

MARTYRS OF SOUTHERN FREEDOM.

BY HARRY HALL.

THE GUILFORD DIXIE BOYS.

JOHN C. LAYTON.

On my return from our State University in which I was then a student to spend a vacation at the house of my father, I met a light-hearted, sunny-faced, merry-hearted, slightly lad of about thirteen years. "Take the time."

"Of no morn-hay, of wild thyme dewy wash'd, And gales anubrosal, which with cooling breath Baffle the lake's gray surface."

He was there to help make the hay and bind and shock the wheat and oats. His gentle manner, his quick wit, his ready hand, his speaking eye, his fondness for hard toil, all interested me in him and made me anxious to know the name of that little stranger. I was told that it was John Layton, a son of Mr. James Layton, a poor but highly respectable man, who had moved into that neighborhood since I was last at home. From that day I formed an attachment for young John which increased as I came to know him better; for he was the dutiful son of a kind and good mother, whose happiness he most tenderly regarded.

He was born October 31st, 1849, in the county of Guilford. His father, being in humble circumstances, was not able to give him a liberal English education; but by going to school in the winter season when he could not procure employment on the farm, he learned to read and write and acquired some knowledge of the first principles of arithmetic. After he was eleven or twelve years old, when not occupied in his father's crop, he became a day-laborer in the fields of his neighbors. He was liked by every one with whom he worked. He was not only cheerful, and lively, and kind-hearted; but he was an active, industrious and thorough-going laborer; and he took great pleasure in assisting his father and mother in supporting and maintaining his unfortunate eldest brother and the youngest children of their family.

Though he was so exceedingly gentle-minded, though he was so amiable-hearted, still he had a brave, fearless and indomitable spirit dwelling in his bosom, which, after this civil revolution began, chafed and fretted to enter the fields of martial life. He had, too, enough of the wild and daring in his composition to love that life with all the attractive and romantic glory of knight-errantry. No one loved his daring more than he—no one cared more for the quiet, unostentatious, rural happiness of his father's cottage-home, still his heart beat high and proudly and his eye was unquenchable with a tear as he parted with the loved haunts of his childhood and the playmates and companions of his riper years. He was so full of the enthusiasm and romance of war, that his heart had no time for weeping or sadness.

Before we left Camp Hardee, he complained of not feeling well, but did not ask to be excused from duty. After we pitched our camp on one of the hills in the vicinity of Thoroughfare, he gradually and slowly became worse and worse, until he was confined. I procured a very neat and comfortable little dwelling-house from Mr. John Chapman, a quarter of a mile from Camp Gilmer, to which Mr. Layton and one or two others were moved. Some one was regularly detailed to wait on them, and his friends, Messrs. Elliott and Harvey, were with him nearly all the time.

It was my fortune to make the acquaintance of a most motherly and accomplished old lady by the name of Alexander, who is a relative of Gen. George Washington and was wont to visit at Mount Vernon before as well as since his death. She and her daughter were refugees from King George's war, and were at Mr. Chapman's. They heard me speak of the different young men of my company who were sick, and among them of young Layton and his mother. They became exceedingly interested in him and visited him often, carrying with them wines and delicacies such as they thought he could eat and drink. They sat down by his pallet; waited on him, talked to him; read the promises of Redeeming Love in the Holy Bible; and, with that softness and tenderness, which so become a woman, spoke to him of that "exceeding and eternal weight of glory," which is the portion of those who believe. Heaven hath a rich blessing for such pure and lovely ministering angels! And may his star be one of those which shall glitter in their crown of rejoicing!

On the 12th day of October, the holy Sabbath of the Lord, the sky was cloudless and the fading beauties of the departing year lay bathed in the splendor of a glorious autumn sun. Young Layton was still living, but of his life all had despaired; and at 11 o'clock, on that morning, he breathed his last. His death was typhoid fever. He had been dangerously sick only a little over a week; but kind attentions could not prolong his life. It passed away in the same month, nearly twenty-one years away from its existence. His remains were sent home and now lie buried in the graveyard of Moriah Church.

He was an active, cheerful, gallant soldier. He was seldom, if ever, unwell, until his last sickness. At least, he never was known to complain or to seek to be excused from performing duty. He was in both the first battles on the plains of Manassas, and bore himself bravely and nobly. He will ever be remembered by the immortal Dixies as a model young soldier.

FRANKLIN S. SIMPSON.

Franklin is a son of the late Robert Simpson of Guilford, and was born in that county on the 12th of March, 1847. He had only one brother and one sister. His father never lived sufficiently long to be able to educate his son, so, as he was so familiarly called by his associates. Consequently, his scholarship was quite indifferent. He was so contented in the handle of the plough and was so engrossed when he volunteered in the Confederate Army. He was a sad boy. The smile of cheerfulness seldom played across his face, and the sunshine of merriment rarely flashed out through his eyes. He shrank from any place, no matter how many attractions it had, or how rich it was in the good things of the world. Even before he went into the service, he had a restless, nomadic disposition, and wandered restlessly in search of that which would satisfy the cravings of his mind. Nor did this inclination quit him after he became a soldier. He was eager always to be strolling over plantations lying contiguous to the camp, and he was as passionately fond of angling as the celebrated Sir Walton.

He was kind and easily alarmed in sickness, and when he was at Camp Rhet he accidentally swallowed a pin, which gave him great uneasiness. He thought he suffered much from it, but it never in-

jured him so as to be discoverable. During the time this happened, he had measles, which afterward superinduced fever. He was exceedingly imprudent in his diet, and so soon as he would become a little better, he would relax himself by the indulgence of his appetite. He was naturally a frail tenement, and suffered much from a weak breast. He was sent to Blandytire Hospital, which was situated in the lovely valley above the Bull Run Mountains, and was fitted up specially for our regiment. Dr. Shoffner had charge of it, and he was assisted by Miss Kremer and other ladies of Salem, N. C., who came out there as ministering angels to our sick soldiers. He was kindly and faithfully nursed in the large and handsome building which had been appropriated for a hospital, and the face of nature all around wore a gayety and cheerfulness of appearance, which was calculated to inspire and buoy up the desponding and languishing. These ladies prepared their diet with great taste and furnished poor Doc with every thing his appetite could crave; but it all was of no avail—his constitution gradually gave way to the consuming disease which was upon him. He expired on the 1st day of Nov. 1861, at the hour of 11 o'clock, P. M.

He was a recruit and joined us at Mitchell's Ford. He was unwell from the time he first took the measles in August. He was never in any engagement and was not often fit for duty. His remains were brought home and interred in the soil of Guilford.

"Here rests his head upon the lap of earth, A youth to fortune and to fame unknown; Fair science frowned not on his humble birth, And melancholy marked him for her own."

CORP. ROBERT ADDISON WILSON.

The ways of Providence are often wrapped in mystery and past finding out; nor are they, in any thing, more incomprehensible than in the taking off, in the bloom of life's summer, of such as are most beloved and promise to be most useful. But to his dispensations, it is meet, that we bow without a murmur, though the affliction be deep and poignant. Thus was it with my company when we learned, that Corp. Wilson was no more; for he was greatly endeared to all, and his future was, to all appearance, brightly hopeful.

Robert Addison, who is a son of Mr. William Wilson, was born in Guilford, on the 14th of August, 1839. Even before he could prattle, his infantine gibberish discovered an unusually gentle and teachable disposition; and, like the beauty of the rose, its amableness increased in its opening under the sunshine of a mother's love. The true elements of goodness were so mixed in him, that he was the gladness of his father and the joy of her that gave him birth. As hath been said of him: "He never disobeyed a parent's command, nor disregarded a parent's wish." Surely, such a boy was a heart-jewel, and is a pattern for all children.

He was raised upon the farm of his father and was educated, during the seasons of leisure, at the free and subscription schools in that neighborhood, until he had arrived at manhood's estate. He, afterward, spent some time, in completing his education, at the excellent academy of the late Archibald C. Lindsay. Mr. Wilson was a toward young man and made a judicious use of his time. He took only the English branches, and, by his persevering and industrious habits, made himself a good scholar in his mother tongue and qualified himself well for all the duties of an intelligent citizen. Such was his steadiness, such his moral elevation of character, that his fellow-pupils gave him the sobriquet of "father," which, among his intimate associates, clung to him through life. How often is a nickname the index, that pointeth out the way of life along which the wayfarer hath come and the destiny to which he is hastening!

He was a young man who thought for himself—a rare thing!—and was not swayed and pulled about by the opinions of others, unless he had first considered them and his judgment approved them. He was an enthusiastic friend of the American Union, and never ceased to favor its perpetuation, until Mr. Lincoln issued his Proclamation. Then, like Marco Bozzaris, his "cheer" was—

"Strike—till the last armed foe expires!"

On the organization of my company, he received, at my hands, the appointment of fourth corporal. Afterward, at the time he was taken sick, he was the first of that rank of non-commissioned officers. He filled the position with entire acceptability to myself and my command. As King Charles said of Godolphin, he "was never in the way, and never out of the way." He studied his duty, knew it, and with an energy and heartiness, which always elicited admiration, went forward manfully to the discharge of it.

During the prevalence of sickness in our regiment, Corp. Wilson's health was, for the most of the time, quite good. This was a great blessing to my men, for he was a most kind, never-tiring and attentive nurse. His own brother sickened among the first. He watched him and waited upon him with the tenderness of a devoted mother and nursed him into good health. Nor was he satisfied with attending him only—he was active and busy wherever he could do ought to relieve suffering. My attentions to my men could not be confined to particular ones but were necessarily general; but I always assigned a certain number to attend and nurse the sick. Corp. Wilson, it is pleasant to state, was always at the pallet of sickness, no matter whether he was assigned or not. So constantly was he up and going, by day and by night, that I, at different times, admonished him, that he would break himself down, if he did not take rest and sleep. Truly, he was the good Samaritan of the Dixies!

After a portion of the regiment went to Centerville, in the latter part of autumn, so onerous was the picket duty, and so quiet and long continued the exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, that Corp. Wilson soon became unwell. I endeavored to obtain permission to send him to Broad Run Station where the convalescent were, but the Surgeon would not give his consent. Consequently, he had to remain there. So soon as the two fragments of the regiment were united, his brother James reciprocated the nursing which he had received from his devoted brother in his own sickness. Every thing was done for him which could be in that exposed situation, we being in tents and the nights severely cold. Frequently, we suggested to him, that he had, perhaps, better go to hospital; but for a time, he could not get his own consent to do so. In the last of November, he concluded he had better go, that he could not get well there. So the Surgeon, who would not send him without his consent, had him conveyed by ambulance to Manassas. His brother James went with him that far and saw him on the train. By Dr. Williams' direction, he was carried to Richmond. No intelligence of him was received by any of us, until we were informed by letter, that he died, at one of the hospitals in that city, of pneumonia, on the 8th day of December, 1861. His father, who reached there after his death, disinterred his remains and conveyed them to the county of his nativity where they now lie buried.

Never was there a purer heart offered up on the

altar of human liberty! unselfish, full of generous emotions, unsurpassed by the noble Florence Nightingale in compassionate regard for the afflicted, inspired with a comfortable hope in Christ, after having acted out a pure christian life, he hath been

"Like a watch worn and weary sentinel, To put his armor off, and rest—in Heaven!"

From the Richmond Whig.

Robertson's Cavalry Brigade.
Of the large Brigade raised and organized by Gen. Robertson in North Carolina but two Regiments were brought to Virginia. These have been doing good service in the late campaign, and well sustaining the reputation of North Carolinians as good fighting troops. It has been the lot of this small Brigade to do the heaviest of the Cavalry Division, from the beginning of the advance to the present time till but few are "left to tell the tale." Its first engagement was on the evening of the 17th ultimo, when, learning that the enemy's Cavalry was at Middleburg, it charged into that place, and found the enemy had left at the first sound of their horses' feet. Detachments were sent in every direction, and it was soon found that they had made a stand half a mile from town, in a dense wood, on a road leading to the right. Then ensued a fight, the result of which was a perfect rout of the enemy and the entire extermination of the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry. Our severest casualty on this occasion was a severe wound received by Major McNeill, of 63d North Carolina troops—a most valuable officer. The Yankees returned next morning in large force, drove in our pickets which were beyond the town, and renewed the fight. The engagement of the 18th was almost entirely confined to sharpshooting, without much advantage to either side. On the 19th the fight was renewed at an early hour, and quite a brisk artillery fire was kept up all day, with few intermissions and slight loss to us. On the 20th, the enemy yet more strongly reinforced both in Cavalry and Artillery, commenced a brisk skirmishing and artillery fire, till about mid-day, when they charged our skirmishers and were driven back with the loss of many prisoners, and several killed and wounded. Our loss this day was almost entirely confined to the sharpshooters, which were cut off by the enemy's charge. On the next day, the 21st, at an early hour, the enemy, by a general advance in three columns, commenced pressing us heavily. Gen. Stuart's Division could make little resistance to such a force. Gen. Jones' Brigade was sent to the left to flank the enemy's advance. We fell back slowly—our Artillery doing execution from every position of advantage, and the Cavalry charging when opportunity offered. As we approached Upperville, they pressed us closely. Here we had some desperate fighting, with severe loss on both sides. Beyond Upperville, Robertson's Brigade, a squadron at a time, made several desperate charges which checked the enemy in their advance. Two field officers were here lost to the brigade in rapid succession—both captured and one of them, Col. P. G. Evans, most seriously wounded. The fighting was concluded as we approached Ashby's Gap about dark. Our loss was great, on this, the fifth successive day that this brigade was engaged. On the 22d, having been reinforced by some of Longstreet's infantry, we advanced from the Gap and moved towards the enemy. They retired so rapidly before us that we ceased the pursuit upon reaching Middleburg again. A day or two after this, by direction of General Stuart, General Robertson moved across Ashby's Gap and was joined by General Jones. With two brigades, he moved through Milwood, Smithfield and Martinsburg towards Williamsport where he crossed the Potomac, following in the rear of General Lee's army.

