GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

THUNG NIGHT.

It was the of a warm day in the latter part of Au and little Franz Hoff. with his happer, Karine. His older busy clearing away the his brother Robert was ving carious wooden spoons, and les and fores, to sell to travelors wh is father might guide over the mountar for you must know that those four chan lived in a little Swiss chatel, or ego, at the foot of some famous moun, and when little Franz litted his eyas did not see a row of nice brick houseiree stories high, but instead of these, bimountains stretched their grand old by ap into the very sky, The moth these little Swiss children

had died moran a year ago, and as they were very Paister Therese-who was only twelves old-had been the little Now, who sell you that the father

had gone tode some travelers over the mountains, would not be back till the next day, I wou will feel quite well acquainted this pleasant family, and will like to be little more about them.
It was surand Franz, quite tired of play, leaned head against Therese's mad fi his gentle blue eyes upon the glitteringentain tops.

"Du you ember, sister," said be, at length, "withe little English boy's father said thight he was here?"
"No. Whid he say?"

"Why, were looking at the sunset, and it was as beautiful as it was to-night, for it and as if all the mountain tops were on and you could imagine the strangesings. At last I thought it must be like of the grand, far-away cities, of while travelers so often talk. So I went unthe good gentleman, and

" Does it like London gir?" al do not to be heard me, for he just kept his eyered upon the mountains, and he looke it he saw comething very wonderful an way off. And while I was trying tok what it was, he stretched out his has slowly, and said softly: . Lift uper heads, O ye gates, even lift them up, everlasting doors, and the King of Globall come in.

These were very words, for I learned them afterwa from my little book," "Well," to in little Franz, breath lessly, "what ppened then? Did you see any dop gate, sister, and did any

No." s.Therese, thoughtfully. "I could not the what the good gentleman meant, for taly looked straight into the benutital ranset, and I had seen it just the same of before. But he looked so long, and surnestly, that I began to be afraid that sething was going to happen. So I took but his hand, and said:

will the kineon come through?" fore he he me, and then he looked down so kindly lamiled with his eyes, but did not regulating at first. So I asked

" Is it King, sir?" " Yes, o Therese, my King,' said

'la n thing of England?' I asked " No; he smiled a little more.

" Ah! I ling of Sweden, then ?" " No, lit Therese,' said he, ' it is the

King of Glo " And we is Glory, sir?' I asked. Is it far awhehind the mountains, and is it very neengland?" No, save, smiling more and more.

it is no near England than Switzerland. But all good mie are coming towards it every day, and journey will not be long; but bud peopure always going farther

and farther ar." "Well, sist! said Franz, slowly, " tried to do rigio-day. Neighbor Ulrich was just going the mountain with his mule, and a her load of bread and fruit, when the mulill, and everything tumbled over the mand. Ah, how angry he alas | and whd first ran up, he struck at me with his we, for he thought I only meant to troublim."

"The cross! fellow," interrupted Robert. "I won have thrown everything

you were kincittle Frans !"

" Yes," saidranz, " after awhile. But

love him and nke him smile. I am very in?" "Do you this I came any nearer t sound upon the roof. glad Franz helid him."

Glory?" whisped Franz, with great eart

"The gates to showing up now, a they not, seeter" said little Franz, as i venutiful rusy libt paled in the west, & the c'd montair tops stood cold and soles

"Let us go us' added Robert. "Te night wind is soll from the ravines, d I'm sleepy and ired."

and at these fule children snug in a beds, were on that way to dreamland the left a sudder shock, as if someng looked to them all. had struck the little chalet, and mi it

tremble all over "

"Is it morning already?" sighed poor

tired Robert. But Therese did not know what it could be, and while she was still trying to think, boy worth saving down here." her heavy eyelids dropped, and she was

soon fast asleep. Two or three times she awoke again, and wondered if it were not alm st morning but it was dark as midnight, and she would she became so broad awake, that she raised | softly : up in bed, and tried to look around the room. "It must be a very dark night," King of Glory." she thought to herself, "for almost always the stars give a little light. I wonder how I happened to wake so early."

Just then little Franz spoke in a very weary voice:

"Dear Therese, when will it be morning? It is the very longest night I ever knew.' "So I think," cried Robert. "I've been

to get up.', "Oh no," pleaded Franz, "let us tell stories till daylight."

So Therese, Robert and Franz, each told a long story, and just as they finished, not know his own composition." Karine, waking up. cried loudly for her "I don't wonder that she is hungry,'

said Franz, " for I am half starved, and um are perennius" (which is, in English, cold too" "Ah!" said Therese, "if we only had a light."

board in the wall, and had taken the key it."

she gave to her brothers.

the dark. if I can discover any signs of morning." his surprise, the door flew open, and he which, retranslated, reads, "What care I found himself upon the floor, half buried for lands? With my sword, I will make in some cold substance.

"Oh, Therese, Franz," cried Robert, come help me."

as they helped him upon his feet. " Why, this is snow," cried little Franz; putting a handful to his mouth.

" How can that be ?" exclaimed Therese, when it was so pleasant a few hours

For a few moments there was a profound silence; then Robert gave a quick, "Oh, Therese! Could it be an ava-

"No, no," said Therese, in a trembling voice, "that cannot be, or the roof would have fallen in, and we all have been crushed to death.'

" No," said Robert, " I have heard father say that small ones sometimes fall so lightly that sleening families have berer noise in the night."

" And I," said Therese.

" And I," echoed frightened little Franz. "What can we do?" asked Therese, as firmly as she could.

" Will not father dig us out?" sobbed

Franz. "I am afraid he cannot find us." "Well, said Robert, "I will try and dig shovel, he hurried to the door, and began children one father." Luther relates this to work manfully. But it was all in the story :

us, we must die down here in the dark." this night, and there, where your arm-

mind it so much." "Let us hold each other's hands," progether by little Karine.

"Oh, father will certainly find us." *Ah, no," d the gentle Therese, "then you would habeen as bad as he. I hope payed to the King of heaven for helplow kind and gentle they tried to be, and I will go and try it with my daughter. low they denied themselves food, that litbling into mysad, and I wanted to call e Karine might not be hungry. But at

Suddenly a sound broke the stillness-a

eagerly to his feet.

Ber the Greet free to go - us, and I came I bing through a hole in the wall,

a wild shout and hurrah. "Yes, yes, neighbor Ulrich, here we all are?" and

" God has been very kind to you, and has ing medium .- Examiner.

"What is that!" murmured little Franz, saved you from very great peril; but next to Him, you must thank kind neighbor Ulrich, who has given himself no rest, but said : " Work on ! work on ! there is a

Robert blushed, as he romembered his unkind words, but Therese looked at Franz with a sweet smile.

Little Franz turned and kissed the rough cheek of neighbor Uirich, then clasping his try to compose herself again. But at last hands, looked up to the clear sky and said

"Help me always to please thee, dear

ANECDOTES OF TRANSLATORS. In the French translation of Paradise Lost, "Hai!, horrors, hail!" is rendered thus: "Comment vous partes vous," that is "How d'ye do, horrors, how ye do?"

A Welsh curate, being asked how he managed to preach sermons so far above awake half a dozen times, and now I mean his own powers of composition replied, "I have a volume of sermons by one Archbishop Tillotson, which I translate into Welsh and afterwards restranslate into English, after which the Archbishop himself would

At an examination of the senior class in a college, a young man construed the fol-lowing line in Horace: "Exegi monument-"I have finished a monument more lasting than brass,") thus : "I have eaten a monu. But they could not find any, for their tees immediately replied, "Well, sir, 1 our principles to the severest test, that we father kept all such things in a little cup- think you had better ait down and digest may learn endurance. What God has in

The French make swful havoc of John So Therese searched till she found some Bull's English in their attempts at translamilk for Karine, and some black bread, tion. They seem never to reflect that English words have many and remote signithey all dressed as well as they could in Shakespeare's plays. - Shakespeare makes one of his characters renounce all claim to "I will go out," said Bobert, "and see a doubtful inheritance, with an avowed rosolution to carve for himself a fortune So he took down the heavy bar, when, to with his sword. Valtaire put it in French, more correct translation of the great bard. "What can it be !" exclaimed all three, Conning the following passage-

"Even such a man, so fain so spiritless, So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone," he translated the italicised words to read.

"So grief-be off with you." While Elliott was engaged in translating the Bible into the Indian language, he came to this passage : "The mother of Sisera looked out at the window and cried through the lattice," &c. Not knowing an Indian word to signify lattice, he applied to sev. eral of the nutives, and endeavored to describe to them what a lattice resembled. He described it as a frame-work, netting, cess. wicker, or whatever else occurred to him as illustrative, when they gave him a long, barbarous and unpronounceable word, as are many of the words in their langua their dialect more correctly, he is said to have laughed outright upon finding that the Indians had given him the time term for celpot-"The mother of Sisera looked ble army. We have joined in the adulaeelpot."

INGRATITUDE TO PARENTS.

There is a proverb that "a father can through to the light;" and finding an old more easily maintain six children than six

dark, and the snow fell over him till he was There was once a father who gave up a little away, the snow was sure to tall this his children would support him. But down and fill it all up, so at last he came after he had been some time with his son, "If I could only see you, sister," said chair stands, the cradle must come, will a larger room ?"

After he had been some time with the posed Therese, and they all huddled to- second son, he also grew tired of him, and said, "Father, you like a warm room, and might gratify their lust for gain for posi-At first they were quite cheerful, and said that hurts my head. Won't you go to my tion and place? While this is so, both

brother the baker ?" The father went, and after he had been But the long hours dragged on, and all some time with the third son, he also found was still as the grave. Poor Karine cried him troublesome, and said to him, "Father, very hard, for she could not understand the people run in and out here all day, why it was so dark, and she could not see as if it were a pigeon-house, and you cannot the sweet smile of her little sister mother, have your moniday sleep; would you not may after all force us to fall into the hands

The old man remarked how the wind blew, and said to himself, "Yes, I will go;

Women have softer hearts."

"Not so bad atome boys, indeed! Werethat Therese could not help weeping when man who suffered with the gout, and her Jehovah for their God, then may they

"What is that? cried Robert, starting youngest daughter, Helen. But after ne by soft the mulberry trees—terror shill had been three days with her, herlittle son tops of the mulberry trees—terror shill be said to his grandfather, "Mother said yes." seize our fees and the victory shall be Be the boat he be tell he be id. We mu there ay of bright, beautiful sanchine terday to cousin Elizabeth there was no curs. better chamber for you than such a one as It is but a solemn mockery of God, to

Therese had at alept very long; en care of the soul may be subtiled and we shall soon see a won. tooked to them all.

"My dear, children," said their father, derful change in the value of our circulations. But history, experience and ward to a happy eternity.

"And to a happy eternity.

"And would not have believed it had I not seem in the matter-of fact apostle never found out the built he had made.

"The matter-of fact apostle never found out the built he had made."

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BE NOT DISCOURAGED.

Discouragements come to us often with. out our seeking. Gloom casts its shadows when others were discouraged, has always over us, often when no cloud passes between ne and the sun. And frequently, despondency seizes upon our hearts, when no ade, quate cause can be assigned for it. Sinners have no help for this. To cure it. they close their eyes and rush on. But God's people have a present remedy for discouragement and gloom. Their feet need not slide, and the Word of God standeth

> It is not a little remarkable that without any material change in the aspect of our na. and members of the State Legislature upon terms tional affairs recently, there appears unforturately to be settling down upon all classes to a greater or less degree, the spirit of discouragement, not hitherto felt. It is vain to say that there is no cause for this. But we ask, is this the cause, or are the combination of causes, sufficient to produce this? We think not.

Peradventure we begin to see our real condition more vividly than heretofore—to feel the pressure of scarceness-of our lim. ited and hampered resources-to feel the power and wrath of our enemy, more than for aerly. But to our mind, we are beleauguered with no difficulties which we ought not to have looked for-no surroundings which might not have been anticipated, it we had exercised a little forecast. We have not yet reached the full measure of conflict and difficulty, we may expect. By degrees, providence is putting us, and store for us, either of blessing or cursing has not yet been fully developed.

But shall we sit down and repine and grow feeble from stark fear and inaction? Then, as they could no longer sleep, fications. Voltaire translated some of and let the ship drive upon the boulders for the Constitution. The Convention will recomahead, because the storm is high and rag- mend a suitable person for Provisional Governor ing? Never? No never! Let the cry, sharp and shrill, from stern to forecastle be heard, "All hands on deck !" It is high time we had played the part of men, fully alive to our responsibilities and destiny.

What greater discouragements have we than our fathers had in the seven years' a fortune cutting meat." Another, dis-pleased with such blunders, undertook a struggle? What hardships have we encountered more than others have endured? Have we suffered, do we not deserve it at the hands of an insulted Jehovah?

Perhaps our self confidence, our vaunting pride, our ambition to conquer our foe by our right arm, our waste of resources. our selfish greed of gain may force us to the brink of the precipice. Not until then we fear, will we be willing to lean upon of subjugation by the Persian monarch Xerxes, God. Perhaps, rather than be overcome, instead of throwing ourselves into the arms of France or all Europe, we may then be willing to east ourselves upon God implicitly. When we are come to that alternative, then have we strong hope of suc-

out at the window, and cried through the tions so liberally heaped upon it. But it is under the same monarch, it was the result of civil time, we had ceased our vain boasting, compromise, and not of conquest. subordinates, as well as the rank and file, with all the skill and prowess of our leahome and in the field? Are our statesmen the latter grew tired of tim, and said to and legislature free from the contaminain, saying despairingly:
the latter grew tired of Fim, and said to tion? Are there not thousands among well, Therese, if father does not find him, "Father, I have had a son born me us, who, in spite of our difficulties, have never yet felt one emotion of real patri-Franz, in a choking voice, "I should not you not perhaps go to my brother, who has otism—one genuine impulse to serve God who have all along pressed patriotism and duty to God out of the way, that they

Yet our exigencies, if nothing else, may cure us. When God's goodness fails to lead men to repentance. He does not spare His chastening rod. These exigencies when they become the more stringent,

a poor, lonely an, and has no children to Sister, when will the King of Glory come had much drive lodger's wife, at St. John's The old man himself thought she was emies like the locusts of Egypt may fill the a change in you as it did in the beautiful child right, and went outside the gate to his land, yet when God undertakes our cause, "What is that?" cried Robert, starting youngest daughter, Helen. But after he we shall hear as of old, the rustling in the

say we are in the right, and God is always

Divine relation all attest, that those who put their trust in God, shall never be confounded or put to shame.

