

MARRIED.
In Greensborough on Thursday evening, January 8th, by M. S. Sherwood, Esq., Mr. B. Y. WALL and Miss ELIZABETH JERRALL.

DIED.
At the residence of P. C. Chance in Rockingham county, N. C., on the 22nd of January, 1864, Mrs. W. A. CHANCE, wife of P. F. Chance, of Co. K, Tenth North Carolina Infantry.
Raleigh papers please copy.
In this place on the morning of the 1st instant, Mrs. SARAH M. ROSE, widow of the late Duncan Rose, aged 88 years.

Greensboro Mutual Insurance Co.
GREENSBORO, N. C. January 31st, 1864.
At the annual meeting of the Greensboro Mutual Insurance Company, held the 26th inst., the following members were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
N. H. D. Wilson, J. A. Mebane, E. T. Watson, J. H. Lindsay, Wm. Barringer, S. G. Thomas, J. M. Garrett, A. J. York, C. G. Tate, C. P. Mendenhall, D. McKnight, R. H. Sterling, R. Craven, M. S. Sherwood, W. C. Porter, John A. Gilmer, W. T. Bowman, W. A. Wright, R. M. Sloan, Lewis H. Ripley, M. S. Sherwood, Secretary.
N. H. D. Wilson, Esq. Office
C. G. Yates, Esq. Office
James M. Garrett, Esq. Office
M. S. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Now Ready.
A SERIES OF VALENTINES (eighteen in number), Sentimental and caricature. Price \$50 per 100, trade half off. To be had at all Book & Music Stores.
GEORGE DUNN & CO.
Feb 4

Bank Dividend.
FARMER'S BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, GREENSBORO, N. C. January 31st, 1864.
It is ordered by the Board that a dividend of FIVE per cent, be and is hereby declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable in Confederate money on after this date, and that each Stockholder be required to produce his or her certificate before the same is paid. By order of the Board directors.
Wm. A. CALDWELL, Cashier.
86-5w

Tin Ware.—WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of TIN WARE, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.
KING, GOOD & CO.
86-12w Graham, N. C.

Envelopes. made of GOOD PAPER, and in GOOD STYLE. kept for sale at this office.

Taken Up.—At Sidney A. Ingles's on the 2d instant, a black mule, with some scars made by breach band. The mule can be had by the owner proving property, and all other expenses by calling on the subscriber 16 miles east of Greensborough.
SIDNEY A. INGLES.
86-5w

Wire.—A lot of No. 1 Wire, No. 4 and 6 for sale, by early application to the undersigned at Greensborough.
M. D. LANDRETH.
86-4f

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864

TO OUR READERS.

We have associated with ourselves in the publication of the *Patriot* JOHN F. COBBS, Esq., a gentleman of sterling integrity and fine scholastic attainments, whose duty will be to edit the paper, and in whose hands we feel sure the *Patriot* will be conducted in a style rendering it second to none in of the establishment has so multiplied the duties of the senior member of the undersigned as to render it impossible for him to properly attend to the mechanical department of the office and bestow proper attention upon the editorial columns of the paper; and we congratulate our readers upon the fact of our having secured an associate so well qualified to fill that post as Mr. Cobbs. The name and style of the firm will hereafter be known as A. W. INGOLD & CO.

INGOLD & CLENDENIN.

SALUTATORY.

Having purchased an interest in the "Patriot," as will be seen from the above, with this issue, we make our debut as the future Editor of this favorably known Journal.

In assuming the arduous duties of our confided trust, as the successor of the former able, enterprising and intelligent Editor, we enter upon our labors under a sense of deep conviction of its important responsibilities, with a feeling of diffidence and reluctance; but confiding in the due appreciation of an enlightened public, we beseech the forgiveness of whatever of discrepancy may creep into editorial columns; and trust that it may be attributed to a weakness of the head and not to a perverseness of the heart.

Surrounded as we are at present by political dangers from without, and threatened by domestic dissensions from within; we believe the day has arrived when all traces of past "party lines" should be obliterated, and the asperities of "party proclivities" submerged into a community of feeling; and that the love of exalted patriotism should impel the heart of every free man for united action in the extrication of our common country from its present threatened straits. And holding as we do, that we are but the reflector of an enlightened public sentiment: we shall devote our duty, as well as a privilege, to censure and condemn whatever may appear of evil or vice, and to exhort and applaud public sentiment to deeds of virtue, valor and honor. And more especially shall it be a feeling of pride with us, to advocate the interest of the Town of Greensborough and the surrounding country; while at the same time we shall deem it a sacred trust, to uphold the civility, maintain the sovereignty and defend the rights of the State at large.