From Williamsport, General Robertson moved directly towards Greencastle, Pa., and thence to Chambersburg. On the 3d July a part of General Jones' brigade, which was in advance, engaged the 6th U. S. Cavalry at Fairfield and routed them before Robertson's brigade reached the ground. This was the last day on which General Lee engaged the enemy at Gettysburg. The next morning his long wagon train commenced passing. General Robertson sent a squadron to be deployed on Jack's Mountain, over which there was an approach to Fairfield which exposed the left of the wagon train; he also picketed other approaches. In the afternoon, a squadron of the enemy had made a dashing charge up and over the mountain. They met a warm reception; the captain was wounded and made a prisoner with several others, the rest were repulsed and driven back to the regiment beyond the mountain. They made no other effort. The same afternoon General Jones moved toward the head of the wagon train, (for which no guard seems to have been provided,) learning an attack was threatened there. Colonel Ferebee's regiment, of Robertson's brigade, (through a mistake in the delivery of an order by a courier,) moved also in the same direction. The attack was made at Monterey at night in a large force and was repulsed, but not without severe loss to Ferebee's regiment which General Jones attached to his brigade during the engagement. In the confusion many were taken prisoners and horses and men wounded. It was a mere accident that Ferebee's regiment was engaged on this occasion.

The next engagement was on the 6th July, at Hagerstown. As Robertson's Brigade approached the town it was announced that the enemy were holding the place. Soon their skirmishers were seen on our left. Brig. Gen. Iverson was about to enter the town on his way to Williamsport with a part of Gen. Lee's wagon train (which had been attacked the night of the 4th), and one or two hundred infantry. Gen. Robertson, (the ranking officer,) immediately took command, sent the wagons to the rear, and deployed Iverson's infantry as sharpshooters. The Brigade at this time was represented only by about three hundred men. Soon W. H. F. Lee's Brigade of about two hundred men and a piece of artillery commanded by Col. Chambliss, came up. The piece of artillery was put in position and opened on the enemy's sharpshooters. About this time, a large party was observed moving around to our left,

evidently with the design of making a flank movement. At this time three more pieces of artillery, (of Col. Chambliss' command,) came up, were put in position and opened on the enemy's flank party. This had the effect of driving back both the sharpshooters and larger force. Just then, a large squadron of the enemy charged up the main street of the town. As they came by Iverson's shooters, they received a round which stopped many and caused their surrender. The rest came on till a bend in the road brought them in sight of our cavalry drawn up in the road in column of fours. A platoon advanced to meet them at a charge. The result was, that none of the squadron returned—a few being killed and the rest taken prisoners. This was a part of the 1st Vermont Cavalry. In the meantime the artillery drove back the advance on our left, and we moved through the town. We found the enemy had commenced a retreat. At this time Gen. Stuart came up with a reinforcement, and we pursued the retreating enemy. Occasionally they halted a squadron in rear and met us with a charge—at the same time raking the road with artillery. Some of these were warm engagements, and Robertson's Brigade which was in advance, had many wounded severely. We ran them to Williamsport, when they turned off on the Sharpsburg road and night ended the pursuit. During this engagement, a part of Ferebee's Regiment, partly sustained and assisted in repelling an attack on the train at Williamsport. The remains of the Brigade returned to Hagerstown that night and the next day—(17th), when these corps of Lee's army moved towards Hagerstown and on to Williamsport, where the head of his column was to form the right of a new line of battle. Gen. Robertson moved on the Cavetown road and established a line of pickets in that direction. The Brigade was now picketing on the extreme left—watching the movements and in much danger of being cut off in case of an advance from any other direction. The advance was made on 12th July, and the brigade narrowly escaped—one squadron cut its way through—a few being taken prisoners. According to previous orders, the cavalry was then all massed on the west of Hagerstown. Lee's right was then three miles below "Falling Waters." With this line of battle, we awaited the enemy's attack for two days. Orders were given to retire during the night of 13th, the cavalry leaving pickets on the line, and not crossing the river till next morning. The other cavalry brigades were drawn off in the afternoon, and Robertson's left to keep up the line of sharpshooters till dark and then leave pickets. About sunset, when all the reserve (other brigades) had been drawn off, two squadrons of the 1st Vermont (the same who had met us at Hagerstown) charged towards the woods, which had served as our cover during the day, but our dismounted sharpshooters kept their ground and received the squadrons with a deadly fire. But one company came up to the charge, of which the captain, (who had been in command of the squadrons,) was taken prisoner, with many others. Many must have been wounded. None of the troops of the brigade have been engaged since. It re-crossed the Potomac next day. We were now holding Ashby's Gap to prevent any movements to our flank or rear from the east side of the Blue Ridge. An idea of the condition of the brigade now, as compared with what it was at the commencement of the advance, may be briefly stated in numbers as follows: Before the first battle of Middleburg, there were seventy-four officers and twelve hundred and twenty men for duty—mounted. To-day there are for duty, in all—including dismounted men—but forty-one officers and four hundred and fifty enlisted men.

From the Louisville Democrat.

How Morgan Got Three Hundred Horses.

John Morgan is as good at playing a joke sometimes as he is at horse-stealing, and the following incident will prove that on this occasion he did a little of both at the same time: During his celebrated tour through Indiana he, with about three hundred and fifty guerrillas, took occasion to pay a visit to a little town hard by where the main body were "marching on." Dashing suddenly into the little "burg," he found about three hundred home guards, each having a good horse tied to the fences—the men standing about in groups awaiting orders from their aged captain, who looked as if he had seen the shady side of some sixty years. The Hoosier boys looked at the men with astonishment, while the captain went up to one of the party and asked:

"Whose company is this?"
"Wolford's cavalry," said the reb.
"What, Kentucky boys! We're glad to see you, boys. What's Wolford?"
"There he sits, said a ragged, rough rebel, pointing to Morgan who was sitting sideways upon his horse.

The captain walked up to Wolford (as he and all thought) and saluted him:
"Captain, how are you?"
"Bully! How are you? What are you going to do with all these men and horses?" Morgan looked about.

"Well you see that damned horse thiefing John Morgan is in this part of country with a parcel of cut throats and thieves, and between you and I, if he comes up this way captain, we'll give him the best we've got in the shop."
"He's hard to catch, we've been after him for fourteen days and can't see him at all," said Morgan good humoredly.
"If our horses would stand fire we'd be all right."

"Won't they stand?"
"No, Captain Wolford; expose while you're restin' you and your company put your saddles on our horses and go through a little evolution or two, by way of a lesson to our boys. I am told you are a boss on the drill."

And the only man that Morgan is afraid of Wolford (as it were), alighted and ordered, "his boys" to dismount, as he wanted to show the Hoosier boys how to give Morgan a warm reception should be chance to pay them a visit. This delighted the hoosier boys, so they went to work and assisted the men to tie their old weary, worn out bones to the fences, and place their saddles upon the backs of their fresh horses, which was soon done, and the men were in

their saddles drawn up in line and ready for the world. The boys were highly elated at the idea of having their "pet horses," trained for them by Wolford and his men, and more so to think that they would stand fire ever afterwards.

The old captain advanced, and walking up to Wolford, (as he thought,) said: "Captain, are you all right now?" Wolford rode up one side of the column and down the other, when he moved to the front took off his hat, paused and said, "Now, captain, I am ready; if you and your gallant men wish to witness any evolution which you perhaps have never seen form a line on each side of the road, and watch us closely as we pass." The captain did as he was directed. A lot of ladies were present on occasion, and all was silent as a maiden's sight.

"Are you ready?"
"All right, Wolford," shouted the captain.

"Forward!" shouted Morgan, as the whole column rushed through the crowd with lightning speed, amid the shouts and huzzas of every one present—some leading a horse or two as they went, leaving their frail tenements of horse flesh tied to the fences, to be provided for by the citizens. It soon became whispered about that it was John Morgan and his gang, and there is not a man in the town who will own up, that he was gulled out of a horse. The company disbanded that night, though the captain holds the horses as prisoners of war, and awaits an exchange.

A Gem from Bishop Heber.

The following beautiful and forcible illustration occurs in a sermon of Bishop Heber, delivered on the eve of his departure for India, to his parishioners at Hodnet:

"Life bears on like a stream of a mighty river. Our boat, at first glides gently down the narrow channel, through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and the windings of its grassy border. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries us on, and still our hands are empty."

"Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry, which passes before us, we are excited by some short-lived success, or depressed and rendered miserable by some equally short-lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependance are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs alike are left behind us; we may be shipwrecked, but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened but it cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens toward its home, till the roaring of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of its waves is beneath our keel, and the lands lessen from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and earth loses sight of us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and Eternal."

"And do we still take so much anxious thought for the future days, when the days which are gone by have so strangely and uniformly deceived us? Can we still so set our hearts on the creatures of God, when we find, by sad experience, that the Creator only is permanent? Or shall we not rather lay aside every sin which does most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as wayfaring persons, only, who have no abiding inheritance but in the hope of a better world, and to whom even that world would be worse than hopeless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest which we have obtained in his mercies?"

For the Patriot.

Republicanism.

Messrs. Editors: While many appear and others assert that they are tired of a Republican form of Government, and are sighing for a limited monarchy like that of England, every day's experience proves the farther the Government is removed from the direct control of the people, the worse it becomes and the more hopeless our cause.

Had our Senators in the old Government been elected alternatively every two years by a direct vote of the people as were representatives of the different States, I think it is susceptible of plenary proof that the Government never could have been subverted and overturned by small sectional factions as has been the case.

When Nathaniel Macon, the president of the Convention called to amend the Constitution of the State in 1835, voted against the Constitution as amended by the Convention, he assigned as a reason for so doing that it did away with annual elections. When we do away, said he, with annual elections, we have taken one great step toward monarchy. Now that our people for some time past have been virtually excluded from the ballot-box, who is so blind as not to see and feel the force of the remarks of this old republican sage?

VOX POPULI.

George Allen, Greensborough, N. C.

Offers for Sale.
1000 yds Brown Sheetting.
500 yds Colored Dotted for Negro Clothing.
500 yds Factory and Country Plaids.
200 yds Grey Cassimeres.
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn No. 7 to 14.
300 lbs Copperas.
500 lbs Sugar.
And an assortment of notions 60-6m

Splendid Carriage for Sale.—A splendid two-horse family carriage, the body on C springs, and in good condition is offered at a bargain. Apply at the Patriot office. 60-10

Wanted.—To rent or purchase a HOUSE AND LOT situated within a mile of town, containing from one to ten acres. Address this office. 60-10

Wanted.—TWENTY NEGROES, and TEN CARPENTERS, to work on the Manassas Gap railroad Shops in Greensborough. Address HUGH RICE, Brittain House. 60-10

Lost.—On the 9th instant my pocket-book, containing one five Dollar N. C. Bill, and all my papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to me. JAMES W. HOLDER. 60-10

Written for the Patriot.

To—
Gently on the wings of evening,
When the solemn day is closing,
When the sun is throwing shadows
And clasping night in its embraces,
Tis then I think of thee.

When in the crowded hall of pleasure,
When in the mourner's bower,
When seeking after earthly treasure;
Or lowering o'er some lonely flower,
Tis then I think of thee.

When all is hushed in quiet slumbers,
When naught but death and darkness reigns,
When sleep but bids me call in vain—
Then breaking in the silent stillness,
Comes the thoughts of thee.

In this silent holy reverie,
Spirits' tones are of end breathing
In my soul the heart's own music,
Thoughts of one I love so dearly,
And then I pray for thee.

I pray that God may shield you dearest,
And that his love may fill your heart,
And that his watchful power may guide you,
And from you never to depart,
Tis then I pray for thee.

When on the battle field thou goest,
Mid deafening sounds of horrid war
I pray that God may always guide you,
And shield my dearest—even there,
And thus I pray for thee.

I pray that peace that quick restorer;
O happy bower, and happy home,
May quickly come and bid us welcome,
To scenes of former happiness—
And that I pray for all.

L. MISKIE

Reidsville, N. C.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

AFTER A SHORT NAP, OUR CORRESPONDENT WAKES UP TO AN IMPORTANT FACT.

TAYLORSVILLE, VA., August 4.

Messrs. Editors:—I have not written lately for two of the best reasons in the world:—firstly, a total want of time to write, and secondly a total want of something about which to write.

Even now there are no items for me to spread before your readers, more than the fact that Cooke's Brigade is still near Taylorsville on the South Anna River; that the Yankees, since their repulse a few weeks ago (of which I gave you the particulars) have come no more to the breach, and, consequently, the bridges (of which there are an endless number) across the North and South Anna, the Little and Pamunkey rivers, are unimpaired; the railroads uninclosed, and no one at all uneasy, but everybody perfectly satisfied that at least so long as they remain as they now are nothing serious will occur.