[N. C. Christian Advocate.

ARKANSAS .- The Yankens were getting up a story of Arkansas . coming back lute the Union." A disspatch from Washington says:

After numerous inforviews the Arkansas delegation have been entirely successful in arranging a programme, and procuring authority for the resto ration of civil government in the State, as preliminary to its full restoration to not runion with the Federal Union. Directions are to be given to General St-ele to order an election for State officers somewhat similar to those proclaimed by General Banks in Louisiana, except that in the vote for State officers the people will have an opportunity to pronounce in favor of or against an amendment of the State Constitution making Arkanses a free State. The delegates who have effected this arrange-

ment are much gratified at the result of their efforts. The President has pardoned Mr. Griffith, one of the Arkansas delegation now here, who was a mem-ber of the convention which passed the Ordinance for the secession of that State. The delegation will return to Arkansas this week, to arrange for calling convention to bring back the State into the Union Printed forms have been, prepared by order of the President, to facilitate similar proceeding in other revolted States.

A dispatch from Cairo says: The State Convention, which assembled on the Sth instant, had about completed its labours. The greater portion of the State was represented, and no deliberative body that ever assembled in the State has comprised more men of solid worth and intelligence than this Convention. An article prohibiting slavery was adopted with but one dissentpeople on the second Monday in March, at which time the State officers and members of the Legislature will be e'ected.

The Legislature is to meet on the third Monday in April The action of the Convention was uni-versally satisfactory to the loyal mea. The qualification of voter is that prescribed by the President Shall we furl our sa is and take our berths, citizens will be able to poll twenty thousand votes in his proclamation. It is believed that the loyal

Judge Murphy is spoken of in this connection.

The editor of the Little Rock Democrat has been arrested by the military authorities for publishing disloyal sentiments, and his paper a ppressed. A new paper will soon be started by men of undoubted loyalty, who will use their influence in favour of the re-organization movement.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE TIMID FROM THE LESSONS OF HISTORY. The Western Carolinian has an admirable article

in answer to the question-" Can the Fouth be Con-The history of all civilized nations of past ages answer this question decidedly in the negative. Greece, a small republic, consisting of not more with an army more numerous than the entire population of the country they invaded; but her soldiers hovers in the distance, but, all regardless were well disciplined and brave and the result was that Persia "failed to subjugate her," and her in vader returned home with no more than the fiftieth dancing, for laughing and flirting. As long

But can we expect Divine aid unless to the domestic discords of the country, for more than two centuries at various times, a tempted her sub-become a better people? Can we look for jugation, and in the reign of Edward the Second did Ladies may rail against the extertion, but palpable, direct, powerful Divine interfer- succeed with a powerful army in overronning the they are the support of the extertioner .entire country, taking every golden wedge in the camp, can we prevail assembled a powerful army of determined men, and assembled a powerful army of determined men, and the neid of Bannoca and the neid of though the two kingdoms afterwards became united lution stand out in bold relief, a sh ning

God? Our chief commanders and their Government, presents itself in that of Spain and over bloom. They speak from the silent are but as grasshoppers before Him. But with all the boasted munificence and self-sacrifice of our people—all of it not a tithe of the sacrifices of our common soldiery separated from the other departments by a chain of tion, passed a resolution to secede from the Spanish times he tried again, but as soon as he dug fields and goods—and expected that for embled an army which was commanded by the Duke De Braganze, and after many efforts of alternate defeat and victory, Spain abandoned the country, and finally acknowledged her as an independent kingdom, and her rebel duke as king.

Scotland in her efforts was without a navy, so was Portugal, and the ports of each all the while and their country? How many are there under the strictest blockade, and neither of them were possessed of half the internal resources for the supply of food or aims as are the Confederate States, and each of them had to contend with a greater numerical difference in the field. It follows, therefore, as a fact, that if we suffer curselves to be subjugated it is because we are less brave than either of these kingdoms. This we do not believe and therefore, utterly discard all apprehension of subjuga-

THE TWO PORTRAITS.

You have heard the story of the Italian artist, who, meeting with a chili of exquisite beauty, wish-But you would be very tired if I should be better off, at my sister Kate's, near the the face of a gaping world now looking on with intense concern, in the face of posteri. with intense concern, in the face of posteri-ty, to throw ourselves in the arms of our him. Its presence filled his soul with the purest asunrelenting enemy? Can we hope for piration. It ever I find, he said, a perfect contrast But after he had spent some time with generosity—justice with him is impossible to this beauteous face, I will paint that also, and -can we hope for mercy at his hands? hand them side by side, an ideal of heaven and him as ugly ms. But I held my breath, just as you to me, sister, and shut my just as you to me, sister, and shut my teeth hard, appretty soon I felt sorry for teeth hard, appretty soon I felt sorry for and man ugly man. Robert had not spoken for a god was obliged to descend the steep stairs. teeth hard, appretty soon I telt sorry for him again, anaelped him, till everything was picked up was picked up.

"And what d he say then? asked The."

"O, Therese, Thereso, I cannot, cannot die!,' and threw himself sobbing upon his thore.

"O, Therese, Thereso, I cannot, cannot die!,' and threw himself sobbing upon his thore.

"O, Therese, Thereso, I cannot, cannot floor.

For the sake of peace the old man assen.

"O, there is the artist remembered his vow, and immediately painted a picture of this loathsome stars to descend, as she lived on the ground form, to hang beside the lovely boy. The cannot form, to hang beside the lovely boy. The sake of peace the old man assen.

"O, there is the artist remembered his vow, and immediately painted a picture of this loathsome stars to descend, as she lived on the ground form, to hang beside the lovely boy. The total was perfect. His dream was realized. What was found in the sake of peace the old man assen.

"O, there is the artist remembered his vow, and immediately painted a picture of this loathsome stars to descend, as she lived on the ground form, to hang beside the lovely boy. The countries of this descend. What was perfect. His dream was realized. What was perfect the lovely boy are the lovely boy. The countries of this certific on inquire into the lovely boy. The countries of this certific on inquire into the lovely boy. The countries of this certific on inquire into the lovely boy. The countries of this certific on inquire into the lovely boy. The countries of this certific on inquire into the lovely boy. The countries of this certific on inquire into the lovely boy. The countries of this certific on inquire into the lovely boy. The countries of this certific on inquire into the lovely boy. The countries of this certific on inquire into the lovely boy. The countries of this certific on the lovely boy. The countries of the lovely b But little Franz, who was becoming ted and went to his other daughter. But and close in with God. When this people tory of this horrid wreich, to find that he was once angel and the demon of the same soul, new hang side by side in the Tuscan gallery. Little boy or girl if you wish to preserve those

eyes as bright as they now are and that face as pleasant and sweet as it now is to look upon, you

DR. CHALMERS ON THE USE OF SCRIPTURE LANGUAGE.-Hold up your tace, my brith. ren, for the truth and simplicity of the Bibic. Be not ashamed of its phrasecingy. Figure could not speak; but Robert gave so that he sank back in his chair and died ly help us, while we hag our sins to car It is the right instrument to handle in the finds it, like a sunny land and it is the right instrument to handle in the finds it, like a sunny land and it is the right instrument to handle in the finds it, like a sunny land and it is the right instrument to handle in the finds it, like a sunny land and it is the right instrument to handle in the finds it, like a sunny land and it is the right instrument to handle in the finds it, like a sunny land and it is the right instrument to handle in the finds it, like a sunny land and it is the right instrument to handle in the land and it is the right instrument. ry neight. But while He sanctions right principles and a righteous cause, he can not be regulation of the currency. Why not be on the side of the ground down the regulation of the currency. Why not be on the side of the ground down the regulation of the currency. Why not be on the side of the ground down the regulation of the currency. Why not be on the side of the ground down the regulation of the currency. Why not be on the side of the ground down the regulation of the currency. Why not be on the side of the ground down the regulation of the currency. Why not be on the side of the ground down the regulation of the currency. Why not be on the side of the ground down the regulation of the currency. not be on the side of the wrong doer. The pregnable principle, that this is the word short, on which it is caught, which I nds history of the world moreover, does not of God, and that all taste and imagination to the face of nature the aspect of its own ed children out into the clear light and air, not delegate the whole matter to the Comthe starpy and steel."

And 1," saidhtile Franz, rubbing is many blue eyes.

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And 1," saidhtile Franz, rubbing is many blue eyes. anxiety. I cannot ten you of an the tears tiefe of trame. The object is to diminish incurring contrary in too many cases, of your saviour, in the twofold office of the body, and idministering to the wants of the soul; and a these children. But it would have done parely, the genius which has done this for over, from the days of Adam to the present though you may fail in the former, though An insult is very humilisting to him who atters the next time the former to the soul; and at these children. But it would nave done parely, the genius which has been trodden down by the iron though you may fail in the former, though the next time the former to the soul; and at these children. But it would nave done parely, the genius which has been trodden down by the iron though you may fail in the former, though the same thing for Constituting the parely the same thing for Constituting to him who atters the parely the same thing for Constituting to him who atters the same thing for Constituting the same thing your heart good to see cross old seignbor nour, beer and other necessaries of life, time, have been trodgen down by the iron the patient may never rise and walk, yet, heel of the oppressors. They lie suffering the patient may never rise and walk, yet, heel of the oppressors. Earth is not by the blessing of heaven, the latter object in as set derly as if he had been his moth. Let him have full power, and bleeding everywhere.

Written for the Patriot.

Written on the death of JAMES WYCHE, who was wounded and captured, in Pettigeren's last charge at Get-tysburg, and died of fever, August 12th, near Chaster, Pennsylvania.

Sleep, brother sleep, Though in a strange and distant land :

We should not weep Though we no more shall hold thy tremblin, hand No kindred near

When theu wert weak, and life was obbing No falling tear Nor knew thy distant friends thy breathing last. Did feelings and

Come o'er thee in that dark and lonely hour ! No friends you had To smooth your spirit down and give it power Yet not alone.

Though no kind friend or relative was near Thy dying groan,

Thy Guardian Angel was rejoiced to hear And others, too. Of the bright past had for thy spirit come ;

And well they knew,

That they would wing thy weary spirit home. And didst thou say

That I in prayer should oft remember thee And also pray,

That our dear, struggling country might be free And I did pray For thee, a captive in a foreign land;

And every day. To save our country from the oppressor's hand, But now no more

Can I make supplications for thy state; Thy race is o'er. And all thou canst be has been sealed by Pate.

Thou dost not need My weak and feeble prayers, no more hast sought;

For thou canst speed rom earth to heaven as quick as lightning thought.

Rest, soldier, rest! No fighting. Thy last battle has been fought,

And thou art blest Beyond conception's wildest ranging thought. Greensborough, N. C.

CONFEDERATE WOMEN AND THE WAR .-As so much has been said of the noble women of the South for the noble part taken in our struggle for indepence fall of which we endorse,] it may not be amiss to give a glimpse of the reverse of the picture. We copy from a lady correspondent of the

Mobile Advertiser and Register. The Confederacy is writhing in the throes of mighty agony, yet woman can bow to fashion's shrine and burn the most costly incense. Peace, with drooping wings, part of the army that entered Greece.

England, with a population four times more numerous throw their treasures into the executioner's one than that of Scotland, by taking advantage of hand, so long will be press his iron heel fortiess their e-j tal Without their sinful vamity

light to guide us in the path of truth to the But a case more analogous to that of the Northern | land of peace waters flowers of Labert, for-Government and have a Government of their own and forget every noble impulse in bowing at the shrine of vanity.

> THE RAID ON LOWER BRANDON .- From a gentleman from the vicinity of " Lower Brandon," the Petersburg Express has received some further particulars concerning the late raid on the Lower James

> The enemy came up James River, Sunday night, bringing with them three transports and two gunhoats. It is estimated that they had two full regiments, consisting of infactry and two companies of cavalry, but the horses of the latter were not disembarked. The expedition was commanded by Gen. Graham. During Sunday night, they landed two companies of inlantry at a remote point above Brandon. Those companies were piloted through the woods by the negro blacksmith at Brandon, a very intelligent fellow. By making a circuit they got in the rear of our signal station at Brandon, and came upon our men Monday from the direction of Brandon Church, thus rendering escape impossible. Out of eight men emp oyed at the station, but one escaped, viz : Private Peter F. Marks who secreted himself in a thicket. Sergeant Joynes and Privates Cartwright, Halstead. Taylor, Berwick, Morgan and Spencer were captured. The enemy also captured Mr. Robert Ritchie, a brother of Mrs. Harrison, the ewner of the Brandon estate, and the two overseers,

Messrs. Cox and Simmons. They destroyed all the core, (some two thousand barrel,) a large quantity of seed wheat, oats, shucks, fodder and flour. All the out buildings of every description were burnt, and all the regroes, berses and mules, carried off The dwelling was entered, all

plated a very extensive raid, but that they received information, which changed their plans This ry horses. It is fortunate for the Vandais that they did receive this information, for we know that there were preparations made for them, which would have left but few to return.

