Her Majesty's Minister in Washington communicated to his Government, that in extenuation of the barbarous attempt to destroy the port of Charleston by sinking stone fleet in the harbor, Mr. Seward had explained "that the Government of the United States had, last spring, with a navy very little prepared for so extensive an operation, undertaken to blockade up- law, and with the demands of justice towards us. wards of three thousand miles of coast. The Secre tary of the Navy had reported that he could stop up the 'large holes' by means of his ships, but that he the marked difference of its conduct on the subject could not stop up the 'small ones.' It had been of the purchase of supplies by the two beligerfound neccessary, therefore, to close some of the ents. This difference has been conspicuous since numerous small inlets by sinking vessels in the the commencement of the war. As early as the 1st

channel. right of British subjects as neutrals to trade with ted States, that he had sent agents to England and us as beliegerents, and to disregard the blockade on that others would go to France, to purchase arms; and the ground of this explicit confession by our ene- this fact was communicated to the British Foreign my of his inability to render it effective, Her Ma. Office, which interposed no objections. jesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs claimed credit with the United States for friendly action in respecting it. His Lordship stated that "the U. States government, on the allegation of a rebellion pervading from nine to eleven States of the Union, coast. This blockade, kept up irregularly, but Bailey.

jured the trade and manufactures of the United kingdom. Thousands are now obliged to resort to the poor rates for subsistence, owing to the blockade. Yet Her Majesty's government have rever sought to take advantage of the obvious imperfections of this blockade, in order to declare it ineffectual -They have, to the loss and detriment of the British nation. "scrupulously observed the duties of Great British towards a friendly State."

Again, on the 22d September, 1862, the same noble Early asserted that the United States were 'very far, indeed," from being in " a condition to ask other nations to assume that every port of the coasts of the so-styled Confederate States is effectively block-

When, in view of these facts; of the obligations of the British nation to adhere to the pledge made by their Government at Paris, in 1856, and renewed to this Confederacy in 1861; and of these repeated and and inefficiency of the pretended blockade of on coast, I directed our Commissioner at London to call upon the British Government, to redeem its promise, and to withhold its moral aid and sanction from the flagrant violation of public law committed by our enemies, we were informed that Her Majesty's Government could not regard the blockade of the Southern ports as having been otherwise than "practically effective," in February, 1862, and that "the manner in which, it has since been enforced, given to neutral Governments no excuse for asserting that the blockade has not been efficiently maintained " We were further informed, when we insisted that by the terms of our agreement no blockade was to be considered effective, unless "sufficient really to prevent access to our coast," "that the declaration of Paris, was, in truth, directed against blockades not sustained by any actual force, or sustained by a appearance of a man-of-war in the offing, or the

It was impossible that this mode of construing an agreement, so as to make its terms mean almost the reverse of what they plainly conveyed, could be considered otherwise than as a notification of the refusal of the British Government to remain bound by its agreement no longer to respect those articles of the declaration of Paris, which had been repeatedly denounced by British statesmen, and had been characterised by Earl Russell, as "very imprudent" and "most unsatisfactory."

If any doubt remained of the motives by which the British Ministry have been actuated in their conduct, it would be completely dissipated by the distinct avowals and explanations contained in the published speech recently made by Her Majusty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In commenting on the remonstrances of this Government against the countenance given to an ineffective blockade, the following language is used: "It is said we have, contrary to the declarations of Paris, contrary to international law, permitted the blockade of 3,000 miles of American coast. It is quite true we did so, and the presumable cause of complaint is quite true that although the blockade is kept up by a sufficient number of ships, were sent into the United States Navy in a hurry, and are ill fitted for the purpose and did not keep up so completely and effectively as was required, an effective blockade."

This unequivocal confession of violation, both of greement with us and of international law is defended on grounds, validity of which we submit with confidence to the candid judgment of mankind.

These grounds are thus stated: "Still looking at the law of nations it was a blockade, we, as a great belligerent power in former times, should have acknowledged. We, ourselves, had a blockade of upwards of 2,000 miles, and it did seem to me that we were bound in justice to the Pederal States of America to acknowledge that blockade. But there was another reason which weighed with me. Our people were suffering severely for the want of that material which was the main staff of their industry, and it was a question of self interest whether we should not break the blockade. But in my opinion the men of England would have been for ever infamous if for the sake of their own interest they had violated law of nations and made war in conjunction with these slaveholding States of America against the ederal States.

