DIED.

In Guilford county on the 7th of Jan., 1864, FRANKLIN LEONARD, son of Charles and Anna Leonard in the 24th year of his age. This beloved young man suffered a protracted illness of some 18 months during which time he evinced much patience and resignation. His sorrowing parents and relatives do not mourn as those without hope for we humoly trust his redeemed spirit is admitted into the realms of everlasting rest.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Expired on the morning of January 21. 1864, of wounds received at the hands of a philosopher, HABEAS CORPUS, a well known and highly respected resident of the Confederacy. The dec was a native of England resided for some time in the United States but being driven thence by the enemies of public liberty, came to reside inthe Confederate States, where he believed every arrangement had been made to prolong his life indefinitely, if not forever. He was about several hundred years old when he died. His loss is irreparable. His funeral will take place from the office of the Richmond Enquirer, on Monday next, at 4, P. M. The learned and Reverend George Fitzhugh will deliver the obituary discourse. Pall Bearers, Messrs Phelan, Brown, Garrrell and Barksdale. Driver of the Hearse, Mr. Nathaniel Tyler. The friends of the defunct and the public generally are respectfully solicited to be present. Green weepers, eight feet long, and black cotton gloves, dyed in the wool and imported expressly from Baltimore, will be furnished gratis at the War Department. A mounted guard of 1,600 choice Plugs will be in attendance to preserve order. The editors and employees of the Whig, Examiner, Mercury, Confederacy and Appeal are warned not to molest the mourners, or in any way interfere with the proceedings.

Papers in the Confederacy publish once and send

bill to Mr Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury. Dost Q. M. Office, 6th Congl. Dist.

GRAHAM, N. C. January 25th, 1864. The following instructions have been issued from Assistant Q. M. General's Office, Richmond Va. Seventy pounds of salted pork has been decided by the War Department to be the equivalent of sixty pounds of bacon, under act of December 1863. Officers authorized to receive the tithe in the vicinity of Armies in the field or along Rail Roads, which afford facilities of speedy transportation to issuing

Commissaries may at this rate receive salt pork in-II. Farmers are called upon to bring forward their quots of pork immediately as the army need it for present consumption.

C. R. KING, Capt. Post. Q. M. 6th Dist. N. C. 85-11

CIRCULAR.

Greensboro, N. C., January 18th, 1864. The attention of all concerned is invited to ¶ II, General Orders No. 141, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Virginia, October 29th,

II. "Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they will stay during furlough, will " immediately report to the nearest Encolling officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires.'

Lieut. W. A. Albright, A. E. O., will register for Alamance county, at Graham, N. C. Lieut. Jas. C. Dobbin, A. E.O., will register for Guilford county, at Greensboro, N. C.

Capt David Barrow, A. E. O., will register for Forsyth county, at Winston, N. C. Capt. M. C. Moore, A. E. O., will register for Stokes county, at Francisco, Stokes county, N. C. Lieut. W. M. R. Johns, A. E. O., will register for

Rockingham county, at Leaksville, N. C. Lieut. H. L. Cobb, A. E. O., will register for Caswell county, at Yanceyville, N. C. Lieut. John W. Philpot, A. E. O., will register for Person county, at Roxbore, N. C.

All soldiers at home on furlough, or whose furloughs have expired and have been extended, will report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective ounties for registration.

Endorsements upon furloughs by local physicians, arloughs have been forwarded, will not be respected by county Eurolling Officers, but soldiers whose furloughs have expired will be sent before the District Examining Board, or the nearest Hospital Examining Board, for examination.

All applications for Exemption or Detail must be forwarded through the Enrolling Officer for the county from which such application comes. Applications will not be acted upon without the opinion of the quanty Officers as to its expediency or neces-sity. J. H. ANDERSION, Capt. 85-tf and En. Office: for 6th Cong. Dist. N. C.

Marool and Furs Wanted .- We wish to buy all the WOOL AND FURS that we can For wool we will pay the HIGHEST MARKET from 50c to \$100.

Wool and furs taken in exchange for hats. Persons having the above articles would do well to give us n call. We want them to work in hats for the Government.

Our place of business is in Randolph county, 8 miles south of Asheboro. Post Office address, Stone Lick. 85-12w WILEY M. SMITH & BROTHERS

Office C. S Ordnance Works. SALISBURY, JANUARY 22, 1864. Contracts will be made for Horse Shoes and nails,

the iron to be furnished by the Government. No contract will be made for less than 2000 shoes per month, or 200 lbs nails per month. A. G. BRENIZER, Capt. Artillery Commanding.

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, JANUARY 21st, 1864. On the first day of every month, I shall send a special agent, to the Army of Northern Virginia. All puckages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,

Surgeon Gen. N. C. A Liberal Price will be given for Swaim's Man of Business, or Every Man's Law Book. Apply at this office.

between thirty and thirty-five years old, tall spare made and black. She is probably staying in the upper portion of this county, near Bachelors Hall. I will pay the above reward for her airest and conincreent so that I can get her. G. E. KEEN.

85-4w

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

No. 1,285.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

Notwithstanding the great anxiety of all classes of the people with regard to the length of the war, and natwithstanding many are even yet hopeful of the spendy termination, we have all the time argued and, with a parting kiss, say to us, "Wayward sis- serious damage was inflicted. "ters, depart in peace."

The idea that such a sentiment would infuse itself in the Northern mind, prevail in the war councils of MARCUS WITTY, of this county, who has a leather the Lincoln Administration, and compel the most contract with the Government, and who, recently violent of our enamies to regard us with favor, has visited Florida for the purpose of purchasing hides, deladed many Southern people, and none have been | was placed in arrest by some General, commanding so intaled to a greater extent than President Davis. in that department, and notwithstanding he had Few Southern men were wont to persuade them- credentials to show the legitimacy of his transacselves that Northern sentiment was fully united tions, and further, that he was exempt from the peragainst us, and while scouting their display of "de- formance of military duty, yet he was sent on to a "votion to the Union," were blind to the fact that camp of instruction, where we suppose he will be they were as firmly bent in prosecuting their at detained.

tempts at opercion to a successful issue, as was the

South determined on resistance to the bitter end. the ball in motion and to open their new and prodigious campaign with accumulative fury.

Energetic and money-making as we have ever regarded the Yankee individually, as a nation they are determined and obstinate. Inventive and fertile in mind, they are ever ready with new trials and new experiments; possessed of vast resources and wealth, and with an immense population besides that necessary to produce their means of subsistence, for any emergency. it is idle to ask the question, "How long will they "fight us ?"-"How long till they will become sat-"isfied ?"

The truth is, the dark hour is around us-the hour, indeed, to "try men's souls," and if the people of the South are not determined to meet every difficulty, to grapple with obstacles such as have never yet been in their way; if they are not prepared for a long series of troubles, and willing, every man, to put his hand to the plow, especially those who first raised the war cry, but have found it more pleasant to sing that war cry, than to dance to itthen far better would it be to calmly and quietly tried by court martial. The writer attaches the give up the contest rather than suffer our brave blame to Adjut.nt General Thomas, whose indistroops in the field to go through another summer of hard fighting, all to be of no avail.

Much has been said by different papers since the commencement of the last session of Congress concerning Mr. Foots, of Tennessee, and the conclusion arrived at, is to the effect that that gentleman has been doing the Confederacy a vast amount of injury, owing to the tone of his innumerable speeches, and new well-finished building, and contained a heavy that he consumes much time that might be better quantity of grain, forage &c., the loss being estimaemployed, in twaddling away on topics of little or ted at \$10,000. Supposed to be the work of an inno importance.

But Mr. Foorz is not so guilty in this respect as certain parties would have us believe. In the conduct of our affairs, many grave errors have been committed, even at the very commencement of the struggle. Mr. Foote is laboring to prevent a repitition of these errors. Our soldiers have frequently of Congress have not yet been made public. been badly treated-treated almost inhumanly. Mr. CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6TH CONG. DISTRICT, | FOOTE is laboring for their good, and these same soldiers who have fought from the Peninsula in Virginia to the Valley of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, are now but little more than half fed, and the money with which they have been paid, so far from coming to their assistance in this extremity, has been very little better than so many rags. Mr. FOOTE, in his "twaddle" has had no little to say concerning those whose duties are connected only with the commissary department, and we hope his labors may prove beneficial there.