For the past two weeks trains from Staunton have been freighted with those of the wounded in the Gettysburg battles, who escaped before our army was repulsed. An average of 300 have passed down this road every evening for the last two weeks. Many others are being sent to Lynchburg. When we recollect that these are only the slightly wounded, and that thousands of others were left on the field and in the temporary Hospitals around Gettysburg in the hands of the enemy, we are enabled to form some idea of the terrible suffering of our brave troops in those sanguinary battles. Two-thirds, if not more, of all the wounded who have passed on this road to Richmond are North Carolinians. From some of these I have learned many touching incidents of the part taken by N. C. soldiers in the Gettysburg battles that I would be glad, had I the time, to mention in this letter. Suffice it to say that they, and many intelligent soldiers from other States with whom I have conversed, are satisfied that the N. C. Troops, not only in the Gettysburg battles, but in fact during the whole war, have been treated with gross and intentional wrong. Said a Louisiana to me day before yesterday, "I have known some of your N. C. Brigades to fight day after day without being relieved, and, without any support, to drive the enemy before them, taking thousands of prisoners, the honor of which achievements in the accounts published by the leading papers would be ascribed to troops, who were not in the engagement." An instance of this kind is given in the battles of Seven Pines, where the 9th Virginia Regiment is said to have run like frightened sheep, for which cowardly act, the lamented Pettigrew could hardly restrain his old Regiment, the 22nd North Carolina, from opening on the recreant Virginians instead of the Yankees. Yet, in the accounts of this battle published by Richmond papers, Virginians were lauded to the skies, while not a word was said of the North Carolinians who drove the Yankees from a series of the strongest batteries and breastworks, over charged on by any soldiery, and Gen. Pettigrew was spoken of as a South Carolina General, leaving the inference that his Brigade was from the same State.

The name of Gen. Pender, which, when the true history of this war is written, will figure as conspicuously as that of any officer in the Confederate army, has not received at Richmond the mention that has been given to one of Pickett's Corporals. And yet Gen. Pender, was always at his post, even when so badly wounded that he was warned by Dr. Johnson that mortification might ensue. He was the trusted officer of A. P. Hill, but his achievements stand unmentioned in the record, or, as in many instances is the case, have built up a reputation for others who are unable to do anything within themselves are content to wear the laurels that should decorate

THE PATRIOT.

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another's brow. And now Gen. Pender has done the last thing a patriot can do for his country, yielded up his life; he has passed away comparatively unknown, simply because he was a North Carolinian, and no sharer in the favoritism of the authorities, won his way to distinction by his sword alone. But North Carolina soldiers will do their duty to the last, and notwithstanding the injustice with which they are treated, will never disgrace the State they are so proud to represent.

EUSEBIUS.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The term for which I was elected as your representative in the first Congress of the Confederate States of America will expire on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1864. The election for my successor will take place on the first Wednesday in November next. And in reply to numerous inquiries, from various parts of the district, I address you this note, to inform you, that it is not my intention to become a candidate for reelection. Considerations of a private nature, but mainly on account of feeble and impaired health, constrain me to adopt this course. With a strong confidence in the ultimate success of the great and glorious cause of the South, and with a heart profoundly grateful for the honor which you conferred upon me, in electing me to represent your interests at so critical and trying a period, I remain your obedient servant,

J. R. MCLEAN.

The Question of Recognition.

In the English House of Lords, on 4th inst., Lord Campbell spoke to his motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The speech was a strong one, and however little it may effect the object for which it was made, is worthy of preservation in the history of this war. We give some extracts from it:

THE PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF RECOGNITION.

From the Northern mind it would take away the hope of Southern subjugation; from the Government of Washington it would take away the power of describing eleven communities contending for their liberty as rebels. The people of America are influenced by phrases, and will not come to terms with what they have been bound on to look at as rebellion. But they can see a fact when Europe blazes it before them, and they will be awakened by her judgement to the nature of the foreign war on which their treasure and their happiness are wasted. When Europe has acknowledged it, the independence of the South may be debated in the Senate and the House, where no one now can venture to advert to it. A probable result of such a measure, if pursued by France, Great Britain, and other neutral States together, is, that it would weaken in the Executive at Washington its borrowing ability, because their loans are founded on the chances of reconquest; and reconquest, would then appear what it is, a vision and a mockery. And it would do so with good reason. Victorious already, animated then, the Southern armies would be doubly irresistible.

Another practical effect of recognition would be that the belligerents might then endeavor to negotiate, which it is clear they cannot do at present. A separate result would be to put an end to all the idle dreams of reconstruction and of union which are floating in America, and which serve to prolong the war, because they disincite the North to the only basis upon which the close of it is possible.

IS THE ISSUE DOUBTFUL?

And is the issue doubtful? The capitalists of London, Frankfurt, Paris, Amsterdam, are not of that opinion. Within the last few days the Southern loan has reached highest place in our market, \$3,000,000 were required, \$9,000,000 were subscribed for. The loan is based upon the security of cotton, and it has been well known for a twelve month that as the invaders march that security must perish.

But what is the opinion of military men upon the issue? The Emperor of the French, having been brought up as a soldier—having given a long life to military science, and having recently commanded the greatest armies of the day at Solferino and Magenta—in the dispatch of November last did not conceal from the Government of Washington that subjugation was impossible. The Princes of the House of Orleans, who served with Gen. McClellan, are thought to have inspired the excellent account of the campaign which appeared on October 15th, in the *Reveu des Deux Mondes*, and which has also tended to disperse the vision of reconquest. To the same scale of judgment Gen. Scott appears, by recent revelation, to contribute. And this, too, is remarkable. Not one military man in the North is known to view reconquest as attainable. Neither Gen. McClellan, Burnside, Rosecrans, McDowell, Halleck, or Buell, have ever publicly declared, so far as it has reached us, that the object of the Government they serve under is feasible.

The cheap, ignominious task of prophesying triumph has been wisely left to the voluminous dispatch writer, Seward, who whatever be his virtues or accomplishments, is no more qualified to judge the issues of campaigns than he is to guide the movements of battles. It is, therefore, necessary to inquire what proof, then of its ability has this aggressive Cabinet developed? Is it in appointing, superceding, or replacing the commanders it must lean on? Is it in their firm adherence to principles? At one time they opposed the invasion they have plunged into. Is it in their conduct about slavery? At one time they boasted of their disposition to maintain it. Soon after they desired the border States to be delivered from it. After that emancipation was declared, but only in the States which were resisting them.

Are these the movements of a Government by which the broken fragments of the Union can be welded, a mighty continent subdued, eight million freemen braced into a unit, robbed of home, of honor, and of freedom? But who are they arrayed against? The House ought not, indeed to join in the encomiums on the Southern President, which heat and sympathy have promoted. As no one was deemed happy by the ancients until his life had closed, no one will be stamped as great by us until his enterprise has triumphed. But so much may be hazarded of this extraordinary man that gifted amply by nature, he has made the union of political and military excellence his object, and that as far as Europe has observed, in the midst of danger and care, such as few men have the power to imagine, fewer to sustain, he has exhibited the patience and the enterprise, the ardor and the coolness, the heroism and urbanity, for which it generally happens that nations draw their birth and civil wars accept their destination. And this is most important to remember—if we look back to such conjectures we do not find an instance in which mind, character capacity have yielded to the want of all, no matter how well sustained the latter as regards force, number, and revenue.

GREAT BRITAIN BOUND TO RECOGNIZE BY HONOR.

If noble lords agree, therefore, with the financial world, with military men, and with the Government of Washington itself that the issue is not doubtful, and if, therefore, Great Britain has the right to acknowledge Southern independence, why ought she to exercise it? The first answer is because honor calls on her to do so, and it rests on a detail which I shall rapidly explain to your lordships. British consuls have remained during the war at Mobile, Charleston and Savannah. They are there for the protection of our subjects, who reside by thousands on the seaboard. In times like these their presence is essential. Were it not for consuls to identify them, the severe enlistment laws of the Confederacy might at any time descend on our people; or in the sudden turns of war their goods might be destroyed without a clue to ownership or means of compensation. They are also there to witness the blockade, and to report upon its efficacy. And these consuls draw their *exequaturs* from the Government of Washington. They are a standing degradation to the power which receives, which shelters and endures them. We are not inclined to withdraw them. We ought, therefore, to accredit them with the honor which permits them to reside, and if we do he is acknowledged. Honor forbids nations, as it does men, to run up a score of gratitude themselves, and to create a score of just resentment in its object to offer insult at the moment they are profiting by favor. In one sense alone do the Confederacy gain by the arrangement; we give them all the grandeur of forbearance; they allow our consuls to reside, and we withhold the recognition which public law entitles them to ask of us. But is not our aspect with regard them a poor one? We deny their rights over their territory, and yet at their hands receive the safety of our citizens.

GREAT BRITAIN BOUND TO RECOGNIZE BY HONOR.

A noble earl who gained his laurels in the East, well pointed out to us last session that, whenever the war closed Canada would be endangered. If victorious, the Northern States might attack it in the drunkenness of pride; if defeated in the bitterness of torture. Some men out of doors have been so infatuated as to hold that by carefully abstaining from any thing which gives umbrage to the United States we should defend it. As if aggressive powers had ever been restrained by wanting pretexts for the wars they were inclined to. The security of Canada is quickly seen by your lordships to reside in one circumstance alone—the danger of attacking it. That danger will at least be greater when the Southern power is kindly to Great Britain than when it is estranged, inasmuch as the aggressive State will then have to contemplate the chance of an attack upon his rear as well as the blockade of his seaboard. No doubt Canada is safe while the civil war continues; but we are neither able nor entitled to prolong it for her safety. The civil war may close after the acknowledgment of Southern independence by the Emperor, although Great Britain has shared that manifesto.

GREAT BRITAIN BOUND TO RECOGNIZE BY HONOR.

The friendly disposition of the South is therefore necessary to us; it is attainable, and if we wantonly forego it, if we allow the war to close before we have acknowledged, both the separated powers being irrevocably hostile to us, we may be forced now to guard Canada from one, the West Indies from the other. Our diplomatists, moreover, would have no influence of voice in the Confederacy, whether they attempted to soften the resentments which the war had left behind it, to gain legitimate advantages in trade, to depreciate aggressive views, or to improve the situation of the negro.

EVILS OF RE-UNION.

The only other sentiment which, in the event of other neutrals being prepared, might indispose the country to acknowledge freedom is involved in the retention of the Union. It is just, therefore, to inquire for whose advantage it would come again into existence. We have seen it would not be for that of Africa or of the negro. It could not be for that of the seceders, as the miseries of New Orleans have explained, where that rule has been established and those terrors have been felt which would then apply to all the cities of the territory. Who says they ought not to perish rather than submit to a yoke more bitter and degrading than was ever known yet in Warsaw or in Venice? But would it be restored for the advantage of the North?

EVILS OF RE-UNION.

It is for a despotism that the people of

the North are pouring out their blood, and tarnishing their glory. Already it exists. It had its birth in war, and it would take its immortality from conquest. Then, would the Union be restored for advantages of the world? What country would be safe? What country be free? Would Poland gain when the only friend and patron of the Czar recovered his original dimensions? At first, indeed, the necessity of Southern garrisons might keep them in repose. But in a few years—and they do not labor to conceal it from us—a power more rapacious, more unprincipled, more arrogant, more selfish and encroaching, would arise, than has ever yet increased the outlay, multiplied the fears, and compromised the general tranquility of Europe. And on this overgrown, on this portentous form of tyranny and egotism, many countries would depend for the material of that important industry which languishes at present.

To the Soldiers of the Confederate States.

After more than two years of warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad, your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that by a desperate effort success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism whenever they can reach your homes and they debauch the inferior race hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would if present in the field suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach to such equality have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty, that others again have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism,) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty, but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted or undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly afforded on their country's altar and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE AFRICAN.—The N. C. Presbyterian learns that "Uncle Moreau," a well known negro slave belonging to Gen. James Owen of Wilmington, died a few weeks since at the residence of H. W. Guion, Esq., in Bladen county. He was about 95 years of age, a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and a constant reader of the Bible in the Arabic language.

National Educational Association.

The following card is republished for the information of all concerned.

In accordance with a call issued by the State Educational Association of North Carolina, a highly respectable meeting of teachers and friends of education met in Columbia, South Carolina, on Tuesday the 28th day of April. Six States were represented in the meeting, about seventy delegates, and a permanent National Association was organized, having for its object the promotion of the great cause of education in the Confederate States.

One of the most important subjects before the meeting was the supply of suitable text books for our schools, and it was ascertained that many works are in course of preparation by citizens of our country, and that a number of elementary books, such useful and patriotic enterprises, and pledged its members to the use of home works in preference to any other of equal merit.

To widen and strengthen the influence of the Association, it was recommended to form State Societies with similar objects in each State of the Confederacy; and a resolution was passed urging on the authorities of the several States the importance of State systems of public schools, and the appointment of superintendent in each.