To the "Press" we extend our most cordial greetings; admonishing a submissive tone to all constitutional powers that be, exhorting a hearty co-operation in the execution of all rightful and needful legislation, warning the evil tendency of the times for the suppression of principle to individual aggrandizement; and invite united aid for husbanding Southern virtue

and valor, in maintaining the good order of society and upholding the supremacy of the law; for the establishment of "glorious independence" and the "maintenance of our sacred liberties."

To our Patrons and the public generally we freely offer whatever of merit, talent or energy we may possess, in the furtherance of their interest and the promotion of their welfare, soliciting their generous indulgence, and bespeaking a continuance of that liberal patronage heretofore so generously bestowed. We trust with untiring energy and assiduous industry, to continue the "Patriot" as heretofore, a welcome visitor.

J. F. COBBS.

The columns of this paper are open to a free discussion of the merits of any question before the people. Having last week admitted an article criticising the object and policy of the meeting which was held here last Saturday, we this week in justice to the sympathizers with the meeting, publish a reply elicited by the communication.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The first decision that we have heard of under the new law of Congress conscribing the principals who had hired substitutes was made by Judge French at Lumberton on Friday last—in a case of habeas corpus from Moore county. It affirms the constitutionality of the law and remands the applicant to the custody of the enrolling officer.

GEN. HOWELL COBB.—Gen. Cobb is making speeches in Georgia, the object of which is to infuse a stronger war spirit in the people, and to encourage them in making every preparation possible to resist the encroachments of the enemy.

FROM VIRGINIA.—We have reports from the army of Northern Virginia to the effect that an advance movement has been made by the enemy across Robinson's River. This river empties into the Rapid Ann near Rapid Ann railroad station. Cook's Brigade is on picket duty in the vicinity. We may possibly contemplate an advance in force, though it is generally believed that he has only sent over a body of cavalry on a foraging expedition.

VALLANDIGHAM.—A question regarding the banishment of Clement L. Vallandigham came before the Supreme Court of the United States on the 20th inst. It was original, *ex parte*, Vallandigham being the petitioner. The motion for a writ of certiorari to the Judge Advocate General was argued by ex Senator Pugh in support of, and was submitted on a printed argument by Col. Holt, Judge Advocate General, in opposition thereto.

RE-ENLISTMENT.—The terms of enlistment are about to expire, are re-enlisting, with remarkable unanimity for the war. Johnston's North Carolina Brigade in the army of Virginia recently re-enlisted, and we hear of several others who evince the same patriotic devotion.

CONSCRIPTION OF NEGROES AT THE NORTH.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, the 23d, says that in the course of debate today in the House, Mr. Cox expressed himself in favor of the conscription of all free negroes, in the North between the ages of sixteen and sixty for the military service, and it is understood that a bill to this effect will be introduced in the House at an early day, and may be adopted.

CHEERING REACTION.—There is quite a noticeable reaction, remarks the *Southern Guardian*, among the people all over the land for the past two weeks. We meet now cheerful faces, words of encouragement and high hopes, where all before was gloom and gloom. The tone of the press indicates a beneficial, healthful change, and the conversations of the people everywhere demonstrate it. To the glorious example of the army may this be attributed as much as to anything else.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—The Danville Appeal says about sixty of the Yankee prisoners, confined in the tobacco factory of that place, made their escape Thursday night last.

This escape was made after the fashion of Morgan. They commenced digging a tunnel in the centre of the floor, and taking a zigzag course, for about fifty feet, struck the surface of the earth in the yard of Mr. J. W. Pace, which was outside the line of sentinels and proceeded from thence by a plank fence.

GEN. MORGAN.—Gen. Morgan passed by this place on Friday night last on his way to Decatur, Ga., where his forces are being organized. A large crowd assembled at the depot to greet and welcome the distinguished chieftain. Cols. BRECKENRIDGE and ALSTON, of Morgan's staff were called for, and made short speeches to the assembly.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS.—A train of eighteen cars loaded with government officers, says the Petersburg Express, of Saturday, arrived in town yesterday, after noon from the South. This coffee, we learn, reached the country through the blockade at some Southern port, and is now being transported to this State for the benefit of our noble army. There were in all, about twelve hundred sacks, which will no doubt be greeted with enthusiasm by the army.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF N. C. TROOPS.

On this subject we find the following remarks of Hon. E. G. READE, Senator from this State, in the Senate proceedings of last Saturday:

Mr. Reade, of N. C., introduced a joint resolution of thanks to certain North Carolina troops who had re-enlisted for the war, which is as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States having learned through the public press of the re-enlistment for the war of the North Carolina brigade in the army of Northern Virginia serving under General Robert D. Johnston, do

Resolved, That the patriotism and spirit of the North Carolina troops, evinced by their prompt and voluntary devotion of themselves afresh to the service of the country, are beyond all praise and deserve the unbounded gratitude of the Government.

