

# THE PATRIOT.

BY A. W. INGOLD & CO.

JOHN P. COBBS, Editor.

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TWO DOLLARS per square for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each continuance, twelve lines or less constituting a square.

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Thursday, April 21, 1864.

Mr. Gray Wood has made a remittance to this paper, without stating his post office, nor is his letter post marked. He will please give his address.

**THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.**—A new daily bearing the above title made its first appearance in Raleigh last week. We have a copy before us and can state that it is well gotten up, and from the most excellent salubrity, in our estimation it occupies the only true Conservative ground which must ultimately bring peace to the country and finally institute order out of seeming confusion.

J. D. Hyman Esq., the Editor and polished writer, has a wide field for the exercise of his varied talents, and we welcome him and his journal into the fraternity with our warmest congratulations and best wishes for his future success and prosperity.

**IMPORTANT RULING FOR HOLDERS OF STATE BONDS.**—The Legislature having passed an act at its last session exempting State stocks from Confederate taxation, we learn from the Raleigh press, that the State Comptroller has recently decided that said bonds were not subject to the levy of 5 per cent Confederate tax as upon other bonds, and that the Public Treasurer and the State Attorney General have fully concurred and agreed in said decision.

**ARMY VOTE.**—The following is the vote in the army for Congressmen in the Seventh District, as far as heard from:

	Leach.	Foster.	Ramsay.
Cook's brigade.	227	89	12
Kirkland's "	81	170	22
Total.	308	259	34

Which gives Leach a majority of 49 in the two brigades.

The regiments voted as follows: 15th and 44th Infants, Leach 148, Foster 40, Ramsay 8; 6th, Leach 64, Foster 13, Ramsay 4; 27th, Leach 15, Foster 6, Ramsay 9; 41st, Leach 29, Foster 11, Ramsay 7; 26th, Leach 29, Foster 11, Ramsay 15; 52d, Leach 23, Foster 13, Ramsay 0. No vote in the 11th and 47th. Nothing from the 7th.

As far as heard from, the vote stands thus:

	Leach.	Foster.	Ramsay.
Cook's brigade.	227	89	12
Kirkland's "	81	170	22
Camp (Hobbs).	46	1	4
4th brigade-Hob.	5	0	1
Total.	359	260	39

**A SOLDIER ACCIDENTLY KILLED.**—Lieut. Lane of the 56th N. C. T. was accidentally killed at the Depot of the Central Road at this place on Sunday last, by being caught between the platform of the water rack and the train of cars while in motion, thus horribly crushing him, and causing immediate death.

We learn that this is the third soldier that has met an untimely death at this place in the same manner, and we would therefore most respectfully invite the attention of the Chief Engineer to the condition of said platform, and we earnestly protest that its present position to the track shall longer endanger the lives of our soldiers or citizens.

**THE FERRY CROSS.**—We had the pleasure to visit a day or two since, the extensive and most excellent "Mendenhall Nursery," located about four miles from this place, and were more than gratified to find the prospect highly flattering for an abundant crop of garden, nursery and orchard fruits of every description, with the single exception of the delicious Apricot, the germ of which we regret to say has been blasted by the recent frosts and chilly winds.

To our friends, the promise for fruit in this section up to the present is entirely flattering and promises an abundant crop.

For the Patriot.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Randolph County, held in the Court House in Ashboro' on the 9th day of April, 1864, on motion of J. M. Worth, B. B. Bulla was called to the chair. The usual preliminary of appointing a Secretary and Committees, &c. was dispensed with. The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting to be to extend the franchise of the people of Randolph County to our candidates for Governor. On motion of Dr. Worth, that the Chairman of this meeting, on behalf of the people of Randolph, be instructed to invite His Excellency Z. B. Vance and W. W. Holden, Rep. candidates for Governor, to visit our County as such time as they may deem convenient, and to address the people; a motion was submitted and carried by a unanimous vote, it was suggested that the day of May 3d (34 day) would be a proper time for the purpose.

On motion a copy of these proceedings

be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and Greensboro' Patriot, with a request to publish. On motion, the meeting adjourned. E. B. BULLA, Chairman.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL, GREENSBORO' N. C. April 19th, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—Will you permit me through your columns to acknowledge the receipt of 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, and a pair of socks from the Lady's Aid Society, and a bouquet of beautiful flowers and a wreath of evergreen from a young lady friend to dress the body of Lieut. W. W. Lane, Co. A, 56th N. C. Regiment, who was killed at this place Sunday afternoon by falling between the platform and cars when in motion. Very respectfully, J. L. NEAGLE, Assistant Surgeon in charge Hospital.

