

# THE PATRIOT.

BY A. W. INGOLD & CO.

JOHN F. COBBS, Editor.

PRICE \$5.00 PER ANNUM.

Any subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary before the expiration of the year, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscription, and the paper will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the proprietors.

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The money should accompany the notice. Mere announcements of deaths or marriages are solicited as items of news.

Thursday, March 31, 1864.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The schedule of the mail train on the Central road has been changed. It now leaves Charlotte at 2 p. m., and arrives there at 9 15 p. m. The train going west arrives here at 12 M., going east 10 30 p. m.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—We learn that Dr. Neagle is making preparations for establishing a way-side hospital at this place. We trust that the Doctor may soon have this valuable enterprise fully completed which will be to the great relief of the wearied soldier on his journey.

PEDESTAL RAIL ROAD.—We learn that after this week the cars on this road will commence running out daily with Government freight to the 94 mile point. We trust that the entire line may soon be completed.

Owing to severe affliction in his family, Mr. Troy will not start with boxes for Cook's Brigade as expected, but will give timely notice when he can go.

A few days more will terminate the inconveniences of the transition from the old to the new currency. There will be general feeling of relief when the first of April shall have passed.

The weather has been chilly by day and boisterous by night, for several days. The nascent buds of the peach trees are supposed to have been killed to a considerable extent, though enough are thought to be living to make a good crop.

The Bristol Gazette says that Longstreet is again advancing towards Knoxville. He returned from Richmond on Friday last, and commenced his forward movement on Saturday. He advanced ten miles on that day, which threw his front near Rutledge. Our forces are now at Morristown. The Yankee army are on yonder side of the river, having been forced back by our forces. Everything betokens active movements on the part of Longstreet.

THE CURRENCY.—The idea prevails extensively among the people, that after the 1st April, Secretary Meminger will again flood the country with paper money, and that, consequently, Treasury notes will again depreciate, and prices rise, as soon as the money "mills" are put into active operation. Everybody should understand that the "Currency Act" of Congress expressly revokes all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make and issue notes. He has no longer the authority to issue one dollar, except in exchange for the present currency, at the rate of \$2 of the new for \$3 of the latter which may remain unfunded on the 1st April. The revenue of the Government is to be derived from taxes, and from the sale of six per cent. bonds, exempt from taxation.

The new currency will be kept in constant circulation between the Treasury and the people, until \$500,000,000 of bonds are sold. The sale of the bonds from time to time will withdraw from circulation a portion of the currency, and the disbursements from the Treasury will put it all into circulation again. It is important that these facts should be generally comprehended in order that more confidence in the new currency should prevail. The days of Confederate "shucks" are passed.

## For the Patriot.

Mr. Editor: Having just returned from a missionary visit to our Army of Northern Virginia, it has occurred to me that a short account of it might be interesting to your readers.

Perhaps I ought to say, for the information of such of your readers as are not personally acquainted with me, that I am the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, and the presbytery of Orange to which I belong sends out my younger and more active members twice a year, a month each time, to preach and labor among the soldiers. My month was from the middle of February to the middle of March.

I have written two letters to the N. C. Presbyterian, one, but as that paper is taken chiefly by Presbyterian families, I have thought a brief account in your paper would be agreeable and interesting to your readers.

Cook's Brigade was the portion of the army which I visited. It is happened that they had commenced erecting a chapel for the brigade, the very day I arrived within our lines, and in one week it was finished. I dedicated it to the service of God, and administered the Lord's supper in it on the first Sabbath that followed. At least two hundred partook of the communion. It is the largest chapel in the Army of Northern Virginia, being about 50 or 60 feet long, and about 45 or 50 wide. It has six free places, and a very neat and convenient pulpit. It is thought that it will easily seat 500, and with crowding, one or two hundred more, and this large chapel is fitted day and night with attentive and serious hearers.

Cook's Brigade is made up of the 15th, 27th, 48th and 49th Regiments of N. C. Troops. There is at this time a great and increasing degree of attention and seriousness on the subject of religion in this brigade. About 200 are asking what they must do to be saved, and about 35 or 40 have within the past month professed conversion.

The brigade is at present about 24 miles from Orange Co., Va., in very comfortable winter quarters, consisting chiefly of cabins, made of pine or oak logs and snugly covered in, fire-places, and all damped with clay, so that they are upon the whole pretty cozy, except in the very worst of weather, when the rains or cold winds may get the better of their roofs and daubing. A goodly number are clothed in blue, and some are part logs and part covers, &c. Wood is abundant, and at all hours by day, you can hear the wood chopper's axe and crash of falling trees. This brigade was never in better health, (this is the case with our whole Army of Northern Virginia,) and they are in still

better spirits. Everything you see convinces you that the men are hearty, cheerful and hopeful. The best thing for any man, who feels despondent and gloomy, would be, to be ashamed and penitent for his cowardly distrust and cowering, and visit the army; and see our noble men and boys,—the brave, patient, cheerful, hopeful, self-denying defenders of our rights, our homes and families, &c. Everything looks cheering. It is something like a vast boarding school of some two thousand fellows at play time. A month or so hereafter, and how terrible may be the change! The men are generally attentive and serious at preaching; polite and kind and obliging to the preacher; ready and eager to take your bibles, tracts, and papers, and listen to your words. You can't be with them and mingle with them a day without feeling and saying God bless our soldiers. If you have any spare bibles or testaments, send them on, they need them greatly. Their food and fare is very plain and by no means abundant; still it is sufficient: corn bread, with sometimes salt beef, or middling, molasses, coffee and sugar, rice, &c. When boxes come from home the boys can vary their diet with dried apples or peaches, hominy, ham, butter, pickles, &c., &c.

Here let me say, don't quit sending boxes of provisions, and other comforts and conveniences. Let the soldiers share with us to the last and of our best. The average diet at home is better than our men get in the army. They are always eagerly looking for the boxes from home; fill them well, and forward them on, and be sure to put in a good supply always of real good smoking tobacco. The soldiers make them pay about \$15 or \$20 a pound for an ordinary medium quality. Think of our boys paying \$1 an ounce for their smoking tobacco, and about the same for their soap and candles!

Remember the soldiers, help them, pray for them, cheer their hearts by cheerful letters, and substantial tokens of hearty love and good will from home; and God will bless you and them, will prosper and succeed our country and her noble cause.

J. HENRY SMITH.

Greensboro, March 28, 1864.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

CAMP TERREL, VA., March 28, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: There has been great excitement all day in our camps. Very heavy fighting, &c.