In support of the resolution, Mr. Reade said:

Mr. President:—It is with much State pride and personal pleasure that I offer this resolution for the consideration of Senators, and ask their favorable action. In this great war we need all our strength. But what is strength in war? It is not the multitude of faint hearts and nerveless arms which achieve success; these are burdens rather than helps. It is spirit that moves an army and makes it irresistible.

These troops have been in service for years. They are scarred and worn. They are away from their homes, where they have much to love. But they tarry not for these. They await not your bidding, but they spring to action as springs the tiger from his lair. This, Senators, is strength in war.

I would be proud of them if these were the soldiers of any other State. When, a few days ago, the Senator from Tennessee offered resolutions appreciative of like conduct on the part of troops from this State my affections ran out after them. And I grew larger as I remembered that Tennessee was North Carolina's daughter, and that North Carolina, like a mother, had only allowed her quondam daughter to be a little in the front.

The conduct of these troops, Senators, is in consonance with the spirit of all the troops from North Carolina during this war, and of her people at home as well. Yet malicious rumor has thrown the stain of disloyalty upon her name. It matters nothing that not a man has staid at home who was called to the field; it matters nothing that they have swelled every triumph and stood every reverse; it matters nothing that every legitimate burden has been cheerfully borne by her people; it matters nothing that her youthful executive called from the field to his responsible position, has so managed her affairs internal and external, as to have obtained the name, "model Governor;" it matters nothing that her Convention was unanimous and her Legislature provident; nothing matters. Malicious rumor has done its worst. I will not make the Senate the arena for battling with the malignant charge against North Carolina. Her reputation is every dear to me. It capriciously leaps to and fro, Senators; but that this is with witnesses of what she is now, and will be hereafter.

I do not conceal from Senators that there is dissatisfaction in North Carolina. And the question is again and again asked, "What does it mean?" It is easy to tell you what it does not mean, and quite as easy, but much more tedious to tell you what it does mean. It does not mean disloyalty. It means rather an excess of loyalty to the State, without any abatement towards the Confederacy. This ought to be satisfactory, at least to all outside of the State.

I will only mention a few of the annoyances which she has suffered. Her people are sensitive and spirited; as easily led as a child, in the right way, because they are a good people. But against the front of offense she stands a giant form. Very early in this struggle, an order was sent to North Carolina, which, so far as I know, was sent nowhere else, to deprive the people of their arms, "good, bad and indifferent." I believe I quote the words; I am sure I have the substance. This may have been all very innocent; but the impression was made, not unreasonably, that the purpose was to disarm her, because she was suspected. Time and again her citizens have been arrested, without warrant and without cause, and thrown into prisons in Richmond and elsewhere.

The decisions of her judiciary have not been respected. Many of the officers in the State, to which her citizens were entitled by courtesy, if not of right, were filled by obnoxious strangers.

Suspensions, distrusts and threats on the part of the authorities, have chafed her continually. And Senators have doubtless heard, as I have, that it has been gravely considered whether force ought not to be employed to overawe and silence her people. Distrust of her has begotten distrust in her towards them, and now she is alarmed afresh at the dangerous powers which it is proposed in Congress to confer.

Just now a new clamor is raised against the State, because the propriety of calling a Convention is being discussed. I know nothing of that movement, except what is before the public eye. My enemies say it means mischief; my friends say it does not. I suppose its friends ought to know the best. But however this may be, let me enquire when was it ever before that a Convention in North Carolina was an occasion of alarm to her friends. Was it that first little Convention in Mecklenburg, or was it her last Convention, when she unanimously assumed the position which she now holds? I speak against no party, and for no party. I speak for the State. I say that whether she call a Convention or not, by whatever else she may do, will be so marked with propriety, that others in time to come as in time past, will evince their high appreciation of it, by claiming that she was not the first to do it but that they were.

Appreciate North Carolina, Senators, as I ask you to appreciate the gallant bearing of these her soldiers, and her people, whether at home or in the field, will be faithful to every pledge she ever gave you. The resolution being read the requisite number of times, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and no amendment being proposed, was adopted, and ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives.

THE SENATE MILITARY BILL.

The Senate, on Friday, removed the injunction of secrecy from the military bill reported from the Military Committee.—We give below an abstract of the bill as it passed the Senate in secret session. We learn the bill now being considered by the House of Representatives in secret session is entirely a different affair.

The first section of the Senate bill declares all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between eighteen and fifty-five years, in the military service of the Confederate States for the war.