For the Patriot.

## SORGHUM.

Every farmer and planter in the Confederate States, should plant largely of Chinese sugar cane. It is both a useful and profitable crop, and doubly so at the present time, owing to the great scarcity of meat. There is no crop more easily raised, nor that yields more abundantly, awarding to the space occupied, than this. The kind of land best adapted to its production, is light, sandy soil, well manured. The ground should be prepared, in about the same manner as it is, for Indian corn, and planted about the same season, though it will do very well when planted a little later. The yield per acre, on good land, in an ordinary season, will be from seventy-five, to one hundred gallons of syrup, and about twenty bushels of seed, besides the fodder which is very valuable. A bushel of the seed when ground, is worth for stock, nearly as much as a bushel of corn, and when carefully prepared is an excellent substitute for buckwheat in the way of batter cake. The cane should not be cut until ripe, because then the syrup or molasses made from it, will keep much better in the ensuing spring and summer. The cane, when cut, in a green state, forms an excellent food for hogs. They will devour every particle of the stalk with avidity, and will fatten upon it rapidly. In these few suggestions I have not exaggerated the value and importance of this crop. Let every farmer try it once and he will be satisfied with the result. Having had considerable experience and observation in the manufacture of the syrup, I propose in a future number of your paper to give some details, as to the modus operandi of boiling and preparing the juice. X.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE, C. H. April 6th, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—In my last I had to lament the beautiful state of the weather, and the fair prospect of a bright and lovely spring opening right upon us—which would all do for poets who have time to look at the sun rise and to gather roses and jasmamines, but which is not at all delightful for soldiers, who when warm weather approaches very well know that another past time is theirs than making rhyme or walking through flower gardens.

Since writing that letter, however, we have had a bountiful supply of rain and mud, much to the delight of all the soldiers, and with light hearts now are busy bringing up their wood "for night and morning," consoled with the reflection that it will be at the very least two weeks before they will make ready for welcoming Mr. Grant from his new home in the West to Virginia, which of course they will do in a style that will leave for that gentleman no room to grumble at not being treated as hospitably as any of his predecessors who have come out visiting us. His Yankee feelings will doubtless be fully gratified and he shall be lionized to his hearts content by the heathenish rebels in their own peculiar way of making heroes and giving balls and dinners.

You are doubtless aware of Gov. Vance's arrival at Orange and of his speeches to the N. C. soldiers. He addressed our Brigade and Kirkland's on Wednesday last. His speech was favorably received by those to whom it was addressed, and many a grim soldier who had not been seen to crack a smile for months past was compelled to give way to the controlling influence of the Governor's jokes, which were so well timed and humorously narrated as to have convulsed the veriest broad-brim with laughter had such an one accidentally have found himself so far out of his sphere as to have been present at this War meeting.

Indeed the only objection to the speech was, considering the subjects under discussion, the great number of jokes related. They all had their point, however, and the speech abounded with deep argument and reasoning. In conclusion, the Governor assured his hearers that our prospects never were brighter—that our enemies were losing confidence in themselves at our strength and increased determination, and stood off like a frightened child approaching a dog that would bite; that our own people at home were re-assured by the voluntary enlistment of the Southern troops—that the people would do their duty—that they as well as we had their affections—light affections which endure but for a moment and would work out for as all a far more exceeding and eternal weight of National glory and happiness. EUSEBIUS.

**THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.**—The basis is understood to be on the principle of man for man and rank for rank, which will insure a complete exchange of all prisoners on either side except the "colored prisoners."—Rich. Whig

A perfect understanding was come to between Colonel Ould and Gen. Butler, whereby the exchange of prisoners will be hereafter conducted honorably and humanely. —N. Y. Herald, 5th.