We think Mr. FOOTS is perfectly right in the course he is pursuing. Let every truth, no matter what, be brought to light; for strange, indeed, is that cause, which, to be successfully maintained, must require prevarication and a timid disposition to avoid every responsibility, or, for mere boast and display, to conceal the truth even from our own people. If Commissary Northrop has not a single pound of bacon in any of his store-houses to issue to the army for a week or ten days, which would be the best policy, to swear that we have an abundance. in order to avoid their insult? or to let the fact be known so that the people-whose patriotism would olies should be come exhausted

From different sources we learn that since the close of active operations by the army in Virginia the rations issued to the men have been so scant as to cause some complaint among the troops, inasmuch that their money will buy such small quantities

that which the commissary fails to furnish. We hear of letters being written by soldiers to ther people at home asking for food to be sent them, and complaining in the roundest terms of their rations, not of the quality, but the quantity. How the mat-PRICES, and for furs as follows: Rabbit \$1 and not of the quality, but the quantity. How the mat-se per dor., according to quality; Muskrat and ter really stands, we have no direct information. Mink, from 25c to 40c each; Raccoon and Fox, We have occasional correspondents in various brigades, but none of these writers ever allude to the subject in their letters. If the men are really no better fed than we have been told they are, and if soldiers are as well fed as the state of supplies will and the invader, placing their lives in jeopardy for the safety of those at home, must not be permitted to suffer for anything that can be supplied them one day longer than actual necessity compels.

The Louisville Democrat, of the 6th inst., says that four lundred of the 115th, 117th, and 118th Indiana six months volunteers were ordered to report at Indianapolis, their term of service having expired. They were marched over the mountains from Tazewell, some of them without shoes and but with little clothing, and with a scanty supply of food. In one party of 102 twenty-four died before reaching camp Nelson, and fifty men died in \$300 Reward.—Ranaway the last of Au-gust, a negro woman named CLARA, left Tazewell, 150 died from exposure and the want a few hours after their arrival. Out of 500 men who of food and proper care. One night two men of Co. A, 115th Indiana, fell by the wayside and died crying for bread! As their term of service had expired Lincoln had no further use for them, and turned them out to starve and die.

> A correspondence between President Davis and Pope Prus the Ninth, has recently been published in some of the papers. Further than the letters exhibit a courteous intercourse they are of no importance. They possess no political or official significance.

> GEN. Morgan. - We learn that Gen. Morgan left Richmond yesterday for Decatur, Ga., where his command is rapidly organizing. It is said he has received a large number of recruits, and that his troopers are being equipped in a substantial manner.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON .- At a late hour on Sunday night last the residence of Dr. A. S. PORTER in the that utterly groundless was the hope of an early vicinity of this town, was discovered to be on fire, it peace, originating in the belief that public feeling at having been lighted in two different places. The the North would soften toward us-that the Yankee flames had made considerable progress before dis-Government would lag in its prosecution of the war, covered; but were fortunately extinguished before

ARBITRARY ARREST .- We understand that Mr

The bill which seems to meet such great favor, recently introduced in the Yankee Congress, propo-Late intelligence from the North tells us that the | sing to place one million of three-months volunteers most extensive preparations yet put on foot for the at the disposal of Mr. Lincols to "carry food and prosecution of the war are now going on daily; that 'liberty to every captive in Rebel prisons," and to these preparations are immense by sea as well as by | plant the Union flag all over the country, proves the land; the most unpleasant feature of which is the existence of one of two conditions in Yankee feelunanimity of feeling pervading all classes to keep ing-either that they are becoming very tired of the rebellion, and intend with one blow-this time, superhuman in its vigor-to crush it; or else a fresh outburst of the war fever not to become abated at the close of the three months, even though, the rebellion should still rear its head. The very weight of the measure, and the fierceness of the undertaking may prove its own destroyer; but to make the least of it, or the most of it, we should expect and be prepared

> The New York Times has an account of the mutiny at Fort Jackson. It grew out of Col-Benedict's asking ten negroes coming in from beyond the lines their authority for leaving. They answered insolenty, and he, seizing a whip, commenced lashing them, and a revolt ensued. One hundred negroes seized loaded guns and fired on the Union troops wildly, most of the shots ranging too high. No one is reported hurt. The rioters held possession of the camp all day and night. The next day moral force prevailed. The ringleaders were arrested, and creet speeches gave the negroes an exalted idea of their position. An Ohio regiment has been ordered to camp near the Fort, to provide against a recur-

FIRE.-We regret to learn that the barn of Mr. CLEMENT SMITH, eight miles west of this place, was burnt on Wednesday last, at noon. The barn was a

HABRAS CORPUS .- From the rather singular Funeral Notice which we copy from the Richmond Whig, we conclude that Congress has suspended the writ of name, his influence or his presence to put a blot on habeas corpus. The deliberations, in secret sessions,

FROM THE ARMY IN GEORGIA. - The Atlanta Confederacy of the 20th has the following in relation to the army of Northern Georgia and the West :

Matters about Dalton remain monotonously still. The army is comparatively comfortable, so far as shelter is concerned, but scarce of leather and socks. The Rome Courier has had an interview with a genleman just from Lincoln county, Tenn., and gathers from him the following items of news: He says the Yankees are committing many dep-

redations, but yet generally leave every family a full supply of provisions for their own subsistence. The Federals are in a perfect stew in regard to their troops, whose time of service is about to expire. It is thought that not more than tifty to the regiment will re-enlist. They say they are heartily sick of the war, and are determined to go home and quit

Three negro regiments are garrisoning Shelbyville. The people of Middle Tennessee are very hopeful and look to Forrest as their liberator. He got between three and four thousand recruits on his recent trip to West Tennessee. Thousands would join it is all for peace and to stop the war. Be not dehim if he could but get into that section.

Large numbers of men, under th eats of confiscation and exile, have been forced to take the hated oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government; yet at simply to hide the truth from Yankee newspapers heart they are true to the South, and will so act whenever an opportunity is afforded.

Sherman, with some fifteen or twenty thousand surely be equal to the emergency-might send in | men, (thought to be moving from below by surely be equal to the emergency-might send in | men, (thought to be moving from below by the last week. from their own smoke houses until even their sup- The supposed object is to scatter the Yankee army for the purpose of obtaining subsistence. All the Yankee cavalry that had been at Hunts-

FROM THE SOUTHWEST .- A gentleman who left the neighborhood of Covington, La, on the 15th inst., says that on the 7th two of the enemy's gunboats and six transports and schooners had appeared of food as to be totally insufficient to make up for off the mouth of the river and commenced shelling the would not leave a rail or a blade of grass in the land. men, under charge of a Sergeant, started from Madisonville, in a skiff on a tour of observation, and are supposed to have been captured. Sergeant Berry, is the only one known to have escaped. The fleet then proceeded up the river and took possession of the latter place, and four saw mills, which our forces neglected to destroy. They threw out pickets on the Covington road within two miles of that town; also on the Madisonville road on the east side of the river. Our informant was at Covington on the 6th, and started for Madisonville on the same night, in company with John Pollock, Frank Peters, and Bragg, the reason does not exist in the fact of a low state who were ignorant of the near approach of the eneof supplies, then the matter is disgraceful. If the my, when the two latter were taken prisoners, and the former, though repeatedly fired at, escaped unhurt. He estimates their forces at not more than two admit, and if that is not sufficient, then help must be hundred or three hundred. They are engaged in given by planters and all others who have the raising the hulls of several vessels, sunk on the rivmeans to afford. The men who stand up between us er by our authorities. Our force at the time consisted of one company of guerrilla's and sharpshooters, stationed at Cowington, which withdrew towards Franklinton. He represents the trade in cotton, carried on between Amite, Summit and other places on he New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, and Baton Rouge, as very extensive and without molestation. Four gunboats were in sight yesterdey, and three were off Round Island. Others proceeded toward

> PROCEEDINGS IN THE YANKER CONGRESS .- In the Tankee House of Representatives on the 18th, Mr. Dawson (Democrat), of Pennsylvania, offered resolutions declaring that the war was not waged for conquest or oppression, and requesting the President to issue a proclamation making known that when any State now in insurrection, shall submit to the Federal Government, all hostilites against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected against all interference with her local laws and intitutions. The resolutions were laid on the table