"SECTION 2. All persons between forty-five and fifty-five not now in the army shall enroll themselves within a period to be prescribed by the President, under pain of being conscribed into the army in the field; and all details for provost and hospital guards; commissary, quartermaster and nitro bureau agents, clerks and guards, and for service in enforcing the conscript acts, &c., &c., shall be taken from those persons who are between forty-five and fifty-five not now in the army, and from those below forty-five who are unfit for military service in the field by reason of physical disability, within thirty days from the passage of this act: Provided, that in the Trans Mississippi Department the time for the enrollment aforesaid shall be sixty days. And provided further, that all persons named between forty-five and fifty-five shall only be placed in the service to act as details as herein provided.

"SECTION 3. Discharges from the army to be of no effect unless the disability, on account of which the discharges were obtained, still exist: Provided, that persons exempted on account of religious opinions, and who have paid the tax levied on them as such, shall not be conscribed.

"SECTION 4. repeals all laws granting exemptions from military service, and provides that hereafter none shall be exempted except—

"I. All who shall be held to be unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"II. The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the members of Congress, and of the State Legislatures, and the officers thereof, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the States, respectively, may declare to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments.

"III. Ministers of religion who, on the 10th of April, 1862, were and still are in the regular discharge of their ministerial duties; superintendents of asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; one editor of each newspaper established and being published on the 10th of April, 1862, who was a member of a newspaper at that date, and which has been so published regularly since that time, and such journey men printers as such editor in chief, under oath, declare as indispensable for printing said newspaper; one apothecary doing business on the 10th of April, 1862, and who is now, and has been since that time doing business; all physicians over thirty-five years of age who for the last seven years have been in the actual practice of their profession; and teachers of twenty children whose schools have been in operation for the past two years: Provided, that the names of such persons shall be placed on the list of exemptions at the place of residence of the persons named shall be entitled to exemption.

"IV. For the police of slaves there shall be exempted on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, person of unsound mind, female slave, or person absent in the military or naval service, on which there are twenty or more effective hands: Provided, the persons so exempted were acting as overseers previous to 16th April, 1862, and there is no white male adult on such farm or plantation, not liable to military duty; and Provided, the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit that, after who is not liable to military duty: Provided further, that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which negroes have been placed, by division, from 16th October, 1862; Provided further, that for every person exempted as aforesaid, there shall be paid, annually, into the public treasury, by the owners of such slaves, the sum of five hundred dollars: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent the President from detaching the owner of a plantation to oversee the same, upon the terms and in the cases where such owner would have the right to claim the exemption of an overseer to manage such plantation.

"V. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the act of April 14, 1863 in relation to mail contractors, and the exemptions herein granted shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

"SECTION 5. By this section the President is authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either from persons between forty-five and fifty-five, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require that he should make such details, and he may revoke such order of details whenever he may think proper: Provided, The power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies to the Government, by reason of said contract, unless the head or secretary of the department shall certify that the personal services of said contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract, and that the same is carried on in good faith, and then never more than one person for each contract, or of the officers, clerks, agents or employees of express companies.

"SECTION 6 provides that any quartermaster or assistant quartermaster, commissary or assistant commissary, (other than those serving with brigades or regiments in the field), or officer in the nitro bureau, provost-marshal, or enrolling officer, who shall employ any person between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who is liable to military duty in the field, as a clerk, agent, or in any other way, shall, upon conviction thereof by a court-martial or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of department or district commanders to relieve such quartermaster, &c., upon proof, by oath of some creditable

person, that he or they have violated the requirements of this clause; and any department or district commander who shall fail to do as required by this act, as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof, be dismissed the service.

"SECTION 7. In appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county in which said persons reside.

"SECTION 8. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal any part of the act entitled, An act to provide further for the public defense, approved April 16, 1862, or of the act amendatory thereto, approved September 27, 1862, except as herein expressly provided."

CONGRESS.

A bill has been passed fixing the first Monday in May next as the time for assembling the new Congress. The present Congress expires on the 18th inst., and, according to the Constitution, the new Congress would not meet until December next, but the special law just adopted requires it to assemble in May. We hope the new Congress will transact business more promptly than the old one has done.

On Thursday last, Mr. Hilton, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the Act putting principals of substitutes in the army. The amendment provides that farmers and planters who have substitutes in the army and who have been engaged for the past year in raising grain and provisions by their own manual labor, shall be exempt on the conditions, 1st, that they devote their labor exclusively to the production of food; 2d, that they shall pay the Government an additional tenth of bacon or pork; 3d, if required they shall sell all their surplus provisions now on hand, or hereafter made, to soldiers' families at not more than government prices; and 4th, the benefits of this amendment shall not apply to persons on plantations where there is any male adult not liable to conscription.