It was also recommended that efforts be made to educate for teachers worthy young men disabled by the war from manual labor, and means were adopted for the dissemination of the views of the Association on various subjects connected with the purposes of organization. It is believed that if the hearty co-operation of the teachers and friends of education in all parts of the Confederacy, in carrying out the objects of these movements can be secured, an immense amount of good can be accomplished. Our Association was profoundly impressed with the belief that now is the time to work, and that whatever is demanded by the wants of the country should be undertaken at once, and without waiting for better times. Better times, the blessing of God, are to be expected only from the diligent exertion of all classes in welfare; and after those who labor in religious things, no portion of the community can accomplish more for national development than those who, under Providence, direct the hearts and minds of the rising generation.

We need not suggest to you the great advantages in our work of mutual counsel and co-operations. By coming together in National and State Associations the teachers and friends of education gain important information of each other and learn the wants and progress of different sections; they animate and encourage one another to greater efforts, while by this means injurious prejudices are worn away, a national and catholic spirit is fostered, and the educational forces of the country are so united and directed as greatly to enhance their influence and to secure that respect and consideration which they deserve.

In the name of our National Association we invite your attention to the above statement and suggestions, and we venture to express the hope that you will heartily aid in promoting the usefulness of the movement now so conspicuously inaugurated in our beloved country.

The next meeting of the Association will take place in Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Wednesday in September next, and in the meantime you are invited freely to communicate with those of us who reside in your respective States and thus to enable us, if you cannot attend this meeting, to report your views in regard to the subjects herein embraced.

C. H. WILEY, Greensboro, N. C.
T. J. WELLS, Waterboro, S. C.
J. STODDARD, Savannah, Ga.
W. T. DAVIS, Petersburg, Va.
JNO. PRATT, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
W. H. STRATTON, Jackson, La.

N. B.—Editors throughout the Confederacy will confer a public favor by publishing the above.

Movements of the Yankees near Weldon.

Gen. Ransom.

The following is from the Petersburg Express of Saturday:

From an officer who has been actively engaged in all the movements of our troops in the vicinity of Weldon, during the present week, we obtain some particulars which may be accepted as perfectly reliable. Gen. M. W. Ransom reached Weldon Tuesday morning last about 8 a. m., accompanied by only a small portion of his brigade. Having no cavalry there, he accompanied by his staff, hurried to the front to ascertain the force and position of the enemy.

At two o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Spears' Brigade of Cavalry, accompanied by nine pieces of artillery, suddenly made their appearance near Jackson, Northampton county, capturing the whole of Col. Wheeler's mounted pickets, who had been at or near Murfreesboro'.

We are positively assured that General Ransom was not surprised, nor were any of his staff surprised or captured. Capt. Calvert, who was reported captured was at home on furlough. He is not attached to Gen. Ransom's staff. These reports were industriously circulated in Petersburg on Wednesday, and thus found their way into the columns of the Express. We are gratified that in our power to contradict them. Gen. R.'s informant states, was in front all the time, exercising all the vigilance which it was possible for him to do, and but for his extreme caution, we are assured that his pickets might have shared the same fate as Col. Wheeler's.

At three p. m., the enemy attacked Gen. R.'s command in position at Boone's Mill, eight miles from Garysburg. The fight continued until after dark, and the enemy had Spears' entire brigade and nine pieces of artillery engaged. At seven p. m., he commenced his retreat, and our forces pursuing, the enemy finally fled precipitately, destroying the bridges behind him, and never halting until he had crossed Meherrin river at Murfreesboro'.

Having but little force to continue the pursuit only a short distance. But for night closing in at an early hour, a flank movement would have been made, that would probably have resulted in the capture of the entire party.

Our numbers were greatly below those of the opposing forces, but notwithstanding this disparity, we inflicted severe pun-

ishment on the invaders, and they have remained entirely quiescent since. Gen. Ransom is now better prepared for an attack, and should the enemy again advance, they will meet with a much warmer reception.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1863.

FUNDING OF TREASURY NOTES.

We learn from Mr. Gorrell, the Depository at this place, that the amount funded in seven per cent. bonds on the 22d April to the 1st instant, is nine hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred dollars. The amount funded to 22d April was seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars, making a total of one million six hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred dollars. This looks like retiring a portion of the currency.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

An elderly gentleman requests us to call the attention of parents and guardians in this town to the school which the rising generation—"Young Confeds"—are attending at the depot of nights. He thinks the boys are progressing rapidly, and that those who feel an interest in their welfare should by all means go out some evening and witness an exhibition of their proficiency.

FINE INK.

A gentleman of this place has presented us with a sample of ink made by him which does truly surpass any we have yet seen of Confederate manufacture. It is not a fictitious "blue black" color, but leaves a jet black mark as soon as put on paper. For the convenience of the public we hope the gentleman will manufacture the article for sale.

A WARM DAY.

Last Monday was certainly the warmest day ever experienced in this section. Everything was in a melting mood. The mercury in the thermometer went clear up out of sight, and as no "cool place" could be found in which to gauge the weather, the precise degree of heat could not be ascertained. But it was warm and no mistake. Little negroes in the streets melted down to a mass resembling a bunch of tarred rags; anvils flowed off the blocks, much to the bewilderment of the unconscious smiths; water became unusually weak and rapid; the electric fluid that supplies the telegraph became unmanageable, and in the evening it magnified killing a thousand niggers and dangerously wounding several white men; the large copper valve fitting over the cistern at the gas works completely gave way; the *retorts* assumed a liquid form, and the darkey who made the gas also got in, and was transmuted into the aeriform fluid, imparting a lively odor to the empty gas pipes in town. "This calamity was the most dire of all. But we hope soon as the weather may permit, new retorts will be procured and put down, a fire-proof darkey secured to watch them and prevent them from becoming heated, and that the gas will blaze away as heretofore—only brighter and better. The extreme modesty which marks the gas sometimes is truly embarrassing.

REMOVAL OF MAJ. BRADFORD.

We learn from the Raleigh papers that the President has removed Maj. Bradford, a Virginian, who was appointed "chief man of the titling" for this State, and that a North Carolinian will be appointed to "preside over the titling" for us. The appointment of a gentleman from another State to a civil office in North Carolina naturally enough created discontent among the people, not that they objected to Maj. Bradford personally; but as the strip of land lying between the Empire of Virginia and the Kingdom of South Carolina acquires age, just in the same ratio doth the self-esteem of its dwellers increase, and so long as they are to have a "head of the borough" in their midst, State pride dictates one of their own number to that elevated position. North Carolina is not yet ready to become a province of Virginia.

The Charlotte Democrat states that the Confederate States' Medical Department at that place, received, last week, one of the most valuable cargoes of drugs from London that has ever been received in the Confederacy since the commencement of the war. In the lot are two hundred cases of amputating instruments.

The same paper says that a man recently sold ten free negroes at auction in Charlotte, for \$13,000. The negroes say they were stolen from near Yorktown, Va., but the swindle was not detected until the scamp made good his escape.

Hon. W. L. Yancey died on the 23th ult., at his plantation, six miles from Montgomery, Ala., after an illness of four weeks. He died from the effects of kidney disease.

The statement going the rounds of the papers, that Gen. Matt. Ransom was recently surprised by a squad of Yankees, and came near being captured by them while taking his ease at a hotel in Jackson, Northampton county, is contradicted.

Rev. Thad. L. Troy will start from Salisbury to Cooke's brigade on the 12th inst., and will take charge of anything for the soldiers of this brigade, that may be left between Salisbury and Raleigh.

An engagement took place near Richmond, Ky., on the 28th ult., in which the Federals were defeated, and fell back to the Kentucky river. The Confederate force is estimated at two thousand, and the Yankees suppose they are the advance of Bragg's army.

On Friday last three brigades of the enemy's cavalry crossed the Rappahannock near Brandy Station and engaged our pickets, composed of a part of Gen. Mahone's brigade of infantry. Our men fought gallantly against these heavy odds, and kept the enemy in check until Gen. Hampton's brigade of cavalry, commanded by Col. Baker, arrived to their support. This splendid brigade appeared with such suddenness that the enemy, after delivering a scattering fire, fled and re-crossed the river.

It is reported that Gen. Dick Taylor had an engagement with the enemy's forces under Banks, in Louisiana, last week, and that he completely routed them, capturing 6,000 prisoners.

Mexico has been declared an empire, and Maximilian, of Austria, made Emperor.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.—A striking contrast presented itself at the depot yesterday morning. On one track was a long train of cars crowded with soldiers going forth to suffer, fight and perhaps die, for their country. They were very quiet and seemed devoid of animation, although resolute in appearance and demeanor. They looked like soldiers any wise General would be proud to lead to battle—like men who could be depended upon in the sharpest sort of a contest.

On another track was a train of cars loaded with cotton going to Mobile. The cotton undoubtedly belongs to speculators, when it reaches Mobile will be shipped, fall into Yankee hands by purchase or otherwise, and be transported to the New England States to keep their factories running. The value will be returned in Yankee "notions," Cincinnati whisky and the like, which we could easily dispense with. Thus the Southern people, upon whom they are waging a most barbarous war, are made by the unfeeling policy of our Government, to furnish food for the factories, and are transformed into customers of their most relentless foe! Better, far better, would it be to consign every bale of cotton to the flames than to have it thus used.

On one track there was bravery patriotism and devotion to country. On the other there was speculation, disregard of the public interests, entire absence of patriotism, and worse than all support for the enemies of the Confederacy.—*Clarion (Meridian) Mississippi.*

HOW A GERMAN KNIGHT WAS SWINDLED. A York, Pennsylvania, letter to the N. Y. Tribune gives the following experience of an indignant German K. G. C., who thus stated how he came to grief:

"Mister—, he comes to me and says for von tollar he will make von Knight of to Golden Shirkles, that he will give me all to signs and grips, so ash dai ven the Southern man come he shall not touch any of my property, but shall get all the vests from to Plack Republicans. So I gives him to von tollar and he gives me to grips and signs, and says I shall give dem ven de Southern man he comes he no steal from me; vel he come and gets mine horses right away; so I goes out and says, 'My heer, I ish Knights Golden Circle. I give you de grip de signs, de bass wares and every ting, so you leaves mine horses,' even he say, 'to hell with your grips,' and takes mine horses. O, ish ruined man. I gives mine tollar and it is six goat but is so better ash nothing at all, for dey steals from me worse as anybody else.—O, ish von swindle, and I shall hate my tollar back for de grips, &c.

Tobacco.—Speaking with a tobacco manufacturer of this place the other day, he informed us that the transactions in manufactured tobacco during the past week had been very heavy. We learn that more than 1,500 boxes have been bought and sold during that time, nearly all of which passed into the hands of Southern dealers. Prices have an upward tendency, the margin being from 1.25 to \$2, and some a little higher. No fine tobacco has been sold lately.

In the "raw material" little or nothing is doing, owing to the limited quantity out of the hands of manufacturers.

[Danville Appeal.]

REVIVAL.—For several days past, there has been a very interesting meeting in progress at the Methodist Church at this place, conducted by the Rev. Charles H. Hall. It is a meeting in which the sick and wounded soldiers seem deeply interested, and it is to be hoped that it will result in the conversion of numbers of that deserving class of men whose spiritual interests have necessarily been much neglected since the commencement of this war.

What sight so noble as a brave, Christian soldier!—*Danville Monitor.*

Brigadier General Neal Dow, of whose exploits the public have been enlightened, will leave the Libby prison at 7 o'clock this morning, upon the Danville train in response to a requisition from Governor Shorter of Alabama, with Mobile for his destination, to answer various charges of petty theft, such as stealing pianos, carry combs, children's pinafores, ladies' work cases, and other trifling articles, enumerated from a note to an omnibus, while he was in command of a Yankee brigade in that department. A great number of ladies and gentlemen, from whom he robbed and stole, will be present, and lend aid to his reception in Mobile. Numerous bills of indictment for petit larceny have been found against him, and will be tried as soon as the accused can be produced in court.—*Examiner 30th.*

The headquarters of Gen. Pillow are now at Marietta, Ga. He has issued an order to all officers who have, by recent events, been compelled to abandon their field of operations, commanding them to report to him on or before the 26th.

A lone Indian who used to scout for Gen. Price, was picked up a few days ago in Richmond in a demented and destitute condition.

AUCTION SALE.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS AT AUCTION, AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

Entire cargoes of Steamships KATE AND PET, with large consignments per BANSEHEE AND CRONSTADT.

ON WEDNESDAY, August 12th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, a. m. I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, the entire cargoes of Steamships Kate and Pet, with large consignments per Bansehee and Cronstadt, altogether making up the most extensive sale of the season, comprising articles now in general demand.

Attention is invited to the selection, viz: 20 boxes Fancy Prints, "Schawbees" 10 " Black and White Prints, "Schawbees" 10 " Grey 10 cases Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery 10 cases Grey, Flannel and Electoral Flannel 10 " Welsh Flannel 10 " Scarlet 10 " Silk and Wove Flannel 4 " Blue Cloth 4 " Linen Black Handkerchiefs 4 " Aerial Black Checks and Stripes 3 " Mixed Meltons, 2 cases Sewing Cotton, Coats and Cloaks, 200 yards 2 cases Pearl Sewing Cotton, 2 cases Flax Thread, Assorted Colours, 1 case 4 1/2 Black Crapes, 1 case Black and White Check Poplin, 1 case Mottled Lustre, 1 case Beaded Stripes, 1 case Black Alpaca, 1 case White Mules, 1 case Large and Small Shawls, 1 case Fancy Square Shawls, 2 cases Negro Handkerchiefs, 2 cases White India Twills, 1 case Irish Linen, 5 cases Bedtick, 5 cases Hosiery, 1 case Blue Denims, 7 cases Bleached Shirting, 4 cases Long Cloth, 2 cases Suspenders, 2 cases Merino Shirts, 2 cases Merino Drawers, 2 cases Silk and Wool Shirts, 1 case L. C. Shirts, Wove fronts, 2 cases Misses and Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, 7 cases Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, manufactured by Welsh, Margereton & Co., London.