"Cato, what do you suppose is the reason that the sun goes to the south in the winter?" said a gentle nan to he confideutial servant.

"Weil, I don't know, massa, unless he no stand de clemency ob de norf, and so am 'chiged to go sout, where he'speciences warmer les gitude," was the philoso-

A cheerful heart paints the world as it

He that lends an easy and creduions car i calaway, is either a man of very til porsts or his no more sense and understanding than a child.

MARKIEG.

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

At he 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. Thirteenth N. C. T.

Raleigh papers please copy. In this place on the morning of the 1st instant, Mrs. SARAH M. ROSE, widow of the late Duncan Hose, aged 88 years.

(Treensbore' Mutual fusurance Co. GERENSBORO, N. C., January 31st, 1864. At the annual meeting of the Greensboro' Mutual insurance Company, held the 26th inst, the fellowing members were elected Directors for the en-

N. H D. Wilson, J. A. Mebane, E. T. Watson Jed H. Lindsay, Wm. Barringer' S. G. Thomas, J. M. Garrett, A. J. York, C. G. Yates, C. P. Menden. hall D. McKnight, R. H. Sterling, B. Craven, M. S. Sherwood, W. C. Porter, John A. Gilmer, W. T. Bowman, W. A. Wright, R. M. Sloan, Lewis H. Ripple; M. S. Sherwood, Secretary. N. H. D. Wilson, Ez. Offic)

Ex. Committee. C. G. Yates, James M. Garrett, M S. SHERWOOD, Secretary. 86-1w

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 & GEORGE DUNN & CO. 86-6 Music Stores.

Bank Dividend.

FARMER'S BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, Green borough, February, 1864 It is ordered by the Board that a dividend of FIVI 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.

T'In Ware.-WE WILL KEEP CONSTANT WARE, at Confederate rates A liberal deduction made to the trade. KING, POGUE & CO, Graham, N. C.

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

Flaken Up,-At Sidney A Ingle's on the 2d I instant, a black mule, with some scars made by breech band The mule can be had by the owner proving property, and all other expenses by calling on the subscriber 15 miles east of Green borough. 86-3w SIDNLY A INGUE

Wire. - A lot of No. : Wire, No. 4 and 8 for sale, by early application to the unitering d at Greensborough. M. D. LANDRETH. 86-tf

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOHOUGH, 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 depart. ment of the office and bestew 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 is Mr. Cobbs. The name and style of the firm will hereafter be known as A. W. INCOLD & 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 as-uming the arduous duties of our confided trust, as the successor of the former able, enterprising and intelligent Edi tor, 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 bead and not to a per else ness of the heart.

Surrounded as we are at present, by political dangers from without, and to maken ed by domestic dissensions to same; we believe the day has arrived when all traces of past " party lines" should be ob. night last. literated, and the asperities of "party proclivities" submerged into a community of of Morgan. They commenced digging a feeling; and that the love of exalted patri | tunnel in the centre of the floor, and taking otism should impoi the heart of every freeman for united action in the extrication of our common country from its present threatened thralldom. And holding as we do, that we are but the reflector of an enlightened public sentiment : we shall deem it our duty, as well as a privilege, to censure and condomn whatever may appear of evil or vice, and to exhort and applaud public sentiment to deeds of virtue, valor organized. A large crowd assembled at and honor. And more especially shall it the dopot to greet and welcome the distinand the surrounding country; while at the for, and made short speeches to the assemsame time we shall deem it a sacred trust, blage. to uphold the chivalry, maintain the sovoreignty 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 exec cution 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 by the army.

and valor, in maintaining the good order RE ENLISTMENT Of N. C. TROOPS. of society and upholding the supremacy of the law; for the establishment of " glorious, marks of Hon. E. G. READE, Senstor from independence" and the " maintainance of our sacred liberties."

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 coun-

ty. It affirms the constitutionality of the

law and remands the applicant to the cus-

GEN. HOWELL COBB .- Gen. Cobb is ma-

king speeches in Georgia, the object of

which is to infuse a stronger war spirit in

the people, and to encourage them in ma-

king every preparation possible to resist

FROM VIRGINIA .- We have reports from

the army of Northern Virginia to the effect

that an advance movement has been made

by the chemy across Robinson's River

This river empties into the Rapid Ann near

Rapid Ann railroad Station. Cooke's Bri-

gade is on picket duty in the vicinity.

Meade may possibly contemplate an ad-

vance in force, though it is generally be-

lieved that he has only sent over a body of

VALLANDINGAM - A quest'on effection

the banishment of Clement L. Vallandig.

ham 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 cer-

tiorari to the Judge Advocate General was

argued by ex Senator Pugh in support of,

and was submitted on a printed argument

CHEBRING REACTION .- There is quite a

where demonstrates it. To the glorious

E CAPE OF PRISONERS .- The Danville

Appeal says about sixty of the Yankec

pris uers, confined in the tobacco factory

This escape was made after the fashion

a zigzag course, for about fifty feet, strack

the surface of the earth in the yard of Mr.

J. W. Pace, which was optside the line of

GEN. MORGAN.-Gen. Morgan passed by

this place on Friday night 1 st on his way

o Decatur, Ga., where his forces are being

LARGE ARRIVAL OF CUFFEE. - A train of

eighteen cars loaded with government

Saturday, arrived in town yesterday,

blockade at some Southern port, and is

now being transported to this State for the

benefit of our noble army. There were in

ed as much as to anything else.

opposition thereto.

eavalry on a foraging expedition.

the encroachments of the enemy.

tody of the enrolling officer.

To our Patrons and the public generally we freely offer whatever of merit, talent or resolution of thanks to certain North Carenergy we may possess, in the furtherance war, which is as follows: of their interest and the promotion of their welfare, soliciting their generous indulgence, and perpeaking a continuance of that liberal patronage beretofore so generously bestowed. We trust with untireing

The Congress of the Confederate States having learned through the public press of the recentistment for the war of the North Carolina brigade in the army of Northern Virginia serving under General Robert D. energy and assiduous industry, to continue Johnston, do the " Patriot" as heretofore, a welcome J. F. COBBS.

last Saturday :

Resolve, That the patriotism and spirit 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

On this subject we find the following re-

here last Saturday, we this week in justice to the sympathisers with the meeting, pride and personal pleasure that I offer publish a reply elicited by the communicathis resolution for the consideration of within thirty days from the passage of this Senators, and ask their favorable action. In this great war we need all our strength. IMPORTANT DECISION .- The first decision

But what is strength in war? It is not the multitude of faint bearts and nerveless arms | ded further, that all persons named between which achieve success; these are burdens forty five and fifty-five shall only be placed rather than helps. It is spirit that moves an army and makes it irresistible.

These troops have been in service for from his air. This, Senators, is strength as such, shall not be conscribed.

I would be proud of them if these were emptions from military service, and prothe soldiers of any other State. When, a vides that hereafter none shall be exemptew days ago, the Senstor from Tennessee ed exceptoffered resolutions appreciative of like conduct on the part of troops from this State military service, under rules to be premy affections ran out after them. And I scribed by the Secretary of War. grew larger as I remembered that Tennes. see was North Carolina's daughter, and erate States, the members of Congress, and that North Carolina, like a mother, had of the State Logislatures, and the officers it le in the front.

war, and of her people at home as well. Yet ernments. malicious rumor has thrown the stain of "III. Ministers of religion who, on the nothing that her youthful executive called date, and which has been so published reg. whose terms of enlistment are about to ex-

pire, are re-enlisting, with remarkable I do not conceal from Senators that there to exemption. recently re-enlisted, and we hear of several others who evince the same patriotic devo-

Cox expressed himself in favor of the con-

that a bill to this effect will be introduced in the House at an early day, and may be sent t. North Carolina, which, so far as I any other farm or plantation, since the unable to procure them otherwise than by the approaching national electrical in the approaching national electrical in the House at an early day, and may be sent t. North Carolina, which, so far as I know, was sent nowhere else, to deprive 1 th October, 1862; Provided further, that making impressments—not more than one destined both to weaken and obtained. the people of their arms, "good, bad and for every person exempted as aforesaid, indifferent." I believe I quote the words; and during the period of such exemption, and 55 to be taken from any one owner, hope, then, for success. Dd we an noticeable re-action, remarks the Southern I am sure I have the substruce. This may there shall no paid, annually, into the pab-Guardian, among the people all over the have been all very innocent; but the imilie treasury, by the owners of such slaves, then slaves impressed to make up any delaud for the past two weeks. We meet now pression was made, not unreasonably, that the sum of five hundred do lars : Provided fi iency. Those free under the treaty of cheerful faces, words of encouragement the purpose was to disarm ber, because she further, that nothing herein contained shall Paris of 1803, and with Spain of 1819 are was suspected. Time and again her citi. be so construed as to prevent the President and high hopes, where all before was sulzone have been arrested, without warrant from detailing the owner of a plantation to lenness and gloom The tone of the press indicates a beneficial, healthful change, to Richmond and elsewhere.

and the conversations of the people every. been respected. Many of the offices in the seer to manage such plantation. State, to which her citizens were entitled example of the army may this be attribut.

heard, as I have, that it has been gravely cupations. of that mace, made their escape Thursday employed to overawe and silence her peo- dent is authorized to grant details, under potarily; but the principle for which we in her towards them, and now sho is alarm. from the War Department, either from pered afresh at the dangerous powers which it is proposed in Congress to confer.

burg, or was it her last Convention, when tor are indispensable to the execution of State I say that whether she call a Con- cers, clerks, agents or employees of ex- law, and absorption of limitless power by vention or not, by whatever else sho may press companies. do, will be so marked with propriety, that "Section 6 provides that any quarter- in the "platforms" even now promulgated. others in time to come as in time past, will master or assistant quartermaster, commis- The two parties thus arrayed will drive me from Kentucky, reprent that a vast coffee, says the Petersburg Express, of but that they were.

THE SENATE MILITARY BILL. The Senate, on Friday, removed the in. inaction of secrecy from the military bill this State, in the Senate proceedings of reported from the Military Committee .-We give below an abstract of the bill as it dismissed the service. Mr. Reade, of N. C., introduced a joint | passed the Senate in secret session. We

learn the bill now being considered by the olina troops who had re-enlisted for 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-

Confederate States for the war. "Section 2. All persons between forty. enroll themselves within a period to be prescribed by the President, under pain of of the North Carolina troops, evinced by being conscribed into the army in the field; their prompt and voluntary devotion of and all details for provost and hospital themselves afresh to the service of the guards; commissary, quartermaster and country, are beyond all praise and deserve | nitro bureau agents, clerks and guards, and the unbounded gratitude of the Govern- for service in enforcing the conscript acts, &c., &c., shall be taken from those persons In support of the resolution, Mr. Reade who are between forty-five and fitty-five not now in the army, and from those below Mr. President:-It is with much State forty five who are unfit for military service in the field by reason of physical disability, act: Provited, that in the Trans Mississipe pi Department the time for the enrollment Judiciary committee, reported a bill to aforesaid shall be sixty days. And proviin the service to act as details as berein provided.

"SEC. 3. Discharges from the army to years. They are scarred and worn. They be of no effect unless the disability, on ac are away from their homes, where they count of which the discharges were obtain have much to love. But they tarry not for ed, still exist: Provided, that persons ex hese. They await not your bidding, but empted on account of religious opinions, they spring to action as springs the tiger and who have paid the tax levied on them

> "SEC. 4 repeals all laws granting ex-" I. All who shall be held to be unfit for

" !I. The Vice-President of the Confedonly allowed her queenly daughter to be a thereof, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Gov-The conduct of these troops. Senators, ernors of the States, respectively, may de s in consonance with the spirit of all the clure to be necessary for the proper admintroops from North Carolina during this istration of the Confederate or State Gov-

disloyalty upon her name. It matters 10.h of April, 1862, were and still are in nothing that not a man has staid at home the regular discharge of their ministerial who was called to the field; it matters noth- duties; superintendents of as; lums for the ing that they have swelled every triumph | dert, dumb, blind and insane; one edit it of and staid every reverse; it matters noth, each newspaper established and being pubing that every legitimate barden Las been lished on the 10th of April, 1862, who was

from the field to his responsible position, ularly since that time, and such journey has so managed her affairs internal and men printers as such edit ir m y, under external, as to have obtained the name, outh, declare are indepensable for printing model Governor;" it matters nothing said newspaper; one apothecary doing that her Convention was unanimous and business on the 10 h of April, 1862, and her Legislature provident; nothing matters. who is now, and has been since that time Malignity says she is disloyal, and disloyal doing business; all physicians over thirtysne must b. I will not make the Senate five years of age who for the last seven the arena for battling with the malignant years have been in the actual practice of by Col. Holt, Judge Advocate General, in charge against North Carolina. Her reputheir profession; and teachers of twenty tation is every dear to me. It can scarcely children whose schools have been in operabe less to with you, Senators; but that tion for the past two years: Provided, that RICHMOND. Feb. 1 The Senate was in the place of resi. Open session but a few minutes, during

the queseion is again and again asked. be exempted on each farm or plantation, passed two bills, one to allow commission. will, in all probability, see the the What does it mean?' It is easy to tell the sole property of a minor, person of un. ed officers to draw rations of the same of our glerious end. you what it does not mean, and quite as sound mind, femme sole, or person absent in quantity and quality as privates and to easy, but much more tedious to tell you the military or naval service, on which what it does mean. It does not mean disloy-there are twenty or more effective bands: the other to employ free negroes and slaves in the army, providing that all male though now small, are in spld beauth Conscription of Negroes at the North. to the State, without any abatement tow- acting as overseers previous to 16th April, free negroes between 18 and 50 shall be -The Washington correspondent of the ards the Confederacy. This ought to be 1862, and there is no white male adult on New York Herald, the 23d, says that in the satisfactory, at least to all outside of the such farm or plantation, not hable to milia the way of work on the fortifications, on tary duty : and Provided, the owner of such government works and in hospitals. They are pouring out in bounties, mirelings, I will only mention a few of the annoy- farm or plantation, his agent or legal repre- are to receive rations, clothing and eleven ances which she has suffered. Her people sentative, shall make affidavit that, after scription of all free negroes, in the North are sensitive and spirited; as easily led as diligent effort, no overseer can be procured is authorized to employ twenty thousand between the ages of sixteen and sixty for a child, in the right way, because they are who is not liable to military duty: Provia good people. But against the front of of. ded further, that this clause shall not ex- clothing and pay to owners eleven dollars tend to any farm or plantation on which Very early in this struggle, an order was negroes have been placed, by division, from and without cause, and thrown into prisons oversee the same, upon the terms and in the cases where such owner would have In all that we have written on the aubjec the flag of victory will wanver a free

"V. Nothing herein contained shall be

ple. Distrust of her has begotten distrust general rules and regulations to be issued sons between forty-five and fir'y five, or and South. The contest, if it have not is proposed in Congress to confer.