This morning about 10 o'clock, Lt. Col. Winston, of this regiment, received a dispatch from Lt. Col. Morehead, of the 53d N. C., stating that his regiment would surprise the camp of the 45th N. C. Accordingly, preparations were made for the attack, and pickets stationed to notice and report the movements of the enemy. Signal corps were established also, who were posted on the tops of the houses, with a newspaper tied to a long pole, by which the signals were given. After some time, the signal corps reported that the enemy's pickets were advancing; we were ready for the attack, our skirmishers were accordingly thrown out and when the enemy's skirmishers advanced close enough the firing commenced. It was quite rapid and hard. After awhile, the enemy got too strong, but the skirmishers were reinforced by the battalion or remainder of the regiment coming up and the enemy driven back. In a few moments Col. W. received a dispatch from Col. M., by flag of truce, asking for fifteen minutes, so we retired for the time asked for. In fifteen minutes we were called out and brisk fighting commenced. It was a hard fought battle for an hour, and the 53d being too large, the 45th called on the 23d for aid; accordingly it came, and the 53d were driven to their quarters. During the fight, Col. W. had a hard fight to save his colors from being taken, but some men coming up, saved it. The Adj. of the 53d was well washed, one of the 45th coming in close contact with him, threw him down and covered him with snow. It was a lively time and some hard fighting, but no one was hurt. Several prisoners were taken, but paroled. Those who have friends in this brigade will be glad to know that they have had a hard fight and no one hurt. The snow being 12 inches deep and very light, though I think there was one who was struck on the cheek and had the skin broken. After we got through that fight we were called on to whip Battle's brigade, and had a hard fight with them. I think the whole army have been engaged in this fun, at least all around us have. The 1st and 3d N. C., of Stuart's brigade, whipped the three Va. regiments in that brigade. N. C. has won the day, though the 2d N. C. was whipped by the 3d Ala., only because the 3d Ala. was so much larger.

It commenced snowing yesterday at 1 o'clock and snowed until midnight. This morning the snow was 12 inches deep. It is quite pleasant to-day. Meade was in line of battle all day, day before yesterday, and night before last, expecting Gen. Lee to attack, but we were quietly sleeping in our little tents. He will hear of us soon enough, and feel us too, for his own good.

Truly,

A CAPTAIN

of the 45th N. C. Troops.

FOUR PER CENT CERTIFICATES.

The Richmond Sentinel furnishes the following information as to the transferability of four per cent certificates.

FOUR PER CENT CERTIFICATES.—As some uncertainty and even misapprehension exist as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent Currency Act, the following statement, which we make upon full information from the Treasury Department, and by its desire, will be acceptable to the public.

"The four per cent. certificates of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued, or of any deposit. The certificates are assignable in the same usual way with certificates of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all Confederate registered bonds, but reserving a blank for the name of the assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted in said certificates."

"We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the excess will be authorized by the Treasury Department to be used for the payment of a citizen's tax. A tax payer who has deposited a certificate of deposit, he will receive a new certificate for the amount of his taxes. Thus, a certificate for a hundred and a half dollars, the successful use of several per cent. Federal parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax payer will be required to pay in money, as a bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury."

"The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit, now being given, will be six, and no more; viz: one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand, and five thousand."

THE CURRENCY.—The Note Bureau at Richmond, is now issuing no other notes than those of the denomination of five dollars, and these in an amount that will but little exceed half a million per day. None of the smaller notes, ones and twos, are now being signed, but an immense amount of the fifty cent. change notes are now in course of preparation, and will soon be issued; a timely measure, which will have the effect of at once supplying the public with change.

"Birds of a Feather."—Garrison defends Lincoln. He says "he has travelled as fast towards the negro as popular sentiment would warrant him in doing." It was Garrison who originally pronounced the Constitution a league with hell and a covenant with death.

"Birds of a Feather."—Garrison defends Lincoln. He says "he has travelled as fast towards the negro as popular sentiment would warrant him in doing." It was Garrison who originally pronounced the Constitution a league with hell and a covenant with death.

The enemy made a show of advance on Saturday, about 2 o'clock p. m., this side of the Stone Church. The advancing force consisted only of a brigade of infantry, supported by cavalry. Our pickets fell back when our artillery opened "at long range," checking the enemy.

It was first supposed to be a general advance.—Gen. Wheeler, the Murat of our army, was at his post as usual, and Brigadiers Humes and Kelly looked anxious for a dash, but the enemy did not afford the opportunity.

It is supposed that Grant contemplates advancing on Atlanta, with three columns, by the Ringgold Road, by the Lafayette Road, and a column from North Alabama.

The independent tone of the Chicago Times, the increasing defiance of Ben Wood's New York News, the late meeting of the working men of New York City, the bold Southern speech of Chauncey Burr, one of the editors of the News, and the late withdrawal of the Yankee lies and misrepresentations by the outspoken and manly editor of the Courier Francaise, of New Orleans, while even the chicken-hearted, timid Pienyau ventures a subdued crow, all go to demonstrate that Lincoln's power is weakening in the benighted land of tyranny and oppression.

Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Pendleton, chief of artillery of the army of Virginia, resumed his clerical duties, being a minister of the Episcopal Church, and held service yesterday in the Baptist Church at "Denton." He preached a most eloquent and touching discourse from the 36th chapter, 39th verse of St. Matthew. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, a large number not being able to gain admittance. Gen. Johnston, Lieut. Gen. Hardee and a number of officers and ladies were present—the church being principally filled with private soldiers.

The deepest sympathy is expressed by this army, especially by the Louisianians, for Gen. Beauregard, on account of the loss of his estimable wife.

Mobile Register.

IMPORTANCE OF SUCCESS IN THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.—If our gallant soldiers were not already sufficiently resolute and brave, the tone of the yankee papers would teach them how vitally important it is that we should triumph this Spring. The New York Herald says:—

"If, with General Grant at the head and the struggles as it now is, we cannot put the rebellion down in the coming summer, we can never put it down. Never again, if we fail now, shall we be in so good a position to strike the decisive blow. Before another summer a Presidential election and an unparalleled political strife will tear the country to pieces with intestine quarrels."

THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We learn that two of the candidates, Col. Wm. P. Taylor and M. Q. Wadell, Esq., have withdrawn from the canvass in this District, and that Capt. N. A. Ramsay, of the army, has announced himself a candidate. The Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, nominated by a meeting in Anson, is not a candidate. So that the contest is between A. G. Foster, Esq., Capt. Ramsay, and Col. James M. Leach.