1 case English Seizors, 1 case Brown, Bounden Duck, 5 cases Bagging, 1 case Twine, 10 cases Bed Sacks, 50 each, 10 " Red Cord, 50 each, 10 " Newspaper, 30, by 48, 5 cases English Letter and Note paper, 2 " Letter and Cap Paper, 2 cases Superior Sole Leather Trunks, 4 " French Calf Skins, 200 doz, 4 cases Sole Leather, 4 cases Ladies and Children Shoes, 8 cases Gents' Calf and Kid Gaiters, 11 " Men's Stout Bluchers, 3 " Shoe Thread, 1 case Mason's Jamming, 12 gross, 20 bags Prime Jam. Coffee, 10 " Soda Biscuits, 4 cases Brown Windsor and Fancy Soaps, 4 cases London Brown Soap, 20 " Belmont's Sperm Candles, 10 " Best Adamantine, 10 " Star, 100 kegs Carb Soda, 127 cases Soda Crystals, 4 " Soda Ash, 3 " Ureite, (300 oz), 77 barrels Cement Salts, 13 " Copperm, 20 kegs Extract Logwood, 10 tons Hoop Iron, 75 kegs Nails, 200 pieces Hollow Ware, 100 Pick Axes, 72 boxes Tin Plates, 25 kegs Red Hot Tin, 40 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 12 by 14, 12 by 18, 14 by 18, 16 by 18 12 cases Earthen Ware, containing Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Ewer and Basins, Mugs, Chambers, Tumblers, Jugs, Baskets, &c., &c., 70 crates "Claret" Bottles, 67 " Dark Wine Bottles, 4 cases Bottle Corks, 300 gross, 150 sacks T. L. Salt, 100 " Liverpool fine Salt, 200 cases Pure Holland Vine, 250 Demijohns Pure Holland Gin, 10 pipes 244 cases Cognac Brandy, various brands, 100 pipes 1 case choice Martell Brandy, 1 case choice Jameson Rum, 11 cases Cherry Cordial, 40 cases St. Julien Claret, 40 pipes Rum, 4 half pipes Rum, 10 quarter pipes Rum, 10 casks Ale, Jeffrey's 4 dozen, 2 cases Porter, Bousley, 4 " AND

For the 16th district, at J. N. Nelson's on the 12th and at John King's, 18th August.

For the 13th district, at Bruce's X Roads, on the 14th and 16th of August.

For the 10th district, at Arch. Bevil's on the 20th and 21st of August.

For the 14th district, at Thomas E. Cooke's on the 22nd of August.

For the 15th district, at Jamestown, on the 24th and 25th of August.

For the 9th district, at F. Fentress', on the 28th, and Wm. W. Young's 29th August.

I will attend at the office of the County Court Clerk in Greensboro, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of August Court week, to attend to business for the citizens of any part of my portion of the county.

61-1w NATHAN HUNT.

Enrolling Office and Examining Bd.
7th Congressional District, for choice white, for the year 1863, to July 28, 1863.

In accordance with General Orders No. 14, Congress Office, Camp Holmes, N. C. notice is hereby given that the Enrolling Officers and Examining Board will visit the counties comprising the 7th Congressional District at the following times and places:

80th Reg't N. C. Militia, Anson county, at Wadesboro, August 20th.

81st Reg't N. C. Militia, Anson county, at Wadesboro, August 21st and 22d.

83d Reg't N. C. Militia, Stanly county, at Albemarle, August 24th and 25th.

82d Reg't N. C. Militia, Montgomery county, at Troy, August 27th and 28th.

51st Reg't N. C. Militia, Moore county, at Carthage, August 31st and September 1st and 2d.

49th Reg't N. C. Militia, Chatham county, at Pittsboro, September 4th and 5th.

50th Reg't N. C. Militia, Chatham county, at Pittsboro, September 7th, 8th and 9th.

63d Reg't N. C. Militia, Randolph county, at Ashboro, September 11th and 12th.

64th Reg't N. C. Militia, Randolph county, at Ashboro, September 14th and 15th.

65th Reg't N. C. Militia, Davidson county, at Lexington, September 17th and 18th.

65th Reg't N. C. Militia, Davidson county, at Lexington, September 19th 21st and 22d.

The Colonels of Militia Regiments in this District will see that the following persons are present at the time and places above specified:

All persons arriving at the age of 18 since the last enrollment; all persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years who may be specially ordered before the Board or Enrolling officer; each and every person between the ages of 40 and 45, whether previously exempted or not, and all substitutes discharged from the service.

All persons who fail to report (included in the above order) at the places and on the time appointed will be considered as deserters.

1st Lt. and Enrolling Officer 7th Cong. Dist. J. M. LITTLE, PRELIEB G. SNOWDEN, Surg. and Chairman Examining Board.

Our Cause and our Course!
TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Office Chief Commissary, C. S. GREENSBORO, July 27th, 1863.

Conformably to the Circular of the Commissary General of Subsistence, approved by the Secretary of War, the Commissary General in this State is directed for the purchase and proper distribution of subsistence stores is now in operation.

Maj. W. W. Morrison, Goldsboro, has been appointed Chief purchasing Commissary for the first District, to consist of all the counties east of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, inclusive.

Capt. W. D. Reynolds, Raleigh, will take charge of the second District composed of the counties of Granville, Wake, Chatham, Orange, Person, Caswell, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes and Forsyth.

Capt. E. M. Lowe, Charlotte, third District, composed of the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Davidson, Stanly and Union, and all counties west.

Capt. C. S. McKinney, fourth District, composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, Camberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson and Montgomery.

Thus, efficient ability and experience have been appointed Chief Commissaries of the several Districts with full authority to nominate sub-agents for each county, when in their judgment, the interest of the service will be benefited. This system is deemed adequate to meet such emergencies as may arise, and I hereby earnestly appeal to the people of this State to bring forward to the purchasing agents of the Government all articles of subsistence of every kind which they can possibly spare. This is a patriotic duty which every good citizen owes his country, and it is hoped that there will be no necessity for impressing such articles as the Army will be obliged to have for its support. The orders in force indicate but one method by which Commissaries from other States, whether at depots or with armies in the field, can obtain supplies from this State, and a strict adherence to them is indispensable to develop the resources of the State alike.

It is the duty of the State and their sub-commissaries and agents are, therefore, hereby directed to prohibit interference within their appropriate limits, and if shipments of purchases so made be attempted, they will take steps to prevent them, and, if necessary, to refuse transportation to such shipments, and to report the cases to the commissary in whose District the transactions occur.

JAMES SLOAN, Maj. and Chief Commissary, for the State of North Carolina.

Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard and Charlotte Democrat publish weekly four weeks, and forward bills to Maj. Sloan.

CIRCULAR.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., GREENSBORO, Aug. 5th, 1863.

In consequence of the limited supply of corn at the command of the Government, farmers are earnestly requested to thresh their crop of oats at the earliest moment and to report at the office the number of bushels they can dispose of. Sacks will be furnished by the Government, and every facility will be offered by the department for transporting the oats to the nearest railroad depot.

Particular attention is requested to the saving of the hay crop. Farmers will please report at this office the quantity that they will have for sale. When farmers are unable to save their hay for want of labor, the department will endeavor to do so.

Persons having horses and mules, suitable for artillery can get liberal prices by offering them for sale at this office.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing the following supplies:

Wagons, wagon-horses, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, Leather, Grain Sacks, Axes, wool-bats, Army Shoes, Spades, Shovels, &c., &c.

SAM'L R. CHISMAN, Major and Quartermaster.

Executive Department, N. C.
ADVANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (MILITIA), Raleigh, Aug. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. All communications on military matters intended for the Adjutant General, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defense duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention shall be forwarded through the commanding officer of the regiment with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE: R. S. TUCKER, Maj. and A. A. G.

NEGROES TO HIRE.
We have for hire FOUR NEGRO BOYS and FOUR GIRLS. Apply early and secure a bargain.

J. F. GARRETT & CO.

BONDS FOR SALE.
8 PER CENT. Confederate Bonds--of the issue of 23d April last. 8 PER CENT. Convertible Confederate Bonds--running 10 years (61-4w) JESSE H. LINDSAY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S.
GREENSBORO, N. C. Aug. 6, 1863.

Wanted to hire immediately TWENTY GOOD HOUSE CARPENTERS, to whom liberal prices will be paid.

SAM'L R. CHISMAN, Major and Q. M.

Wanted.
Two and four-horse teams to haul on Piedmont Rail Road. Apply to E. WILKES & BRO. Greensboro.

Wanted.
For the balance of the year, a good trustworthy FARM HAND. Enquire of, or address the subscriber, at McLeansville, N. C.

61-2w A. P. McDANIEL.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property represented for the use of the government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable. We divide the State into 4 Districts, as heretofore:

DISTRICT No. 1, is to consist of all the counties East of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus, inclusive, and in said district the prices shall be as follows:

Corn, \$ 15 00 per bbl. of 5 bush.
Meal, 3 15 " bush, of 48 lbs.
85 " lb.
Wheat, 6 00 " bush, of 60 lbs.
Flour, 30 00 " bbl. of 196 lbs. 1st quality, superfine
Wheat Bran, 50 " bush of 22 lbs.
Shorts, 1 45 " " 37 lbs.
Ship stuff, 95 " bush of 28 lbs.
Brown stuff, 2 50 " 100 lbs.
Oats, sheaf, 2 00 " bush of 32 lbs.
Rye, cleaned, 4 00 " bush of 56 lbs.
Peas, 3 50 " bush, measured.
Beans, 2 50 " bush, measured.
Potatoes, sweet, 3 50 " bush, measured.
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 " bush of 38 lbs.
" unpeeled, 4 50 " bush of 38 lbs.
" Apples, peeled, 4 00 " bush of 28 lbs.
Onions, 6 00 " bush.
Hay, clean Timothy, 3 00 " 100 lbs.
Hay and Fodder, 2 00 " " "
Straw, Wheat and Rye, 1 00 " " "
Straw, Rice, 1 00 " " "
Pasturage 1 q. near town 7 00 " head per month.
Pasturage, common, 5 00 " " "
1st qual. in country, 5 00 " " "
" common 3 00 " " "

Horses, extra fine, 500 00 " head.
" 1st quality, artillery, 400 00 " " "
" 2d " 300 00 " " "
" 3d " 200 00 " " "
Mules, extra fine, 500 00 " head.
" 1st quality, 400 00 " " "
" 2d " 300 00 " " "
" 3d " 200 00 " " "
Wool, fair, washed, 4 00 " lb.
" unwashed, 3 00 " " "
Salt, dry and clean, 12 00 " bush of 50 lbs.
Soap, hard and dry, 40 00 " 100 lbs.
Candles, tallow, 1 00 " lb.
Vinegar, cider, 45 " gal.
" manufactured, 6 00 " " "
Whiskey and Brandy, 2 00 " lb.
Sugar, clarified, 2 00 " lb.
" coarse and damp brown, 50 " " "
Molasses, 8 00 " gallon.
Syrup from Chinese cane, 5 00 " " "
Rice, 3 50 " lb.
Coffee, 10 00 " lb.
Tea, green, 7 00 " lb.
" black, 160 00 " ton.
Iron, good old Railroad, 125 00 " " "
" pig, 1st quality, 110 00 " " "
" 2d " 110 00 " " "
" 3d " 100 00 " " "
" bloom, 180 00 " " "
" Smith's round, bar, and plate, 380 00 " " "
Leather, harness, 3 50 " lb.
" sole, 3 00 " " "
" upper, 3 50 " " "
Beef Cattle, stall fed, 25 " lb.
" grass fed, 20 " " "
Sheep, fair, 25 00 " head.
Army woolen cloth, 1/2 yd, 4 50 " yard.
Army woolen cloth, 1/2 yd, 9 00 " " "
Flannel, 1/2 yd, 6 oz to the yd, 9 00 " " "
Cotton Shirting, 1/2 yd, 4 1/2 " " "
" 3/4 yd, 3 " " "
Cotton Sheeting, 4 1/2 yd, 3 " " "
Osnaburg, 1/2 yd, 6 oz to the yd, 75 " " "
Drills, 1/2 yd, 2 yds to the lb, 80 " " "
Shirting Stripes, 3 yards to the lb, 80 " " "
Tent Cloths, 10 oz. to the yd, 1 50 " " "
Cotton yarn, 1 50 " lb.
Army Shoes, 10 00 " pair.
Shoe Thread, 6 00 " lb.
Wool socks, 1 00 " pair.
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers, 50 " 100 lbs.
Baling long forage, 50 " 100 lbs.
Shelling and bagging corn sacks furnished by the Government, 5 " bushel.
Hire 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 12 00 " day.
Hire 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 6 00 " " "
Hire 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 15 00 " " "
Hire 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 7 50 " " "
Hire 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 18 00 " " "
Hire 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 9 00 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, 2 25 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Government, 1 25 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Government, 47 00 " month.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Government, 22 00 " " "
DISTRICT No. 2, is to consist of all the counties West of the aforesaid counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond exclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn, \$ 20 00 per bbl. of 5 bush.
Meal, 4 15 " bush, of 48 lbs.
90 " lb.
Wheat, 6 00 " bush, of 60 lbs.
Flour, 30 00 " bbl. of 196 lbs. 1st quality, superfine
Wheat Bran, 50 " bush of 22 lbs.
Shorts, 1 45 " " 37 lbs.
Ship stuff, 95 " bush of 28 lbs.
Brown stuff, 2 50 " 100 lbs.
Oats, sheaf, 2 00 " bush of 32 lbs.
Rye, cleaned, 4 00 " bush of 56 lbs.
Peas, 3 50 " bush, measured.
Beans, 2 50 " bush, measured.
Potatoes, sweet, 3 50 " bush, measured.
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 " bush of 38 lbs.
" unpeeled, 4 50 " bush of 38 lbs.
" Apples, peeled, 4 00 " bush of 28 lbs.
Onions, 6 00 " bush.
Hay, clean Timothy, 3 00 " 100 lbs.
Hay and Fodder, 2 00 " " "
Straw, Wheat and Rye, 1 00 " " "
Straw, Rice, 1 00 " " "
Pasturage 1 q. near town 7 00 " head month.
Pasturage, common, 5 00 " " "
1st qual. in country, 5 00 " " "
" common 3 00 " " "