On Friday, a bill was introduced in the House to pay non-commissioned officers and privates 100 per cent. more than present rates. The Senate has passed a bill in favor of exchanging free negroes, such as are citizens of the Northern States, and who have been captured by our troops. The Senate has passed a military bill, but as the House has not yet taken action on it there is not telling what will be its shape. The synopsis by telegraph is evidently incorrect in several particulars.

In the House, on the 23d, Mr. Conrad of La., offered a resolution instructing the committee on the Quartermaster and Commissary departments to inquire into and report the facts connected with a certain contract made by Maj. A. E. Magruder with parties at Lincoln, N. C., to supply beef to the forces stationed at Wilmington, and ascertain why said contract was disapproved by the Commissary General.

On the 25th, the committee appointed to investigate the charge made by the Richmond Examiner, that members of Congress had been bribed to procure passports for persons to leave the country, reported that there was not the least evidence to sustain such a charge.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—The Senate was in open session but a few minutes, during which the House bill to establish a veteran soldiers home was passed and now awaits the President's approval. The House passed two bills, one to allow commissioned officers to draw rations of the same quantity and quality as privates and to purchase clothing from government at cost; the other to employ free negroes and slaves in the army, providing that all male free negroes between 18 and 50 shall be held liable to perform duty in the army in the way of work on the fortifications, on government works and in hospitals. They are to receive rations, clothing and eleven dollars per month. The Secretary of war is authorized to employ twenty thousand slaves, if necessary, furnishing rations and clothing and pay to owners eleven dollars per month, and to pay the loss of slaves while so employed; and may impress if unable to procure them otherwise than by making impressments—not more than one from every five male slaves between 18 and 55 to be taken from any one owner. Free negroes are first to be conscribed, then slaves impressed to make up any deficiency. Those free under the treaty of Paris of 1803, and with Spain of 1819 are not liable under this act.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS—THE TRUE ISSUE. In all that we have written on the subject of States Rights, we have been impelled by the consciousness that this fundamental principle of all American government would, sooner or later, become the sole issue involved in this war. If the South must be overrun by mere force of numbers the principle will survive the dispersion of our armies, and the struggle will be maintained till it has triumphed.

Our institutions may be subverted temporarily; but the principle for which we now wage war must still live, and it will find adherents in all the States, both North and South. The contest, if it have not become one which arrays a centralized authority against local sovereignty. The adaptation in theory and fact of the idea of conscription to the South perpetuates the struggle, and limits our hopes of ultimate independence to the chances of triumphant attendance upon contracted resources and impaired governmental credit.

Just now there rests upon the Press of the South a tremendous responsibility, and nothing has given us such unintended pleasure as the unanimity developed by the discussion of the question, in regard to which we have promulgated extreme opinions. Northern parties are sharing the platforms for the coming Presidential campaign. The intractions of conscription law, and absorption of limitless power by the Federal Executive, are the issues made in the "platforms" even now promulgated. Each other to extremes, and the final issue must be the Rights of the States. It happens, too, that the desire for peace will give strength to the Northern conservative.

Men need not tell us that we have no interest in the Federal Presidential struggle. There is a unity of fortune, interest, alliance, established by natural geographic relationship, still less politicians, can never annul. While we were in the United States, our statesmen were on the defense,

and this, of course, begotten irritation. But now we are differently placed. We must have something definitely positive as a policy, not only as regards ourselves, but to the continent. The South now presents the military and definitely.—*Atlanta Register*

FROM TEXAS.—A special train from Washington to the New York, of the 25th, says that the following information has been received respecting operations in that quarter:

An expedition which was sent out to operate on the Matagorda peninsula, Texas, under command of General Sherman, returned to Fort Esperanza, four days ago, without accomplishing anything. The Thirteenth Maine landed on the peninsula, under cover of the gunboat Granite City, and drove in the Part of the enemy, but being subsequently repulsed by about one thousand Confederate cavalry, retreated to the beach. A few of some rough fortifications as stationed from attack during the absence of the gunboats, which, fearing a grand push to sea. In the meantime the federal steamer J. F. Carr, mounted guns, made her appearance and, ing the Thirteenth Maine in their locations, drove them out of them. But this act of daring was fatal to the ship, which was caught by a heavy mortar driving high on the beach, where it was discomfited the following morning. The wreck. After the gale hadided, Federal gunboats returned as troops were embarked. It is reported that the Confederates have four volleys in Matagorda bay, above the point that they threaten to drive back Federal troops if the latter venture to leave the peninsula. A subsequent reconnaissance discovered at Valasco Quitana strong earthworks mounting guns and supported by a consular force. At San Bernard there was a large force with earthworks thrown but with no guns mounted.