In the second of these reasons our rights are not avolved; although it may be permitted to observe hat the conduct of Governments has not heretofore to my knowledge been guided by the principle that is infamous to assert their rights, whenever the invasion of those rights creates severe suffering among their people, and injuriously affects great interest But the intimation that relations with these Etates would be discreditable because they are siave-hold. ing, would probably have been omitted if the official personage who has published it to the world had remembered that these States were, when colonies, made slaveholding by the direct exercise of the power of Great Britain, whose dependencies they were, and whose interests in the slave trade were then supposed to require that her colonies should be made slave-holding.

But the other ground stated is of a very grave character. It asserts that a violation of the law of nations by Great Britain in 1807, when that government declared a paper blockade of 2,000 miles of coast (a violation then detended by her courts and urists on the sole ground that her action was etaliatory) affords a justification for a similar utrage on neutral rights by the United States, in 1861, for which no palliation can be suggested; and that Great Britain "is bound, in justice to the Federal States," to make return for the war against er by the United States in resistance of her illegal blockadd of 1807, by an acquie cence in the Federal llegal blockade of 1861.

The most all rming feature in this statement is its dmission of a just claim on the part of the United States to require of Great Britain, during this war, disregard of the recognized principles of modern public law and of her own compacts, whenever any questionable conduct of Great Britain, " in former times," can be cited as a precedent. It is not inconsistent with respect and admiration for the great people whom government have given us this warming, to suggest that their history, like that of man-kind in general, offers exceptional instances of indefensible conduct "in former times," and we may well deny the morality of violating recent engagements through deference to the evil precedents of the past.

After defending, in the manner just stated the cause of the British Government on the subject of blockade, Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary takes care to leave no doubt of the British Government to prevent our purchase of vessels in Great Britain, while supplying our enemies with rifles and other munitions of war, and states the intention to apply to Parliament for the furtherance of this design. He gives to the United States the assurance that he will do in their favor not only "everything that the law of nations requires, everything that the present foreign enlistment act requires." but that measures that Her Majesty's ministers may still imposed on me by the Constitution of giving you from time to time "intormation of the state of

I refer you for further details on this whole subject to the correspondence of the State Department which accompanies this message. The facts which I have briefer parrated are, I trust, sufficient to enable you to appreciate the true nature of the neutrality professed in this war. It is not my power to apprise you to what extent the Government of France shares the views so unreservedly avowed by that of Great Britian, no published correspondence of the French Go ernment on the subject having been received. No public protest or opposition, however has been made by His Imperial Majesty against the prohibition to trade with unimposed on French citizens by the paper blockade of the United States although I have reason to believe that an unsuccessful attempt was made, on his part, to secure the assent of the British Government to a course of action mere consonant with the dictates of public

The partiality of Her Majesty's government in favor of our enemies has been further evinced in of May, 1861, the British Minister, in Washington, On the 6th May, 1862, so far from claiming the was informed by the Secretary of State of the Uni-

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEL,

Hon. E. G. Reade, of Person, has been elected by have now, for more than twelve months, endeavored the Legislature, Superior Court Judge, to fill the to maintain a blockade of three thousand miles of vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge

Till after the middle watches, As we softly near her trod, When her soul from its prison fetters Was loosed by the hand of God !

Was red on the evening sky:

One moment her pale lips trembled With the triumph she might not tell, As the light of the life immortal On her spirits vision feli!

Then the look of rapture faded, And the beautiful smir, waxed faint, As that in some convent picture, On the tace of a dying saint. And we felt in the lonesome midnight,

As we sat by the silent dead, What a light on the path going dawnward The feet of the righteous shed Then we thought how with feet unshrinking.

She came to Jordan's tide, And taking the hand of the Saviour, Went up on the heavenly side!

From Charleston Observer. Charleston in the Siege of 1863.

I give you a few notes of a late visit to the city whose fate now attracts so many thoughts.

Charleston,-as the reader probably knows,-occupies a narrow tongue of land is low and marshy. The site of the city terminates in a point, called "the Battery" even before the war, and furnishing at that but now devoted to purposes answering to

open door, through which the street pas- predominant in it. senger discovers rather empty shelves and ments, printing offices, &c., have been removed, to be out of the way, in case of renewed shelling of the city.

The wharves, which once, years ago, 1 ant and Sullivan's Island, on the north side | meaning.

ilies-ladies, children, servants-are gone. meaning. Here and there a gentleman stays, with a the few shells that he projected into the speaking of a deceased person, says: city sometime ago.

It was a timely warning to the people of the city. Not only are they gone, but almost all the furniture and valuables of in their rained condition. These,-and he had lost all his "propriety." resurrection state.