Ship Island.

ayes 79, noes 58. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution proposing o take the exchange of prisoners out of the hands of General Butler, and refer it to a Board of Com nissioners. The resolution was summarily laid on

the table by a vote of ayes 91, nays 56. The Senate resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and five of the House, on the conduct and expeditures of the war, was passed. Mr. Smith of Ky, offered resolutions declaring that the rebellion is "desperate, wicked, and bloody;" that "the safety and security of personal

and national liberties depend upon its utter and absolute extinction;" and that, therefore, "it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty. The resolution was adopted. Ayes 112, nays 16. In the Senate, on the 16th, the one million mer bill, to release the prisoners at Richmond was discussed. Mr. Howe, who offered the bill, assured

the Senate he was in earnest. Mr. Trumbull thought one hundred thousand might be raised, but a million was driving it a little too strong. Mr. Wilson thought a hundred thousand recruits against Lee's veterans would stand no chance at all. The subject was dropped. In the Senate, on the 18th, a bill was submitted and referred, providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Emancipation, under the Secretary of the

Treasury. The resolution for the expulsion of Sens-

tor Davis, of Ky., was referred to the Judiciary

Committee. Joint resolutions of thanks to Hooker

Meade, Howard, Banks, and Burnside, were passed. Coconuts are selling in Mobile at \$10 apiece .-People who can afford to eat them at this price, ought to be able to stand a pretty heavy tax for the

support of the war. It is idle for the North to boast of our weakness who have, for four years, overmatched the strength

of their numbers by the strength of our determina-

tion .- Confederacy Robert J. Walker writes from England that there is a great revolution of opinion there in favor of the

MR. EDITOR: A notice published in your last paper over the signature of "Many Citizens" has attracted much attention and excited a great deal of inquiry. What is the object of the meeting? Who's at the head of it? is in every body's mouth both from town and country, and nobody as yet has been found who can answer these inquiries or give any satisfaction to the inquiring public. The notice appears to be a foundling, the paternity or maternity of which nobody is willing to acknowledge. It requests "all the citizens of Guilford who believe that the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances" to meet in the court house on Saturday next. "Various important questions are to be considered." What are these important questions, in the dark, and disclose their secret workings by piece meal The people must be got into the cour house—then the leaders who have been consulting and concocting measures in secret, bring forth, one proposition, and another-and another till all the 'important questions' are considered. It is to be hoped that no man who studies his own peace and the peace of his State, will be caught in any such trap. What necessity is there now for consultation for the common good more than there was a month or three months or six months ago? The Legislature has adjourned within a month; what grievances are there now to redress that did not exist, when it was in session? It will meet again in May, why not wait till the next session? What special grievances can there be that require a call of the Legislature between December and May? These are only pretexts and although dressed in fine clothes cannot conceal the ugly and dirty carcass they are intended to hide.

It is well known that there is a plan on foot which originated in Raleigh to call a Convention, and carry the State of North Carolina out of the Confederacy, and it is very much to be feared that the meeting n Saturday is called to further that design. Sorry am I that Guilford soil is selected for the furtherance of any such design. North Carolina by a solemn act of the Convention of her people her for weal or for woe cast in her lot with the people of the Southern Confederacy, and has solemnly pledged her faith to 'live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish" with them and she can take no steps backward without oringing shame upon her children and disgrace upon her name. Her escutcheon has always been bright, her untarnished fame.

But suppose the Convention called, and we withdraw from the Confederacy, what then? "Take our own affairs into our own hands" is the language of the disturber of the repose of North Carolina. Well then you have got back your own affairs into your wn hands, what then? Recall our troops, I suppose would be the next step. But would they come when you call them? is the question. Suppose they would not desert those glorious leaders, under whom they have so often conquered and abandon that sacred cause which has been consecrated by the blood of so many heroes and martyrs, (and we all know they would not,) what would we then do with our own affairs in our own hands? We would then stand exposed to the scorn and derision of all the world. Suppose they come, what then? Why you make North Carolina the battle field of the war, and you

"Wide over her fields a waste of ruins laid." Ask those of your fellow citizens who have been to Northern and Eastern Virginia, to describe its present condition, ruin and waste and desolation, and pause before you take the first step toward inflicting a similar ruin upon your beloved State and happy homes. But you are told this is a peace measureceived. It is a measure to aggravate, intensify and magnify the war and bring it to your doors and your hearth-stones. Does any man in his reason believe that if North Carolina seceded from the Confederacy she could remain neutral? Not for a day-she would be occupied immediately as a matter of necessity, as of self-protection by Confederate troops, men, (thought to be moving from Stephenson to and these troops would then be hostile troops and would burn with resentment against us for our per-

ces? Nonsense. The object is to carry the State ville had moved Northwest, towards Pulaski and back into the old union from which we seceded in 1861. What will be the consequences of that move, if it could succeed? War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt here among us! Father against son, brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor, burning houses, violated women, robbery and plunder. A Confederate army and a Federal army, both on our soil, both devouring and destroying until they marsh, when a Confederate picket force of seven Our people divided, part on one side and part on the other, engaged in the general business of cutting the throats of each other! Be not deceived. I know you want peace, so do I, so does every body. But we must seek peace in a constitutional and a legal way-we have an organized government and we must speak for peace through the organ of the government. Some of the very men who are now heading this movement were secessionists and brought on the present bloody war. They told you secession was a peaceful remedy. They told what was not true, and when they tell you, you can have peace by calling a Convention, they tell you what is not true again.

If you were about to take a journey upon a railroad train, and were informed that the locomotive was out of order—some of the axels wrenched, some of the wheels cracked—that the engineer was crazy and the conductor drunk, would you go? Not a step. Well if you go into the meeting on Saturday, be certain that the train upon which you then embark is sound and in good condition and under the control of sober and comptent officers, lest a colision or running off the track or a break down, may end in broken bones and mangled limbs and loss of life to many who thought they were only

on a pleasure trip.

Be certain you do not "jump out of the frying pan into the fire." Lincoln says we have no Confederate Government, no Nationality—but that we are a State. Now by holding a Convention to treat with Lincoln as a State do you not ignore the existdirectly into his hand and aid him in his great plan of our subjugation?

A TRUE FRIEND OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"We never maintained the doctrine of secession as practiced by the cotton States, and we resisted secession up to the last moment.

The above extract is the language of the Raleigh Standard, which we copy to enquire what kind of secession that was it advocated? We well remember the time when the Standard preached secession to the whole South, and advised the people to give the kees refused us our territorial righ's. But the Standard says it "resisted secession up to the last moment." We submit that its "resistance" came too late! like crying "put out the fire," after having caused the torch to be applied .- Milton Chronicle

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the mo tion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted to restrain the Provost Marshal from taking drafted men was granted.

Gold was quoted in New York, on the 18th, a 158 159. The Confederate steamer Florida is lying in por

at Brest, France, making ready to leave. She is lying near the U. S. gunboat Kearsage. A fire occurred in New York on Saturday week, destroying property to the amount of \$1,250,000. Gens. Hancock and Burnside are to recruit their

old corps to 50,000 men each. A court martial has been called for the trial of Surgeon-General Hammond, of the Federal army. A banquet was given to the veterans of the Irish Brigade in New York on the 16th. Gen. Meagher

was the principal speaker. Col. Fish has retired from the post of Provost Marshal of Baltimore, and Major Haynes appointed to the post. Hendricks and Hart, two Yankee newspaper cor

respondents, have reached New York, having been pareled for ninety days by the Confederate authori-A correspondent inquires what General Grant's initials "U. S." stand for. From the best information we have, they stand for an Unmitigated

Scoundrel .- Rebel. The scarcity of shoes in the army, (says the Atlants "Confederacy,") is wickedly attributed to the superabundance of leather-heads in Richmond. Purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws

A REVIEW OF THE WAR.