Just now a new clamor is raised against where, in his judgment, justice, equity and tion against local sovereignty. The adaptive two and sixpence, or thought confer, the State, because the propriety of calling a Convention is being discussed. I know nothing of that movement, except what is details, and be may revoke such order of solidation by the South perpetuates the we don't know whether ado as much details whenever he may think proper struggle, and limits our hopes of ultimate good as we do harm." On firing a cottage, sentinels and protected from their rise to before the public the public. Its enemies Provided, The nower become granted to the say it means m schief; its friends say it President to make details and exemptions attendant upon contracted resources and table, one day in the stratest stage of does not. I suppose its friends ought to shall not be construed to authorize the ext impaired governmental credit. know the best. But however this may emption or detail of any contractor for be, let me enquire when was it ever before furnishing supplies to the Government, by the South a tremendous responsibility; that a Convention in North Carolins was an occasion of alarm to her friends. Was it that first little Convention in Mecklenbe a feeling of pride with us, to advocate guished chieftain. Cols. Breckenringe which she now holds? I speak against no on in good faith, and then never more than platforms for the coming Presidential camparty, and for no party: I speak for the one person for each contract, or of the offi- paign. The infractions of constitutional

evince their high appreciation of it, by sary or assistant commissary, (other than each other to extremes, and the final issue sange has taken place amng the prople claiming that she was not the first to do it those serving with brigades or regiments must be the Rights of the States. It hap that State, in reference the war that in the field), or officer in the nitre bureau, pens, too, that the desire for peace will surge number of citizen, formerly op-Appreciate North Carolina, Senators, provost-marshal, or enrolling officer, who give strength to the Northern conservaafter noon from the South. This coffee, as I ask you to appreciate the gallant bear- shall employ any person between the tives. we learn, reached the country through the ing of these her soldiers, and her people, ages of eighteen and forty-five, who is Men need not tell us that we have no whether at home or in the field, will be liable to military duty in the field, as a interest in the Federal Presidential strugfaithful to every pledge she ever gave you. clerk, agent, or in any other way, shall, gle. There is a unity of fortune, interest,

person, that he or they have violated the sive, and this, of course, begatervatism. requirements of this clause; and may de- But now we are differentlyed. We partment or district commander who shall must have something definit possitive? fall to do as required by this act, as above as a policy, not only as relativerselves, stated, shall, upon conviction thereof, be but to the continent. The s of the

of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member com posing 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 five years, in the military service of the for the public defence, approved April 16, 1862, or of the act amendatory thereto, apfive and tifty five not new in the army shall proved September 27, 1862, except as berein expressly provided."

CONGRESS.

A bill has been passed fixing the first Monday in May next as the time for assembling the new Congres. The present | enemy, but being subsequentenace 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 from attack during the abs of the it to assemble in May. We hope the new Congress will transact business more promptly than the old one has done.

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, Ist, that they devote their labor exclusive ly 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, 'o soldiers' lamilies 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 liante to conscription.

On Friday, a bill was introduced in the Il-mae to pay non-commissioned efficers and privates 100 per cent. more than present rates. The Senate has passed a bill in favor of exchanging free negrous, 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 no telling what will be its shape. The synopsis sent by telegraph is evidently incorrect in several particulars.

In the House, on the 23d, Mr. Conrad o 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. B. Magrader with parties at Lincolnton, 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.

dence the persons named shall be entitled which the House bill to establish a veteran reduce the currency; let use more unanimity for the war. Johnston's North is dissatisfaction in North Carolina. And "IV. For the police of slaves there shall the President's approval. The House mined, fervent action—and that or ring held liable to perform duty in the army in enemy are massing all their pto powfrom every five male slaves between 18 not liable under this act.

> The decisions of her judiciary have not the right to claim the exemption of an over- of States Rights, we have been impelled and independent Confederac by the emei usness that this fundaments by courtesy, if not of right, were filled by construed to repeal the act of April 14, would, sooner or later, become the sol 1863 in relation to mail contractors, and is us involved in this war. It the South Suspicions, distrusts and threats on the the exemptions herein granted shall only must be overrun by mere force of numbers part of the authorities, have chafed her continue whilst the persons exempted are the principle will survive the dispersion of continually. And Senators have doubtless engaged in their respective pursuits or oce our armies, and the struggle will be maid

new wage war must still live, and it wil find a herents in all the S ates, both North go into the cottage to talk,e see title

The resolution being read the requisite upon conviction thereof by a court-martial policy, established by natural geographic benefit of our noble army. There were in all, about twelve hundred sacks, which will no doubt be greeted with euthusiasm being proposed, was adopted, and ordered by the army.

or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of department or district combet be the duty of department or district combet being proposed, was adopted, and ordered by the army.

or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of department or district combet be the duty of department or district combet being proposed, was adopted, and ordered by the late Joseph Gals, of the Nation of the late Joseph Gals, of the la

"Section 7. In appointing local boards definitely.—Atlanta Register

FROM TEXAS .- A special ram from Washington to the New Yorkald, or the 25;b, says that the followirformation has been received respectiperations in that quarter:

An expedition which was out to op; erate on the Matagords pena, Texas under command of Generalsom, re turned to Fort Esperanza, Sour day absence, without accomplishing thing The Thirteenth Maine landeothe pen insula, under cover of the gut Grat ite City, and drove in the Pa of the by about one thousand Contte car alry, retreated to the beach arew o some rough fortifications as steetica gunboats, which, fearing a good poto sea. In the meantime the ederate steamer J. F. Carr, mountivo gund made her appearance and, ing the Thirteenth Maine in their ications, drove them out of them anmpelled them to retreat along the bea But this act of daring was fatal to the; which was caught by a heavy northed driven high on the beach, where she discoered the following mornin perfect wreck. After the gale bad ided women Federal ganboats returned as troops were re embarked. It is rept that the Confederates have four conlads in Matagorda bay, above the rind that they threaten to drive back Federal troops if the latter venture wance ap the peninsula. A subsequeconne sance discovered at Valasco Quictina strong earthworks mountingen guns and supported by a conside funce. At San Bernard there was a latge force with earthworks throw but wih no guns mounted.

GEN. LEE ON THE WAR .- sotleman who has just arrived in Coia, from Richmond, brings the cheerinellige ce that General Loe, in converse with a bevy of friends, recently, mase remark tnat, with 20,000 additionan in his army, and 40,000 additional ps in he army of General Johnston, wald waip all the Yankee tribes that me brought against us. He further obse, that if the contest was prolonged | Septem. bornext, and we should meet no grave disasters, (which General Les not anticipate,) the greatest crisis the dar would be successfully passed.

If these opinions of the greaptail of the age be faithfully reportably are worthy to be written in gold.e would hold them up before the eyes ery man. woman and child in the Conteny, and point to them as to a day : 60,000 men more, and our struggler! The very thought makes the heart for ly. And now, men, to the work ongil ouing the army. Gather up thisentres, officers as well as privates; oute your helds and prepare for heavy c; bring for the once the ciddy race stand by the Government in iffor to

and spirits-full of life and e. The ers for a final throw of the di Milly ne such as they are, will confronth their cause if we but deserve its blags, while never be overwhelmed. Ostrergth in unabated, our resources unenished, our all involved in the contest. it our beople prove true to themselved their past man the ramparts for a finalruggle, and we shall make good the presion of | en. THE S UTBERN PRESS-THE TRUE ISSUE Lee-that before the dawn mother lear

Columbiarolinian.

A MISSION FOR WOMEN. - WILL WE know, who are suffering fo ill be th, merely from having nothingsrticulis to do. "Go and visit the por is always said. And the best, those w have the deepest feeling of the imponce of his occupation, asswer in theirula, (il not aloud,) "We do not know ho It we my nakedness and disorder, th women; an-Just now there rests upon the Pross of wered, "La, now; now, wis the deriet ie contrary, is one of the arest accomlishments. But when asined, want a lessing to both visitors an visited !! MissNighting le.

> A Kentucky colonel infons the Dalton Ped to the Southern morment for soparaand independence, has changed their ws, and the Southern ause is surpager it ever was, and gotpg stronge evenay .- Sentinel.

JOHN F. COBBS, Editor.

PRICE \$5.00 PER ANNUM.

Rates of Advertising.

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For the Patriot.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM At a public meeting of the citizens of Rockingham county, N. C., held at Lenox Castle, on the

23rd of January, 1864, On motion, Joshua Butler Esqr., was called to the chair, and William Miles was requested to act as

On motion, Samuel Colwell, Henry Stanley and the following were presented:

WHEREAS, the alarming and fearful tendency of noyed thereby. the Confederate Government towards military desnotism by the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws to her citizens is just cause of complaint, and WHEREAS, an earnest desire on our part as citizens of a sovereign and independent State to restore jussce, secure domestic franquility and perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity, is a just cause for our assembling together, consulting for our common good, instructing our representatives, and petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances; therefore

Resolved. That we are opposed to the present Government, when we have but a deficiency for our families, and we are opposed to sending any more men from North Carolina who are engaged in agri-

Resolved. That North Carolina as a sovereign and independent State, has a right to consult the present good and future bappiness of her citizens, and when sas is torced to decide between a military despotism and sovereignty for the good of her people, she will chouse the latter through a convention of her citisens, and that we endorse the resolutions passed at a public meeting held in Johnson county, on the 7th ust. The resolutions were read and unan mously

liceplved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Standard. J. BUTLER, Chmn.

WM. MILES, Sec.

For the Patriot.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GUILFORD COUNTY. A very large and respectable meeting of the ci isens of Guilford county was held in the Court House in Greensboro' on the 30 h of January.

The meeting was organized by the appointment Chapp, Vice President; and William M. Mebane,

On motion Robert P. Dick, Wm. S. Gilmer, Esq , Jesse Benbow, Esq., Jeremiah Clapp, E-q., and John Gant, Esq. were appointed a committee to prepare meeting.

The committee through their Chairman, R. P. Dick, made the following report:

We as freemen of Guillord county, and loyal citi zens of North Carolina in public meeting assembled, believing that our liberties are in serious peril, do solemnly assert the following rights, and express the following opinions upon questions of public in-

1st. "That the people have a right to assemble together, to consuit for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legis ature for redress of grievances.

2nd. That the declaration of rights is a part of the constitution of this State and ought never to be vio-

lated on any pretence whatever. and. That we are a law-loving and law-abiding constitutional means for a redress of grievances.

liberties to any power on earth 5th. That a government deserves the respect, the tracts, protects the liberty of its citizens, and holds

sacred and inviolable the letter and spirit of its con 6th. That the writ of Habeas Corpus is a great and of right, dear to every freemen and formidable to tyrants only :- and we will regard its suspension

tablishment of an odious military despotism. 7th. That an honest, learned and independent jument :- its authority should be maintained and enforced by the whole power of the State; and its dethe " laws of the land"

8th. That the Confederate Government, is a govemprency can justify it in disregarding its constitrampling upon the reserved rights of sover-

life liberty and property of its citizens. 9th That North Carolina is a sovereign State, and

without regard to consequences. 10 h. We believe that the partisan spirit and Seminess for power of the Confederate Administrawild, inconsiderate, ur just and reckon hel-lation and propositions of Congress have red great despondency among the people, and research and and comport to the enemy; we thereber purposely en reat our rulers to respect the rights at the curren, and by calm courage, and wise counmatter haps and confidence to the nation.

Conserum for by Congress, will greatly endanger ribly expressed by fears. He would note Thorrors of war.

Little We be seve that the sovereignty of North Carolina and the liberties of her people are in im

The meeting was addressed by Robert P Dick, D. F. Caldwell and James A. Long, and then the re- mit im to occupy hims if among the money changpart of the committee was unanimously adopted. The following resolution introduced by General

Jugh Hiart was adopted -Residred. That we hereby respectfully request more or less for several months. in different parts the publication of the proceedings of this meeting to the Patrice, Standard, Daily Progress, and all other papers that advocate the doctrines of free speech, a feer press, and a free government.

On motion the meeting was acjourned sine die. JAMES A. LONG, Chairman. WILLIAM M. MEBANE, Secretary.

For the Patriot.