I had felt, and still feel, the common son, Irving, Bancreft, or Everett "prosers."

an impregnation of soda, if not other min- the same thing. erals, which renders it quite medicinal in to ne cases of dyspepsia, &c.; and not only for men, but quadrupeds,-larriery having occome almost obsolete here since this fountain began to gush.

separated from it by a narrow inlet cross. ed by a bridge-is yet all in our possession. batteries on its nearer and narrow endwith the blockade vessels and the besieg. ing fleet-the guns from Moultrie and James' Island booming away now and

I cannot describe these points now.

To bless God for mercies is the way to merease them; to bless him for miseries is

A Few Words About Words.

The word "brat" is not considered very elegant now, but a few years ago, it had a very different signification from its present one. An old hymn, or De profundis, by Gascoine, contains the lines :

"O Israel, O household of the Lord, O Abraham's brats, O brood of blessed seed,

O chosen sheep, that loved the Lord indeed." We will give another instance in which the gradual change of signification in a word, makes what was once highly appropriate and reverent appear now absolutely profane. The word "cunning" formerly meant nothing sinister or underhanded and in Thrope's confession in Fox's Book of Martyrs is the sentence :- " I believe that all these three persons [in the God. head] are even in power, and in cunning, and in might, full of grace and of all good-

It is a somewhat noticeable fact, that the changes in the signification of words have generally been to their deterioration; that is, words that heretofore had no sinister meaning have acquired it. We have given above an exemplication of this in the word "cunning." "Demure" is another of this class. It was used by earlier writers without the insinuation which is now almost latent in it, that the external shows of modesty and sobriety rest on no corres. ponding realities. "Explode" formerly meant to drive off the stage, with loud clap. pings of the hands, but gradually became between Ashley and Cooper rivers, where they empty. The country back of the city "Facetious," too, originally meant urbane, but now has so degenerated as to have acquired the sense of buffoonery, and Mr. Trench sees indications that it will ere former period a place of public promenade, long acquire the sense of indecent buffoonery. "Frippery" now means trumpery and odds and ends of cheap finery, but As the back conveys the stranger once it meant old clothes, of value, and through the streets, or as he walks the not worthless, which the term at present streets, even at an early bour at night, he implies. The word "gossip" formerly is strack with the want of illumination meant only sponsors in baptism. They about the buildings. The greater part were supposed to become acquainted at the even of the private dwellings show few if baptismal font and by their sponsorial act to any lights. This gives one of the first signs establish an indefinite affinity towards each of a siege-bound city. Daylight shows other and the child. Thus the word was whole rows of stores and shops shut up, applied to all familiar and intimate, and with the exception of here and there an later obtained the meaning which is now "Homely" once meant secret and fa-

counters; and some entire blocks of build- miliar, though in the time of Milton it bad ings look almost entirely deserted and acquired the same sense as at present. empty. King street, which has a good "Idiot," from the Greek, originally signimany provision stores and hucksters' shops, fied only a private man as distinguished is almost the only one that has anything of from one in public office, and from that it a lively look. To the upper end of this and has degenerated till it has come to desigother streets many of the public establish. nate a person of defective mental powers. "Incense" once meant to kindle not only anger, but good passions as well; Fuller uses it in the sense of "to incite." "Indolence" originally signified a freedom from had seen crowded with busy darkies and passion or pain, but now implies a condipiled with cotton bags, are now empty and tion of languid non-exertion. "Insolent" lonely, and the forest of masts which then was once only "unusual." "Knave" lived them has disappeared. The scene meent merely a poy; and many other here is enlivened a little, only now and words might be mentioned, the significather, by the grouping of the passengers tions of which have in time become so alwho come, at intervals, to take the steam | tered and exaggerated as to require a skillterry boat, which still plies to Mount Pleas. ed philologist to trace out their original

The derivation of "lumber" is peculiar. The churches show a mere sprinkling As the Lombards were the bankers, so they from which imprisonment he was delivered of their former congregations-most of were also the pawnbrobers of the midule by the ingenuity of his wife. It was here Only here and there a lady is seen in the place where the Lombard banker and brok- "Jus Belli et Pacis." While engaged on streets. The pavements would look quite ually became to mean the pledges them veyed to him in a chest, books which he lonely except for the transient military selves. As these naturally accumulated had borrowed for reference. His watchful enters the houses, the desertion is most viceable, it is easy to trace the steps by guards allowed the chest of books to pass apparent. The greatest part of most fam- which the word descended to its present without that rigid scrutiny which had at

"Obsequious" is another instance of deservant or two, to take care of the premi- generation in the significance of words. It volumes of learned yore, they at length and look after some of his affairs- implies now an unmanly readiness to fall permitted it to pass without opening it at though even he will go occasionally to in with the will of another, but in the look after his family, at some place of their original obsequium, or in the English out opening it at all. At length the good sojourning in upper Carolina or Georgia. word as employed two centuries ugo, there Frau Grotius caused some air holes to be And Charleston will, perhaps, have much was nothing of this; it rather meant bored in the chest, and her husband to be reason to be obliged to Gen. Gilmore for obedience and mildness. Shakspeare, deposited in it in place of the books. It