At Charleston Superior Court, last week, speeches were delivered by Mr. Foster, Col. Taylor and Col. Leach. We learn from a gentleman who was present, that the speech of Mr. Foster was one of the fairest, that he ever listened to, as well as evincing the marked ability for which Mr. Foster has every where been so justly celebrated. Col. Taylor was very severe upon Col. Leach, and that both of them failed in their efforts to extract from Col. Leach any avowal as to the preference between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden, except this: that if Gov. Vance was "for him (Col. Leach)" he (Col. Leach) was for Gov. Vance! But he had heard that Gov. Vance was for his competitor, Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster replied that he did not know as to that, but hoped it was so.—*Fay Observer.*

PLAIN TALK.—President Lincoln has violated his faith, and Congress has violated its faith. Both have set the Constitution at defiance in the prosecution of the war.—*Louisville Journal.*

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.—The other day Mary McDonnell, of Carolina, preferred a charge of seduction against John Johnston. Mary is a white woman, twenty-three years of age. John is a negro, not twenty years, and is held to bail in the sum of seven thousand dollars.

JENNY LIND.—Jenny Lind, it is said, has lost her voice. This is related to have made itself painfully apparent on the occasion of singing in the "Elijah," of Mendelssohn, lately in England.

"THE LAST MAN."—Some disloyal war propaganda the following: When Lincoln Abolitionism uses up the last man and the last dollar, the query arises what is to become of the bondholder?

CONTRIBUTION TO OLD MAIDS.—There is a place in New Hampshire, where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches the age of twenty, and is still unmarried, the young fellows flock together and draw lots for her. Those who lose the chance, pay a bonus to the one who gets her.

Two Yankees, who escaped from Danville, Va., were recaptured near Ivor Station and placed in the custody of the provost marshal at Petersburg, on Thursday.

We learn that Mr. McRae, of Wilmington, has been appointed Chief of the Tithing Department of North Carolina in place of Maj. Badham, whose appointment was not confirmed by the Senate.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States is to meet in Charlotte, N. C., on the 5th of April.

THE WAY THEY WORK.—The new bridge across the Holston, at Knoxville, has been finished. It is near one thousand feet in length, and was built in five weeks by the Yankees.

DEATH OF HON. S. A. SMITH.—The Hon. Samuel A. Smith, for several years a member of the United States Congress from Tennessee, died in Northern Georgia a few days since.

The appointment of Lieutenant in the regular army has been conferred by the President upon Samuel S. Grady, of Danville.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the 4th of August.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straightest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been, they will not be changed.

I am now engaged in a tour, to invite the people in their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by arranging them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide for a subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go on calmly and bravely to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

I elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests of the honor and glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

W. W. HOLDEN.

91-1d

91-1d

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—The organization of negro troops goes on very rapidly in this section of the State. "These brave colored patriots," says the Nashville Times of the 10th, "make a finer looking column of soldiers than some of their white brothers-in-arms, and will prove as veteran and courageous." At Shelbyville and Lebanon, the principal depots, there are five thousand ready for the field. One of the newly appointed colonels is a yellow fellow, from Maury county, who, says the Times, is an accomplished gentleman, has travelled in Europe, and speaks both French and German. It would be a new annual in military history were this officer to become a General of Brigade of the United States.

THIS CASE OF THE FREEDMEN.—The Secretary of the Interior, in a recent official communication, says:—

"But little disposition, so far as this Department is informed, has yet been manifested by the freedmen of the United States to leave the land of their nativity. I doubt if it be any just cause of regret. Time and experience, which have already taught us much wisdom, and produced so many consequent changes, will, in the end, also solve this question for us."

EAST TENNESSEE.—We have the report from East Tennessee, (says the Lynchburg Republican,) that the Yankees, who had advanced as far east as Morristown, have again taken the back track, and retired to Strawberry Plains, only some fifteen or twenty miles from Knoxville. This retreat of the enemy has dissipated, for the present at least, all prospects of a fight.

Drunk soldier, sitting on a stone step, the cold wind blowing freezes round the corner: "If (hic) Heaven tempests the (hic) wind to the shore, I wish the (hic) sheep was in this corner."

Mrs. Mary L. Brown, wife of the Hon. Bedford Brown, died at the residence of her husband in Caswell county, recently, aged seventy-five years.

Thomas B. Doe, Esq., of Danville, is the tobacco agent for Pittsylvania county, for collecting the title of that crop.

The Alabama Nail Works will soon commence manufacturing nails.

The steamer Austin of Donegal, from a Confederate port, with one thousand bales of Government cotton, has arrived safely at Havana; also the schooners Bell and Wild Algeon.

Steam Engine Wanted.—I wish to purchase a Steam Engine and Boiler—size from 15 to 30 horse power. Any person having one for sale may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, stating the kind and size of boiler, the diameter and length of each cylinder, whether any heater, and how long in use, the price and where it can be seen.

I also wish to purchase a thirty inch "Harrison Mill." HUGH W. DIXON, Goldston P. O., N. C.

Runaway.—From the subscriber, near McLeansville, N. C., Tuesday, March 1, 1864, a negro boy RICH, of yellow copper color, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 12 years of age, all clothes carried off with him are of dark color, except one pair pants which are brown. He carried with him a razor, and may have a sword. A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension of said boy so that I can get him. Address near McLeansville, N. C., or C. A. Boon, Greensboro.

JOHN CARMON.

JOHN LEDFORD, COACH AND BUGGY MANUFACTURER, keeps on hand, Rockways, Buggies, and Light Carriages of different styles, and prices. Orders will be promptly filled; repairs done at short notice; and all work warranted for 12 months, on fair usage.

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

\$300 Reward.—Stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 4th instant, a large Bay horse black mane and tail, in fine order, five years old next spring, shaven on his sides by a crack in the head, and left his foot. I will pay the above reward for said horse, and proof to convict the thief, or I will pay Two Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the horse to me at Union Factory North Carolina, or for him at any place so that I can get him. Any information that may be given me, will be rewarded. JAMES DICKS, Union Factory, N. C.

\$100 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber on the 5th instant, my negro boy, JIM. Said boy is about 6 feet high, weighs about 175 pounds, of rather a copper color, slow to speak, has a coarse voice, and rather a bad countenance. When excited he shows very large white teeth, and walks, like a clock, and leaves his feet in very much, and throws his body back. For the apprehension of said boy and delivery to me at Oak Ridge, N. C. I will pay one hundred dollars; or for his confinement in jail at Greensboro, I will pay \$50. He is a hired boy and belongs to John Oliver, who resides now at or near High Point, and formerly lived near Newbern. THOMAS GRAHAM, dec'd.

Soldiers' Notice.—I will leave Charlotte on Wednesday, March 30th, Salisbury, Thursday, March 31st, Greensboro, April 1st, and Hillsborough, Monday April 4th, with boxes for the army of Virginia.