Mn. Entros : - A short time since, a notice appeared in the Patriot, signed " Many Citizens" callfrom the adjoining counties assembled themselves the writer of that article and his "clique?" It is crs in the enemy'- hands, and letters from all rum and niguers!" regether; and at the ringing of the bell, our large true the men who called that meeting were "men individuals. - Sentinel.

and commodious Court House was filed to overflow- from the country." They are, however, men of proing, while hundreds could not gain admittance perty. They do not speculate in bonds Not one of its vital interest, although withdrawn at the request and desire of my tel ow-citizens, I holds a Confederate office. They are not growing from the area of arbitrarily for the common good. The committee having re- Carolina only can uo. No menace could deter them. tired for a short time, returned and reported through their Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dick some resolutions, which I presume will appear in the Putriot this week, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to add them to this my short communication. Suffice it therefore to say, that there was nothing in them but what every patriot could endorse, and nothing to love for the people They knew that article was which any man could object, except he was in favor the climax of all those efforts to work a failure of of a military despotism.

Up to this period of the meeting every thing was quiet, and orderly, but as soon as Mr. Dick commenced commenting on the resolutions, a conjusion Tributes of Respect (except those of soldiers) arose in the gallery so that he could not be heard charged as advertisements. Also obituary netices acceeding six lines in length, wil. be charged for at to suspend his remarks, and I appealed to those who the rates of TEN CENTS per line of manuscript. - were disorderly to reflect that hundreds of the most The money should accompany the notice. Mere respectable, and oldest citizens of the county, and as good patriots as any in the Confederacy were in persuade the people, that as he denounces them a consultation, and that Mr. Dick one of our most in- few obscure men, full of purposes of fraud and detelligent and respectable citizens, was addressing ceit should be able "to pen" a thousand or two of them; and I hoped therefore that for them, our cred it and for the honor of the county, and for the respect due to the many old gray headed men, and good citizens who were there, assembled, that peace and quiet might be preserved. This appeal was met with hisses, whistling, cursing and other disorder from the gallery. Mr. Dick on account of the confusion was not able to proceed with were engineers on that train that ran the mob over his remarks. Atter Mr. Dick took his seat, Mr. D. F. Caldwell attempted to address the meeting, but so great was the noise in the gallery, below every thing was quiet and calm, that he could not be heard. The resolutions were then put, and passed manimously, or at least were voted for by all except hose few who came in for the purpose of disturbing

the meeting. When I speak of the disturbance in the gallery, I desire to be understood that it was confined to only S. M. Kernodie were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, when were many highly respectable gentleman, who not only disapproved of the noise, but were much an-

I have felt it my duty as Chairman of the meeting to make this statement of facts. I have done it also in order to shield the credit of the country, for I trust the citizens of Greensborough will not be held accountable for the disorder of a few inconsiderate boys, and the over zeal of a few of more considerate years, and yet whose sense of dis :retion has not kept pace with a desire to achieve a little temporary notoriety, or perhaps rather with the nope that with a their lips, they can remain at home free from all danger.

Many of the boys, or young men if they prefer it made of pressing provisions by the Confederate | who made the disturbance, are known, but I refrain from mentioning them both because they are rather forgetful of our condition, we are still remembered too small to be dignified with a newspaper notice. and also on account of the great mortification which I know that their parents have undergone since learning of their son's you hful indiscretions. Nor am I disposed to censure too severely the conduct of these boys. I have no doubt that much of it arose from youthful indiscretion. Many of these young men may hereafter, however, hopeless the prospect at present, become distingui-hed as statesmen, pa iots and as ornaments to seciety, but should such e the case, they will ever look back upon the scenes f last Saturday with pain and regret.

The people I know went home after as meeting auch excited and quite indiguant. I hope Jawever on reflection they will consider, that no man of any osition in Greensboro' had any thing to do with the disorder It is however to be much regretted that some who could have prevented all disorder and here set by our South Carolina contempor preserved peace and quiet did not do so

I have simply to add in conclusion that the meeting n last Saturday has satisfied every intelligent man press of the other States : that so far as the people of Gui ford are concerned. that white they are willing and ready to put forth all their energies in common with their fellow citi zons of the Confederacy to gain their independence. and to make a final separation from the North, yet they are not prepared, and will never submit to a military despotism at home, and will ever contend for the writ of Habeas Corpus under any and all cir-JAMES A. LONG.

in Greensboro by "many citizens" has greatly disturbed the writer of that article and sunday of his the call, and the object of the meeting By common consent, no such obscurity rests upon the "padoubt. Equally transparent is the object of the ar-'foundling," it does its fa her no credit-it is utterhonest man and of his position as a Christian genpeople-true and loyal to our whole country, and it tieman. He implies a falsehood, when he asserts s our privilege, and cur duty to use all legal and that no efforts availed to find out the author or authors of that notice. The easiest and most cer-4th That we are still freemen; and will never tain way to do this, was to enquire at the Patriot surrender our malienable rights and constitutional office, but this was not done. He charges men with iraud and neceit, who are above such calumny, and are more than the peers of that writer integrity. generous confidence and love of its people, as long | He also insinuates, that the source of that call was as it keeps its plighted faith, observes its solemn con- in Kaleigh. The authors of this move know nothing of "the Raleigh clique," but they do of a Greensboro' clique, and that knowledge is sufficient to deter them from all such connections. All he says in regard of not being able to discover the object of that meeting, is equally disingenious. The nonce says various important questions were to be as the subversion of a free government, and the es- | considered-could any doubt exist as to what these were: when the call so clearly implies, that they relate to the encroschments upon our bill of Rights. dictary is an indispensable part of our tree govern- and to seek the redress of such grievances as the people now complain of. It is true, one of the obects of that meeting, was to petition the Governor, cisions ought to be cheerfully obeyed by every one as in view of the recent demonstrations made at Richmond to call the Legislature of the State, that a convention of the people's representatives might be grament of limited powers and no necessity or had. Can that writer deny, that the people have cause for alarm. He pretends to know of nothing. Surely he muat be deeply absorbed in the mysteries eign States and usuring dispotic control over the of his new vocation, if he is unmoved by the dangers that threaten our State, and the people. It is proposed at one fell swoop, to aunihilate our State honor, palristism, justice, and truth require her cit- Government-conscript every man from the Govtenetu maintain her sovereignty at every hazard and trnor down-make our judiciary useless, suspen d the great bill of right, crash the industry of the country by excessive taxation, and complete the picture, the mob propose to abolish the freedom of the press, and suppress free discussion. Every pre-s, ulmost that is not beught by the Jew, publican or money changers, has sounded the aslem. Is it not true, hat even a move should begin upon the holy soil of Guillord to consider what should be done by a people who were and of right, ought to be free. If the people find that a Convention is nec sand, is The We believe that a further extension of the it not their right to demand it. The will a the domestic peace and security of the State, and from any move. Lie stin-wan till the last of are and a large our industrial pursuits as to add famine riveted. He draws a picture of war a call our most true, but it is simply a conjecture and done for effect in this case. The p opic wil no by detered by his warming. They know him and acutely minent peril; and we therefore respectfully and feet that they were once betrayed. They will weigh entherity equest our Governor to convene the every point carefully and if they determine to choose Legi-lature, that the question may be submitted to Secusion as a last resort, in pref rence to oppressa role of the people, whether or not, a Convention ion at home and subjugation from abroad, they will the called with full power to protect the sover- do it. "One of the friends of North Carolina" need Eggly of the State, and the rights of its civizens, and not fear that the people of tigitford will ever again call him to be engineer of their train. He ran it once too often for their good, and they will now per-

of the country The recent fearful strides toward despotism in the Confederate Congress, roused the people to action the great majority of Southern hearts which beat in and some ten or twelve of our most valuable citize a the old North State are as firm in their devotion to the hands of the proper officers for distriin open day without any attempt at secrecy ; waited the Confederacy now as they have been throughout bution in each county. No applications on several of the citizens of Greensboro, laid open her gierious past. their mission and after interchange of opinion it was agreed to call the meeting at the time named in the notice. It was written by one who has publicly avowed himself its author. It was drawn almost in the words of the "Bill of rights." The notices ing upon the freemen of Guelford county to meet were posted without any attempt to conceal, were in the town of Greensborough to consult and advise sent over the country and posted by men who had ment with him. of the country. According to said notice on last most respectable citizens of Guilford, and many Must they fear to assemble without he consent of from the adjoining counties assembled the enemy.

ers. In order to relieve the minds of those so per-

plexed, we shall state the facts in connection with

that notice The question of a meeting of the

people of Guillord in Convention has been agitated

consented to act as Chairman. After the meeting rich out of this war. Dare they not call a meeting was organized by the appointment of proper officers, Speak! "Friends of North Carolina." That call a committee was appointed to prepare business for did touch the public heart, they knew whence it to consider this important matter in oper the consideration of those who had met to consult came and they responded as freemen of North session is a hopeless puzzle to straightfor-No false rumors se industriously circulated alarmed them. They came They heeded not the warnings of that 'friend" not of the people, they easily dis-cerned the wolfe under the sheep's clothing. Recent vents have quickened the sensibilities of the people and they can no more be cajoled by pretenses of that meeting, and they came in such strength that day, as struck terror into the hearts of the aristocrais -they were insulted-they were outraged but they are only biding their time. It is not needful to say freemen in that "trap," the Court House, and force them to pass all those resolutions prepared in that paper. This danger was not as great as secret conclave. Would the people not expect a rescue in such a dire predicament from him and his chivalrous minions!

The people were in that pen, they saw the trap, they know who in secret, plotted against them, who the people's rights.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Patriot. FROM THE SOLDIERS.

Near Orange, C. H. Va., Jan. 29th, 1864. To Mesars. Washington Rush, D. K. Rush, Wm. H. Rush, Abraham Hughs, Culmn Hill, Benj. Rush. J. N. Commons, Hardy Winslow, L. Petree, R. Hill. J. C. Harriss, A. G. Rush Alson Kearns, James Spencer, N Spencer. Ninivah Rush :

GESTS:-The undersigned, members of Co. F. 46th Regiment N. C. Troops, take great pleasure in publiely expressing their sinc re thanks to you for your recent liberal donations to us in the way of provisions. Your bount ful supplies, consisting of pork, putatoes, peas, meal, flour, fewls, dried fruit, etc., reached us safely, and at a time when our rations, (particularly of meat) were so very scanty as to comloud cry of patriotism, and big words of war upon p-l us to buy of the sutlers, and others at their exorbitant prices, or actually suffer for food.

While enduring the lot of the common soldier it is a conscistion to us to know that though some are by the majority of our friends at home.

Very Respectfully, J C. HILL, SOLOMON HUGHS, SIDNEY JERRELL. SION HILL,

W. C. NANCE, WM. HILL, F HUGHS, HILLIARD HILL.

JUSTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA The following which we find in the Columbia Carolinian is but a just meed of praise to the bravery, gallantry and devotion to the cause which has ever characterized the people of North Carolina; and the example ary is worthy of being emulated by the the smaller denomination, and Government

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Few States in our young Confederacy have been accredited less, none maligned more, during this struggle, than the neighbor across our Northern border. On every great battle field her story has been written in the bloody foot-prints of her soldiers; in every great emergency that has tightened the sinews of the country, she has stood shoulder to shoulder with her sisters; in all the vicissitudes of crecy.-Examiner. the war, her patriotism has been "weighed in the MR. Entron.—It appears from a communication beginning, her noble veterans in the field; and her in your last number, that the call for a public meeting intelligent population at home, have ever been among the first and foremost to maintain unsuffied the common flag of the nation. Her industry has supplied to the rest of the Confederacy no inconsidriends in town and country. The alleged trouble eastle proportion of the materials of war, and her seems to be the inability to discover the authors of enterprise in supplying from foreign depots the necessities of her troops, has rendered her measurably independent of even the great Government. Old ternity or maternity" of that article-although it and young are enlisted heart and soul in the cause bears no name, it is said to bear such unmistakable for which all are contending, and the national love resemblance to its sire, that no one seems to be in which we still find manifested among the laboring classes, planters and protessional men, be they at ticle and if conjecture be correct in regard to that home or in the army, is, we believe, as true, firm, pure and reliable as that which dignifies the people ly unworthy of that gentleman's reputation as an of any State in the Confederacy. We speak of the

> It is an unquestionable, a mournful fact, that there exists in North Carolina another class of individuals and another sentiment-which God torbid we should ignore-as distinct from that above described as night is from day. We say sentimentit is rather a delusion -a cheat that, has b en forced upon the ductile minds of an innocent, unsuspecting. susceptible yet ignorant people, until pe-meating whole communities in the backwoods of the State. and corrupting individuals in her cities, the plastic material now takes any shape that the cuncing will class would have proven as firm as any other in their adherence to the doctrines of the na ion; but influenced, as they have been, by appeals to passion. pride and prejudice, artfully interwoven with the South, they have become the meanest alloy that

ever debased an epoch. palsies the public heart by undermining the patriotism of the people, allures by promises that are made to the ear but broken to the hope, talks o' reconciliation that will never come, hints mysteriously of subjugation, diminishes confidence in our re- has been made before this time. sources and, in a word, foments dissarisfaction, which only awaits an opportune moment to break out in undisguised hostility - such a man, no matter how cloaked his designs, 'tow conceal his subterfuges, is an arch renegade, whose reward will never be complete until he dangles from the gallows or rots in a cell.