"How many a holy and obsequious tear, Hath dear religious love stolen from mine eye, As interest of the dead."

every sort. Even carpets and curtains are synonymous, both referring to material diers, taking hold of the chest to lift it into removed, and the interior of the dwellings things, as the French word proprite does the boat, observed that it was uncommon. is generally quito naked. Everything, in now. Foreigners do not often catch the ly heavy. "O!" said the maid, "it is the and procuring a book on this subject, he fact, looks quite forlorn; and this impres- distinction at present made in English be Arminian books which are so heavy;" sion is deepened by walking through the tween the two words, and we know a when the soldier replied, with a laugh, lite part of the city which was the scene of the French gentleman in this city who recent- the suspecting that his words were true, great conflagration, where the walls of ly meeting with some pecuniary reverses, "perhaps it is the Arminian himself."buildings, public and private, stand yet astonished his friends by telling them that However, the chest, with Grotius in it,

conspicuous among them the walls and A poet everybody knows is a person Grotius in it, was safely deposited in the front colonnade of the old Circular Church, who writes poetry, and, according to the boat, and when fairly out of danger, the as seen especially under the mellow sunset good old customs, a proser was a person light or the soft moonlight of those autumn | who wrote prose, and simply the anthith | her mistress that all was right. evenings, carried one's mind back to old esis of poet. The word was now a sadly Proper and the silent desolation of its different signification, and it would not be considered very respectable to term Addi.

fixed rather than be surrendered. But when abbreviation of "God's wounds," which yards and embowered in trees and shrubbery ful collocations of words which, though As the stranger passes along Meeting years ago, and the inexcusable and wicked street, which is one of the principal ave- custom is now seldom heard exception the sucs of the city, he notices water flowing lowest haunts of vice. The word "Golly" from a large hydrant into a capacious is considered a vulgarison, but not an trough, where numerous horses and mules instance of profanity, this is because it is are brought to drink. It is from an Arte | not generally known that is a negro phrase

PUTTING OFF REPENTANCE-A hermit was conducted by an angel in a wood, where sion to the north side of the harbor, which he tied it up and attempted to liftit on his the mainland part and Sullivan's Island, shoulders and carry it away, but finding it very heavy, he laid it down again, cut And from the ramparts of Moultrie, with more wood and heaped it on, and then a glass, I had a grand view of James Island, tried again to carry it off. This he repeat. once dined with Dr. Butler, then Bishop of still ours also, and Morris' Island outside ed several times, always adding something Duaham; and though the guest was a of it, with Wagner, Gregg and the new to the load, after trying in vain to raise it man of fortune, and the interview by apfrom the ground. In the meantime the pointment, the provision was no more than hermit, astonished at the old man's folly, a joint of meat and a pudding. The Bishdesired the angel to explain what this op apologized for this plain fare, by saying meant. "You behold," said he, "in this that it was his manner of living, and that foolieh old man, an exact represention of being disgusted with the fashionable ex-

A section 1 The

till it grows too hea y to be borne, and BE SURE YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT. then in despair of Gou's mercy, and with then in despair of Got,'s mercy, and with their sins unrepented of, they lie down and die. Turn, my son, and behold the end of the old man whom thou sawest heaping of the old man whom thou sawest heaping up a load of boughs." The hermit looked up a load of boughs." The hermit looked and saw him in vain attempting to remove an apron. The bad habit of smoking limits the defence of the church; he has popular their sins unrepented of, they lie down and garden she caught a glimpse of her son. In the church. He has wealth, and uses it for the kaeft of the organization; he has belief the defence of the church; he has popular where they can put out their heads to indestee, and he uses it to gather prosethe pile, which was now accumulated far had been strictly forbidden. At first they influence, and he uses it to gather prosethe pile, which was now accumulated far had been strictly forbidden. At first they limit to the faith. But his piety is superfit beyond his strength to raise. His feeble did not see her. When they did, they lytes to the faith. But his piety is superfit beyond his strength to raise. His feeble did not see her. When they did, they lytes to the faith. But his piety is superfit beyond his strength to raise. His feeble did not see her. When they did, they lytes to the faith. But his piety is superfit beyond his strength to raise. limbs tottered under their barden; the tried to run away; but his mother called poor remains of his strength were fast Clinton in a loud voice, to stop, so he stood show that they come from an impure foun. ebbing away; the darkness of death was still. He knew he bad been doing wrong, gathering around him; and after a convol. and his first impulse was to get rid of the sive and impotent attempt to uft the pile, cigar! he fell down and expired.