The Campaign on the Peninsula-The Advance on Richmond-Why it failed-Full History of Military Operations in Virginia-Report of McClellan of his Campaigns-A Curious Letter, Etc.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser has been permitted to see the advance sheets of the report of General McClellan of the campaigns on the Peninsula and in Maryland, (now in process of being printed,) covering the most stirring and memorable period of the war. This correspondent has given an abstract and analysis of the report in advance of its publication, which is highly interesting. The report is dated New York, August 4, 1863. It begins with an allusion to the results of the victories in Virginia, and then tion of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abunointimation whatever is given. The people are to be got together—are to be penned, before they are goes on to recite the arrival of General McClellan at allowed to know for what purpose they have been called together. Fraud and deceit always burrow the army of the Potomac: the grand plan laid out the army of the Potomac; the grand plan laid out for the general campaign of 1861-2, the final invasion of Virginia in 1862, the Peninsula movement; the seven days' battles; and the short Maryland campaign of September, 1862. Starting from the sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanour by the 1st of November, the time when General McClellan forces, the report says : General McClellan at once began active operaions. The theatre of war had now extended about

came necessary, as well as practicable, to plan a

tions. An organization of New England troops for occupying the coast line of the South on the middle Atlantic, which had been selected by General McClellan in September, 1861, took shape in January, 1862, as an expedition under General Burnside, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of railroad as far west as Goldsboro', and, should circumstances favour, to push as far as Raleigh, Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about politics or the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fight ing is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck, (appointed to the command of the department of the Missouri,) to General Buell,) to General Sherman, (commanding in South Carolina and Georgia,) and to General Butler, (commanding the department of the Gulf.) General Halleck was charged with the duty of "reducing chacs to order" in his department. In respect to military operations he was ordered to hold the State by fortified posts and concentrate his force on the Mississippi. General Buell was instructed as to the vast importance of the military occupation of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. In Kentucky itself he was advised "the conduct of our pelitical affairs is, perhaps, more important than that of our military operation," and he was urged to bear in mind "that we shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the Government by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all." In accordance "with the feelings and opinion of the President," General McClellan requested General Buell to assure " the people of Kentucky that their domestic institutions will, in no manner, be interfered with," and "to al low nothing but the dictates of military necessity to cause him to "depart from the spirit of his instructions." In respect to Tennessee, Gen. Buell was ordered

to throw the mass of his troops, "by rapid marches, by Cumberland or Walker's Gap, on Knexville, in order to occupy the railroad at that point," and "out the communication between Eastern Virginia and the Mississippi. Gen. Buell was further counseled to avoid "widening the breach existing between us and the rebels" by "causeless arrests and persecutions of individuals." "I have always found," adds General McClellan, "that it is the tendancy of subordinates to make vexatious arrests on mere suspicion." General Sherman was advised that the favorable moment for a coup de main against Savan nah had been lost, and that the best course before him would be "to isolate and reduce Fort Pulaski" But the "reduction of Charleston and its defences" was held up as the great and moral advantage to be sought for, and this was stated to be an object for which General McClellan was actively maturing his combinations. General Butler was instructed as to the obstacles to be encountered in reducing New Orleans, and was ordered, as soon as possible after the fall of that city, to "seize all the approaches leading to it from the east," and particularly "Jack son, in Mississippi," with an ultimate view as well to the capture of Mobile as to the opening of Mississippi. The instructions thus issued to the generals named comprehend the entire scope of the plans | Henry's battalion, by the Yankess. of General McClellan, of which plans the movement necessary to the success of these plans that they elaborate account of the consultations and operations | had done. which preceded the Edvance to Manassas, March 9, In the meantime Gen. V. pushed off towards Cros-1862, we find that this advance was intended by him by with his prize, stopping at Shuits' Mill about an merely to occupy the troops during the preparations for the Peninsula campaign, then fully decided upon. 115,000, with five hundred field guns and three hun-

dred siege guns.
General McClellan reached the Peninsula with 85,000 effectives early in April. He gives his reason for not assaulting the works at Yorktown, describes the battle at Williamsburg, and recites the advance to Richmond. The siege of that city is narrated at length, and the "change of base," with its attendant battles at Mechanicsville, fought June 26, to Malvern Hill, fought July 1, 1862. "This closed," says General McClellan, "the hard fighting which had continued from the afternoon of unparalleled on this continent for determination and slaughter on both sides." July 4th the Generence of our Confederate Government and play al telegraphed to the President that he occupied, at Harrison's bar, positions "which could be carried only by overwhelming numbers" "The spirit of the army," he added, "is excellent; stragglers are finding their regiments, and the soldiers exhibit the best results of discipline." He sums up the possible. results of the brief but fierce campaign: "I cannot now approximate to any statement of our losses; but we were not beaten in any conflict. The enemy were unable, by their utmost efforts, to drive us from the field. We have lost no guns, except twenty-five on the field of battle, twenty-one | pray ? of which were lost by the giving way of McCall's division, under the onset of superior numbers. North a practical touch of the doctrine if the Yan- When all the circumstances of the case are known. it will be acknowledged by all competent judges that the movement just completed by our army is by the Yankees. It was rumored in Vicksburg that unparalleled in the annals of war. Under the most they were surprised by the Yankees while exists. dufficult circumstances we have preserved our trains. themselves at a party in the neighborhood our guns, our materials, and, above all, our honour." To this the President replied: "Be assured the heroism and skill of yourself, officers and men is, and forever will be, appreciated. If you can hold your the 7th General McClellan telegraphed: "If not attacked to-day I shall laugh at them. Flag Officer them. Goldsborough is confident he can keep open my communications by the James." Expecting an attack, he says, as a necessity to the enemy, and feeling the critical nature of the position, General McClellan, on the same day, addressed to the Presi-

den the following letter: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,

Monday, July 7, 1862.

Mr. President: You have been fully informed pose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions tions. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I certainly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army, or strictly come within the scope of my official du days ago. ties. These views amount to convictions, and are Dr. James Saunders died deeply impressed on my mind and heart. Hur cause Lynchburg on Thursday last. must never be abandoned-it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearely to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster,

of the United States upon the people of every State. The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of di-recting the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will he lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This rebellion has asumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highprinciples known to christian civilization. should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State in any event. It should not be at all a war upon a population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscalition of slavery, should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for: pillage and waste should be military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Militawas given the chief command of all the United States | Ty arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and onthe, not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of pubthe whole circumference of the South ; and it belic order and the protection of political rights.

large and sweeping combination of military opera-Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting, or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own the coast-line of North Carolina, General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, fore should be recognized. This principle might be extended, upon grounds of military necessity and security, to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia, also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all true men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty. Unless the principles governing the future conducof our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present

[Signed] GROBGE B. McCLELLAN. Early in August the army was ordered to Aquia. The condition of affairs at Washington during the campaign of Pope is graphically described. tember 2d the President directed Gen. McCleslan to take command of his own and General Pope's army, and find the enemy. On the 17th of September Antietam was lought, South Mountain and Crampton's Gap having been already won by us. Not a single gun or colour was lost by us in these battles, and our total loss in men at Antietam is stated by Con. McClellan at 12,469. The advance into Virginia after Antictam is related, with an account of causes by which that advance was delayed. On the night of November 7th General McClellan was relieved and the command transferred to General Burnside. General McClellan thus describes him own report :

Instead of reporting a victorious sampaign, it has een my duty to relate the heroism of a reduced army, sent "pon an expedition into an enemy's counry, there to abandon one and to originate another new plan of campaign, which might and would have been successful if supported with appreciation of its necessities, but which failed because of the repeated failure of promised support at the most critical, and t proved, the most fatal moments. The heroism surpasses ordinary description. Its illustration must be left for the pen of the historian in times of calm reflection, when the nation shall be looking back to the past from the midst of penceful days. were victors in every field save one, and there the endurance of a single corps, accomplished the object of its fighting, and by securing to the army its transit to the James river, left to the enemy a ruinous and barren victory.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. VANCE. - We are indebted to the Asheville N. C. News for the annexed in reference to the capture of Gen. Vance with a part of