The boxes must be weighed, well marked and delivered by the preceding days. Boxes taken in at the intermediate stations between Charlotte and Raleigh Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin, Hillsborough Recorder and Confederate copy until 4th April.

W. A. THOMPSON, State Agent.

Great Sale of Valuable Property.—I shall offer for public auction on Saturday the 26th inst., at the Court House in Greensboro a valuable lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of Beds, Bidding, China-ware, Glass-ware, Decanters, Pots, Ovens, &c., also a Buggy and Harness, a two horse Wagon, two fine Guns, two Clocks, a small lot of Leather, and sundry other articles. Also, will rent a Cottage House and lot for the balance of the year in the south part of town.

Terms Cash on delivery, and Confederate money preferred. W. S. LARK.

At the same time and place, I shall sell a valuable Reaping Machine, several staves of Hay-scale staves, a Ride Gun, and numerous other articles.

WIRE.—A lot of No. 1 Wire, Nos. 4 and 8 for sale, by early application to the undersigned at Greensboro.

M. D. LANDRETH.

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

Blacksmithing.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that in connection with his Coach and Buggy Shop in Greensboro, he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches, and would be pleased to serve all who may favor him with the custom.

By GOD WORTHY, at a MODERATE PRICE, Shop on East street, near my Buggy Shop.

JOHN LEDFORD.

## BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED in the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties comprising said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in all cases made and provided, I do issue this Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the vacancy at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, authorized to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, has signed and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor, Z. B. VANCE, R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

Conscription Office, Raleigh N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice," from Bureau of Conscription, is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant, E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, War Department, Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, Va., Jan. 26, 1864.

Paragraph X, of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will, after investigation under Circulars No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have needlessly lost time and prolonged exposure.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and the Commandant of Conscripts for the States, will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. By order of, COL. PRESTON, Supt., C. B. DUFFIELD, A. G.

North Carolina Randolph County. Term, 1864.

Solomon W. Wall Executor, vs. Thomas White Senior and others.

CAVEAT OF WILL.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Wall and others, Wall heirs at law and next of kin of Solomon Wall deceased in this case reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, notifying the said Thomas Wall and others, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro, on the first Monday in May next to show proceedings in this cause, and make themselves parties to said issue if they shall think proper, otherwise, this cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Brown, Clerk of said Court, at office in Asheboro the first Monday of February, 1864. 89-6w adv\$10 J. H. BROWN, Clerk.

North Carolina, Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1864.

W. A. Horney vs. Otto Huber.

ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Otto Huber, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot for said defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, and there to reply, plead, answer or demur, otherwise the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the satisfaction of the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Lyndon Swain, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of February, A. D. 1864. 91-6w adv\$10 LYNDON SWAIN, C. C.

North Carolina, Rockingham Co. In Equity.

Edward Sterling Harris by John Strong his guardian vs. Robert Bryant and wife, Matilda and the Bank of the State of North Carolina and Allen Price.

ORIGINAL BILL.

In this case it appearing by affidavit filed, that Robert Bryant is not a resident of this State, the said Robert Bryant is hereby ordered to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Court House in Wentworth, on the 5th Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1864, there and there, full, true, and perfect answers make to and singular the charges set forth in said bill, and the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Alfred M. Seales, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Wentworth, this 10th day of March, 1864. A. M. SEALES, C. M. E. 93-6w adv\$10 By W. M. Ellington, D. C.

North Carolina, Rockingham Co. Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1863.

Peter P. Watkins vs. William D. Watkins.

ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant William D. Watkins is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six successive weeks in this Court to reply, plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. A. Mebane, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Greensboro the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1863. 98-6w adv\$10 J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

North Carolina, Guilford County. In Equity.

Rulus W. Kernodle vs. Daniel Hufines.

ORIGINAL BILL.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master, upon affidavit filed, that the defendant Daniel Hufines is not an inhabitant of this State; It is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper published in this State, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the above



**MARRIED.**  
In Raleigh, 23d inst., by Rev. Dr. Smedes, Dr. WM. C. ROBERTS of Chocoma to Miss CORINNA WORTH, daughter of Jonathan Worth, Esq., of that city.

**DIED.**  
In Alamance County, N. C., on the 15th of Feb. of Typhoid fever, Miss FANNIE R. STEEL, daughter of J. W. and HARRIET STEEL, in the 25th year of her age. She professed religion at Hebron several months previous to her death, and after that time, ever manifested a true christian spirit. She expressed a desire to see her minister during her illness, but when he came, she was too weak to converse, and could only assure him of her trust in God.

She recognized her friends around her dying bed, and bailing to each, gave proof of her willingness to die and her trust in the Saviour.

She was greatly attached to her attending Physician, and her last words to him were, "let God be praised."

A few hours previous to her death, she said, "I am too laborious to live here. I'll soon be at home." She called on "Pa" and "Ma" incessantly, and her last words were, "Good-bye, my dear ones."

May the God in whom she trusted, comfort the grief-stricken parents and numerous friends, who mourn their loss, though, we mourn, not without hope.

Dearest sister, thou hast left us,  
Here thy loss we deeply feel,  
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,  
He can all our sorrows heal.  
Yet again we hope to meet thee,  
When the day of life is fled,  
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,  
Where no farewell tear is shed.

E. H. P.

**Farmers Bank, N. C.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held on Monday next, the 4th April, 1864. All Stockholders are requested to have their shares represented in person or proxy.

94-1w W. A. CALDWELL, Cashier.

**Piano for Sale.**—There will be sold at auction on Saturday the 21st day of April next, a fine Rose wood piano in good condition. The sale will take place at my house at 12 o'clock, where the piano can be seen and examined till the day of sale.

94-1w RALPH GORRELL.

**0.000 Envelopes** Just made and for sale at a reasonable price. Address

J. C. CLENDENIN, Greensboro, N. C.

**Lists of Taxables.**—The following Justices of the Peace will take notice that they have been appointed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Guilford county as Lists of the taxable property in their respective districts for the year 1864, which lists are to be taken during the last twenty working days in April, and they are hereby notified by me of their said appointments:

- | Dist.                | Dist.               |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Abner Apple,      | 10. Anselm Reid,    |
| 2. Wm. R. Smith,     | 11. M. S. Sherwood, |
| 3. Wm. C. Cobb,      | 12. Wm. Kirkman,    |
| 4. Wm. Green,        | 13. Joseph Hoskins, |
| 5. John McLean,      | 14. D. W. Edwards,  |
| 6. Joseph W. Gilmer, | 15. Wm. Woodburne,  |
| 7. J. W. Parker,     | 16. Jesse Beahm,    |
| 8. A. Dilworth,      | 17. J. A. Davis,    |
| 9. E. Foutress,      | 18. Nathan Hunt.    |

The blanks for this purpose are ready prepared and can be obtained on application to the County Clerk.