Children's Reproofs.

I was one day reproving a little orphan boy for using such words as "gociness," "mercy," as exclamations. I told him it was only a mild way of swearing, which, if unchecked might lead to open profanity; that those exclamations referred to various attributes of God, such as his mercy, goodness, proves them guilty. and graciousness, and should not be so houghtlessly used.

He seemed grieved and ashamed, for he and not thought that in saying these things he was taking Gou's name in vain, and disobeying the command of Christ to let our conversation be, "Yea, yea" _ "aay,

As we were talking, a pratling boy who stood near said, "But, ma'am, everybody, even good Christians, have attle ways of to save me; and I hear you say, 'mercy'

I felt reproved, so I stood in the presence of a little child who had so plainly rebuked me. I swned my error, and asked him to remind me if he heard me use any of the unnecessary and forbidden words again. Perhaps some other parents who are jealously watching the conduct of the "little ones at home," and striving to train them for Christ, may profit by this innocent

I know one little girl whose teacher had taught her to check the beginnings of sin against the third commandment. One day when she came home from school, where she had been watching and correcting herseif, she said "Mother, you say, bless me," and Miss Brown says it is wrong to say any such things." Instead of being offended, her mother replied, "I know it Jessie, and am very sorry I have the habit ; and if you wi'l remind me when I say it, I will give you sixpence each time for your mission box." So Jessie did as she was bid, and her dear mother overcame the habit, but it cost her more money and watchful effort than she thought possible.

GROTIUS.-There are many places of passed on this lower portion of the Rhine, yourself, as Clinton did. among which may be mentioned particu-Synod of Dort was held in 1618, and the find you out. catle of Lovestein, a few miles higher up, where the celebrated and learned Grotius was imprisoned from 1619 to 1622, and first been observed.

Thinking nothing was in it but huge all. At length permitted it to pass withwas then carried out, accompanied by the maid, whom she had led into the secret, while the wife remained at a window (which is still pointed out) watching the "Property" and "propriety" were once result of her experiment. One of the sole was safely deposited in the boat, with girl made a signal with her hankerchief to

GOING TO CHURCH .- "Mother, I don't want to go to church." The speaker, a little bright-eyed boy, looked up into his sentiment, which its own people, I believe, "Zounds" (oftener heard in England little brightneyed boy, looked up into his concur in that Charleston should be sacrithan here,) Mr. Swinton considers an mother's face with evident doubt as to the propriety of saying what be had said. o e walks her streets and surveys those certainly sounds blasphemous, if used as His mother, who had often heard the same dered it to be carried back to the library. noble public buildings and those elegant carelessly as its contraction. The practice remonstance, sat down and drew him to The young gardener stepped forward, and private mansjons, surrounded by beautiful of swearing has given rise to some shame. her knee, saying: "Charley, father and I said, "Your grace, the book belongs to me." tell you that it is best for you. Don't you "To you!" replied the duke; "do you unwhich were still verdant, and where roses not numerous, are too familiar to the ears think we know best?" Charley made a derstand geometry-Latin-Newton?" "I yet bloomed, I found that it cost my feelings of every one living in a large city. People, petulant reply, and although obliged to quite a struggle to hold to this conclusion. however, do not swear as they did fitty go, yet went in a very unfavorable mood. who felt that he had made but small atto be a man, and had long gladdened his knowledge opening before him. The duke, affixed. mother's heart by living the life of a Chris- who was a sientific man, questioned him tian. Children growing up around him, on the subject of mathematics, and was were taught to tread the path in which he astonished it the force, the accuracy, and had been led before. One Sabbath, a the simplicity of his answers. He then san well, some 1300 feet in depth, and has for "God;" and "Gosh" may mean about friend spending the day with him, asked: asked him if his past life, and learned from "Why do you endeaver to get all your the lad's own lips, the history above given. children to church, whether they wish to | His account charmed the duke, who drew | in advance. go or not? You know that many do not the unconcious genius from obscurity, approve of such a course." Turning to and proviled him with an employment he saw an old man cutting down boughs to my mother that I was saved from infi-I spent a day in a most interesting excur- to make up a burden. When it was large, delity by the respect for the Christian covered in him for music, painting, archireligion instilled into my heart when she tecture and all the sciences which depend sent me constantly to church."

SELF-DENIAL AND BENEVOLENCE - Rev John Newton relates that a frienc of his those who, being made sensible of the bur pense of time and money in entertainments, Thus they go on adding to their burden, his funeral.