CAPTURE OF BRIG. GEN. VANCE. - Some days since of the army of the Potomac, under his own orders, Gen. Vance with a part of Henry's battalion and a was the central feature. It was considered by him few men from Thomas' Legion, started toward Sevierville, Tenn. At Gatlinsburg he left his artilleshould be carried out simultaneously, or as nearly should be carried out simultaneously, or as nearly so as possible, the advance of the Potomac army into Sevierville, and captured a Yankee train of sevierville. upon Richmond by the lower Rappahanock was enteen wagons, with the teamsters and wagon maskept in hand by him, to be delivered as the decisive ters. Six hundred Yankee cavalry were encamped slow in conjunction with all the rest of the general six miles below town, to whom information was of movement. Passing over Gen. McCletlan's full and course promptly communicated of what Gen. Vance

hour, having sent a courier ordering the men at Gatlinsburg to meet him there. This they failed to do, The enemy's force at Manassas was estimated at stating that the route was impracticable for artillery. At the end of about an hour, and while Gen. Vance's mer were entirely off their guard, the Yankees swept down upon them, taking them completely by surprise. A running fight ensued, our men scattering in every direction, and making a stand wherever a few of them could get together. Gen. Vance rallied a little squad, and after an ineffectual resistance against overwhelming numbers, was cup-

tured, with his Inspector General, Capt. Lucas H. Smith, and about thirty others. Major Charlie Roberts was in the affair, as was also Dr. W. H. Murdoch, but escaped, with many others. The Yankees the 26th June, in a series of engagements wholly recaptured their wagons, and also one ambulance and about fifty horses from Gen. Vance's command. Col. Henry, with his cavalry and artillery, worked his way through the mountains, and passed over the battle ground the next day, and most of the information in regard to the capture of Gen. Vance by obtained from people living on the spot. The Yankees did not tarry long, but pushed off rapidly as

These are substantially the facts as gathered from the information received here by Col Palmer, of this unfortunate affair. When will our people learn the importance of heeding both ends of the injunction, "Watch and

Some thirty-four of our cavalry, including a major and several lieutenants, arrived in Vicksburg a short time since, having been captured near Rodney they were surprised by the Yankees while enjoying

Rodney. The New York Herald's Folly Island correspondent says Gen. Gilmore has succeeded in improving present position we shall hive the enemy yet." On the Greek fire shells so that he can shortly commence the regular bombardment of Charleston with

The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire has nominated Lincoln for the next Presidency. Gov. Watts, of Ala., asks only \$15 for loads of wood for which from \$40 to \$50 is demanded by oth-

er parties in Montgemery. After the battles around Richmond there were one hundred and seventy-one woulded Jews in the houses of their brethren in that city.

A bill has been introduced in the the United States that the rebel army is in our front, with the pur- Congress to prohibit the sale of gold at a higher price than that paid for United States sixes, interor reducing us by blocksding our river communica- est paid in gold, unless for exportation to pay debts. The railroad from Bristol to Morrisville will be in readiness for use during the week.

Ex-Governor Alston, of S. C., has presented Gen. Morgan with a valuable horse. Dr. P. A. Dinkins, of Columbia, S. C., died a few

Dr. James Saunders died at his residence in

Capt. S. P. Caldwell, of Cabarras county, N. C., was drowned in Coddle creek on the 12th inst.

Corn brings \$2.50 to \$275 per bushel in Montgomery, Ala., while meal sells for \$4 per bushel. One day, as a strong wind was blowing, a little

oy was standing at a window. Suddenly he raised

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE \$5.00 PER ANNUM Rates of Advertising.

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

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 the rates of TEN CENTS per line of manuscript .-The money should accompany the notice. Mere announcements of deaths or marriages are solicited

as items of news SUMTER IN RUINS.

BY W. CILMORE SIMMS, ESQ.

Te batter down the Lion's den But yet the Lordly Beast goes free; And ye shall hear hisronr again, From mountain height, from lowland glen, From sandy shore, and reedy fen-Where'er a band of freeborn men, Rears sacred shrines to liberty.

The serpent scales the Eagle's nest, And yet the Royal Bird, in air, Triumphant wins the mountain crest, And sworn for strife, ret takes his rest, And plumes, to calm, his ruffled breast, Till, like a storm-bolt from the west, He strikes the invader in his lair.

What's loss of den, or nest, or home, If, like the lion, free to go;-If, like the eagle, wing'd to roam, We span the rock and breast the foam. Still watchful for the .. our of doom, When, with the knell of thunder boom, We bound upon the serpent foe !

Oh! noble sons of lion heart Ob! gallant hearts of eagle wing! What though your battered bulwarks part, Your nest be spoiled by reptile art? Your souls, on wings of hate, shall start, For vengeance, and with lightning-dart, Itend the foul serpent ere he sting!

Your battered den, your shattered nest, Was but the Lion's crouching place;-It heard his roar, and bore his crest, His, or the Eagle's place of rest;-But not the soul in either's breast !-This arms the twain, by freedom bless'd, To save and to avenge their race!

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

Below we publish the order of Gen. Butler on assuming command in the Department of Virginia and North ('arolina :

HEAD-QUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,) DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA & NORTH CAROLINA, Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 10th, 1863. GENERAL OBDERS, No. 49.

The Constitution and laws of the United States require all military, civil, judicial, executive held in the City of Raleigh on the second Monday and legislative officers of the United States, and of in June, and the thirtieth day of December, or on Constitution and laws.

Therefore, if a person desires to serve the United States, or to receive special profit, favor or protection from the United States, or to practice any calling which calls for a license and public support, such as practicing surgery, or teaching either in the ing in conflict with the provisions of this act be and school or pulpit, he should take upon himself the the same are hereby repealed. corresponding public obligations.

Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Attorneys, Notaries, and all officers of the law whatsoever, and all persons, other than duly appointed civil and military officers of the United States, residing in this Depart ment, who therein exercise any office, hold any place of trust or calling whatever, which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act, judicial or administrative which shall or may effect any other person than the, actor; and any person wno shall desire to carry on any business, (save manual labor for his own support,) or to be neard in any Court, or to have his rights of property in any way protected, must take and subscribe the following Outh, set out in the proclamation by

the President, of December 8th, 1863, and Parole : "I do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth taithfully support, proteot and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court ; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God; and we give our solemn parole of honor (to be enforced according to military law,) that we will bold no correspondence with, or afford any aid or comfort to any enemies or opposers of the United States, save as an act of humanity, to administer to the necessities of individuals who are in sickness or distress; and we solemnly declare that this Oath and Parole are taken and given freely and willingly, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever and with full intention to keep the same."

All acts doings, deeds, instruments, records of certificates, certified or attested by, and transactions done, performed or made by any of the persons above described from and after the 12th day of December, inst., who shall not have taken and subscribed such Oath, are void and of no effect.

It having become necessary in the judgement of the Commanding General, as a "public exigency," to distinguish those who are loyal and well disposed toward the Government of the United States, from those who still hold allegiance to the Confederate States, and ample time having been given to all citizens for reflection upon this subject, and full pro-tection to person and property of every law-abiding citizen within this Department, having been afforded; and as there can be no such thing as neutrality in this war by any citizen of the United States: And as no enemy of the United States ought to remain within the protection of the Government, except as a prisoner of war, either on parole or in confinement; and as no good and loyal citizen can desire to do anything rather than those things set out in said Oath and Parole:

Be it further ordered : That all persons ever heretofore citizens of the United States, asking or recieving any favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have money paid them, property, or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of military necessity? And what is that but Lincolnthe power of the United States extended to themexcept protection from personal violence—must take and subscribe the said Oath and Parole, before their request can be heard, or any act done in their fa-Department, or they can pursue, directly or indirectly, any trade, business of calling, (except man-ual labor for their own support and all contracts, sales, conveyance, acts and transactions whatever, male or done by and with persons who, having been citizens of the United States and living in the Eastern part of the State of Virginia and the State of North Carolina, or either of the States in rebellion at the time of their secession, shall refuse or neglect to take and subscribe said Oath and Parole, shall be void and of no effect.

At the Provost Court, and at the several Provost

ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE. AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIVES AND FAMI-LIES OF SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of one million of dollars to be paid in Treasury notes of the State of North Carolina; in addition to the appropriation heretofore made in that behalf, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the support of the wives and families of the indigent soldiers of this State, whether in the service of the State or Confederate governments, or whether killed in battle or dying in the military service of the country, such sum to be distributed among the several counties of the State, as heretofore, according to white population, as ascertained by the Census of 1860.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the quote of each county shall be paid to the County Com-Inissioner or County Trustee of the same, secording to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly ratified the 10th day of February, 1863, enti-tled "An act for the relief of the wives and famiies of soldiers in the army." and shall be applied to the support of the wives and families of the soldiers of this State, as above enumerated, according to the rules and regulations which have been or may be prescribed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each county.