C. A. BOON, Sheriff.

mar30 94-2w

## THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Z. B. VANCE.

ELECTION, AUGUST NEXT.

### THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

All eyes seem intently turned at present to this important approaching election, to come off on the third Thursday of the next coming month—and the enquiry in the public mind has now fairly settled down on two most important questions.

The first of which is: who are the candidates? And the second of no less importance is the following: how do the candidates stand upon the great issues involving the safety of the State and the independence of the Confederacy?

To the first of these inquiries we are reliably informed that Messrs. Waddell and Taylor have formally withdrawn their claims before the people, and have magnanimously volunteered the weight of their influence in behalf of A. G. Foster, Esq., the candidate from Randolph county. Thus it will be seen the race has narrowed down to one between Mr. Foster and Mr. J. Madison Leach, a candidate from Davidson county.

To the second inquiry, we can positively answer as to the position of Mr. Foster, having received a communication in response to our suggestion in our last issue. We feel at liberty, and it is to our duty to place him fairly and squarely before the people. If then we understand Mr. Foster's position, it is as follows: a cheerful obedience to law and order, a longing desire for peace in a constitutional way, in favor of renewed and continued exertion, of harmony and concert of action for the establishment of liberty and the achievement of independence; an open and avowed friend and supporter of Gov. Vance in his views and line of policy as set forth in his recent speeches.

But how his competitor stands, no one seems to fully comprehend. We however learn that Mr. Leach floating between Scylla and Charybdis, endeavors to "hold with the hound while he runs with the hare," but surely it cannot be that he is (politically) like the marsh leech; sucking blood without respect from what vein it flows!

To the people we wish to say one word of friendship—we all desire peace; we want national existence, and we hope for the return of the halcyon days of freedom and independence. Then let us be united, resolved, firm and determined, and the glorious day will soon dawn upon a brighter future.

Have you forgotten the sacred memory of our revolutionary fathers—the fields of trial and the blood of sacrifice through which they voluntarily passed and for which they mutually pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, and the result of which has handed down the rich inheritance to the present day, of religious freedom and civil liberty? And can it be said to-day that you are "the degenerate sons of noble sires"? No! the answer comes up a thousand times: No! Never! and the echo is caught up in the army by your gallant sons, friends, neighbors and acquaintances, which re-echoes ten thousand times: No! never! The martyred dead from their ruthless graves and their riches bleed cry out from the earth: revenge! revenge their cruel foe!

Do you desire deliverance, then be united and firm, and with patience and endurance worthy of the best, and you shall assuredly attain the desired result.

Do you desire the aid and counsel of an open friend, or that of a secret and wary enemy in these your days of saddest affliction? Then ponder, pause, and reflect!

"When any great design thou dost intend,  
Think first on the manner, the means and the end."

We tell you plainly, that attempted organized resistance to the Government and its measures, will in the present revolution, prove as that did in the great revolution of 1776—an abortive effort.

Opposition has all too easily bowed its hydra head, and order and harmony out of seeming confusion will soon assume their quiet and even sway.

### MARTIAL SPIRIT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In 1584, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh outfitted two small sailing vessels commanded by Amidas and Barlow, and having sailed from England in the spring, landed in the month of July following on Roanoke Island and displayed the "meteor" flag of England for the first time in the United States; and here on the sandy shore of North Carolina rested the first Anglo-Saxon anchor.

Providence manifestly seems to have mysteriously directed this expedition at this particular time, for should it have occurred but a few years previous, under the reign of Bloody Mary, or under Spanish auspices, the sword of a Cortez or a Pizarro might have to this day clouded the American States with that bigotry and moral darkness that has ever hung as a gloom over benighted Mexico and S. America.

But the germ of religious freedom and civil liberty here found disencumbered soil ready to receive an exiled exotic plant, which future ages were destined to mark and accept as indigenous to its adopted country. The field being so large, favorable and inviting, the wonder seems almost a miracle that a permanent settlement of Carolina was not effected previous to the year 1628.

Her earliest settlers marked as religious refugees, were deeply impressed with the sentiment: "that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God"—with a constitution for her Government prepared by Locke and Wm. Drummond, as her first royal Governor, she suddenly endured the rapid succession of royal Governors and royal pageantry, until by the operation of the odious "Stamp Act," Lord Granville, the Palatine, about the year 1700, ordered that the Church of England should be established in North Carolina; which produced much dissatisfaction among the colonists. Soon after this, the first church was erected in 1705, in the county of Chowan, at a time when a large majority of the colonists were non-communicants, and many who were professors were either Quakers, Presbyterians, Lutherans or Independents. Quakers were not allowed to give evidence in criminal cases, to serve on juries, or to hold office; whereupon, Gov. Daniel and the people immediately opposed these laws. A petition was addressed to Parliament and the House of Lords declared that these "acts were repugnant to the laws of England, contrary to the charter of the proprietors; an encouragement to Atheism; detrimental to trade; and tended to the depopulation and ruin of the province." Thus we see North Carolina first prepared the American Bill of Divorce for Church and State, which was respectfully heard by the legal forum of the mother country, and we behold her exhibiting signs of prowess in the assertion of her religious freedom at the dawn of this early day in her history.

It has been recorded, that at an early day, "it was the common practice of the people of North Carolina to resist and imprison their Governors, until they looked upon that as lawful which had been so long tolerated"—in evidence of this, we might cite the case of Cary and Glover, the result of which produced for a while anarchy and confusion, the laws being suspended, justice fled, but which was finally adjusted through the timely influence of Gov. Spotswood, of Va., and law and order was again restored without the effusion of blood.

This much, however, history teaches, that North Carolina, from the time of her first to her last royal Governor, from the day of Drummond to the last royal hour of Josiah Martin, was ever ready in the assertion of her rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.

In 1744, when France had declared war against England, and was making warlike preparations against the colonies, North Carolina promptly responded to the call, and out of a population of 10,000 slaves and 15,000 militia, she sent to Virginia against the French 950 men.

Passing down the scale of time, the smouldering fires of civil liberty with their first outbreak assumed organized form in a heated battle between the "Regulators" and "Royalists," known as the battle of Alamance, in which the first blood of the colonists was shed in the United States by royal troops, May the 16th, 1771.