As Clinton's mother was walking in her

What do you suppose he did with it ! people who are caught doing wrong, never weak, and they turn away in disgust, or and said, "Ah, my fellow, I will see the act as they thought they would, if found look to others for their models and advice. You out now."

Out. It is as true of grown up people as of But let this same man improve in piety. Just then children. It is very easy for persons to make up their minds what they will do if increase. Let him approximate nearer and caught in a crime; but strange to say, nearer the standard of christian perfection, good old man with long white half

Clinton might have thrown away his cigar, I suppose, before his mother reached example commands universal respect, him, but instead of that, he thrust it under whose simple, unpretending efforts move his apron, and pushed it under his belt. all who hear his voice in prayer, or praise, He did not do this because he thought it or exhortation, Now, let him yield to temp it was the best plan, or because he thought tation-admit corruption in his heart-and at all, it was what is called an impulse. "Clinny, "said his mother, "have you s

No, said the little boy. One sin always leads to another.

" Clinton," said his mother, solemnly, "is this the truth ?" "No, mother, I haven't got any," persisted he, "Fred and Benny had though."

Just at that moment a little blue smoke came curling from under Clinton's apron. is the measure of power. He turned pale as he saw a hole burning in his apron, and there was the burnt end of a cigar under it.

Ah! Clinton, your sin found you out. I will not tell you how Clinton was punished; only you may know he did not smoke any more cigars.

"I think he was a silly fellow to put a lighted eigar under his apron!" some child out fear;" he moves among the people How many little creatures it has says. " I would have hid it better than

you would have done. Unless you have been a great while learning to deceive, and grown cunning, you would not have been any wiser.

honest, commits one sin, and wishes to his labor. Souls may be converted, but he hide it, the very thing he does to hide it feels that it is in spite of him, rather than often becomes the means of his being dis- through his instrumentality. He wonders covered. It is quite remarkable how often at the difference. He increases his exerthis is the case. It is one of God's ways of tions, elaborates his sermons with more ladetecting crime. He has made the mind so, that when the conscience is guilty, it cannot act as when it is clear. It is never may increase the admiration of his hearers safe to say, "I shan't be found out." Yes, but he cannot subdue their hearts, bring great historical interest also, which were you will; most likely you will tell on them weeping to the foot of the cross, and

"When you want to sin in safety, go larly Drodrecht, or Dort, some two hours where God is not." But since God is in above Rotterdam, where the celebrated every place, you may be sure your sin will altar touch his lips, and purify his soul-

How to BECOME GREAT.—Some years ago, Edmund Stone, a boy eight years of age, was running about the garden and of their former congregations—most of were also the pawner-room was the fine demonstration of the Spirit, and the demonstration of the Spirit of the Spirit of son of the duke's gardener. The little fel- follows. He is another living proof that pews, and but an occasional one in the or stored his pledges, and "lamber" grad. this work he was accustomed to have congrew in the garden, or might be seen in his father's cottage. His parents had no means population constantly seen. But when one till they got out of date or became unser. wife observed, after some time, that the of educating him; but a servant of the duke's household out of compassion, taught hm his letters, and the elements of read ing. Reading became a habit, and formed within him the desire and love of knowl.

While they boy was thus storing his mind with information of various kinds. the dake built a new wing to his mansion. The lad looked on day by day, as the work proceeded and seeing the architect make use of the rule and compass in his calculations, he inquired what it meant. The mystery was solved, and he was told that the science of arithmetic was explained in books. He borrowed an arithmetic, and by persevering study mastered its con-

Geometry was then mentioned to him, soon mastered that in like manner. Learn. ing that the best books on this science were written in Latin, he bought a Latin dictionary and grammar, and labored diligently until he had acquired the language. Some one told him there were excellent hand in seasons of affiction and calamity:
Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Govscientific works in the French tongue; so be got possession of French dictionary and grammar, and learned that language al Assembly and to concur in the action of other 26. The blood of Christ can put

His industry accomplished all this between the ages of eight and eighteen, while learning his trade as gardener, under his father. One day the duke coming into the garden, sawa Latin copy of Sir Isaac Newtons "Principit," lying on the grass .-Thinking it belonged to himself, be orknow a little of them,' said the youth, Years passed away. Charley had lived tainments, in liew of the wide fields of

upon ciculations and proportions.

Such is the history of Edmund Stone. the wel-known mathematician. He lived to an advanced age, preserved an unblemishedreputation, and rendered important services to science. Among his works are a Mathematical Dictionary, a treatise on Flucions, another on Euclid, and a work on he use of mathematical instruments .-Hedied in 1768.