Horses, extra fine, 500 00 " head.
" 1st quality, artillery, 400 00 " " "
" 2d " 300 00 " " "
" 3d " 200 00 " " "
Mules, extra fine, 500 00 " head.
" 1st quality, 400 00 " " "
" 2d " 300 00 " " "
" 3d " 200 00 " " "
Wool, fair, washed, 4 00 " lb.
" unwashed, 3 00 " " "
Salt, dry and clean, 13 00 " bush of 50 lbs.
Soap, hard and dry, 40 00 " 100 lbs.
Candles, tallow, 1 00 " lb.
Vinegar, cider, 45 " gallon.
" manufactured, 6 00 " " "
Whiskey and Brandy, 2 00 " lb.
Sugar, clarified, 2 00 " lb.

Sugar, fair brown, 1 00 " lb.
" coarse & damp brown, 80 " " "
Molasses, 8 00 " gallon.
Syrup from Chinese cane, 5 00 " " "
Rice, 3 50 " lb.
Coffee, 10 00 " lb.
Tea, green, 7 00 " lb.
" black, 160 00 " ton.
Iron, good old Railroad, 125 00 " " "
" pig, 1st quality, 110 00 " " "
" 2d " 110 00 " " "
" 3d " 100 00 " " "
" bloom, 180 00 " " "
" Smith's round, bar and plate, 380 00 " " "
Leather, harness, 3 50 " lb.
" sole, 3 00 " " "
" upper, 3 50 " " "
Beef cattle, stall fed, 25 " lb.
" grass fed, 20 " " "
Sheep, fair, 25 00 " head.
Army woolen cloth, 1/2 yd, 4 50 " yard.
Army woolen cloth, 1/2 yd, 9 00 " " "
Flannel, 1/2 yd, 6 oz to the yd, 9 00 " " "
Cotton shirting, 1/2 yd, 4 1/2 " " "
" 3/4 yd, 3 " " "
Cotton shirting, 1/2 yd, 8 1/2 " " "
yds, to the pound, 60 " " "
Cotton sheeting, 4 1/2 yd, 3 " " "
yds, to the pound, 70 " " "
Cotton Osnaburg, 1/2 yd, 6 oz, to the yd, 75 " " "
Cotton Osnaburg, 1/2 yd, 8 oz, to the yd, 80 " " "
Cotton drills, 1/2 yd, 2 yds, to the pound, 80 " " "
Cotton shirting stripes, 3 yds, to the pound, 80 " " "
Cotton tent cloths, 10 oz to the yd, 1 00 " " "
Cotton yarn, 1 50 " lb.
Cotton raw, 50 " lb.
Army shoes, 10 00 " pair.
Shoe thread, 6 00 " lb.
Wool socks, 1 00 " pair.
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers, 50 " 100 lbs.
Baling long forage, 50 " 100 lbs.
Shelling and bagging corn sacks furnished by the Government, 5 " bushel.
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 12 00 " day.
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 6 00 " " "
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 15 00 " " "
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 7 50 " " "
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 18 00 " " "
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 9 00 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Government, 1 25 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, 47 00 " month.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, 22 00 " " "
DISTRICT No. 3, is to consist of all the counties West and including said counties to Alleghany, Watauga, McDowell and Rutherford, exclusive, and in said counties, the prices shall be as follows:

Corn, \$ 18 00 per bbl. of 5 bush.
Meal, 3 75 " bush, of 48 lbs.
85 " lb.
Wheat, 6 50 " bush, of 60 lb.
Flour, 37 50 " bbl. 196 lbs. 1st quality, superfine
Wheat Bran, 50 " bush of 22 lbs.
Shorts, 1 45 " " 37 lbs.
Ship stuff, 95 " bush of 28 lbs.
Brown stuff, 2 50 " 100 lbs.
Oats, sheaf, 2 00 " bush of 32 lbs.
Rye, cleaned, 4 00 " bush of 56 lbs.
Peas, 3 50 " bush, measured.
Beans, 2 50 " bush, measured.
Potatoes, sweet, 3 50 " bush, measured.
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 " bush of 38 lbs.
" unpeeled, 4 50 " bush of 38 lbs.
" Apples, peeled, 4 00 " bush of 28 lbs.
Onions, 6 00 " bush.
Hay, clean Timothy, 3 00 " 100 pound.
Hay and fodder, 2 00 " " "
Straw, Wheat and Rye, 1 00 " " "
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per month, 7 00 " head, month.
Pasturage, common near town, per month, 5 00 " " "
Pasturage, 1st quality in the country, per month, 5 00 " " "
Pasturage, common, in the country, per month, 3 00 " " "
Horses, extra fine, 500 00 " head.
" 1st quality artillery, 400 00 " " "
" 2d " 300 00 " " "
" 3d " 200 00 " " "
Mules, extra fine, 500 00 " head.
" 1st quality, 400 00 " " "
" 2d " 300 00 " " "
" 3d " 200 00 " " "
Wool, fair, washed, 4 00 " lb.
" unwashed, 3 00 " " "
Salt, dry and clean, 14 00 " bush of 54 lbs.
Soap, hard and dry, 40 00 " of 100 lbs.
Candles, tallow, 1 00 " lb.
Vinegar, cider, 45 " gal.
" manufactured, 6 00 " " "
Whiskey and Brandy, 2 00 " lb.
Sugar, clarified, 2 00 " pound.
" fair brown, 1 00 " " "
" coarse and damp brown, 50 " " "
Molasses, 8 00 " gallon.
Syrup, from Chinese cane, 5 00 " " "
Rice, 3 50 " lb.
Coffee, 10 00 " lb.
Tea, green, 7 00 " lb.
" black, 160 00 " ton.
Iron, good old Railroad, 125 00 " " "
" pig, 1st quality, 110 00 " " "
" 2d " 110 00 " " "
" 3d " 100 00 " " "
" bloom, 180 00 " " "
" Smith's round, bar and plate, 380 00 " " "
Leather, harness, 3 50 " lb.
" sole, 3 00 " " "
" upper, 3 50 " " "
Beef Cattle, stall fed, 25 " lb.
" grass fed, 20 " " "
Sheep, fair, 25 00 " head.
Army Woolen Cloth, 1/2 yd, 4 50 " yard.
Army Woolen Cloth, 1/2 yd, 9 00 " " "
Flannel, 1/2 yd, 6 oz to the yd, 9 00 " " "
Cotton shirting, 1/2 yd, 4 1/2 " " "
" 3/4 yd, 3 " " "
Cotton sheeting, 4 1/2 yd, 8 1/2 " " "
yards to the pound, 70 " " "
Cotton Osnaburg, 1/2 yd, 6 oz to the yd, 75 " " "
Cotton Osnaburg, 1/2 yd, 8 oz to the yd, 80 " " "
Cotton drills, 1/2 yd, 3 yds to the pound, 80 " " "
Cotton shirting stripes, 3 yards to the pound, 80 " " "
Cotton tent cloths, 10 oz. to the yd, 1 00 " " "
Cotton yarn, 1 50 " lb.
Cotton raw, 50 " lb.
Army shoes, 10 00 " pair.
Shoe thread, 6 00 " lb.
Wool socks, 1 00 " pair.
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers, 50 " 100 lbs.
Baling long forage, 50 " 100 lbs.
Shelling and bagging corn sacks furnished by the Government, 5 " bushel.
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 12 00 " day.
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 6 00 " " "
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 15 00 " " "
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 7 50 " " "
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 18 00 " " "
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 9 00 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, 2 25 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, 1 25 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, 47 00 " month.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, 22 00 " " "
We, the Commissioners of the State, do again earnestly call upon all who would support the government of their own choice in this its life struggle for liberty, to come for yard at once, with all they can spare, to the support of their brave sons and brothers now in the field, and with all their aid and sympathy for the government of their own making, and which is now beset with many difficulties and dangers, and to evade this war of extortion against their own country, which is disgraceful to its citizens, and threatening to our success.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK, H. K. AUGWYN, Com. of Appraisement for N. C.

Valuable Land and Mill Property for Sale.
On Tuesday, the 18th of August at the Court House door in Greensboro, we shall sell to the highest bidder the VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, known as the Worth Mill, consisting of a good water privilege on South Buffalo, where a head of fifteen feet water can be obtained; a good house, three stories high, 25 by 35 feet, containing one pair of four-foot FRENCH BURS of superior quality; one pair of four-foot corner stones not inferior to any in use; good BOLTING SCREENS, and FAN with bolting screens, bolting chests, both country and merchant; shafting and other fixtures, which would be useful in repairing, with about thirty acres land. The above property is situated in one of the best localities in this section of country, within 24 miles of Greensboro, and 8 miles distant from the river Mills. Together with or separate, one hundred and forty or fifty acres of good FARMING LAND. Terms made known on day of sale.

60-3w DANIEL WORTH & CO.

Tobacco.
300 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco fine grades, a large portion sold for sale by J. F. GARRETT.

ed by government, 6 00 " " "
Hire of horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, 15 00 " " "
Hire of 4 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, 7 50 " " "
Hire of 6 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, 18 00 " " "
Hire of 6 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, 9 00 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, 2 25 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, 1 25 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, 47 00 " month.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, 22 00 " " "
DISTRICT No. 4, is to consist of all Counties West of and including said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn, \$ 17 50 per bbl. of 5 bush.
Meal, 3 65 " bush, of 48 lbs.
85 " lb.
Wheat, 6 50 " bush, of 60 lbs.
Flour, 37 50 " bbl. of 196 lbs. 1st quality, superfine
Wheat Bran, 50 " bush of 22 lbs.
Shorts, 1 45 " " 37 lbs.
Ship stuff, 95 " bush of 28 lbs.
Brown stuff, 2 50 " 100 lbs.
Oats, sheaf, 2 00 " bush of 32 lbs.
Rye, cleaned, 4 00 " bush of 56 lbs.
Peas, 3 50 " bush, measured.
Beans, 2 50 " bush, measured.
Potatoes, sweet, 3 50 " bush, measured.
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 " bush of 38 lbs.
" unpeeled, 4 50 " bush of 38 lbs.
" Apples, peeled, 4 00 " bush of 28 lbs.
Onions, 6 00 " bush.
Hay, clean Timothy, 3 00 " 100 lbs.
Hay and fodder, 2 00 " " "
Straw, Wheat and Rye, 1 00 " " "
Straw, Rice, 1 00 " " "
Pasturage, 1st qual. near town, per month, 7 00 " head month.
Pasturage, common, near town, per month, 5 00 " " "
Pasturage, 1st qual. in the country, per month, 5 00 " " "
Pasturage, common in the country, per month, 3 00 " " "
Horses, extra fine, 500 00 " head.
" 1st quality, artillery, 400 00 " " "
" 2d " 300 00 " " "
" 3d " 200 00 " " "
Mules, extra fine, 500 00 " head.
" 1st quality, 400 00 " " "
" 2d " 300 00 " " "
" 3d " 200 00 " " "
Wool, fair, washed, 4 00 " lb.
" unwashed, 3 00 " " "
Salt, dry and clean, 18 00 " bush of 50 lbs.
Soap, hard and dry, 40 00 " of 100 lbs.
Candles, tallow, 1 00 " lb.
Vinegar, cider, 45 " gal.
" manufactured, 6 00 " " "
Whiskey and Brandy, 2 00 " lb.
Sugar, clarified, 2 00 " pound.
" fair brown, 1 00 " " "
" coarse & damp brown, 50 " " "
Molasses, 8 50 " gallon.
Syrup, from Chinese cane, 5 00 " " "
Rice, 3 50 " lb.
Coffee, 10 00 " lb.
Tea, green, 7 00 " lb.
" black, 160 00 " ton.
Iron, good old Railroad, 125 00 " " "
" pig, 1st quality, 110 00 " " "
" 2d " 110 00 " " "
" 3d " 100 00 " " "
" bloom, 180 00 " " "
" Smith's round, bar and plate, 380 00 " " "
Leather, harness, 3 50 " lb.
" sole, 3 00 " " "
" upper, 3 50 " " "
Beef Cattle, stall fed, 25 " lb.
" grass fed, 20 " " "
Sheep, fair, 25 00 " head.
Army woolen cloth, 1/2 yd, 4 50 " yard.
Army woolen cloth, 1/2 yd, 9 00 " " "
Flannel, 1/2 yd, 6 oz to the yd, 9 00 " " "
Cotton shirting, 1/2 yd, 4 1/2 " " "
" 3/4 yd, 3 " " "
Cotton shirting, 1/2 yd, 8 1/2 " " "
yards to the pound, 69 " " "
Cotton sheeting, 4 1/2 yd, 8 1/2 " " "
yards to the pound, 70 " " "
Cotton Osnaburg, 1/2 yd, 6 oz to the yd, 75 " " "
Cotton Osnaburg, 1/2 yd, 8 oz to the yd, 80 " " "
Cotton drills, 1/2 yd, 3 yds to the pound, 80 " " "
Cotton shirting stripes, 3 yards to the pound, 80 " " "
Cotton tent cloths, 10 oz. to the yd, 1 00 " " "
Cotton yarn, 1 50 " lb.
Cotton raw, 50 " lb.
Army shoes, 10 00 " pair.
Shoe thread, 6 00 " lb.
Wool socks, 1 00 " pair.
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers, 50 " 100 lbs.
Baling long forage, 50 " 100 lbs.
Shelling and bagging corn sacks furnished by the Government, 5 " bushel.
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 12 00 " day.
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 6 00 " " "
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 15 00 " " "
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 7 50 " " "
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 18 00 " " "
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, 9 00 " " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, 2 25 " "