Remember him, the villian righteous Heaven In thy great day of vengeance blast the traitor, And his pernicious counsel, who, for wealth, For power, the pride of greatness or revenge,

Would plunge his rative land in civil war. Could our language be heard in every hamlet of the State, we would tell the misguided people of North Carolina that their hopes of reconstruction country is aroused against these E.aus, who would have entered the town - Raleigh Progress. self their birthright for a mess of pottage; that their heroes in the bein already discarn them as serpents in our Eden land; that they are desgracing the patriots at home and making the bright name of their ancient mother "a bie-word and reproach" throughout the world. We would counsel them to follow the voice of reason; to break loose from the foul influences that have coiled around their hearts, to tear down from their high places the men who are damning and bedeviting their vital interests and to listen to the sage counsels o' the real leaders of the p-ople and real patriots of the land who are living

n their midst In conclusion, we would remark to our own public that, while discussing the unhappy condition of affairs in North Carolina, they should always draw a broad line of distinction between the good and the bad, the true and the false; ever remembering that

We understand that Com missioner Ould on his late visit to City Point, found no there may soon be enough received to sup- from 50c to \$100. one there authorized to make any arrange. ply the whole State.-Progress.

The flag of truce boat brought some dis-

The currency question fras lost nothing policy of Congress. Why that body refused to consider this important matter in oper ward common sense. If their object is to prevent stock jobbing, to mar the sport of financial juggiers, we may respect the honesty of their motives, but we cannot give them credit for great discernment. If they wish to maintain a reputation for wisdom by suppressing the reports of their debates. we concede the expediency of the plan so far as some of the speakers are concerned. but we doubt whether such a course will enhance their fame as patriots. It may be said that every outsider as well as every insider has his specific, and that if unchartered empiries should volunteer their advice and thus contound the counsels of licenseu be prolonged until the death-rattle of the sirous of getting, patient announced the end of Confederate might have been supposed. By constant agitation the elements of the problem had seated themselves in the public, mind betore Congress closed its doors. Every one knew what was to be done. Every one knew that the currency must be reduced to narrower limits, and kept within those limits by the joint operation of forced funding and heavy taxation. Everybody was prepared for a direct assault on the materia peccans-the Confederate notes themselves, and the scheme of Senator OLDHAM, which looked to an extirpation of half their volume, was gradually gaining favour, in spite of its apparent reshness. What favour that scheme found in the eyes of the special committee; what elements, if any, it has contributed to the bill which has passed the lower House, we do not know; and we are not disposed to criticise colours in the dark. One suggestion, however, it may re-building the Plate not too late to make. If Mr. OLDHAM's Court House, Va. scheme is regarded as too violent; if it is thought that such a transition would be too sudden and produce too much derangenot directly appreciable, as we see by the | 8218: to the Government according to the show. ng of the assessment returns. By withdrawing first the larger and then the smalable to bear it. It would not be necessary to make a formal exemption in favor of the soldiers, who could be paid off in notes of

notes. But we forbear to expand on a such wood to be handed over to the poor. subject the discussion of which ceased to be profitable from the moment when our Just Published. legislators saw fit to vail their proceedings with unnecessary, if not injudicious, se-IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS .- The very air is filled with rumors, and for the last forty eight hours the most extravagan reports have been retailed at every street

corner and elsewhere, where two or more persons came together. As yet we have no details-no facts-no nothing, but there is no longer any use in concealing the fact that an important expedition left Kinston a few days ago for Newbern, or in that direction, and that skirmishing took place hetween our forces and the enemy several miles this side of Newbern, on Monday morning. We would not allude to these movements if the success of the expedition, could be affected thereby, but as the main object has most probably been accomplished before this time, no barm can come of such facts as we shall disclose. It seems our

facts as we shall disclose. It seems our General Orders No 14i, Adjutant and Inspector torces left Kinston, the last of them on General's Office, Richmond, Virginia, October 29th. Sunday morning, in the direction of New bern. Of the strength of the expedition we are not apprised, and if we knew we of the demagague may suggest. Let alone, this should not publish it. On Monday morning, rumor has it, they encountered the rolling Officer, who will keep a register of their enemy at Batchlor Creek, seven or eight names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by miles above Newbern, and drove them whom the furlough was granted, and the time at a pretended adherence to the cardinal principles of back to th ir line of defences. Here it was that Col. Shaw, of the 8th N. C. Troops, was killed. He was shot down while eners-the hell-wethers of this flock-whom we would gaged with his command in taying down hold responsible, and point out to the scorn of the pontoons over Butchelor creek. And the world. The man or men who, in a crisis like the sad intelligence of the death of this gallant present, when the nation is writhing for existence, officer is not in doubt, for his body has arrived at Goldsboro. Our troops were within a few miles of the town on Monday, and if the place is to be attacked the assault

Some are of the opinion that the enemy's force at Newbern is very small, and that the place will be easily taken; while others are not so sanguine. "We think it very probable that the extedition will result in the destruction of the town. It taken we trust we shall be able to held it and drive furloughs have been forwarded, will not be respecthe invaders out of that whole section of

There were also rumors on yesterday that Suffilk was taken the day before, with five hundred prisoners. The enemy have forwarded through the Enrolling Officer for the had no garrison at Suffolk for some time, are baseless as a dream; that the indignation of the and it is very probable that our forces may

> COTTON CARDA - We have been inform ed that three hundred thousand pairs of corton cards have been received by the State authorities, for distribution among the people. Let them be circulated as car | ded by the War Department to be the equivalent of ly as possible. It will afford codsiderable sixty pounds of bacon, under not of December 1863. relief to the pressure upon factories and Officers authorized to receive the tithe in the vicintenable the people to supply themselves with afford facilities of speedy transportation to issuing cioth - Iredell Express.

> We are requested to say that there is a stead of bacon. mistake as to the number of cards received. An installment has been received, however and more are expected soon; and it is the intention of Gov. Vance to place them in need be made to him for cards, as he will get For wool we will pay the HIGHEST MARKET send them to each county for describation PRICES, and for furs as follows: Rabbit \$1 and by the local authorities. We trust that \$2 per doz., according to quality; Muskrat and

years after," says an eccentric minister of Gove nment.

FROM LOUISIANA.—The Tankee force at Notice.—The Partnership heretofore existing Madisonville, La., is estimated at 2 000 of under the name and style of Trotter & Me-Madisonville, La., is estimated at 2,000 of all arms, who are there for the purpose of 'acilitating trade and gotting ship timber cans. The section of country from which obtained is included between Madisonville and the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

The establishment of the post at Madisonville is also designed to protect the cotton which the enemy get in the same section. Cotton sellers have been carrying on a contraband trade with the Yankees, and nave been so much annoyed by Capt. "their friends, the enemy." He is represented as being very efficient, having burned much cotton that would otherwise have gone to New Orleans, as well as destroyed quacks, the discussion of the remedy would much of everything else that they are de- A. F. Smith & Sarah Trantham vs. Elizabeth F.

Spier are said to be numerous through all the country.

is it Right.-Is it right for those members of the Confederate Congress whose Districts and States are in possession of the Yankees, to be allowed to vote to tax and conscribe the people outside of their States? They are quite willing to vote to ond Morday of February next, and answer this pepile on the taxes, and to conscribe boys tition the same will be taken pro confesso, and and old men with or without substitutes. because their constituents are not touched by the vote. We unhesitatingly pronounce this wrong. No man whose district is in Yankee possession, ought to be allowed a vote in Congress until he runs the Yankees | 1863. out .- Milton Chronicle.

Mrs. Genera! R. E. Lee recently presen. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the ted 27 pair of gloves, Tade with her own Court that Samuel Yokley and Peter Yokley are hands, to a detail of men from the 53d regiment North Carolina troops, engaged in re-building the Plank Road near Orange

TTE GAME FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. - The game for the next Presidency has already commenced at ment and distress, it would be wiser to the North. Resolutions recommending Abraham withdraw the circulation by calling in, suc | Lincoln for the Presidency have passed the Kansas cessively, the various denominations than to impose a monthly tax on the whole outstanding currency. Mr. Memminger's adstanding currency. Mr. Memminger's adscending country does not suppose to be ministrative faculty does not appear to be vania, unanimously nominated General George B equal to any system of collecting the taxes McCleilan as the first choice of the Democracy of already imposed by Congress; and from that county for their Presidential candidate. The voluntary payments, the relief offered is New York Herald, in an article on the subject.

We contend that, if there never before has been a fact that prices are still going up despite time when it was within the power and was the duty the enormous revenue which must accrue of the public press of all parties to combine on a common candidate and in a common cause for the Presidency, that time has now come. We believe that a general movement of the public press in behalf of General Grant for the Presidency will seler denominations, the pressure of the cure his election, without party conventions, without change would rest upon those who are best party platform or machinery, and without opposi-

Wood has been selling in Nashville, ac says the Press of that city, at from twenty transactions could be carried on by orders to forty dollars per cord. A military order on the Treasury until the restoration of has been issued confiscating all wood offercredit would warrant the re-issue of large | cd for more than fitteen dollars per cord.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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

'Call me not back from the Echoless Shore," \$1.50; by the author and composer of "When this Cruel War is Over." "Tis the March of the Southern Men," \$1.50

from a Scotch Melody. "No one to Love," or answer to "Rock me to Sleep," by W. B. Harvey, \$1.50. Half off to the trade. All orders addressed to

GEO. DUNN & Co., Publishers. Richmond Va. 84-6w

CIRCULAR.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6TH CONG. DISTRICT Greensboro. N. C , January 18th, 1864. The attention of all concerned is invited to " II. 1863.

II. "Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they will stay during farlough, will " immediately report to the nearest Enwhich 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 Gui ford 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.

well county, at Yanceyville, N. C. Lieut. John W. Phi.pot, A. E. O., will register for Person county, at Roxboro, 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 counties for registration.

Endorsements upon furloughs by local physicians.

Lieut. H. L. Cobb, A. E. O., will register for Cas-

certifying that recommendations for extension of ted by county Enrolling 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 b county fr. m which such application cones. Applications will not be acred upon without the opinion of the county Officers as to its expediency or n-ces sity. J. H. ANDERSION, Capt.

Dost Q. M. office, 6th Congt. Dirt. GRAHAM, N. C. January 25th, 1864 The following instructions have been issued from Assistant Q. M. General's ffice, Richmond Va. I. Secenty pounds of salted pork has been deci-Commissaries may at this rate receive salt pork in-

II. Farmers are called upon to bring forward their quota of pork immediately as the army need it for present consumption. C. R KING, Capt. Post.

Q. M. 6th Dist. N. C. Majool and Furs Wanted .- We wish to buy all the WOOL AND FURS that we can For wool we will pay the HIGHEST MARKET Mink, from 25c to 40c each; Raccoon and Fox,

Wool and furs taken in exchange for hats. Persons having the above articles would do well to give Sugar! "When I came into the pulpit, and for us a call. We want them to work in hats for the

Our place of business is in Randolph county, 8 WILEY M. SMITH & BROTHERS

Farland, is this day desolved by consent.

All persons indebted to said firm will please make for boats, which are building in New Or- ness must be closed. The said Trottor would emimmediate payment to W. D. Trotter, as the busibrace the present opportunity, of returning his most the best timber for such purposes can be grateful thanks to his many friends and customers for past favors, and hopes by strict attention and application to business to merit a continuance of the same, and respectfully invites the attention of 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, CONFECTIONARIES and a fine assortment of DYE STUFFS, together with Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRY GOODS and READY MADE CLOTHING, all of which will be sold LOW for cash, either whole-Greenlee, that they claimed protection of sale or retail at the old stand on West Market street corner of second square.

W. D. TROTTER.

North Carolina Davidson County. Coure of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth F. Dismaker the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; It is theretore 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 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 secheard ex parte as to her. Witness, I K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court at

office in Lexington, second Monday of Nov 1888. 81-6w adv \$10 I. K. PERRYMAN, C. C. North Carolina Davidson County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term,

Catharine E. Conrad, vs. Amos Yokley and wife PETITION FOR DOWER.

not inhabitants of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, mosifying 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.

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE IN-This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses. The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the pre-

miums paid in, but also on a large and increasing deposite capital key in active operation.

A dividend of 67 P 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
L. P. WEIR, Treasurer.

distribution Schools.—Guilford County, Fall

DIS.	AMT. DIS.		AMT. DIS.		AMT.		D18.	AMI		
1	69 00	22	62	00	48	115	00	64	73	0
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1 4 00 68 60 00 ... NATHAN HIATT, Chairman,

Salem Frack .-- I am now running a HACK between Greensborough and Salem, leaving Greensborough Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaving 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 67-tf

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

those who may patronize this line-J. S. BROWN. 55-tf

WANTED

AT THE Manassas Gap Rail Road Shops, near the Depot Greensberough, N. C. KITCHEN GREASE, LARD, TALLOW, SPOILED BACON,

OLD BRASS. OLD COPPER CAST STEEL, BACON, PORK CORN, AND CORN MEAL,

Address

Dec. 24, 1863.

for which the highest CASH PRICES will be paid. oct22 Greensboro' High School,-The exer-

Greensboro', N. C.

cises of this School will be resumed on the 5th of January, 1864. Tuition for 20 weeks. Board L. A. JOB.

Gloves and Socks Wanted .- I deaire to purchase for the Soldiers 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks Donations will be thankfully received. LDWARD WARREN. Surgeon Gen. N C.

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zine -A D liberal price will be paid for any kind or old brass, copper, lead and zinc, delivered at the present railroad station. Any one wishing to sell, will mease notify me of the quantity, price, and where to be de-A G. BRENIZER. livered. Copt. Arty, Comd'g C. S Old works,

Salisbury, N. C. Satt : Salt ! !- I will describe sait at cost, to soldiers families and the poor, on Saturday of every week during the winter Ail , ersons having on hand county sacks will re-

urn them to me. JED H. LINDSAY, Chmin. For Sale .- A full set of Saw Mill Gearing for

one saw, and some extra mill gearing. Those having deal ogs 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 persons on my premises will be considered as illegal, and dealt with accordingly. L. D. ORRELL.