CAPTURE OF DR PETERS .- Dr. Peters, who killed Gen. Van Dorn, was captured a den of their sins, resolve to repent, but he was determined it should receive no few days since on his plantation upon the soon grow weary, and instead of lessening countenance from his example. Nor was dississippi river, where he was engaged in their burden, increase it every day. At this conduct the result of covetousness; selling wood to the Yankees. He proeach trial they find the task heavier than for, large as were his revenues, such was tessed to his captors that he was desirous of our paper, as being well adapted to the wants of our the way to remove them. No good lives so long as that which is thankfully improper of the vain hope that they will, byno evil dies so soon as that which is and by, be more able to accomplish it—
the way to remove them. No good lives it was before, and so put it off a little long his liberality to the poor, that he left, at getting back into the Confederacy, that he soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field, and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field.

The confederacy is a confederacy in the camp and field and liberal donations are soldiers in camp and field. had he desired it.

Holiness th Acasure of Power.

men. He may induce them to attend his ple, used for catching sap, and warchurch, and even join it; but, in all his ef. pouring the water into the hole of It is very strange, but it is true, that forts to reform them, he feels that he is squirrel. I could hear it struggle to go they seldom do the thing they planned, and it will be seen that his spiritual power had seen sixty winters. "Wby," said increases in exact proportion. on the other hand, take a man whose

heart is entirely consecrated, whose holy how soon it is seen that he is shorn of his and I should come and pour water it strength. Just in proportion as he recedes from this elevated position in christian ho. liness, his power of usefulness diminishes. Nor can he supply this deficiency by any other element. He who loses his purity may strive to save his power by increase of zeal, enlarged charities, by the severest austerities; but it is all of no avail. He makes himself a living proof that holiness A comparison of two men in the minis-

is a man of shining talent, of gentle address of popular eloquence-the other, ordinary in all these respects-in all natural qualities the inferior of his brother. But he is a man of God-a man of faith; his soul is mal for fun since that advice was his filled with love-"perfect love that castoth en, and it has not lost its influence like a spirit from eternity; his rebukes of from being tormented to death I came sin fall with dreadful force upon the hearts tell, but I have no doubt a great bund No you wouldn't. You do not know what of the wicked; his sermons, his prayers. his expostulations, his tears, all indicate the presence of an extraordinary power, and thousands are converted, sanctified and saved through this instrumentality .-When a child or man, who is generally But the other men sees no such fruits of bor and research, improves his rhetoric and oratory, but all to little purpose. He present them with joy as the trophies of at first not so noticeable, attracted on the Redeemer. But let him seek and ob- tention. tain the Holy Spirit-let fire from God's and he is a new man. He does not throw away his talents, his genius, his learning, but they are all sanctified. With the simplicity of a child, and a heart overflowing | ler wave; but the ripple marks were with love he preaches the troth; and it is manifest. There fay those large la in "the demonstration of the Spirit, and like the leaves of a book with the

LAST WORDS -Talk to me now in Scripture language alone,' said a dying Christian. 'I can trust the words of God's but when they are the words of man, it costs me an effort to think whether I may trust to them.' This was the testimony of one who died in the morning of life. 'Char-

les bring me the Bible,' said a dying mother. The weak sufferer laid her thin pale band on the blessed book, and said, 'I rest in Christ.' How pleasant are the last hours of a Christian; and how often have they borne to the trembling the assurance that death has no sting, and the grave no victory I Who would not bear the cross on earth, to wear a crown in Heavan?

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IF BECOMES A CHRITIAN friends won't do this—all the power angel can't do this. No created being edge the superintending care and sovereignty of Almighty God, and especially to confess our trangres-

sions and humble ourselves before His chastening

ernor of the State of North Carolina, moved by these considerations, as also by the request of the Gener- | sin by the sacrifice of Himself," | 11 Southern States, do issue this my proclamation setting apart Thursday the 10th day of December next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; car nestly requesting its sincere observance by all the ever. good people of the State; that all worldly employments be suspended, and that all Ministers and Clergymen of whatsoever denomination, will oben their Churches, and assembling their congregations, make earnest and fervent supplications unto God that He will stay his wrath which has been heavy upon us, and especially, that He may in His wisdom, open the way for the speedy restoration of peace to our desolated land, on such terms as will best promote His glory and both the spiritual and temporal welfare of his creatures.

In testimony whereof, I, ZEBULON B. L. s. VANCE. Governor, Captain General and ed, the learned Judge philanthrope Commander in Chief, bath set my hand trusted himself upon its treads, and caused the great seal of the State to be

Done at our City of Raleigh on the 30th day of November, A D., 1863.

By the Governor: Z. B. V. R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary. Z. B. VANCE. THE WATCHMAN AND HARBINGER.