The Every-day Life of a Soldier.

Number 3.

"The moving accident is not my trade;
To freeze the blood I have no ready arts;
To pipe a simple song for thinking hearts."
HEART-LEAP WELL.

It is not always the fortune of the soldier to live each day in the midst of exciting events. He is not always surrounded by bustle and confusion—strange and startling incidents are not of every day occurrence.

The terrible and all-absorbing engagement; the weary though diversified march; the lonely picket, rendered interesting by its very solitude, and the frequent picturesqueness of surrounding scenery; the scouting melee; the foraging expedition full of incident—all of these are generally succeeded by long weary days, and weeks even, of uneventful camp-life, listless ennui. Such now chances to be the unenviable fate of Cooke's Brigade at Hanover Junction.

True, occasionally some ludicrous tragedy may be enacted, as the storming of an unpopular sutler's tent, some haberdasher rendered odious by his exorbitant charges for worthless Yankee notions, or by impudent remarks concerning the loyalty of our native State, somebody may fall into the turbid waters of the South Anna and the event create a momentary excitement. Some member of the General's Staff may be robbed of several thousand dollars, interest may be aroused, search be made, and useless speculations on the probable thief go round. These are all of minor and local interest; the attention aroused for an hour soon lags; events as meagre in interest as these are incapable of diverting the veteran who has passed through thrilling adventures, fought along the classic banks of the Potomac, or weathered a stormy campaign in Maryland.

There is little in the vicinity of Hanover Junction to interest the attention; the surrounding country is devoid of beauty, destitute of such scenes as in most sections of Virginia are well calculated to call forth pleasant reminiscences. The country is sparsely peopled, and probably in the prosperous days of the past afforded many proofs of true Virginia hospitality; now, however, the case is different, there have been so many requisitions upon the board and cellars of the planters by hungry, thirsty soldiers that their pristine hospitality has given place to a cold and repulsive selfishness.

It can readily be understood how, stationed in such a country as this, with nought to gratify our almost insatiable longing after adventure, we pine for some other field of action; how gladly would we join General Lee, though at present Culpeper is as uninteresting a country as Hanover; we would even, with avidity exchange our present location for the swamps and "piney woods" of South Carolina. "Poke-he-tale-he-go" (Pocotaligo) with its rattlesnakes and alligators would be an acceptable variation!

You who are at home surrounded by comforts, friends, books, a thousand sources of amusement, possessing a thousand antidotes for the ennui, can little imagine the overpowering feeling of oppression and restlessness that seizes the soldier on a long summer's day in the tiresome and never changing camp.

Here our tents have been pitched for something over three weeks, which for gentlemen of our itinerant profession must be understood to be quite a lengthy period. Day after day our habits have been the same. We have cooked at the same fire, drunk from the same spring, our eyes have become weary gazing on the same undiversified scene! Our only resort has just been exhausted. The morning paper. Alas! what shall become of our listless selves for the remaining hours of a weary day?

Some of the "Grays" are stretched out already in the embrace of winged sleep. Dead to the pervading dreariness, their thoughts are borne on fancy's pinions far back into the happy past, and scenes of former joys delight their sleeping sense; others fortunate in the possession of some backless "Harpers" of an olden date, devote an idle hour to some of its weird tales; here a group engage in conversation on the various events of the day, the merits of our leaders, how General Lee erred on this or that plan, or how such a movement could have been more soldierly executed.

Yonder reclines our friend Dick in the shade of his "fly" reading a letter from the beloved Araminta. This perhaps of all our pleasures is the sweetest, receiving a letter from a dear friend, especially one who still remains in the midst of scenes hallowed by memory.

How sad Dick and myself have been since the battles of Gettysburg. In every list of casualties the name of some well-remembered friend arrests our eye! Alas, how swiftly are melting away the members of that brotherhood formed in other days; one by one they go down among the slain.

"How fast has brother followed brother
From sunshine to the sunless land."

Pensively casting our saddened gaze along the dark vista of the past, we have counted in sorrowful succession the names of our friends who have fallen. How few are left unharmed! Many, many of that number who walked the shaded streets of our good old town in all the pride and exuberance of opening manhood have been consigned to a soldier's grave; the hands of love have performed the last mournful rites

for some, others have been placed beneath the sod by aliens or strangers—their graves unhallowed by a mother's tear.

We must not dwell on the dark side of our picture; notwithstanding the sad remembrances, griefs, disappointments and hardships of a soldier's life, there are many hours when the heart forgets its sadness, when the flow of memory is arrested by the occurrence of exciting events. The soul cannot always be draped in gloom, *par consequent*, there are times when the jovial song and the social bowl go round the circle and all hearts are filled with gladness. "Dick, who is my inseparable companion, never enters into these enjoyments with the same zest as myself: 'tis seldom that the exhilarating bowl is permitted to touch his lips, or that he joins in the rollicking song. Dick is an inestimable friend, for when he perceives that my blood is becoming the least heated by the generous *vinum corni*, he never hesitates to give me a cautionary wink, which, understood by me, is never disregarded.

Dick has just shown me the letter received from his Araminta. He is wild with delight and abuses himself for paying any attention to the beautiful Miss— of Richmond, on whose account he suffered that fearful drenching which ruined those imported patent-leather boots! He intends obtaining a furlough during the autumn months, and if the consent of the old folks is not withheld, Dick informs me that he shall be the happiest of men. 'Tis understood that Gen. Cooke will grant a furlough of thirty days to any one who will guarantee that during that period he will double his condition! Speaking of Gen. Cooke I will observe, *en passant*, that he is one whom his men never weary of praising. There is scarcely a Brigadier in the army as popular as our General, and he is deservedly so, for all that energy and watchfulness can accomplish for the welfare or comfort of his men is bestowed on them; they love him as an elder brother and respect his every wish. Gen. Cooke was an army officer under the old regime, entered our ranks as a private and rapidly arose to his present position.

Dick has endeavored to prevail on me to accompany him home for a similar purpose, but unfortunately "the coarse of true love never yet did run smooth." Alcinda, I fear has forgotten those vows which were plighted so long ago! I hear strange stories of a dark-eyed, mustached Marylander, who if report speaks truly has already won that false heart which I so fondly deemed my own! I have instructed Dick to call in Alcinda, upbraid her for her inconstancy and hand her a slip of gilded perfumed Yankee note paper, on which will be written these words from the "Glaour."

"The cold in clime are cold in blood,
Their love can scarce deserve the name;
But mine use like the lava flood,
That boiled in Etna's breast of flame."
I shall tell Dick then for me to bid her an eternal adieu!

Oh! how heartless must be the maid that forgets her soldier lover, him to whom were given her earliest and purest affections. Does she forget that he is far distant fighting for a cause which her safety renders doubly sacred? For her he undergoes hardships of campaign after campaign.

Must she prove false! Alcinda! Alcinda! alas for woman's constancy!

"Woman, thy vows are traced in sand!"
I tell Dick that my faith is gone, but he, happy fellow, blest in Araminta's love, chides my railings and swears that some are true.

I would not have him deceived for anything, for then the melancholy of his nature would drown every feeling of hope. He would be wretched indeed, and possibly become a confirmed misanthrope, cursing mankind or rather womankind for a lifetime!

However I have not the slightest intention of becoming a Timon myself!

If Alcinda be weary of me, let her go, or rather if she be weary of waiting for me, for 'tis twice twelve months since I imprinted the farewell kiss upon her snowy brow; but she may repent, and when it is too late cry,

"It is best to be good and wise;
It is best to be loyal and true;
It is best to be off with the old love,
Before you be on with the new."

For I suspect there is still a remnant of the old affection left, and am coxcomb enough to believe that were I to prosecute my suit in person the Marylander would soon be thrown *hors du combat*, but pride forbids!

S.

were brought into action with a loss of about 50,000 men killed and wounded on both sides—the victory won by Napoleon. The battle of Eylau which was fought by the French with 85,000 men and 350 guns, against 75,000 Prussians, with 470 guns, was one of the bloodiest on record. About 50,000 men perished, and both sides claimed the victory.

At Borodino the Russians lost 52,000 men out of 130,000, whilst the French, who had only 100,000 men engaged, won the field with a loss of 30,000. The most gigantic struggle of that period and of history was the three days' battle before Leipzig between the allied forces of Russia, Prussia and Austria, 800,000 strong, with 1400 guns, against Napoleon's army of 160,000 men and 800 pieces. Against these tremendous odds the French fought with unparalleled heroism, and might even have carried the day but for the defection of the Saxon, and Wurttemberg troops, who, at the most critical point of the battle, went over to the allies and turned their guns against their former comrades. The total loss of the French during the three days of fighting was 60,000; that of the allies 50,000—total loss, 110,000 men out of 460,000 engaged.

The carnage at Waterloo was also very great in proportion to the numbers engaged. Napoleon had 67,000 men and 250 guns, Wellington 72,000, which were swelled to over 130,000 towards evening by the arrival of the Prussians. The French loss was 30,000 killed; the English, Dutch and Prussian armies lost over 19,000 men, besides five generals and over one thousand officers of all grades. "It is almost certain," says General Jomini, (who fought with the allies), "that Napoleon would have remained master of the field, but for the arrival of 65,000 Prussians in his rear." The English, however, had stood the brunt of the fight, and got all the credit of a victory which was only secured to them by the arrival of Blücher.

Woman.

Not she with trait'rous kiss our Savior stung;
Not she denied him with unholo tongue;
She, when Apostles shrink, could dangers brave,
Last at the cross and earliest at the grave.

'Tis sweet to think that when I die,
There's one will hold my languid head
And let me on her bosom lie,
Till every breath of life is fled.
And when these beating eyes shall close,
And lose at last their fading ray,
For ever fixed in deep repose
She'll watch beside my lifeless clay.

'Tis sweet to think when I am dead,
Her eye will pour its softest tear
Her hand upon my green turf shed,
The sweetest flow'et of the year.
'Tis sweet to think we both shall be
Ere long within one common tomb,
Till, from death's bonds released, we fly
To those blest realms beyond its gloom.

DISCIPLINE OF THE YOUNG.—The oldest son of President Edwards, congratulating a friend on having a family of sons, said to him with much earnestness:
"Remember there is but one mode of government. I have brought up and educated fourteen boys, two of whom I brought, or rather suffered to grow up without the rod. One of these was my youngest brother, and the other Aaron Burr, my sister's only son, both of whom had lost their parents in their childhood; and from my observation and experience, I tell you, sir, a maple-sugar government will answer. Beware how you let the first act of disobedience in your little boys go unnoticed, and unless evidence of repentance be manifest, unpunished."

"Of all the sermons I have heard," said the narrator, "long or short, this has been among the most useful, as far as the world is concerned. It is a solemn lesson to be prayerfully pondered by all parents and guardians."
The Bible lays down four great rules, involving the four great elements of the successful training of children—prayer, instruction, example and restraint. And it is doubted if a solitary one can be found where all these have been united, where the children have not followed in the footsteps of the pious parent; white on the other hand, if but only one of the four have been neglected, it may have been the ruin of the child.

North Carolina's Dead.