**GOV. CLARK AND HABEAS CORPUS.** The following is an extract from the message of Gov. Clark to the Legislature of Mississippi:

It is not denied that Congress has the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." They have power to suspend it in all cases. They have limited the suspension to certain specified cases. The objection taken to the effect of the bill presupposes that the President, in his arrests, will violate or permit to be violated by others that Constitution which he is sworn to protect and defend. If he does, he is liable to impeachment by the House and trial by the Senate. Whether the "public safety requires" the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, is a question for the Congress. If you deem it unnecessary, you can instruct your Representatives to vote for its repeal. The offenders mentioned in the act deserves no sympathy, but better provisions should be made for their speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

It would be well, perhaps, for the Confederate Congress to look for the cause of the necessity of this act, and apply the remedy in the shape of better provision for the enforcement of the law by the civil courts, by requiring the courts to be sometimes in session, and the officers to remain within their districts and discharge their duties. And it would be well for us, perhaps, to practice according to the same precept. Why is it that the laws of your State are not enforced? The military power has not intervened. If your magistrates and sheriffs have not discharged their duties, who elected them? If your jails are insecure, who elected the members of the boards of police? If your judges have discharged persons properly arrested, as conscripts, deserters or offenders against the laws of the State or of the Confederacy, who elected them? If crimes have been committed and no warrants issued for the arrest of the criminal, who failed to discharge the duty to the country of giving information to the magistrate?

Let every man who is fearful that the liberties of the people and the rights of the State are in danger, turn for a moment from this dim and distant prospect, and ask of his own heart, what have I done to deserve these blessings? And when the time comes for the punishment of sinners against the liberties and laws of our country, "let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." The fault is at home with us. Let officers and people arouse from their lethargy and do their whole duty, and not content themselves, like the Pharisees: "paying tithes, of all they possess." A brighter day is dawning upon us. The almighty favors our cause. His arm has lately been manifested in our cause. He has confounded the counsels of our enemies.

The last invasion of our State has aroused our people to more stubborn resistance. From one county through which the army of invasion passed a company of ninety men over fifty years of age have tendered their services. Let the example be followed by all both young and old, and before the leaves fall we will "conquer a peace." Let us do the work of to-day, to-morrow will take care of itself.

## THE ENEMY IN EAST TENNESSEE.

We have at least some certain and satisfactory intelligence from General Forrest's expedition. On the 28th of last month he was at Jackson, Tennessee, resting his command from the fatigue of the campaign, which had resulted in the capture of Paducah, Union City, and Hickman. He had obtained vast quantities of military stores, and we are pleased to learn that these were brought off to his own depots. He also succeeded in bringing off two thousand horses and mules. The command is also reported to have achieved important moral results in restoring confidence in West Tennessee, and to have obtained there an accession of volunteers indicative of the spirit of these long oppressed people.

We have concurrent reports that the enemy's force on the Tennessee frontier has been very much reduced. Two brigades of Yankees were at Mossy Creek; one regiment at Strawberry Plains, and two small brigades at Bull's Gap. The enemy had free communication between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap.

We are informed that a flag of truce has been allowed to bring up from Greenville, Tennessee, such citizens as have refused to take the Yankee oath, and have consequently been expelled from the military lines of the enemy.

We reported yesterday the Yankee re-occupation of Suffolk. We learn since that a detachment from this force had appeared in the vicinity of Ivor station, probably meditating a raid. They made no attempt to cross the Blackwater, which was very much swollen from recent floods.

**FROM CHARLESTON.**—The Charleston papers report nothing new of affairs there. The siege continues, the enemy throwing a few shells every now and then. The Savannah News contains the following paragraph, for the correctness of which we do not vouch:

We learn that General Gilmer has been ordered to Virginia, and that General Beauregard will make Savannah his headquarters. The General and his staff will arrive in this city on Thursday, and rooms are being prepared at the Pulaski House for their accommodation.

**THE WORTH OF A GOOD GARDEN.**—Who has made the estimate? Not one in fifty. We believe with the Augusta Chronicle that a well cultivated garden will yield one third, if not half, the support of a family. The potatoes, turnips, beans, cabbage, peas, parsnips, carrots, strawberries, raspberries, &c., &c., of which are the products of a good garden, constitute a large portion of man's most wholesome food. And if we would give more attention to this branch of husbandry, and furnish our tables with better vegetables, our families would be less lousy, and consequently be more healthy.

**NO PAY.**—The clerks and employees of the Confederate States Departments have not yet received one shipplaster of pay due them for last month's services, with the exception of the War and Treasury Departments. Cause—the new issue money cannot be prepared fast enough to meet all the demands at once.