The camp fires of the first great American Revolution now soon began to be kindled; during the month of May, 1775, by her celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration, she was the first to assert her independence, and foremost among the colonists in preparations for armed resistance to oppressive tyranny. She rapidly hastened to place herself upon a complete war footing, and during the year 1776, under Gen. Rutherford with 1,000 men against the Overhill Cherokees, (now Tennessee) reducing their towns, completely routed and subdued them. And it was Col. Richard Caswell, (her first State Governor) who, on the 27th day of February, 1776, at the battle of Moore's Creek, in Haver county, defeated the "Scotch Loyalists" under Gen. McDonald.

The long seven years' war had now fairly set in, and we watch with admiration the part of North Carolina in that bloody drama. The action of her troops may be viewed with admiration and praise on many battle fields—behold them at King's Mountain and Jany if praise to them is due—see them on their native soil at Rancocas Mill and many smaller skirmishes. At Guilford, the last of the Revolutionary battles, which the impartial mind can not fail to give as the turning point that ultimately drove the British Lion to Yorktown, and compelled Lord Cornwallis to surrender to Gen. Washington—and then look down the long roll of liberty's heroes and read the names of Caswell and Rutherford, of Davis and Waddell, of Cleveland and Polk, and of Davidson and a long list of her honored sons!

Again in 1812 we find her first and foremost among the brave,—with Benjamin Forsyth and her full quota on Craney Island. Sleeplessly she kept her watch and nobly did her duty. With her noble son, Admiral Johnson Blakely in command of the "Wasp" he defiantly rode the seas, engaged the royal "Rein Deer" and captured her in the small space of nineteen minutes, and again he engaged the royal brig "Avon" and captured her in sight of three English vessels.

In 1847 we behold her again "bristling with brightest bayonets" in the distant West,—then it was, that Mexico smelt the powder and felt the force of the gallant Payne and Sidney Stokes. And last, but not the least, behold North Carolina in this, the second great American Revolution! From Bethel to Chickamauga freely pouring out her libations of sacred blood. She stands second to none in the lavishment of her richest treasures upon the altar of the common country. With her Bragg and Hill, Pettigrew and Wilcox, Pender and Scales, Hoke and Ramseur, the fame of her immortal sons can never die.

The first to strike the blow for religious freedom, the first to declare her independence, and the last to surrender her civil liberty. Sensitive and proud, but honorable and high minded, she will never abandon the common cause of her compatriots and sisters!

### REV. S. H. WINGFIELD'S SENTENCE RE-MITTED.

Butler has remitted the sentence of Rev. Mr. Wingfield, the Episcopal minister of Portsmouth, Va., who was sentenced to labor on the streets of Portsmouth with his back chained to his legs, because he would not put up prayers for Abraham Lincoln. The venerable and grey-haired minister has been sent to Fortress Monroe.

### RESOLUTIONS ON THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

BY MR. STEPHENS IN THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do Resolve, 1. That, under the Constitution of the Confederate States, there is no power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, but in a manner and to an extent regulated and limited by the express, emphatic and unqualified constitutional prohibitions, that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," and that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." And this conclusion results from the two following reasons: First, because the power to suspend the writ is derived, not from express delegation, but only from implication, which must always yield to express, conflicting and restricting words. Second, because this power, being found nowhere in the Constitution, but in words which are copied from the original Constitution of the United States, as adopted in 1787, must yield, in all points of conflict, to the subsequent amendments of 1789, which are also copied into our present constitution, and which contain the prohibitions above quoted, and were adopted with the declared purpose of adding "further declaratory and restrictive clauses."

2d. That "due process of law" for seizing the persons of the people, as defined by the Constitution itself, is a warrant issued upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the persons to be seized; and the issuing of such warrants, being the exertion of a judicial power, is, if done by any branch of the Government, except the judiciary, a plain violation of that provision of the Constitution which vests the judicial power in the courts alone; and therefore, all seizures of the persons of the people, by any officer of the Confederate Government, without warrant, and all warrants for that purpose from any but a judicial source, are "unreasonable," unconstitutional, and utterly void.

3d. That the recent Act of Congress to suspend the privilege of "the writ of habeas corpus" in cases of arrests, ordered by the President, Secretary of War, or general officer commanding the trans-Mississippi Military Department, is an attempt to sustain the military authority, in the usurpation of the constitutional judicial function of issuing warrants, and to give validity to unconstitutional seizures of the people; and, as the said Act, by its express terms, confines its operation to the upholding of this class of unconstitutional seizures, the whole suspension attempted to be authorized by it, and the whole Act itself, are utterly void.

4th. That, in the judgment of this General Assembly, the said Act is an alarming assault upon the Constitutional power of the Courts, and upon the liberty of the people, without any existing necessity to excuse it, and beyond the power of any possible necessity to justify it; and our Senators and Representatives in Congress are earnestly urged to take the first possible opportunity to have it blotted from the record of our laws.

5th. That, as Constitutional liberty is the sole object which our people and our noble army, have, in our present terrible struggle with the government of Mr. Lincoln; so also is a faithful adherence to, on the part of our own government, through good fortune in arms and through bad, one of the greatest elements of our strength and final success; because the constant contrast of Constitutional government, on our part, with the usurpations and tyrannies which characterize the government of our enemy, under the ever recurring and ever false plea of the necessities of war, will have the double effect of animating our own people with an unconquerable zeal, and of inspiring the people of the North, more and more, with a desire and determination to put an end to a contest which is waged by their government, openly, against our liberty, and as truly, but more covertly, against their own.

**BEAUREGARD'S STRATEGY.**—Our readers will remember the account some time since of our batteries having opened a furious fire upon Morris Island. The Lake City correspondent of the Savannah Republican affords the following key to the affair:

A remarkable incident has been communicated to me on the highest authority.—When General Finegan telegraphed General Beauregard for troops, the latter ordered General Colquitt here. An hour afterwards he was informed the enemy was landing in full force, and pressing Colquitt's position. Beauregard ordered Colquitt to hold his position, but that night, as a feat, he opened all his guns on Morris Island, and the enemy supposing an assault was being made, recalled their troops, when Beauregard immediately ordered General Colquitt here; and he reached here in time to prevent the enemy occupying Tallahassee, and, according to European ethics, claiming that to be the capture of the State; for, had the enemy been successful at Ocean Pond, there were not five hundred men between them and the capital, and with the capture of our rolling stock at Lake City, they would soon have reached Tallahassee and fallen back on St. Marks as a base, and by water held communication with the world. Viewed in this respect, it is one of the most decisive battles of the war, and has preserved the State to the Confederacy; not that she wished to abandon the Stars and Bars—far from it—but the enemy would have so claimed.

### GEN. GRANT AND THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

A Washington correspondent writing on the 10th inst., says: "It is understood that Gen. Grant protests against any further attempt to penetrate the Confederacy until Richmond shall have been taken. He disagrees with Gen. Halleck, and places the highest value upon the rebel capital, declaring that Cincinnati as well as Washington is threatened by it."