GEN. LEE ON THE WAR.—a gentleman who has just arrived in Coia, from Richmond, brings the cheerintelligence of that General Lee, in conversation with a bevy of friends, recently, make remark that, with 20,000 additional men in his army, and 40,000 additional in the army of General Johnston, would wipe all the Yankee tribes that he brought against us. He further observed, that if the contest was prolonged to September next, and we should meet no grave disaster, (which General Lee not anticipated,) the greatest crisis the war would be successfully passed.

If these opinions of the greatness of the age be faithfully reported they are worthy to be written in gold-leaf would hold them up before the eyes of man, woman and child in the Country, and point to them as to a day of 60,000 men more, and our struggle! The very thought makes the heart for joy. And now, men, to the work! Unleash the army. Gather up treasures, officers as well as privates; cut your fields and prepare for heavy fighting; bring down the price of the export; open for the new the old; raise money, stand by the Government in 1864, to reduce the currency; let us have spontaneity of action—let, determined, fervent action—and that, will, in all probability, see the closing of our glorious end.

Already the busy note of platoon is sounding. Ring it across the field in heart and rally in person. armies, though now small, are in rapid health and spirits—full of life and ardor. The enemy are massing all their powers for a final throw of the dice. Millions are pouring out in bonfires, airships, such as they are, will confront their superior numbers on the field. But Providence has beth us in the past, and Heaven will never our cause if we but deserve its blessing, while we struggle for the right the North chafes under its already weary burden; the approaching national election is destined both to weaken antagonism, and chaos promises to come. Let us hope, then, for success. O, we can never be overwhelmed. Ourselves, unabated, our resources unexhausted, all involved in the contest, our people prove true to themselves their past man the ramparts for a final struggle, and we shall make good the promise of Lee—that before the dawn of another year the flag of victory will wave a free and independent Confederacy.

Columbiarolinian.

A MISSION FOR WOMEN.—where we know, who are suffering from ill health, merely from having nothing particular to do. "Go and visit the poor is always said. And the best, those who have the deepest feeling of the importance of this occupation, answer in their hearts, (if not aloud,) "We do not know how. It is only go into the cottage to talk, see little difference between gossiping with the poor and gossiping with the rich; or, about intercourse is to be merely asked upon the two and expense, or third of time, we don't know whether who as much good as we do harm." On firing a cottage, generally comfortable-looking and respectable, one day in the strictest state of nakedness and disorder, in women answered, "La, now, now, with the strict sitting ladies come, if we don't put everything tidy, they won't give us anything!" To be able to sit well, is not thing which comes by itself, but, on the contrary, is one of the hardest accomplishments. But when asked, what a lesson to both visitors and visited?—*Miss Nightingale*

A Kentucky colonel informs the Dalton *Confederate* that parties who have recently come from Kentucky, represent that a large number of citizens, formerly opposed to the Southern movement for separation and independence, have changed their views, and the Southern cause is stronger than it ever was, and getting stronger every day.—*Sentinel*

Mrs. Seaton, wife of Mr. Seaton, and sister of the late Joseph Seaton, of the *Nation* *Intelligencer*, at Washington, D. C., died lately at the age of 74.

The Every-day Life of a Soldier.

Number 11.

"One struggle more and I am free.
From griefs that rend my heart in twain;
One long, last sigh to love and thee,
Then back to busy life again."—Byron.

On a clear frosty night in December, among the hundreds of passengers who hurried from the Richmond train upon its arrival at Orange Court House, there could have been noticed a soldier closely muffled in an army great coat enquiring the distance to Cooke's Brigade. Although there appeared to be others whose destination was the same, our muffled traveler manifested no inclination to join them, but held aloof until the greater portion of the noisy crowd had dispersed, when buttoning his coat still more tightly around him he strode rapidly forth into the silvery and frozen moonlight.

It was evident from the quick pace at which he walked that his thoughts were far distant: 'twas to be regretted, for the scene was such as one seldom meets; just to the left, spotted with patches of snow which sparkled in the clear and pitiless moonlight, stretched the Blue Ridge looming drearily against a cloudless sky; around him were picturesque hills of every conceivable shape; while through the slopes between zigzag brooks held their meandering way, murmuring soft snatches of song as their rapid course chanced to lie over beds of pebbles or down steep declivities, the sharp night wind whistled through groves of cedars. But the melancholy anthem seemed not to reach the soldier's ear. If for a moment his attention was arrested by its lugubrious melody, the only effect was to accelerate his speed, while the great coat was wrapped still more closely!

It is feared that when a trifling incident is related, that transpired just at this time while the patches of snow on the Blue Ridge were sparkling still more cheerlessly than before, and the cold night winds were whistling their dreary anthems that the gentle reader will form the opinion that Dick—for who else could our muffled hero be save the veritable Richard?—had fallen into questionable habits during his sojourn on furlough; nevertheless as these sketches contain nothing save the unadorned truth, and as the whole truth has so far been attempted to be portrayed, so shall it on this occasion. Suddenly the traveler slackened his speed, and thrusting a hand into the depths of a capacious haversack drew out—what think you, a "seven shooter" by whose assistance he should be transplanted to those realms where dwell no false Aramintas? No indeed! but a long, black bottle!