## THE SITUATION.

General Longstreet has left our town. Where he will make his headquarters next is the business of other people. But whether he makes his headquarters in town or in the saddle all will know at the proper time. He and his army have fought well in East Tennessee—they have lived there but not well. The General and his army now leave us—what opinion they entertain of our people and country we do not know. Where their destination is and when they will get there is not as yet found out. We opine the Hygers will be after the fashion of a streak.

Gens. Buckner, Ransom, Vaughn, Jones and some others are still below us. We say to our readers don't give up nor go up till you are given up. Whether the situation is bad or good must be known by after results. Doctors alone know, or ought to know, the effect of remedies used. The country ought to act in the capacity of nurse, and let our officers say what kind of dose is best. The situation is not a dying one yet, and we say to our readers, work, pray and pray for life, then if we must die we will tell you the fact as soon as we know it.—Bristol Gazette.

We received last night, through the courtesy of the officers of the Exchange Bureau Northern papers of the 13th—two days later than the above. We get from them the following summary of news:

## THE COMING CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

All eyes in the North are turned to Virginia. All interest is centered here. Preparations for an advance are vigorously going forward. General Grant is reported to be in Washington, supervising and directing movements, but will "go to the front as soon as his services are required there." The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

General Grant had a lengthy interview yesterday with the head of the War Department, with regard to the future operations of the army. Generals Warren and Patrick arrived in Washington yesterday from the army lines. General Grant is expected to return to headquarters in the field as soon as his services are required there. Stringent orders, regulating the action of newspaper correspondents, have been issued.

The Herald has a long editorial on the situation in Virginia. It speaks of "the coming terrible campaign," and admits the great importance of the issue. Upon this point it says:

Upon the campaign that we are about to engage in there depends the greatest issues upon which men ever went into battle. With Lee beaten and Richmond in our hands, the rebels will be definitively driven out of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and the Southern Confederacy will be crowded into the cotton States, and reduced to such dimensions that no one can consider its final destruction as any more than a question of time. It will also determine the next Presidency as certainly as if the votes were counted. Grant, if his great labors shall result in this final triumph for our arms, will receive the great reward of the Chief Magistracy beyond all peradventure. But if we fail in this campaign, that failure will be the greatest disaster in modern history. While it will not establish the existence of the Southern Confederacy, it will protract still more this already desperate contest—put the end still further away, and thus tend to ruin us financially, and throw us into a state of political anarchy from which it is hardly possible to conjecture how we may come out.

The Herald then says:

Upon General Grant there now concentrates the deepest interest with which the world ever watched the actions of any single soldier. We are now, therefore, at that point which must be reached in all great wars before the war can go forward with irresistible force to the accomplishment of its purpose—we have found our hero. We are simply to advance a tremendous force, in the best possible way, against the enemy's capital, and the preponderance of power is so greatly in our favor that it would seem as if success must be certain. Yet a single error may be fatal; and thus the responsibility of the leader is a terrible one. He should be happy to die on the field where he falls.

## LATEST FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The latest intelligence published from Grant's army is the following dispatch, which is dated at "the headquarters of the army of the Potomac":

The breaks on the road are all repaired, and the trains are running as usual. General Grant is understood to be absent at Washington only for a few days, and will return when his generalship is required. There is no news else.

Henry Clay has the following chaste and beautiful tribute to the fair: "Women are the Corinthian pillars that adorn and support society; the institutions that protect women, throw a shield around children—and, when women and children are provided for, man must be secure in his rights."

A new steam Carding and Cotton Spinning Factory running five thousand spindles and making about fifty bales of thread a day, has just commenced operations at Fayetteville. The machinery ran the blockade from England.

A darkey's instruction for putting on a coat were: "Fuss de right arm, den de left, and den gib one general convulsion."

## 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 first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straightest," 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 not disposed at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly 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, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

THE CEDAR FALLS BORING COMPANY, ARE now prepared to furnish at short notice, all kinds of BORINGS, SPOOLS and QUILLS, &c., suitable for Woolen and Cotton Mills.