Sac. 3. Be it further chacted, That when any family or soldier, as aforesaid, shall have removed from the county of his residence, since the com-mencement of the war, and shall have acquired a residence in another county, they shall be considered residents of the latter county, and receive a

share of such distribution accordingly. SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the foregoing appropriation, the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid by the Public Treasurer as aforesaid to the County Commissioners in those Counties in which are resideat the families of Indian warriors, who have rendered service to the Confederate States in the present war, for distribution among them according to the provisions herein before made in the case of

white persons. SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly the 14th day of December, 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

AN ACT TO RESTORE THE COURTS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is here-by enacted by the authority of the same, That there shall hereafter be two terms of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for each county in the State, to be held at the times prescribed in chapter thirtyone, sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the Revised Code, and by an act entitled "An act to establish the eighth judicial key sells for thr circuit and for other part eses," ratified the 12th for two dollars.

day of December, 1864. SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That said Superior Courts of Law shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all actions of tort, under the rules and regulations which existed prior to the passage of an act, entitled "An act to change the prisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," rati-fied the 11th day of September, 1851, and all process hereafter to be issued in such actions and in all criminal proceedings, shall be made returnable in like manner and under the same penalties as were prescribed prior to the passage of said act; providbe tried before said Courts by virtue of any juris-

diction conferred by this act. SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all process in the said actions and criminal proceedings from said Courts hereafter issue I and made returnable to the Fall term 1864, of said Courts, shall be deemed and taken to be returnable to the Spring term 1864 of said Courts respectively.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That so much of said act of Sept. 11th, 1861, as applied to the rules of pleadings in cases of bills for injunction and sequestration, and petitions for sale or partition of land be and the same is hereby repealed. SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall hereafter he two terms of the Supreme Court to be of January, 1864.

he several States to take the Oath to support the the day after, in case the thirtieth day be Fun-SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the County

Courts shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases of contested wills. SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all laws com.

Read three times and ratified in General Assem bly, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1863. R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

AN ACT CONCERNING SLAVE LABOR ON PUBLIC WODKS.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the first section of chapter sixteen of an act concerning "Public Works," ratified 20th December, 1862, entitled an "act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other works," is hereby amended by inserting the word "male" before the word "slaves," and after the word slave." "between the ages of eighteen and fortyhve," so that the section may read as rollows: "That the Covernor shall have power and authorty to compel the services of any number of [male] slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years," &c. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That this act

shall be in force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly the 12th day of December, A. D., 1863. R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.,

GILES MEBANE, S. S.

LINCOLNISM .- There are two kinds of Lincolnism. One is a support of the man on personal grounds; the other, a support of his measures on principle. Place-holders and place hunters sell themselves to the individual, Abraham Lincoln, for a round sum, or for the hope of getting that sum. Political theorists adopt his measures, or force him to adopt their measures, from interested motives partly, and partly from a conviction, more or less well-defined, that these measures are right and best, both for the preservation of order in the United States and for the successful prosecution of the war. To secure these ends, the shrewd Republicans, who have made Lincoln what he is, avow their willingness, nay, their

anxiety, to establish a new, consolidated govern-ment on their ruins of the old federation.

"No one to Love," or answer to "Rock me to The plea was and is 'military necessity." On Sleep," by W. B. Harvey, \$1.50.

The plea was and is 'military necessity." Half off to the trade. this plea, they obtained from the people the despot-ic power Lincoln now holds. "The life of the nation is in danger at the hands of the rebels," was the cuckoo song, with which they beguiled the people, first of the liberty of speech, next of the liberty of person, and finally of all liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution. Some of the people, indeed, pro-tested; but Congress, obedient to the Executive, yielded up everything to him-for the sake of pre

ser ing the country. As each successive step towards despotism was taken, the Southern newspapers were loud in their 144 pp 18 mo. denunciations of Northern tyranny, and jubilant in their exultations over Fouthern freedom But a great change has come to pass. Leading Southern papers now openly advocate the suspension of the writ of habees corpus, and one of them is willing to tear up the Constitution as waste paper, rather than suffer it to impede the public defence or embarrass the Government." What is this but urging the destruction of the Constitution on the plea of

DESECUATION OF THE SABBATH .- A correspondent

ism !- Richmond Whin

of the "Mississippian" writes: One of the most lamentable and alarming signs of the times in our struggle for liberty, is the unparalleled desecration of the Sabbath day : that day which God has commaded to be kept holy. Men may effect to scorn such old fashioned Puritanism and avail themselves of every frivolous excuse for violating this sacred day, but we have more to fear from this and kindred evil; that prevail in our land, than we have from bankruptey, starvation, or all the boasted armies of the enemy.

It is a little curious to note the different kinds of Marshals' offices, books will be opened, and a prop- quarters built by the troops from different localities. will please have them ready on the above named er officer will be present to administer the proper The Tennesseean is not content until he has his days, weighed, marked and properly directed. Small Onth and Parole to any person desiring to take the shanty constructed of logs, with a huge chimney same, and to witness the subscription of the same and fireplace, while a Louisianian rests easy in his the intermediate stations. by the party taking it. Such officer will furnish to frail structure of boards, shivering, relying on the each person so taking and subscribing, a certificate. I hope that it will turn warmer soon.

WHOLESALE CONSCRIP TION - The Rebet has a lengthy editorial on this so bject, from which we extract the annexed paragragit ?

"But, if the whole population is dragged into the army, where are the supplies for the army, and bread and meat for the women and children to come from? We have found it diffi cult to provision and clothe the army and the people heretolore, and how much more difficult, indeed, how impossible it will be, when the laborers are all withdrawn from their avocations -- when the producers are all turned into consumers! And, again, there is a consideration, perhaps, equally important. Who is to guard our women and children against the outbreaks of our slave population, already rendered insubordinate and demorstized by the war? Are our helpless ones to be left to the tender mercies of the negroes ? Three millions of slaves among us, are not to be triffed with, and will become a greater danger, if not kept in subordination, than five hundred thousand Yankees who are on our borders, vainly attempting to penetrate the country. Those considerations will tend to generate dissatisfation among our own people, and alienate them from the government which so remorselessly reaches out its arm and grasps them in its military clutches. They cannot be made to comprehend the necessity for this wholesale conscription, for the very plain reason that the necessity does not exist. The country is ready and willing to furnish all the men and all the money necessary to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, and establish our independence upon an enduring basis, but they are not prepared for the destruction of all their civil rights, and the ruin of the

INFORMATION WANTED .- Mr. William Parish, of Kernersville, Forsyth, in this State, requests us to make inquiry for his two sons Jesse L. and Hezekiah Parish. They belong to company K, 54th N. C. troops. Any information in relation to them will be thankfully received by their father at Kernersville posteffice, Forsyth county, North Carolina.

Two brakesmen, says the Pittsburg, (Pa.) Chronicle, on the Oil Creek sailroad were 'rozen to death the other night, one of whom rolled off the car, and the other was found at his post, his hand frozen to the

The largest locomotive in the United States, if not in the world, has just been built for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company. It has twelve driv-ing wheels and weighs more than 100,000 pounds.

The Democrat and Conservative members of Congress, in caucus last week, resolved "that the Pres-dent's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1865, is unwise, inexpedient, revolationary, and unconstitu- patriotism. tional, and is therefore disapproved-

The Italian Minister of War has ordered 200 "Mother, listen to the wind making music for he leaves to dance by !"

In Western North Carolina a twelve pound turkey sells for three dollars, and a cord of good wood An organization to aid emigrants from Europe

The yankee Government has information, it is said, that about ten thousand deserters from its army are now in Canada, and in a destitute condi-

On Friday last, in Macon, Ga., Robert Martin was fatally stabbed by James Burns, of Twigg Gen. Bragg, it is stated in the Selma "Missised, that no suits in debt, assumpset, or account shall sippian," is about to take a command in that State.

The St. Louis Union nominates President Lincoln for the Presidency in 1814. Only one cotton mill is now running at Lowell,

Public Meeting.