Stolen .- From my stable in Guilford county, on Friday night, 2nd instant, my MARE, a bay, aged three years has a good deal of white bair, and a part of each leg or foot is white, scar on the right hand leg. a white spotted streak down the same leg. a star and blaze in forehead, and when stolen slightly lame in left fore foct-a little gray on the wither, caused by being rubbed by the backband. I will pay a reasonable reward for the return of said mare to me My post office is Brick Church, Guilford co., N. C. PETER FOGLEMAN. 70-tf

SUGAR!!

I have just received a large lot of SUGAR, of fine miles south of Asheboro. Post Office address, grades, which I offer for sale. wholesale or retail, at prices to suit the times. W. D. TROTTER.

The Every-day Life of a Soldier.

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

On a clear frosty night in December, among the hundreds of passengers who harried 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 capidly forth into the silvery and frezen moon light.

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 loem. ing drearily against a cloudless sky; around him were picturesque hills of every conceivable shape; while through the slopes between ziggag brooks held their meander. ing way, marnuring soft snatches of song as their rapid course chanced to lie over beds of pebbles or down steep declevities, the sharp night wind whistled through groves of codars. But the melancholy anthem seemed not to reach the soldier's ear If for a moment his attention was arrested by its lugubrious meledy, 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 suow 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 travelor slackened his speed, and thrusting a hand into the depths of a capacious haversack drew outwhat 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 bot-

After drawing forth this suspicious look ing 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 considera. ble zest, murmuring to himself the while that Sayder 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 Sayder 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 favorice 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 vows-'tis possible that this might incline even the most thoughtless to serious contemplation; Lat Dick was not even thoughtless, possessed of a fine nervous organiza. tion susceptible of the keenest, the warmest emotion, trusting and hopeful, the shock which he had received in learning that Araminta had transfered 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 ferget the perjured one or think of her as totally unworthy his manly affection, still to use his subsequent

> "The memory of that early dream E'en lingered with him yet!

And as he parsued his way along the frozen path, no sound to arrest the atten. or the snate es of song from the icy Snyder!" brooks, his mind could not be restrained many charms and mary promises.

What changes, what fearful changes had | themall!" been wrought in the latter years! In the bappy days of yore he had every thing to orifice, in common parlance, termed a hope; young and sanguine, blessed (as he mouth, he prepared for a long and hearty thought) in love, what trials had life for drink; unfortunate catastrophe! no one him which would not then have been ear can imagine the look of disappointment, gerly and manfully braved !

istence had now become! many, many nothing! miles from his once joys s home; walking

real dream scemed the pleasures of the Snyder's toast on the morrow.

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 flown deights of the long ago, recalling those say cred 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 That bound me to thee,

Having completed the last stanza, our friend-sad that it must be confessedplaced the bettle to his mouth and partook of a long and faithful draught, remarking, however, that he must reserve a drep for Snyder!

His thirst being satisfied, Dick resumed the route toward camp, but soon an abrupt in the road, suddenly brought him upon the camp-fires, just shead. 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, cloth ing the flitting 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 medi tations which were, perhaps, not altogeth er pleasant, to the life he was to resume in camp ; that was rather a mournful satis taction in returning again to the old rou tine 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 incorriga ble tattoo was not altogether a delightful prospect; neither the probability that it 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 plory on which our friend had long since learned to lock 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

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 ; marcu had they helped each other along with a friendly act, or a word of hope.

Surely, he who could derive no satisfaction from meeting such compainons, endeart ed by such associations, de, erved not the name of soldier.

Engrosed 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 consequence, consi lerable danger of being shaken off by several intimate

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 prethe utmost confidence, false to her early senting 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 we 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. Horat'o Battlesmasher. The expectations of every one were considerably

All longed for the anticipated treat.

"Of course," remarked Tom, "it is someall the way from the "Old North State." Sayder, poor fellow, waved the bottle on

high and prepared to give a toast, while the others cheered heartily, crying at the same tion save the tramp of bis own footsteps, time, "speech from Snyder, speech from

"Here's hoping," he said, "that all the from reverting to those early days of boay. little Battlesmashers may be as brave. ant hope and expection when life held out chivalrous, and heroic as their daddy's formidable friend-General Remulus Carron-

Upon this, clerating the bottle to that ontraged innocence, that settled upon his ear in another from one nearly opposite-southeast How great was the contrast with the face, on discovering the terrible, the unfore. present, how cold and cheerless ex- seen reality, that the bottle contained-

Words were useless, still all declared that through a devastated country over which their friendship and credulity had been had swept the terrible simoon of war; lit- practised upon, but allowed themselves to

enjoy in the present, how like a dim, un something with which they could drink to

more cheerful, than when writing on the subject some time before, and seemed not to regard it as such a lamentable event af-

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 sav. 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 tashion-

"Not thou, not thou art my first love, I loved before we met; The mem'ry of that early dream E'en lingers with me yet."

"But thou, yes thou art my last love, The dearest and the best; The rose has shed its wilted leaves To give thee all the rest."

Dick seemed to imagine that this would e very convincing, and made no doubt that were it repeated, with the necessary concomitants, such as a moon light night, and the proper gesticulations, that it would have powerful effect upon the Leart of a senti mental young lady; to this opinion, it was mpossible to ascertain whether his friend nclined 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

THE TALLOW TREE IN ALGERIA.-This remarkable ree, a native of China, and called by botanists Croon seb ferum or Stillingia schifera, bas now been sucessfully asclimatised in Algeria, through the exerions 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 kilogrammoe of tallow: fifteen years later will yield from three to four. It requires no care or watering. It may be planted on the road-side; its eaves are like those of the aspen; its barke white and smooth; its seeds, of almost nemispherical form, are covered with a waxy substance. In the Island of Chusan lar e quantities of oil and tallow are ex tracted from its truit, 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 strip ped off and put into a wooden cylinder oil box, open at one end, and pierced with holes at the opposite one. The box is then su-pended in a cyandrical now; many, many had gone on that long kettie containing water, and the diameter of which aiffers but little from that of the box. The water is furlough, from which there is no retning then mad to boil and the steam, penetrating into the box, softens the seeds, and facilitates the separation of the tail w. After about a quarter of an hour's exposure to steam, the seeds are poured into a stone mortar, where they are stirred about until all the tatlow has been separated in a s-mi-liquid state. It is afterwards poured into a cylinder with how often out on the distant picket, in the a hole in the bittom, through which it is driven by the action of a press. It comes out perfectly white, cold, bleak night, with darkness and the free from all husks and impurities and soon becomes enemy on either side; how often on the solid. The vessel which receives it has been previously moistenes and powdered with a red earth, to prevent the cohesion of the tallow. In hot weather the candles made with the latter are upt to become soft, and even liquid. To guard against this inconvenience they are cipped into wax. The seeds that have under gone the operation above described are pounded, and oil is extracted from them by pressure.

> In Artemus Ward's imimitable lectures on Ghosts, he tells of an absurd man who wouldn't have glass in his windows-he thought the sash would be enough, as it would keep out the coarsest of the cold. This reminds the correspondent of the Boston Post of a story that old Parson H., of P. (not "H. P.") used o tell of his experience of the night of his marriage. They went on a "bridal tower" to his cousin's down on the shore of Connecticut, and spent the night. which was one of the coldest of the season, and being put in a cold spare room, they suffered severely. After a while his wite asked him to get up and see it he couldn't find something more to put on the bed. After dil igent search, he could find nothing but his and his wife's clothing, which he gathered up and packed upon the bed, and got in and tried it again, but still they "grew no warmer very fast," and his wife begged him to get up and search about and see if anything more could be found, and suggested that there might possibly be something in a closet in one corner of the room; so he went and examined the closet, and reported to his wife that an old fish net was the only thing he could find. "Well, dear." said she, "put it on, put it on, that will tangle the

NATIONAL FORTITUDE .- " If there is anything more astonishing than another in the history of the Roman Republic, it is the unconquerable spirit, the persevering energy, the invincible determination with which under every calamity, and often in the very extremity of adverse fortune, they combined to struggle for the superiority, and at length attained it-not so much conquering by wearying out their adversaries. In no period of their long and glorious a nals was this ranscendent quality more strikingly evinced than in the second Punic war, when, after the battle of Canne, Capua, the second city of Italy, yielded to the influence of Hannibal. and nearly a half of the Roman Colonies, were out by endiess exactions in men and money, refused to

send any further succors. "The beeric spirit the Roman Senate then evinced-the extraordinary sacrifices they mademay, without exaggeration, be pronounced without parallel in the annals of mankind, if we reflect on the length of time during which these sacrifices were thing extremely delicate and rare, brought required. But while this invincible spirit augments our admiration of the Roman character, and makes us feel that they indeed deserved that mighty dominion which they afterwards attained, it takes much from the merit of their individual commanders. It was almost impossible to avoid ultimate success with such armies to lead and so heroic a people to sustain the efforts and furnish the municions of

> WHERE THE RAIN COMES FROM -Mr. Glai hor, of Fugland, recently made a scientific ascent in a balloon, ir a rain storm, to study the rain in the place where it comes from. On the ground the rain drops were as large as four-penny pieces upon his note bool whilst higher up they merely dotted it like piu points ; higher still it was a Scotch mist, or wet fog; yet higher the fog was dr,, and at 3,500 feet the balloon was out of rain, though it was talling on the ear.h. Above them, even at that elevaion, was the stratum of cloud which science, with out ever having seen, had daringly predicted as always above "the overcasi" of a rainy sky; and at the height of 1,000 feet, in descending, the balloon was in a current of wind from one quarter, and the and southwest respectively; in other words, the Columbus of the clouds had sailed into the eddy between the confluent currents of atmospheres which were mingling their temperatures, and thus disengaging some of their moistue for the behoof of the ornfield and pionic parties below.

A man who avoids matrimony on account of the cares of wedded lite, is compared to one who would the to hope for in the future; nothing to be appeased on Dick's promising to furnish amputate a leg to save his toes from corns.

INCIDENT OF THE "SWAMP ANGEL"-One of the batteries from which Charles-The visitors having separated for the ton has been shelled is situated in the night, Dick entered upon a long naration of swamp, and is called by the Yankee soli his adventures while at home, retelling his diers. "The Swamp Angel." The followtriends all the particulars of Araminta's ing incident of its construction is related faithlessness; he appeared to be decidedly by a Morris Island correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

Colonel Serrell of the New York En gineets, had the charge of the construction of the "Swamp Angel," and being of an energetic constitution himself, and not afraid to enter swamps, you can imagine his surprise when one of his lieutenants. whom he had ordered to take twenty men and enter this swamp, said he "could not do it-the mud was too deep." Colonel Serrell ordered him to try. He did so, and the lieutenant returned with his men covered with mud, and said : "Cononel, the mud is over my men's

heads. I can't doit." The Colonel insisted and told the lieu tenant to make a requisition for anything that was necessary for the passage of the swamp. The licatenant made his requisi tion in writing, and on the spot. It was as follows: "I want twenty men eighteen feet long, to cross a swamp fifteen feet

The joke was a good one. It secured, however, not a cubit to the stature of the lieutenant, but rather his arrest for disrespect to his superior. The battery, however, was built with the aid of wheelbarrows and sand. Like Jonah's gourd, it sprang up in a night, and Beauregard withered under it in his modern Nineveb, which will be destroyed.

The Richmond Enquirer devotes a leader daily to the necessity of tearing up the Confederate Constitution and trampling it under foot, urging that "the army is our government, and we have no other government, outside of the army." That paper is zealously and earnestly laboring to induce Congress, each member of which body has taken an oath to support the Constitution, to tura everything and everybody over to military rule, abolishing all civil laws and civil tribunals to the end that we may the easier whip the enemy, and be all the freer by and by. The Whig, rather waggish at times, thus portrays the probable result :

SUBJECT FOR AN HISTORICAL PAINTING .-Enquirer man-not the Editor-he is nameless here forever more"-tearing up the Confederate Constitution for waste paper. Mr. Memminger picking up the pieces to print 50 cent Confederate notes on. Framers of the Confederate Constitution in the back ground, sitting on mourner's bench, wiping their weeping noses on illus trated cotton pocket hankerchiefs. Detailed editor of independent paper, dressed in uniform of artillery private of Confederate distant star. The immorality of man's spiritual na States, going out to be shot as a deserter for not spelling "liberty," Libbyty, preceded by a band, playing " When this Cruel War is Over." "Unembarrassed government," in the shape of a aix horse coach, with the drag-chain broke, being backed by a stubpormule down a steep hill into the gulf of despotism. Mr. Benjamin looking out of the coach window, and singing "Peace by the next man from Europe." To be painted in cils (made out of lard, at \$4 a pound,) and suspended in the Commissary Department.