Another correspondent says: "In the new 'On to Richmond' movement, I think it probable that Grant will command the main column, with Sherman, McPherson, Meade, and Hooker as chief subordinates."

**ARRIVAL OF GRANT AT COLLEGEVILLE.**—There was a firing of artillery on Friday in the direction of Collegeville. It was supposed to be a salute in honor of Gen. Grant's arrival there.

### THE DEFEAT OF LINCOLN A PREREQUISITE TO THE RESTORATION OF PEACE.

In Senator Hill's speech at La Grange, Ga., on the 1st inst., he presented his views in regard to the prospects of a termination of the war. We copy the following extracts from the speech. After stating the momentous issues involved in this struggle Mr. Hill said:

Not only to us, then, but to every man not victimized by fanaticism on this Continent, certainly to every rational man in the United States, the query becomes an absorbing interest: Where and by what means shall this contest be determined? I answer: The contest will continue as long as the power and the idea, represented by Abraham Lincoln, are dominant in the United States. It will end when that power is defeated and that idea is repudiated by the people of the Northern States. The contest can certainly never end until that idea is repudiated, and I do not think it can be repudiated except by the defeat, at the ballot-box, of the power which sustains and is sustained by that idea. I do not believe there is any rational hope that either Mr. Lincoln, or any other representative of that idea, will ever repudiate the idea of the purpose as long as he has the power.

The accession of the party, originated upon that idea to power, was the culminated point of that sectional hatred which resulted in disruption and war, and all the consequent evils. The declaration of that party and its idea from both power and respectability is the only natural, proper or effective remedy for these evils. And the people who did the wrong must correct it. The people who gave power to fanaticism, must withdraw that power, and must repudiate and utterly crush out that fanaticism. If Mr. Lincoln or any representative of his party be chosen President in 1864, that choice must be accepted by us, and by the world, as a popular ratification, not only of abolitionism, but of the war, of the policy of the war; and of the system on which the war is waged; and of the purposes for which it is waged. Thus ratified the war must continue four years longer. On the other hand, the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, or any representative of his party, in this election, will be accepted by the people of these States as a repudiation of the war, of the policy of the war, and of the purposes for which it is waged; and thus, a door will be opened for negotiation, which will result in peace on a basis altogether compatible with the honor and most conducive to the interests of both parties.

The Presidential election in the United States, in 1864, then, is the event which must determine the issue of peace or war, and with it, the destinies of both countries. For Lincoln's defeat, "then, let soldiers fight for patriots hope and let Christians pray!"

\* \* \* The practical question then is: What can we, of the Confederate States, do to aid in this defeat? In my opinion we can do much. In truth my language is not stronger than my convictions, when I say we can control that election.

The first agency which we can exert to this end is to defeat Mr. Lincoln's armies in the fast approaching campaigns. Without this, nothing else we can do will or can avail. With this, first accomplished, we can secure any rational, even the most desirable results. Proposals of negotiations from us, as matters now stand, are inconsistent with honor and futile for good. Mr. Lincoln will not negotiate, and he is determined, we shall not. To this end he keeps the issue in such shape as to make it dishonorable—even an evidence of weakness—in us to propose negotiation. Madness is his argument; suggestion is his policy; and infantry, artillery and cavalry are his only fit commissioners. But Mr. Lincoln and his adherents do not constitute all the North. There are many, very many, there who oppose his war, who oppose the system on which it is waged. These believe that Christian and civilized people ought at least to attempt the adjustment of their difficulties by the Christian and civilized agencies of peace. We cannot propose negotiations to these, because they cannot respond. They cannot now propose negotiations to us because they are not in authority. But they declare their willingness to discuss, to negotiate, whenever they get that authority. They will appeal for that authority to the ballot-box in November next.

Now, therefore, I think that we of the Confederate States both government and people, ought to declare that, if the people of the United States will, at that election, withdraw authority from those who will not themselves honorably propose, and will not permit us, in honor, to propose negotiations for peace; and will confer authority on those who are willing either to make, or to respond, to such honorable proposal, that we are then ready and willing to make, or to receive such proposal, and to agree to terms consistent with the honor of both peoples, and conducive to the interests of all parties.

Thus the issue will be: Whether the people of the United States will elect Mr. Lincoln and continue the war, or whether they will defeat him and accept an honorable peace. We can make that the issue. We do make that the issue. Let us all agree that it is the issue. The people of the North alone can decide that issue; and with them must rest the responsibility.

Gold for the old currency sells in Richmond at 21 for one. This, for the new currency, would be equivalent to 14 for one. The Richmond Whig thinks that in two weeks gold will not be worth more than 10 for one.

We fear, however, that there will not be a corresponding reduction in the cost of the necessities of life, for the simple reason that in many of these necessities there is an actual scarcity, which would cause prices to relapse in any currency, even were it at par with gold and silver.

This is especially the case with manufactured goods, which cannot be manufactured in the Confederacy in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the country, while the recent regulations and restrictions placed upon blockade running seem to have had the effect to pretty much cut off the supplies from that source.

We do not think that it was the design either of Congress or of the departments to stop the introduction of goods through the blockade, but whether designed or not, the rules recently put in force appear very likely to effect that object. At least such are the present indications here.—Wm. Journal.

**THE WHEAT PROSPECT.**—We learn verbally and from our exchanges that the prospect of the wheat crop is encouraging. The late rains have brought it out wonderfully, and a farmer told us the other day that the prospect was as good now as it was usual at this season of the year.

Raleigh Confederate.

### THE DEFEAT OF LINCOLN A PREREQUISITE TO THE RESTORATION OF PEACE.

It seems there may be some truth in the reported landing of another Burnside expedition on our coast. The Richmond Enquirer of Friday says:

"We understand official information has been received at the War Department, concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, North Carolina. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside. Whether an immediate forward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the roads, and the attendant flooding of the swamps will put a stop to any advance into the country for some days to come. The 'expedition' is, no doubt, composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk. It is not presumed that they have been withdrawn from Meade's army. Washington is in Beaufort county, North Carolina, at the mouth of Tar river and the head of Pamlico Sound. Its population, before the war, was about three thousand."

And on the same subject the Wilmington Journal of the same day says:

Another raid is said to be in progress by the Yankees from Newbern or Washington, in this State. There is little or no doubt that Burnside is in command of the Yankee forces in Eastern North Carolina. It is reported that he has a disposable force of ten thousand men and five batteries. How near this comes to the real number is more than we are prepared to say. But, from indications, there appears to be little doubt that the enemy is about making a move from either Washington or Newbern—probably from both, on our Railroad. This move is no doubt in conjunction with movements of the enemy on the Rappahannock, in their next "on to Richmond," in order to weaken General Lee. We presume the proper heads are up to the game of the enemy and will be prepared for events as they may occur. The late cold spell has no doubt retarded military movements for several days.