J. M. ODELL, Agent. Cedar Falls, N. C., June 9, 1863.

**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. M. JORDAN, sep17

**Blacksmithing.**—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that in connection with his Coach and Buggy Shop in Greensboro', he is carrying on the BLACK SMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches, and would be pleased to serve all who may favor him with their custom with GOOD WORK at MODERATE PRICES. Shop on East street; near my Suggy Shop. sep17

**Steam Engine Wanted.**—I wish to purchase a Steam Engine and Boiler—size of 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 stroke of cylinder, whether any heater, long or low in the pile, and where it can be seen. I also wish to purchase a third hand Harrison Mill. sep17

**JOHN LEDFORD, COACH AND BUGGY MANUFACTURER,** keeps on hand, Rockaways, Buggies, and Light Carriages of different styles, and prices. Orders will be promptly filled; repairs done at short notice, and all work warranted for 12 months, on fair usage. sep17

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. I also on East street formerly occupied by M. B. Armfield. sep17

**WANTED AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS,** near the Depot Greensboro', N. C.: KITCHEN GREASE, LARD, TALLOW, SPOILED BACON, OLD BRASS, OLD COPPER, CAST STEEL, BACON, PORK, CORN, AND CORN MEAL, for which the highest CASH PRICES will be paid. oct22

**GREENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.** This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses.

The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in, but also on a large and increasing deposit in actual cash in active operation.

A dividend of 67 per cent, at the last annual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company.

Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address D. F. WEIR, Treasurer.

**Faucett and Dilworth, GREENSBORO' AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** Greensboro', N. C. Have opened business at the stand formerly occupied by W. D. Trotter, and will keep on hand and for sale, all such articles as are usually found in such an establishment. For sale at present: Soda, Salt, Sugar, Spice, Cloves, Mace, Dried Fruit, Hides, Cigars, Snuff, Cotton Yarn, Shirts, Stripes, Plaids, Jeans, a small lot of Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, &c. sep17

**Notice.**—My fine horse Medley will stand the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood, and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His pedigree, his great beauty, and stamina and gentleness in harness, for he is an altogether in a Sulky, have commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for mares sent from a distance, gratis—\$50 the season \$40 Insurance. W. R. BOLT, sep17

Winston Sentinel please copy.

**Notice.**—My son Victor Meade took from a runaway negro on last Saturday between Mebaneville and Greensboro', a small chestnut sorrel horse, black man and tail, said horse supposed to be stolen. The owner of said horse will please call at my house in Greensboro' N. C., and give me my charges, or the horse will be sold at the expiration of 20 days from this date to the highest bidder to pay for charges. C. N. NEADDO, sep17

**Faucett and Dilworth, STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** Greensboro', N. C. Having taken the large and commodious brick store formerly occupied by W. D. Trotter, we are prepared to receive on storage, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, Dry Goods, &c. And will sell on Commission any goods, that may be entrusted to our care. Remittances prompt to order. Satisfactory references can be given. sep17

**A. A. WILLARD, WILLARD & SCOTT,** Having made arrangements for the STORAGE of Tobacco, Cotton and other produce, would solicit consignments. GOODS FORWARDED WITH DESPATCH. Personal attention to sales of Tobacco, &c. dec24

**Greensboro' High School.**—The exercises of this School will be resumed on the 6th of January, 1864. Tuition for 20 weeks, \$50. Board, \$50. Address, L. A. JOB, Greensboro', N. C. Dec. 24, 1863.

**DR. J. R. G. FAUETTE,** Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country. Office opposite the Drug Store. Boarding house at W. E. Edwards, near the Depot. 67-4f

**Notice.**—An assessment of 10 per cent, was made at the last annual meeting of the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company upon all Premium Notes running the 27th of September, 1863. This assessment will be collectable the 1st day of May next. M. S. SHERWOOD, Secretary. sep17

**Boots and Shoes.**—Exchanged for all kinds of provisions, clothing, leather, &c., at market prices or for cash. Apply at our Factory in Thomaston, or to N. H. D. Wilson, Greensboro'. 97-6wter

**Furs! Furs! Furs!!!** We will pay the following prices: Rabbit \$2.50 per dozen; Coon and Fox 75 cents each; Mink 60 cents; Muskrat 60 cents; Otter 50 cents. J. F. GARRETT, 84-4f

**To Holders of N. C. Railroad Bonds.** The Committee of the Sinking Fund are giving State Bonds, (new issue) in exchange for the Railroad Bonds. C. P. MENDENHALL, Chairman. 91-6w