All the citizens of Guilford county, who believe that the people have a right to assemble together te consult for their common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for a redress of grievances," are requested to meet in the Court House in Greensborough, on the 30th day Various important questions are to be considered.

and we hope there will be a full attendance. 84-2w

Purs! Purs!! Furs!!!

We will pay the following prices: Rabbit \$1.50 per dozen : Coon and Fox 50 cents each : Mink 50 cent ; Muskrat 35 cents; Otter fro n \$5 to \$8. J. & F. GARRETT

'ummings' Battery, Kinston, N. C. NOTICE If those who have turnished substitutes, wish to select their Comprny before the 1st of February, 1864, in preference to being sent to the Camp of In-

struction, let them report their names to the enrolling officer, and be required to be sent to my Battery. I will receive a few more good men. JAS. D. CUMMING. Capt Com'dg. Light Battery,

Co. C. 13th Battalion, N. C. T. \$25 Dollars Reward !-Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 16th instant a negro boy named CALVIN, aged 114 years. well grown for one of his age, very black, barefoot when he left, wore away a man's shirt, the sleeves which were "tuesed," a blue cloth military cap, coat a good deal worn. I bought him of a man from 18 Washington in this State. It is possible he is endeavoring to make his way back there. In all 20 35 00 probability he is lurking along the line of the N. C. 21 75 00 Railroad, and may possibly endeavorto procure a parsage on the train. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, 6 miles north of Greensborough, N. C.

OBED McMICHAEL. 84-41 Stolen, from the subscriber, on the night of the 11th instant, a BROWN HORSE, over medium size, one eye out, and right hind leg swollen slightly. thankfully received and liberally rewarded. My address is Grogansville, N. C.

J. M. GROGAN. 84-4w Winston Sentinel please copy 3 weeks.

Tew Songs.

" Call me not back from the Echoless Shore," \$1.50; by the author and composer of "When this Cruel Waris Over."

All orders addressed to

GEO. DUNN & Co., Publishers,

Tust Published.

A complete GRAMMAR OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE

May be had at all BOOKSTORES. Price three dollars. One-third off to the GEORGE DUNN & CO., 84-5w Richmond, Virginia

New Shoe Shop in Greensborough The undersigned would most respectfully in form the citizens of Greensborough and vicinity. that he has opened a SHOE SHOP in Garrett's building, and will be pleased to wait on all who may desire work in his line of business. BOOTS AND SHOES made to order.

REPAIRING promptly done. JACOB MORTON. **O Bire.-A Negro Woman, who is a GOOD COOK, WASHER, &c. Apply at this office.

Ansical 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 instruction of beginners. TERMS REASONABLE.

otice .- I will leave Greensborough on the Sth of February next, Hillsborough the 9th and persons on my premises will be considered as illegal Goldsborough the 10th, for the army of Northern and dealt with accordingly. Virginia. All persons desirous of sending boxes, parcels cannot be taken. Boxes will be taken on at

WALTER A. THOMPSON. State Agent. Term, 1863. A. F. Smith & Sarah Trantham vs. Elizabeth F.

Dismukes. PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilson, David McKnight, M. S. Sherwood, Jed. H. Elizabeth F. Dismaker the defendant in this case Lindsay, R. M. Sloan, C. G. Yates, B. Sterling Elizabeth F. Dismaker the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; It is there-tore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the said absent defendant of the filing of this petition and that unless the appears of the rest petition and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington on the sec. N. H. D. WILSON, ond Monday of February next, and answer this pe- JED. H. LINDSAY, tition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and JOHN A. CILMER, heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, I. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court at office in Lexington, second Monday of Nov. 1863. 81-6w adv \$10 I. K. PERRYMAN, C. C. C. orth Carolina Davidson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term. Catharine E. Conrad, vs. Amos Yokley and wife and others. PETITION FOR DOWER.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Yokley and Peter Yokley are not inhabitants of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the second Monday of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte as to them. Witness, I, K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court at

office in Lexington, the second Monday of Nov. 1863 81-6w adv\$10 I. K. PERRYMAN, C. C. C.

To the Farmers of North Carolina! I have been sent to this State for the purpose of procuring a supply of MOLASSES for the use of the Army of Northern Virginia. As many of you the aid you can? Will not each one make up a package, or where one cannot spare as much as a standard. sarrel, will not neighbors form clubs and make up one, two or more barrels, and take to the nearest railroad station, and write me at this place? For all so delivered, I will pay \$8 per gallon.

All will thus have an opportunity of doing a favor for their friends that will cost nothing but a little labor. I firmly rely upon your benevolence and

D. T. CARRAWAY, Major and C. S., Wilcox's Light Division, Hill's Corps, A. N. V. Graham, N. C., January 11, 1864.

The above appeal meets my hearty approval, and the Commissaries in the State will render every assistance to Maj. Carraway in carrying out the obect of his visit from the army. Where barrels are wanting, they can be procurred and delivered at any o come to the United States has been formed in point on the railroad, by application to me.

JAMES SLOAN, Major and Chief Commissary for State of N. C. Greensborough, January 11, 1864. 83-8w

Jat Manufactory in Greensboro'. N. C.—We are now manufacturing all of the different grades of FUR AND WOOL HAT—such as Otto, Muskrat, Mink, Rabbit, Raccoon, of ALL COLORS; also WOOL HATS of all the different grades and colors. Merchants wanting GOOD, HONEST HATS, made entirely by Southern men, and of Southern material, can have their orders filled on such terms as will prove satisfactory to them and their customers.

We will buy all the good pelt FURS that we can get, such as Otto, Mink, Muskrat, Beaver, Coon and Rabbit, for which we will pay CASH, or exchange hats on fair terms. For all colouring of garments hereafter, we shall

charge according to the cost of the dye-stuffs used in the colouring. J. & P. GARRETT. Diadders! Bladders! !-I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Hog Bladders, They must be well cleansed and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together

and sent to me by Express. When 25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight. R. B. SAUNDERS. Chapel Hill, N. C. P. S .- Bladders will be received at Porter's Drug

Store in Greensborough. dec17

Common Schools.—Guilford County, Fall distribution for 1863. AMT. | DIS. | AMT. | DIS. | AMT. | DIS. | 1 69 00 22 62 00 43 115 00 64 78 00 23 113 00 2 74 00 59 00 95 8 79 00 24 86 00 4 73 00 25 90 00 46 76 00 67 60 00 5 42 00 26 63 00 51 00 64 00 6 83 00 27 93 00 97 00 24 00 7 94 00 28 113 00 27 00 75 00 29 111 00 50 119 00 83 00 30 114 00 51 40 00 64 00 89 00 52 73 56 00 11 65 00 32 76 00 70 00 66 00 12 80 00 33 108 00 101 00 75 92 00 18 37 00 34 107 00 59 00 76 40 00 14 66 00 35 56 00 15 44 00 36 60 00 110 00 65 00 16 37 00 37 108 00 55 00 38 177 00 63 00 45 00 39 55 00 60 47 00 81 69 00 40 82 00 61 53 00 82 61 00 Armfield. 19 54 00 51 00 62 76 00 35 00 41 104 00 63 60 00

\$1-4w NATHAN HIATT, Chairman. Parpley'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 Has no marks of gear, and rides very well. Any in-formation in regard to the horse or thief will be with PERFECT SAFETY, when loaded either from the breech or muzle. This Gun is LESS COMPLI-CATED and EASIER KEPT IN ORDER than any gun that has been invented in this country. The Gun was invented in Guilford county, N. C., and we are now manufacturing it for the State of North

Carolina, at our Shops in Greensbero.' We are ready to sell SHOP RIGHTS to man ufacturers in the gun business in any of the States in the Confederacy.

TARPLEY, GARBETT & Co.

Notice.-I hereby give notice to all who are indebted to me on account, that interest will be charged on all such accounts that are not closed on the 1st of January, and 1st of July, 1864. 83-3w*c J. B. HOLMES.

Greensboro' High School.-The exerof January, 1864. Tuition for 20 weeks, Board \$500 L. A. JOB, Address

Dec. 24, 1863. Greensboro', N. C. Gloves and Socks Wanted.-I desire to purchase for the Soldiers 10,000 pairs of Gloves, and 10,000 pairs of Socks Donations will be thankfully received. EDWARD WARREN. Surgeon Gen. N. C.