We are indebted says the Raleigh Standard, to the courtesy of Mr. Neathery, of the Adjutant General's office, for the following full and correct list of North Carolina field officers who have lost their lives in the service:

MAJOR GENERAL—William D. Pender.
BRIGADIER GENERALS—Lawrence O'B. Branch, George B. Anderson, J. Johnston Pettigrew.
COLONELS—Montfort S. Stokes, Charles C. Tow, Gaston Meares, Charles F. Fisher, Isaac E. Avery, Reuben P. Campbell, Philatus W. Roberts, (died), Robert M. McKinney, Champ Davis, Thomas J. Purdie, Matthew Davis, (died), Solomon Williams, Henry K. Burgwyn, Richard H. Riddick, Charles C. Lee, George B. Singletary, J. Henry Morehead, (died), Jamec C. S. McDowell—18.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS—John C. Badham Junius L. Hill, Franklin J. Faison, Rufus K. Pepper, Sanders Fulton, R. H. Gray, (died), Christopher C. Cole, Thomas L. Lowe, (died), Eli H. Miller, Oliver H. Putway, John A. Graves, M. Thomas Smith—12.
MAJORS—Tristram L. Skinner, John Howard, Absolom K. Simonton, John B. Andrews, (died), H. MacRae, (died), Thomas N. Crumpler, John H. Whitaker, Egbert A. Ross, David P. Rowe, Ed. Dixon, (died), Laban Odell, Edmund J. Christian, Abner B. Carmichael, Thomas W. Mayhew, Joseph H. Sanders, John M. Kelly, Archibald E. Crutcher, Benjamin R. Huske, James S. Whitehead—19.

I have not included in this list Colonels Leventhorpe, Christie and Marshall, Lieut. Col. Parks and Maj. Richardson, reported to have been killed or to have died of wounds received in the late fights, but have included those who have died of disease.

Runaway.—A runaway from the subscriber on the night of 20th instant a negro boy named BROWN. The boy is by trade a shoe maker. I hired him the first of last January of Augustus Holly, of Bertie county. He is about 25 or 30 years old, he is very black, spare made, white eyes, and one of his ankles shows the effects of a serious sprain. He worked last year at Thomsville, and it is probable that he is lurking about that place or in the vicinity of Raleigh. Any person apprehending the said negro will be suitably rewarded for so doing.

J. M. HUGHES,
Greensboro, N. C.

The Dying Volunteer.

Upon the bloody battle-field
When dropped the setting sun,
When the foe was fleeing wildly
And the battle fought was won;
A young and gallant soldier
Lying there amidst the slain,
Poured out his young life's current,
On Virginia's classic plain.

Alone upon the battle-field
He was lying 'midst the slain,
And his heart would soon be pulseless—
He would never fight again!
He called a comrade to him
And with his feeble breath,
Spoke of the dear and precious ones
Still dearer now in death.

"I am dying, comrade, dying
Far from friends and home away;
Oh! then harken, comrade, harken
To the words I have to say:
I have a comrade, comrade,
Would to God that he were near!
To bathe my burning temples
And to hear my dying prayer!"

"But alone, alone I'm dying,
And my spirit soon will come,
And that angel-beat mother
I shall never, never see!
And my black-eyed darling sister,
Oh! she loved me so, loved me so—
But the chill of death is on me,
I shall see her never more!"

"But you tell her, comrade, tell her
That with my latest breath
I still thought of darling Fannie,
And I prayed for her in death.
Prayed that Heaven would protect her,
When her brother was no more,
And that God would take her to Him
When her life on earth was o'er."

"And, my father! oh! my father!
His spirit hovers near;
He's come to bear my soul away—
I feel his presence here.
Farewell mother! farewell sister!
Farewell boyhood's early pleasures—
My sad pilgrimage is done!"

He ceased to speak, he closed his hand—
Those eyes were closed in mill,
Now gleamed with deathly glances
And fiercely looked, and wild;
His comrade drew a seamy grave
And laid him there to rest;
And calmly now he's sleeping
On Virginia's classic breast!

Our Cause and our Course!—TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Office of Chief Commissary, C. S. Greenvboro, July 27th, 1863.
Conformably to the Circular of the Commissary General of Subsistence, approved by the Secretary of War, the Commissary Department in this State is divided into four Districts for the purchase and proper distribution of subsistence stores, and a chief purchasing commissary of ability and experience has been appointed in each district, who has appointed a sub-agent for each county. This system is deemed adequate to meet such emergencies as may arise, and I hereby earnestly appeal to the people of this State to bring forward these purchasing agents of the Government all articles of subsistence of every kind which they can possibly spare. This is a patriotic duty which every good citizen owes his country, and it is hoped that there will be no necessity for impressing such articles as the Army will be obliged to have for its support. The orders in force indicate but one method by which Commissaries from other States, whether at depots or with armies in the field, can obtain supplies from this State, and a strict adherence to them is indispensable to develop the resources of the State. The Adjutant General's Commissaries in this State and their sub-commissaries and agents are, therefore, hereby directed to prohibit interference within their appropriate limits, and shipments of purchases so made be attempted, they will take steps to prevent them, and, if necessary, impress the stores.

Resident Quarter Masters are respectfully requested to refuse transportation to such shipments, and to report the cases to the commissary in whose District the transactions occur.

JAMES SLOAN,
Maj. and Chief Commissary,
for the State of North Carolina.

60-47
Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard and Charlotte Democrat publish weekly four weeks, and forward bills to Maj. Sloan.

Confederate Taxes!—I hereby give notice

that I will attend at William Mebane's Store on the 10th of August, and at Greensboro on the 11th and 12th of August for the purpose of issuing Licenses and receiving the taxes due from the following occupations:

Business.	Specific Tax.	Per cent. of Gross sales.
Apothecaries,	50	2 1/2
Auctioneers,	50	2 1/2
Bakers,	50	1
Bankers,	500	—
Billiard tables, each,	400	—
Brewing alleys, each,	100	2 1/2
Brewers,	200	—
Brokers,	50	1
Butchers,	50	2 1/2
Cattle brokers,	50	—
Circus—10 per show & 100	—	—
Commercial brokers, or commission merchants,	50	2 1/2
Confessioners,	50	2 1/2
Distillers,	50	20
Doctors,	200	—
Eating houses or hotels—	—	—
rent 10,000,	500	—
rent 5,000 to 10,000,	200	—
rent 2,500 to 5,000,	200	—
rent 1,000 to 2,500,	100	—
rent 1,000	30	—
Inns same.	—	—
Jugglers,	50	—
Liquor dealers, retail	100	1
" wholesale,	200	5
Livery stables,	50	—
Merchants, retail,	50	2 1/2
" wholesale,	200	2 1/2
Peawbrokers,	200	2 1/2
Feuders, retail,	50	2 1/2
" wholesale,	100	2 1/2
Photographers,	50	—
Physicians,	50	—
Surgeons,	50	—
Theatres,	500	5
Tobaccoists,	50	2 1/2
Distillers of fruit for 90 days or less pay \$30 specific tax, and 50 cents per gallon on the first 10 gallons, and \$2 per gallon on all over that number.	—	—

The amount of sales from the 24th of April last to the 30th June, 1863, inclusive, will be required to be listed, and the tax paid on the same.

Also, all profits made by any person, partnership or corporation during the year 1862, by the purchase within the Confederate States and sale, during the said year, of any flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron, or the manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made of cane, butter, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths; cloths, That the tax imposed by this section shall not apply to purchases and sales made in the due course of the regular retail business, and shall not continue beyond the present year.

The Law imposes a double tax on all persons as above defined, who fail to appear and comply with the above notice, and it is imperative on the Collector to enforce the law.

N. B.—I would give notice that all persons liable to a specific tax, and to a tax as wholesale and retail dealers, and keepers of hotels, in short, all who are now liable to a tax, will incur a penalty of a double tax, if they fail to come forward and register their names with me within one month from the 12th of July.

W. W. YOUNG,
60-47
Confederate Tax Receiver for Guilford.

Found.—A pair of Spectacles, steel or iron frame, with one glass broken, and in a Britania or silver case. The loser will call at the Patriot office and get them, paying for this notice.

Wanted.—I wish to buy in any quantity empty tin Blacking Boxes. Those having such for sale will please take them to the store of J. & F. Garrett.

D. W. EDWARDS.
60-47
Lost or Mistaken.—A certificate of two shares of stock in the North Carolina Central Railroad. The certificate was given in my own name.

"The Weekly Harbinger."

PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned propose to publish in Greensboro, N. C., beginning about the first of September next, a weekly newspaper, under the title of THE WEEKLY HARBINGER, devoted to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church. In addition to its religious character, it will contain contributions on such other subjects as will be calculated to interest and improve—making it in the highest sense a FAMILY PAPER. The services of talented and graceful writers will be secured. Especial pains will be taken, also, to render it a wholesome and welcome visitor in the camps of the army. Subscription price FOUR DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

The Methodist Protestant, published at Baltimore, which, for a number of years previous to the war, was the sole Organ of our Denomination in the South, being now out of from us, we are driven to the necessity of establishing a paper of our own, in which enterprise we solicit the aid of all who know how to sympathize with such an effort. We earnestly hope, therefore, that the literary, religious and political papers of the Confederate States will do us the kindness to give this Prospectus as many insertions as their liberality may prompt them to afford, together with such special notices as they may deem appropriate. Select advertisements solicited.

All communications should be addressed to J. L. Michaux, Greensboro, N. C.

C. F. HARRIS,
J. L. MICHAUX,
L. W. BATCHELOR, } Com.

July, 1863.

North Carolina, Stokes County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1863.

Anna Duncan, vs Samuel Martin and wife, et al.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Peter Duncan and Charles Duncan are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot, a paper published in the town of Greensboro, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury on the third Monday of September next, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, or otherwise the case will be heard ex parte pro the petitioner.

Witness, Joel F. Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office in Danbury the 3rd Monday of June, 1863.

68-6w adv\$8 JOEL F. HILL, C. C. C.

Greensboro Mutual Insurance Co.

PAYS ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY!

DIRECTORS:

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

OFFICERS:

N. H. D. WILSON, President.

J. H. D. LINDSAY, Vice President.

JOHN A. GILMER, Attorney.

PETER ADAMS, Sec. and Treas.

N. H. D. WILSON, Executive Committee.

J. M. GARRETT, Executive Committee.

All communications on business of the office should be directed to

PETER ADAMS, Secretary, Greensboro.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I desire to sell my plantation, situated two miles east of Mebaneville station, and ten miles east of Greensboro. The tract contains about 283 acres. The land is well suited to the production of corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco, and in a good state of improvement. About one third of the tract is cleared and under good fences, and fenced off in five separate parts, and the balance in the native forest. A very large and splendid meadow in a first rate condition. In addition to a comfortable dwelling and all necessary out houses, there are two other good houses that could easily be moved. A small select orchard; the tract is well watered.

I will sell the stock and crop, if bought by the middle of May next, and give immediate possession. For any further information in reference to the place, apply to C. A. Boone, Greensboro, or E. L. Smith, Guilfordville, Guilford county.

I wish it distinctly understood that I will take Confederate money for this plantation, and will sell on reasonable terms.

GEORGE ROE,
38-47 C. A. BOONE, Agent.

\$500 REWARD.

For the arrest of the thief and the recovery of twenty-one boxes of Tobacco or its value. Each box was branded in blue letters, "W. F. Flippin, the Prince of the West, Danville, Va.," and was loaded by us on the 27th of September, 1862, to a man calling himself J. F. King, to be delivered to J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro, N. C. This man had a two horse wagon driven by a negro, and a one horse wagon drawn by a very large gray mare.

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

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

CHAMBERS & PATRICK,
Danville, Va.

FOR SALE.

100 SHARES OF IRON COMPANY STOCK.

The Magnetic Iron Company will sell 100 Shares of its Capital Stock, of \$100 each, and when paid in full, certificates will be issued in due form, conditioned to pay the holder and owner thereof, 50 pounds of iron in the months of September and March, annually, making 100 pounds per annum as a dividend on each share, and no further payment or assessment will hereafter be required, nor liability incurred or debt contracted against said stock. This Company has a clear title to about 4100 acres of good land in 2 tracts of about 220 acres each, one of which is near Friendship, in Guilford county, on which a forge with 4 furnaces is nearly complete, with a steam engine and saw mill in operation, near to the vein and deposits of iron ore, which are rich and abundant, with rights to mine and smelt iron on several plantations for 4 or 5 miles north-east and south-west of the forge. This ore is first class for making good wrought iron,—about 100 tons have been raised, and the prospect for an inexhaustible supply is certain. The other tract embraces water-power for rolling mills and manufacturing purposes. The charter is granted for 60 years and its provisions are adapted fully to the wants of its shareholders.

Application made to me at Greensboro for shares, or any information desired by applicants, will be cheerfully attended to. JOHN SLOAN, President.

Notice.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Trotter & McFarland, is this day dissolved by consent.

All persons indebted to said firm will please make immediate payment to W. D. Trotter, as the business must be closed. The said Trotter would embrace the present opportunity, of returning his most grateful thanks to 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 GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS which he will constantly keep on hand, consisting of the following articles: Sugar, SYRUPS, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES and a fine assortment of DYE STUFFS, together with Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRY GOODS and READY MADE CLOTHING, all of which will be sold LOW for cash, either wholesale or retail at the old stand on West Market street corner of second square.

W. D. TROTTER.

Auction and Commission Business