**NORTHERN ITEMS.**—A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature to fine and imprison any one who may attempt to enlist negroes in that State for the army. The Governor of Kentucky protests against the enrollment of negroes in that State without the consent of their owners. The people of Kentucky are beginning to find out what submission to the Lincoln government has accomplished for them.

It is stated that a plot has been discovered in the border counties of Kentucky to join the Confederacy. Lincoln has ordered a draft on the 15th of April for 200,000 more men. He has never got the numbers formerly called for, and it is not likely he ever will get them, unless he imports foreigners enough, for the Yankees can pay \$300 and escape service. Valuedigiam has written a letter from Canada to his friends in Ohio, advising them to organize and resist by force the Lincoln men in that State which have been destroying democratic printing offices and otherwise imposing on those who do not agree with them.

The Tories and the imported Yankees in Arkansas have held a "State Convention" and declared Arkansas a free State.—[Thus the invader is not only burning and destroying our property and murdering our people, but is using foul means to change the character of our institutions.]

### FROM TEXAS.

The Houston Telegraph of February 10th contains some interesting items of news, which we annex. The Federal force keep close to their works at Brownsville and on the Gulf coast; consequently there is but little war news. Cotton was selling at Eagle Pass at twenty cents in specie; in Matamoros it was worth thirty-five cents. The Telegraph of January 26th says:

We hear of sales of several State bonds for \$1,000, paying 8 per cent. interest in specie, at \$225 specie. This is about the best investment we know of, as it pays over 31 per cent. interest—truly a good return for capital.

The weather just now is extremely favorable to farming operations. We are glad to learn that planters are preparing to make the best corn crops in their power. We hope to see corn enough made this year to feed both the army and the people. It is said that Col. Majors, who has done so good service in command of a brigade of Texans for a year past, has been commissioned as a brigadier general.

The schooner "Frederick the Great," owned by a firm in this city, was run ashore near the mouth of Caney river on the 21st inst., by the gunboats of the enemy. She had a very valuable cargo, and it was all saved by the exertion of the Second Texas Regiment, who will receive a nice sum for salvage.

The "Telegraph," of January 30th, has the following:

The weather has been better adapted to agriculture during the past few weeks than we remember to have seen for years.—We believe that plowing is being done all over the country, and in some of our better country lands, corn planting on a small scale, has already begun. If frost does not effect early planted corn any more than it did last year, the planted now will escape. The best crops we saw in this region last year, were planted in the last week of January.

We learn that smallpox is prevailing in Brenham, Chapel Hill, Fairfield and other towns in the interior. Few cases continue to occur in this city, but it attracts little or no attention. We hear of few deaths.

**THE ELECTION.**—At the election held in Grange county recently, Capt. John Berry was elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate, and Col. James S. Leathers to fill the vacancy in the Commons. The vote was as follows:

For the Senate.—Capt. John Berry, 608; James N. Patterson, 307.

For the Commons.—Col. J. S. Leathers 486; Capt. Addison Mangum, 355; Capt. J. W. Latta, 114.

Messrs. Berry and Leathers both advocated the re-election of Gov. Vance.

**THE ARMY OF AAR.**—The damps of Autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessity of the Fall; and thus, inasmuch as we, as years close around us, detached from our tenacity to life by the gentle pressure of recorded sorrow.

A man was recently arrested in Louisville for hurrying for Jeff Davis.

### LATEST FROM THE U. S.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 22d inst., furnishes later news from the United States than previously received. We make the following extracts:

**GENERAL BURNSIDE'S SECOND EXPEDITION.**  
ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19, 1864.—I have from reliable military authority that Burnside's second expedition, which was organized here, Captain French, one of the General's staff, who has been in this city several days, has caused to be surveyed and laid out sufficient ground for the encampment, on the lands of John Brewer, Dr. Alfred G. Welch and Elisha C. Taylor, about two miles from the city, and near Camp Parole.

I learn there will be at least fifty thousand troops here in the course of a few weeks. The 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers have just arrived in the steamer Georgia. The 19th and 21st Massachusetts are expected to-morrow. Our little city is again quite lively. Merchants, boarding houses, hucksters, &c., have replenished their stock in trade; ready to embrace the opportunity to make money.

### MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lieutenant General Grant is due here to-morrow. He will spend one day here at the War Department, and then go down to the Army of the Potomac, where he has ordered a grand review of the whole army, for Thursday next. The army, without any exception, is enthusiastic in favor of Gen. Grant and a grand reception awaits the conquering hero from an army that possesses every element of success, and is anxious to be led against the rebel hordes.

New York, March 21.—The money market is fairly active and steady, at 6 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is firm, with first class sterling quoted at 176 1/4. American gold is firm, but the market is irregular, opening 61 1/2, advancing to 62 1/2, declining to 62, advancing to 63 1/2, and closing firm at 63 1/2, a 63 1/2 percent premium. Government stocks are firm with a fair demand.

### CAPTURE OF WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE BY REBELS.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, March 20.—Last evening a detachment of rebels, reported to be Gilmer's men, made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan county, West Virginia, two and a half miles from here, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Beebe, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

### EXTRAORDINARY SERMON FROM ST. HENRY WARD BEECHER TO THE REBELS.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher rather startled his hearers at the Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, in a eulogy of the rebel troops, in the course of a sermon designed to show that the price of liberty was not only eternal vigilance, but eternal self-sacrifice.—"Where," exclaimed the speaker, "shall we find such heroic self-denial, such upbearing under physical discomfort, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army? They fight better in a bad cause than you do for a good one; they fight better for a passion than you do for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying they fight well and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer and do not complain; they are in rage, but do not rebel; they are in earnest for their personal liberty; they love life, and if they can they mean to get it."

Mr. Beecher also denied that slavery was dead. "Dead!" he exclaimed, "we know that within the lines of the frontier army there are yet three millions of slaves. As yet, we learn that they are docile, amenable to the will of their masters, patient and subservient. Don't be deceived."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that not a few of Mr. Beecher's flock went home that night astonished.

The Baltimore American of the 25th has despatches from the South-west, giving particulars of the capture of Fort Porcupine on the Red river, by the Yankees, with two hundred and eighty prisoners, and several heavy guns. Admiral Porter got one steam ship up to Alexandria.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm. On Friday gold sold in New York at 95 1/2