After drawing forth this suspicious looking article our friend held it reverently up to the moon, gazed its contents with his eye, hesitated a moment, pulled the cork and drank! Having performed this operation two or three times with considerable zest, returning to himself the while that Snyder would undoubtedly enjoy extremely well a short acquaintance with this "pocket companion," Dick replaced it within the haversack, and resumed his walk. However the great desire that Snyder has to adhere faithfully to facts compels him here, prejudicial as it may be to the interests of his friend, to say that, to his everlasting regret, he never tasted one drop of the contents of the aforesaid bottle.

Mr. Richard Jones seemed to be seriously inclined, for he continued at the same rapid pace as at first, without casting one glance to the right or left, or without even whistling his favorite airs.

It is possible that upon returning to the cherished scenes of one's boyhood after years of absence, and finding the maiden in whose plighted faith you had ever reposed the utmost confidence, false to her early vows—'tis possible that this might incline even the most thoughtless to serious contemplation; but Dick was not even thoughtful, possessed of a fine nervous organization susceptible of the keenest, the warmest emotion, trusting and hopeful, the shock which he had received in learning that Araminta had transferred her affections to Capt. Horatio Battlesmasher grated upon his refined feelings like the touch of the inexperienced violinist upon his instrument; and though he attempted to restrain his longing fancies and still his beating heart, though he tried to forget the perjured one or think of her as totally unworthy his manly affection, still to use his subsequent words.

"The memory of that early dream
Even lingered with him yet!"
And as he pursued his way along the frozen path, no sound to arrest the attention save the tramp of his own footsteps, or the snatches of song from the icy brooks, his mind could not be restrained from reverting to those early days of boyhood and expectation when life held out many charms and many promises.

What changes, what fearful changes had been wrought in the latter years! In the happy days of yore he had every thing to hope; young and sanguine, blessed (as he thought) in love, what trials had life for him which would not then have been eagerly and manfully braved!

How great was the contrast with the present, how cold and cheerless existence had now become! many, many miles from his once joyous home; walking through a devastated country over which had swept the terrible simon of war; little to hope for in the future; nothing to

enjoy in the present, how like a dim, unreal dream seemed the pleasures of the past!

Would that they could again become realities, and the miseries of the present assume the garb of dreams.

Thinking thus upon the olden days, musing over again the joys, the flow-de lights of the long ago, recalling those sacred scenes the departure of which now left "a void the world could not fill," Dick abruptly stopped and again drew the black bottle. Before placing it to his lips, however, he cleared his throat and commenced singing that familiar and plaintive air commencing—

"The last link is broken
The bond is to thee,
The words," &c.

Having completed the last stanza, our friend—said that it must be confessed—placed the bottle to his mouth and partook of a long and faithful draught, remarking, however, that he must reserve a drop for Snyder!

His thirst being satisfied, Dick resumed the route toward camp, but soon an abrupt turn in the road, suddenly brought him upon the camp-fires, just ahead. One who has never witnessed this sight can form no idea of its effect upon the imagination at the dead hour of night; thousands of fancies seem to make through the brain, clothing the fitting forms of men passing before the flickering fires with a weird and witch-like appearance; one could imagine that it were some fabled city, the abode of goblins and genii, such as one read of in his childish days of innocence and credulity!

However, this was not the case with Dick. The familiar sight recalled him from meditations which were, perhaps, not altogether pleasant, to the life he was to resume in camp; that was rather a mournful satisfaction in returning again to the old routine and to associations which, say what you will, would always be regarded with a considerable degree of pleasure; to be sure, the anticipation of being ousted by sunrise from a comfortable sleep by the incorrigible tattoo was not altogether a delightful prospect; neither the probability that in less than a week, he would be performing an extra tour of duty during some pelting storm for a trivial delinquency or unwitting faux pas! but then these trifles were incidents to the achievement of military glory on which our friend had long since learned to look with a feeling, amounting almost to indifference, if not complaisance.

The anticipations of again, soon meeting old comrades and friends, was really a pleasure; alas! there were but a few left now; many, many had gone on that long furlough, from which there is no return! The few who were left though, were faithful, tried and true; how often had they stood side by side in the stern hour of battle, when brothers were falling all around; how often out on the distant picket, in the cold, bleak night, with darkness and the enemy on either side; how often on the march had they heaped each other along with a friendly act, or a word of hope.

Surely, he who could derive no satisfaction from meetings such companions, endeared by such associations, deserved not the name of soldier.