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 delivered. A. G. BRENIZER. Capt. Arty, Comd'g C. S. Ord works,

Salisbury, N. C Salt! Salt!!—I will distribute salt at cost, to soldiers' families and the poor, on Saturday of every week during the winter. All persons having on hand county sacks will return them to me.

JED H. LINDSAY, Chmn. For Sale.—A full set of Saw Mill Gearing for one saw, and some extra mill gearing. Those having dealings with me will please come forward and make a settlement. Those wishing to deal with me will please apply to me. All dealing with other 84-5w L. D. ORRELL.

Miss Rose will reopen her School February, 1st. Tuition \$30. jan21

Salamander Safe for Sale.—A number one safe. Apply at this office.

North Carolina Davidson County. Greensbore' Mutual Insurance Co. PAYS ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY !

John A. Mebane, Cyrus P. Mendenhall, David P. Weir, James M. Garrett, T. M. Jones, N. H. D. Concord; B. Craven, Trinity College.

Vice President .Attorney. ... Sec. and Tream PETER ADAMS, N. H. D. WILSON, C. G. YATES. Executive Committee J. M. GARRETT. All communications on business of the fice should be directed to PETER ADAMS, Secretary,

REENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE IN SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its manage-ment, and prompt in the payment of its losses. The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in, but also on a large and increasing

deposite capital key in active operation.

A dividend of 67 \$\tilde{Q}\$ cent, at the last annual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company. Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address D. P. WEIR, Treasurer.

Bargains! Bargains!!- We would respectfully inform the public that we feel con-strained to adopt a new method in the conduct of our business. From and after this date we propose to discard the present high prices in the disposition of our goods, and sell at prices which ruled before have friends and relatives there, may I not beg that you take an interest in the matter, and render me all same rates. This is fair. It does away with fabulous prices, and reduces things to a reasonable

Our work is warranted to be equally as good as can be put up in the Confederacy, and a call will satisfy you that we are disposed to deal liberally. Ambrotypes taken in good style, and on the same erms as above. B. G. GRAHAM & CO. terms as above. вер10

Salem Back .-- I am now running a HACK between Greensborough and Salem, leaving Greensborough Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaving September, Salem Wednesdays and Saturdays. Persons wishing conveyance between these points will find this a comfortable and expeditious line—making the trips by day-light.

M. JORDAN. sep17

New Tri-Weekly Stage Line.—The subscriber would announce to the traveling public that on and after the first day of July next he will commence rudning a tri-weekly line of stages from Greensbero' to Madison, leaving Greensberough 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.

WANTED

Manassas Gap Rail Road Shops, near the Depot 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.

\$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 and was brought from Farmville, Va., nearly one year ago. The above reward will be paid for their onfinement in any jail so that we can get them. Our address is Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C. J. S. RAY 77-9w*er S. C. ALLEN.

small quantities the following kinds of fors, for which the highest market prices will be paid : Otter, 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. TOHN LEDFORD, COACH AND BUGGY

Jurs Wanted .- We wish to buy in large or

MANUFACTURER, keeps on hand, Rockaways, Buggies, and Light Carriages of different styles, and prices. Orders will be promptly filled; repairs done at short notice ; and all work warranted for 12 months, on fair usage. Having been constantly engaged for more than twenty years, in the Coach business, I flatter myself, that I shall be able to please, both in prices,

self, that I shall be note to please, considered and quality. Call and examine for yourselves. Shops on East street formerly occupied by M. B. 26-1f \$160 Reward.—Ranaway frem the sub-JIM. Said boy is about 6 feet high, weighs about 175 pounds, of rather a copper color, slow to speak, has a course voice, and rather a bad countenance. When excited he shows very large white eyes, in walking, he rocks, or swaggers, setting his feet in very much, and throws his body back For the apprehension of said boy and delivery to me at Oak
Ridge, N. C. I will pay one hundred dollars; or for
his confidement in jail at Greensboro, I will pay \$50. He is a hired boy and belongs to John Oliver, who resides now at or near High Point, and formerly lived near Newbern THOMAS GRAHAM.

Decipe 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

dec17

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. 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 ja23 82-tf J. & F. GARRETT. Sugar! 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. C. LINEBERY & CO.,

COMMISSION AND PORWARDING MERCHANTS, 73-3meer Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. Extract of Logwood. -250 the Extract Personal attention to sales of Tobacco, dec. dec.24

A. A. WILLARD. Greensboro', N. C. Hides! Hides!!—I have a quantity of dry each for Rabbit; 25 cents for Cuon, Fox and Must-A. A. WILLARD. 75-tf

Greensborough, N. C. Wagon for Sale !-One 3 Horse Wagon A. A. WILLARD, Apply to 58-td Greenshorough, N. C.

No. 1 Tobacco with large ages of 1, 200 Boxes No. 1 Tobacco, with large assortment of other goods just run the blockade. J. & F. GARRETT.

CALENDAR FOR 1984.

Notice.—The Partnership heretofore axisting under the name and style of Trotter & Me-Farland, is this day desolved by consent.

immediate payment to W. D. Trotter, as the business must be closed. The said Trotter would embrace the present opportunity, of returning its most grateful thanks to his many friends and restomers for past favors, and hopes by strict attento a and application to business to merit a continuance of the same, and respectfully invites the attention of the public generally, to his large stock of GRO-CERIES AND DRY-GOODS which he will constantly keep on hand, consisting of the following articles, to wit: SUGAR, SYRUPS, SPICE, Ginger, CONFECTIONABLES and a fine assortment of DYE STUFFS, together with Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRY GOODS and READY MADE CLOTHENG, 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. TRUTTER.

Stolen .- From my stable in Guilford sounty, on Friday night, 2nd instant, my MARE, a hay aged three years, has a good deal of white hair, and a part of each leg or foot is white, scar on the right hind leg, a white spotted streak down the same leg, a star and blaze in forehead, and when stuber alight ly lame in left fore foot—a little grey on the wither, caused by being rubbed by the backband. will pay a reasonable reward for the return of said mare to me. My post office is Brick Church, Guilford so., N. C. PETER FOGLEMAN.

A card, -Those indebted to me sither for subor for job work and advertising, are requested to call at the first door north of the Post Gaze, and make settlements at their earliest convenince, as I am very anxious to balance my books. I she' expect interest on all accounts that are not promptly paid. In my absence, Mr. S. G. Thomas vol attend to making settlements for me. M. B. SHERWOOD.

Writing Ink .- The best made in the Con-federacy, and warranted equal to any ever brought from the North. For sale at the Patriot office.

George Allen, Greensborough N. C. 1000 yds Brown Sheeting. 500 " Colored Ditto for Negro Clathing. 500 " Factory and Country Plaids. 200 " Grey Cassimere. 200 Bunches Cotton Yarn No. 7 1 14.

300 lbs Copperas.

500 lbs Sugar. And an assertment of notions Blacksmithing.—The undersig of would cost of materials sufficient to make 10°C boxes will not cost exceeding 50 cents. Price of recipe ONE DOLLAR England at the property of the second on the BLACKSMITH SUSINESS DOLLAR. Enclose a stamp for pre-paying postage.

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

serve all who may favor him with their custom serve all who may favor him with their custom with GOOD WORK at MODERATE PRICES. Shop on East street, near my Buggy Shep.

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

Greensborough end! Lend! !- The highest cash price paid for lead in large or small quantities 49-tf

Notice.—Lost or mislaid, a certificate of De-posit, in the Depository office Green abbrough. N. C., for five hundred dollars, dated July 24th. 1863, No. 560. Any information respecting it will SUGARIII be thankfully received, and all persons are forbidden to trade for the same or in any number to receive it. December 11, 1863. W. M. BOWMAN

> Willard & Scott,-Having male ample arrangements for the STORAGE of Tobac co, Cotton and other produce, would sulic ments. GOODS FORWARDED WITH DESPATCH

Jurs Wanted,-We wish to purchase any J. & F. GARRETT.

5 Tobacco .- 300 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco fine grades, a large portion old, for usle by J. & F. GABRETT.

Diano for Sale .- A very handsome Rosewood Piane, nearly new, made by Gmble & Co. Baltimore. Has been but little used. Apply to Dr. T. F. COYLE, Madison, N. C.