ENGLISH METHOD OF CURING BEEF OR Pork .- For the benefit of those who are salting beef for the use of their families, we publish the following on the subject:

For 112 pounds (one cwt.) of beef or pork, take O pounds of common salt and one half pound of saltpetre. Let the meat be well cleaned from those particles of blood which will hang about it when cut into pieces of about four or five pounds each; this is best done by washing it in salt and water, or any weak offal pickle, provided it be sweet. Lay the meat in rows, and rub the upper side moderately with salt, then lay another layer of mest, and repeat the operation as on the first layer; in this manner continue the same proportion of salt and saltpetre, till you have the quantity you wish to cure all heaped up in a tub- or some other vess-1, (not of lead,) in order to preserve the pickle from issuing from it. In this state it must remain three days, then turn it into another tub, sprinkling it with salt as you turn it; when all is turned, let the pickle procured by the first salting be gently poured | skies. about the meat. In this state let it remain for a

week, and it will be excellent for home use Should it be wanted for exportation, pack it in this state into such casks as your order may express. But as the greatest care for its keeping good, abroad, consists in the packing, you must put a layer of salt in the barrel, then a layer of meat, packed very close (with your hands only) and in this manner the cask must be filled up. When headed, you must carefully filter the pickle through coarse cloth, not boil it,) and when perfectly fine, fill up the cask by the bung hole. In this state let it remain till the next day, in order to observe whether the cask or not leaks, then bung it up. By this method, I have never known an instance of its failing to cure properly. My mother used the former part of time. The too great rubbing of meat will not keep it the better; it frequently retards the operation of salt by filling the outward pores of the meat, only to the destruction of the middle of the piece, which requently perishes.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE NORTH CARO LINA SOLDIERS .- A minister, who has recently returned from a visit to the army f Northern Virginia, gives the following. He called at the house of a gentleman, stating his name, profession and place of residence, and soliciting food and shelter for the night. The reply was highly honorable to our brave soldiers. "Even if I could turn away a preacher," said the gentleman. "I could not reinse to take in a North Carolinian. When the soldiers from your State were encamped on my permises, they committed no depredations. I missed no poultry, hoge or cattle, and though my louces were much nearer than the woods, they invariably left my fences uninjured. I need not tell you that I have received different treatment from the soldiers of farm men, give him a cuff on the ear, and sent him other States; nor can I ever lorger the gallant North Carolinians," This is indeed a high compliment to our brave roys, from one who has a right to speak, and we hope they will never prove unworthy of the reputation which they have carned.

Bib. Recorder.

LITTLE GIRL'S DIRECTNESS -In a lectus at Portland. Maine, the lecturer, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shell ween he has outgrown it, said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You King. the little one, 'we let out the tucks!" The lecturer confessed she had the advantage of him there.

A college student being examined in Locke, where he speaks of our relations to the Deity, was asked, What relations do we most neglect?" when he answered, with much simplicity, "Poor relations, sir." he never gets within gunshot of the truth.

THE DARK DAYS OF OUR FATHERS.

The Mobile Tribune, referring to the anniversary of the Cowpens-which we did not forget, but omitted to notice on account of pressure on time and space, and want of needed books at hand-gives the fellowing summary, which should furnish much in-

In February, 1780, of the preceeding year, a British naval and land force, under Arbuthnot and Clinton, appeared before Charleston and laid seige to it. The officer in command of the revolutionary forces t that place was Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who was next year appointed Secretary of War, and held that post for three years, after which he retired to his arm. His means of defence were quite inadequate, but he made a gallaut though vain resistance. On the forty second day of the attack, he was compelled to surrender the city and his whole army. In August, 1780, after the loss of Charleston and the State, Gen. Gates with an army of 4600 men,

was so utterly routed by Cornwallis that not a fourth of the army could be got together again, and the Southern States were left apparently defenceless. Sumter and Marion, Shelby and Sevier, however, kept up a guerrilla warfare against the British, and in October the two latter chiefs deteated 7000 tories under Ferguson; taking most of them prisoners, and hanging some of them as traitors. In the meantime -in the preceding month of September, that 1sthe treason of Arnold was discovered, he having sold himself to the British for \$50,000 and a Gener al's commission, and undertaken to deliver up to them "West Point and the other fortresses in the Highlands." At the North a French fleet and an army were blockaded at Newport by a superior British fleet. Want of pay and rations drove Pennsylvania regiments into open revolt, and Congress had to redress some of their grievances to get rid of this sad element. Then some New Jersey troops followed their example; and their attempts and to be crushed, and a few of the ringleaders ex-

But all this neither dispirited our forefathers no ed to the ultimate loss of the cause for which they tought-the cause of treedom! What is there in our condition to compare with theirs, although we have not yet to grieve for having an Arnold among

And yet the end of that same year 1780, General Greene, who had succeeded Gates, soon made the british feel how far they were from having accomplished the work they had undertaken. They had got Georgia and South Carolina, and now they made sure of getting Virginia and North Carolina. The traitor Arnold, with 1,600 men, mostly tories, was sent to plunder and devastate and murder on the Chesapeake and the James river. He was afterwards joined by Gen. Phillips, from New York. They, of course, caused terrible suffering, but did little harm to the cause, for the incensed sufferers then enlisted in it with an energy which never tired or ceased until the surrender of Cornwadis in Yorkown, the virtual end of the first revolutionary war The first event of note after Greene's assumption of the command was the battle of Cowpens, on the 18th of January, 1781. Here Cernwallis had posted 1,100 of his light troops under Tarleton; and Gene sent half his force under Morgan to attack these. The result was the utter defeat of the enemy, with the loss of 100 killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, 800 muskets, 2 field pieces, 35 baggage wagons, and 100 dragoon horses. Morgan's loss was only 12 killed and 60 wounded.

A BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.

It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly amid er hills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recess of his chamber.

But a darker night was abroad upon the earth. moral darkness involved the nations in its unlighted shadows Reason shed a faint glimmering over the minds of men, like the cold inefficient shining of a ture was unknown, his relations to heaven undis covered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud

It was at this period that two forms of etherial mould hovered over the land of God's chosen people. They seemed like sister angels sent to earth on some emoassy of love The one was of majestic stature and in the well formed limbs, which her snowy drapery hardly conceased in her erect bearing and steady eye, exaibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in au impressive gesture upwards, where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavillion, while on her left reclined her delicate companion, in form and countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like a flower, when moistened by refreshing dews, and her bright and troubled eye scanned the air wito ardent but varying glances buddenly a light like the sun flashed out from the heavens, and Faith and Hope bailed with exulting songs are

ascending the Star of Bethtehem. Years rolled away, and the stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek unassuming man. whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benev olence to the human race. There were deep traces of surrow on his countenance, though no one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise. B and by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles; and the blind saw, the dumb spoke and the dead lived at his touch : that when he commanded, the ocean moderated its chafing tide, and the very thunders articulated he was the Son of God, Envy assaid him with the charges of socery, and the voice of the impious judge condemned him to death. Slowly and thickly guarded, he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him to the earth. But Faith leaned upon his arm and Hope dipping her pinions in his blood mounted to the

GUSTAVUS VASA.

The father of Gustavus Vasa, and many of hi friends and kinsmen, had fallen in a massacre. mother and several of the most illustrious ladies were prisoners at Copengen, and treated with every indignity. On his own head a high price was set, and he was safe nowhere. He fled into Delicarlia, a wild region of mines and mountains, inhabited by the most daring and independent race of Sweden He hoped to rouse them to the rescue of their coantry; but that great bloody deed, and Caristians spies everywhere, had thoroughly unmanned even these hardy men.

On his journey his servant made off with his clothes and Gustavas pursued him until his horse it for tamily use, and it aways kept any reasonable fell under him-but in vain. Once more disguised as a peasant, he went on through sterile mon unpeopled heaths and torests, till he reached Fahlan. with its blazing fires, rolling smoke, and sooty copper works. Here he labored for some time in the mines, and his uneasy mind drove him on again. He engaged as a thresher at a farm; but there the fineness of his linen and his manners did not escape a sharp-eyed man.

The master, informed of this, soon recognized Gustavus a fellow:student at Upsala, and filled with terror, entreated him to plunge deeper into mountains, and leave him and his family in safety. He next betook himself to the castle of a nobleman, who received him most affectionately, making himself most sure of the offered reward. He mounted and rode off to the next military station, and was soon back again with twenty troopers. But the bird was flown through a hi t from the more noble wife, who furnished him with a horse and sledge for his eacape. He sought refuge at the door of a monastery. founded by his ancestors, but the monks shut the

door in his face. His next asylum was with a worthy clergyman, but here the Philistines were upon him again, for the Danish soldiery were hunting everywhere. He was again rescued by the presence of mind of the lady, who on the entrance of the troopers into the house, where Gustavus was sitting with the other

off in pretence of some neglected errand His host then concealed him under a load of strata and drov towards a place or security, but the soldiers met them on the way, exactined the load of straw, ran their sweeds through it to different directions and at one pass, pierced the leg of Gustavus. lie bore the wound with ut stirring, and was saved; but the blood soon running through the cart, and leaving a track on the snow, his inzenious host or t a wound in his horse's toot, and when the bloody track was remarked, showed that as the cause. Through such dangers and discouragements Gustavus escaped, finally roused the men of Delicarlia. expelled the Danes, and was unanimously elected

He became one of the noblest kings that ever reigned; completed the reformation in Sweden, and remains one of the world's great names .- Westminaler Review.

A certain writer boasts that he directs all his shots at error. It is all that he has to shout at, for WHAT IS DUE TO WOMAN

Let man learn to be grateful to woman for this unbounded achievement of bersex. that she, far more than he; and too often in despite of him, has kept christendom from lapsing back into barbarism ; kept mercy and truth from being utterly overborne by those two greedy monsters-money and war. Let him be grateful for this, that almost every great soul that has led forward or lifted up the race, has been furnished for each noble deed, and inspired with each satriotic and holy aspiration, by the retiring fortitude of some Spartan or more than Spartan-some Christian mother. Moses the deliverer, drawn out of the Nile 'y the King's daughter, some one has binted, is only a symbol of the way that woman's bet. ter instincts always outwit the tyrannical liplomacy of man. Let him obcertuity remember, that though the sinewy sex achieves enterprise on public theaters, it is the nerve and sensibility of the other that arm the mind and inflame the soul in secrot. "A man discovered America, but a woman equipped the voyage." So every. where; man executes the performance. but woman trains the man. Every effectual person, leaving his mark on the world. is but another Columbus, for whose furnish. ing some Isabella, in the form of his mother, lays down her jewelry, her vanities, and Above all, let not man practice upon wo-

man the perpetual and shameless falsebood of pretending admiration, and acting contempt. Let not men exhaust their kind. ness in adorning her person, and ask in roturn the humiliation of her soul. Let them not assent to her very bigh opinion, as if she were not strong enough to main tain it against opposition; nor yet manufacture opinion for her and force it on her tips by dictation. Let them not crucity her emotions, nor vidicule her frailty, nor crosh her individuality, nor insult her independence, nor play off mean jests upon; her honor in convivial companies, nor bandy unclean doubts of her, as a wretched substitute for wit; nor whisper vulgar suspicions of her purity, which, as compared with their own, is like the immaculate whiteness of angels. Let them multiply her social advantages, enhance her dignity minister to her intelligence, and by manly gentleness, be the patrons of her genius. the triends of her fortunes, and the equalif they can of her heart .- Rev. F. D. Hari

NATIONAL PECULIARITIES.

The health of a people must depend, is no small degree, upon the usual quality of its food, and the habits formed in consuming it. And this must be allowed to be true, even while we acknowledge the most unlimited capacity of the human stomach to dispose of the most varied, and too often the most inappropriate articles. Not to dwell upon the peculiarties in dist which are mainly due to cilmatic influences-such as the enormous ingestion of fatty substances in very cold regions, demanded by the necessities of the human constitution, and it e large consumption of fruis and light faringcoops articles in warm latitudes-the every day usages of the inbaha itants of the temperate zones, so familiar to us, are not unworthy of a closer consideration than is commonly accorded them, both in a hygienic and dietetic point of view.

That no standard can be set up as applicable to all, in regard to the amount of tood to be taken, is undeniable. Countiess circumstances combine to render this a tariable quantity; but it may be safely assemed that, generally, far too much food is taken by those whose means allow them to'indulge their palates and overload their stomachs. This is true on the sea, as well as on the land, as we lately had occasion to remark, when noticing the dictetics of por luxuriously-appointed steam-packets. If we were to particularize, we should say that the Englishman is more prone to exceed in taking solid food, and the Scotchman in his potations-although we can testify to an mprovement, in this latter respect, in many parts of the land of "barley bree." The Irishman, when he is provide at endigh to get anything like abundance, is very apt to combine the faults of his fellow hianders; and when transplanted to Scot sh shores, testifies his decided preference for their whiskey over that of his own land, The American has a fault which is fully as destructive to individual and to national health and vigor, as either of the others mentioned-although the results are not so immediate.

We refer to the rapidity of swalowick, so long and so unfortuately a characteristic of the inhabitants of the states. This is a trite subject, but not the less a most important one, and which it is the duty of the medical profession always to bring 1 cominently before the people. An adjunctivil is the too great variety of supplementary articles consumed amongst us-an error observable elsewhere, it is true, but, as wo think, especially noticeable in our country, and expressed often in the providing of sweetmeats and knick knacks of various sorts, which tickle the palate, but tend the stomach. The astonishing quantity of con. fectionery consumed amongst us can hardly be estimated, but it is both preposterous and enormous. We have heard of young persons at school, who not only lavished all their pocket-money in the purchase of candies, cakes, &c., but even ran largely in debt for similar destructive edibles. This vicious appetite prevails to a greater extent still in hot latitudes. We have snown young Cubans, and youth from our fouth. ern States, who had nearly destroyed their health by these deplorable habits .- Virgin, ia Medical Journal.

A six-foot three man went into a shop in Worcester late'y, asking for "whirlers"-stuckings without heet. Store hadn't got em ; had got and tale big stockings with feet. " How much ?", said the cu tomer " Four and ninepents," he mas told "Then, just do it" It was done, and a fame to shopkeer, for the man took up the impromp a which ers, sail down one and six pence (he said gave any more; and was permitted to go. something like the London sweep was took up a piece of current pudding and asked whether a balf penny wouldn't pay for this lump of speckind sund, and was allowed to depart with his scoted saulenance ; or the little boy who stuck his firer into a pie, and holding it up, inquired, "How Fruch for this damaged tart?"

It has been remarked that ladies have generally a great fear of lightning, and this has been superficially ascribed to their natural timidity; but the truth is, that it arises from their construganess of

being attractive. There is this difference between hatred and picypity is a thing often avowed but seldom felt; hatred is a thing often felt but seldom avowed.