Engrossed by these reflections, Dick soon found himself at camp, and hastened toward the tent of his friend; this being found, he entered, and was instantaneously clasped by the hand, which adjunct sustained, *par consequent*, considerable danger of being shaken off by several intimate friends!

As soon as the customary congratulations, enquiries, and exclamations had been exchanged, and the new comer had succeeded in putting aside his wrappings, after which, he seated himself comfortably by the fire, Snyder, owing to some unlucky chance, discovered the haversack; this presenting rather a suspicious appearance; its depths were forth with explored, and as the reader already suspects, the black bottle produced! Now this was considered as a most fortunate circumstance, the night as we know being remarkably raw, Christmas approaching, every body feeling quite an inclination toward indulging in a little alcoholic refreshment, and every body being extremely anxious to celebrate the safe return of Mr. Richard Jones—particularly in drinking to his health and the confusion of Capt. Horatio Battlesmasher. The expectations of every one were considerably excited!

All longed for the anticipated treat.
"Of course," remarked Tom, "it is something extremely delicate and rare, brought all the way from the 'Old North State.'"

Snyder, poor fellow, waved the bottle on high and prepared to give a toast, while the others cheered heartily, crying at the same time, "speech from Snyder, speech from Snyder!"

"Here's hoping," he said, "that all the little Battlesmashers may be as brave, chivalrous, and heroic as their daddy's formidable friend—General Remulus Battlesmasher!"

Upon this, elevating the bottle to that orifice, in common parlance, termed a mouth, he prepared for a long and hearty drink; unfortunate catastrophe! no one can imagine the look of disappointment, outraged innocence, that settled upon his face, on discovering the terrible, the unforeseen reality, that the bottle contained—nothing!

Words were useless, still all declared that their friendship and credulity had been practiced upon, but allowed themselves to be appeased on Dick's promising to furnish

something with which they could drink to Snyder's toast on the morrow.

The visitors having separated for the night, Dick entered upon a long narration of his adventures while at home, retelling his friends all the particulars of Araminta's faithlessness; he appeared to be decidedly more cheerful, than when writing on the subject some time before, and seemed not to regard it as such a lamentable event after all.

Dick possessed considerably more fortitude than he was ever before supposed to be the proprietor of, and even spoke of falling in love again as soon as an opportunity should present itself; when Snyder asked how he could reconcile this with his former attachment, and what he would say, provided the fair one upon hearing of his *quondam* attentions to another, should make them a subject of reproach. He replied that he had recently come across some pretty rhymes, which were quite appropriate, and which he certainly should repeat to the enquiring damsel; they ran something, he continued, after this fashion—

"Not thou, not thou art my first love,
I loved before we met;
The memory of that early dream
Even lingers with me yet."
"But thou, yes thou art my last love,
The dearest and the best;
The rose has shed its withered leaves
To give place to thee."

Dick seemed to imagine that this would be very convincing, and made no doubt that were it repeated, with the necessary comments, such as a moon-light night, and the proper gesticulations, that it would have a powerful effect upon the heart of a sentimental young lady; to this opinion, it was impossible to ascertain whether his friend inclined or not, as he displayed no disposition to sustain or contradict. Worn out with excitement and fatigue, Dick now threw himself upon an inviting pallet before the fire, and thus recommenced his life in camp.

THE TALLOW TREE IN ALGERIA.—This remarkable tree, a native of China, and called by the natives *Arbutus* or *Sorbus*, is now being successfully acclimated in Algeria, through the exertions of the French Government. Its cultivation on a large scale would be extremely advantageous to the poorer classes, since it would diminish the cost of candles. A tree ten years old, yields from one to two kilograms of tallow, fifteen years later it will yield from three to four. It requires no care or watering. It may be planted on the road-side; its leaves are like those of the *Arbutus* bark white and smooth; its seeds, of almost hemispherical form, are covered with a waxy substance, the oil of which is used for candles. The tree is cultivated in the island of Corsica, and a quantity of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered in November and December, when the tree has lost all its leaves. The twigs bearing the fruit are cut down and carried to a farm house, where the seed is stripped off and put into a wooden cylinder or box, open at one end, and pierced with holes at the opposite one. The box is then suspended in a cylindrical kettle containing water, and the diameter of which differs but little from that of the box. The water is then made to boil, and the tallow is forced out of the box, and falls into the water. The tallow is then melted, and the water is poured off. The box is then suspended in a cylindrical kettle containing water, and the diameter of which differs but little from that of the box. The water is then made to boil, and the tallow is forced out of the box, and falls into the water. The tallow is then melted, and the water is poured off. The box is then suspended in a cylindrical kettle containing water, and the diameter of which differs but little from that of the box. 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