A Religious and Family Newspaper. Published Weekly, at Greensboro', N. C .- Price \$5 The Watchman and Harbinger is devoted to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church, but will be conducted in a spirit of kindness and liberality

toward all other branches of the Christian Church, "endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." As such it proposes to give its influence to the spreading of Scriptural holiness over our land, by an earnest advocacy of Bible Christianity. In addition to its decidedly Religious character its aim will be to carry to the fire-sides of its rend-

ers whatever may be found entertaining and useful in a moral and literary sense, diverting the youthful mind from the paths of error, and attracting it to the ways of Righteousness and Peace. To the toiling and way-worn soldier it will bring its message of purity and love, pointing him to the flowery fields and perpetual sunshine of our Father's abode.

There being no other paper in the Confederate States devoted to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church, the Watchman and Harbinger is bring them to the Patriot office. destined to have a wide circulation, and it will of necessity, therefore, be an excellent advertising the dium for Book-Publishers, Schools, Colleges, and our facilities for job printing, and having for whatever else may be designed for readers in the more remote portions of the Confederacy. The at-

Greensboro', N. C. | accordance with the times.

Browning the Squirrel

it any danger is near. I thought now ! have fine fun. As there was a stream of water just at band, I determined to plant water into the hole till it would be full, and force the little animal up, so that I min

Just then I heard a voice behind "Well, my boy, what have you get then I turned, and saw one of my neighbor, have a ground-squirrel in here, and ! going to drown him out."

Said he, "Jonathan, when I was a boy, more than fifty years ago, 1 was gaged one day just as you are, drown. ground-squirrel, and an old man came all and said to me, "You are a little boy. if you was down in a narrow hole like upon you to drown you, would you think I was cruel? God made the squirrel, and life is as sweet to it as to and why will you torture to death : innocent creature, that God hath mad Said he, "I never have forgotten that ... never shall. I never have killed any han less creature for fun since. Now, my boy, I want you to remember this was you live, and when tempted to kill nuv little innocent animal or bird, think of try will strengthen this conclusion. One and mind, God don't allow us to kill pretty little creatures for fun."

More than forty years have since por ed, and I never forgot what the good m. said, nor have I ever killed the leaand I believe my whole life has been flaenced by it.

The Wave-Ripple Mark.

On the east coast of Scotland, Files on the sea-shore between Anstruther Crail, there is to be seen a " petrifiest." Part of the trunks of some eletwelve trees stand there, hard as the beside them, and lashed by the billion many centuries.

Near those trees, which graw, waved, and flourished ages ago, some

On the surface of some of the sin red sandstone we distinctly saw in sions or undulations. These were wave-ripple marks. Some bore, as 11 the trace of a rougher, and others of a them; and at a subsequent period had been tilted up by the arm of the

Now, young friends, as we grand a imprints made by these ancient waves which had remained for centuries, we were not help thinking of another beak-Book of God's Remembrance.

God has a book of remembrance enduring still than those rocks. In book are written every thoughs word. action of your lives; and these wordmore lasting than those marks on the written by the hand of time.

On the shores of time, the record of ife is silently but surely being mad-God is writing down in the book of remembrance the story of your live Every idle thought, every idle word, idle act, is recorded there. Every registered in that book.

Time will not, cannot, wear out record. Your forgetfulness of your won't do this-all the influence of friends won't do this-all the power do this for you.

There is only one thing which will complish this, and that is the blood sus Christ. " But now once in the el the world hath He appeared to put your sin-it can cancel it-it can w out-it can cause it to be forgetted

Dear reader, will you pray this in faith-O Lamb of God that take the sin of the world, take away nor Children's Missionary Record of the

A JUDGE ON A TREADMILL. - A . told of Baron P-, who, when our ing a penal institution, inspected the with the rest, and being practically di the water to set it in motion. The mon was accordingly adjusted, and bis land began to lift his feet. In a few mu however, he had quite enough at it called to be released; but this was in easy. "Please, my lord," said the "you can't get off, it's set for tweet utes, that's the shortest time we that t go." So, notens volens, the judge v durance like Signor Riccatocca stocks, except that he was obliged "moving on" until his "erm" explain [Rentities of Part]

THE CEDAR FALLS BOBBIN COMPANS now prepared to furnish at short notice, all a BOBBINS, SPOOLS and QUILLS, &c., suits Woolen and Cotton Mills.

J. M. ODELL A-Cedar Falls, N. C., June 9, 1863

WE WISH TO BUY, IN ANY QUASclean Cotton rags, for which we will pay bear pound for mixed colors, and 10 cents for white. Those who have rags for sale, will

HAVING ADDED CONSIDERABLE office only experienced, competent printers, we are better prepared than ever cute job printing in any style that may be