**Tin Ware.**—WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a good assortment of TINWARE, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade. KING, POGUE & CO. 86-12w

**To the Public.**—We want subscribers to the "North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company," and would advise capitalists to invest in it rather than take 4 per cent. bonds, we give you credit for all you pay in, and will to 30th inst. C. P. MENDENHALL, President. 92-2w

**Hides! Hides!!**—I have a quantity of dry Hides that I will exchange for Leather. A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C. 75-4f

**Extract of Logwood.**—\$50 lbs Extract of Logwood for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C. 56-y

**Hatters Wanted.**—Three or four journeymen Hatters can find constant employment and good wages by applying to us at Statesville, N. C. 96-4w

**All Persons** wishing to address me on business should direct their letters to me at Pioneer Mills, N. C. B. N. SMITH, 98-4w

**Cow Wanted.**—Wanted to purchase a good MILCH COW with young calf, for which a fair price will be paid in gold. Apply at this office. mar24

**Chief Enrolling Office, 6th Cong. Dist.** GREENSBORO', April 6th, 1864. In compliance with orders recently received from Headquarters of Conscription, the undersigned, Chairman of the Enrolling Board, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of conscripts in the several counties as follows: 6th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 2nd, 8th, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 7th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 8th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 9th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 10th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 11th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 12th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 31st. 13th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 14th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 15th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 16th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 17th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 18th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 19th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 31st. 20th Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. 21st Regt. at Greensboro' Guilford county, May, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th



Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration, should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush.	28 lbs.	\$ 5	
" " "	unpeeled, per bush.	28 lbs.	3 50
" " "	with apples each.		12 50

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush.	28 lbs.	\$ 5
" "	unpeeled, per bush.	28 lbs.
Axes, " "	with handles, each	12 50
" "	without " "	12 00
Bacon, " "	sides, per pound,	2 25
" "	hams, " "	2 25
" "	shoulders, per pound	2
" "	jowels,	1
Beans, " "	white or cornfield, per bush.	10
Brandy, " "	apple, per gallon,	25
" "	peach, " "	25
Beef, " "	fresh, nett, per pound	85
" "	salted, " "	60
" "	corn, " "	1
Brown stuff, " "	good, per bush.	28 lbs.
Candles, " "	tallow, per pound	2 25
" "	adamantine, per pound	3 25
Chains, " "	traces, per pair	9
Cloth, " "	woolen, for soldiers clothes,	
" "	3 yards wide 10 oz. to yd.,	
" "	and <i>pro rata</i> as to greater	
" "	or less weight or width, per	
" "	yard,	6
" "	raw, per lb.	1 50
" "	Rio, per pound,	4 50
" "	unshelled, per bush. of 70	
" "	pounds,	6
" "	shelled, sacks not included,	
" "	per bush. of 56 pounds,	6
" "	sacks not included, per	
" "	bush. of 50 lbs.	6
Drills, " "	cotton, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide, 3 yds.	
" "	extra family, per yard,	80
Flour, " "	extra family, per barrel of	
" "	196 pounds,	60
" "	extra family, per sack of	
" "	98 pounds,	25
" "	super fine, per bbl of 196 lbs.	75
" "	" " " " sack of 98 lbs.,	80
" "	" " " " fine, per bbl of 196 lbs.,	25
" "	" " " " sack of 98 lbs.,	50
" "	baled, per 100 pounds,	4
Odder, " "	wool, each,	3 50
" "	wool, each,	5
" "	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	3
" "	dry, per pound,	3 25
" "	green, " "	1 75
" "	artillery, 1st class per b'd.,	700
" "	" " 2nd " " "	500
" "	extra, " " " "	
" "	pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	110
" "	square or round per ton,	600
" "	hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	600
" "	flat or band, per ton of	
" "	2,000 pounds,	600
" "	boiler plate, per ton of	
" "	2,000 pounds,	600
" "	serviceable railroad, per	
" "	ton of 2,240 pounds,	400
" "	castings, per pound,	15
" "	wool-domestic, per yard,	6
" "	wool, per 1,000 feet,	15
" "	clean, " " " "	25
" "	sole, " " " "	2 25
" "	hemp, per pound,	10
" "	hemp, per pound,	10
" "	cane, " " gallon,	5
" "	sorghum " " "	5
" "	1st class per head,	700
" "	2d " " " "	500
" "	3d " " " "	400
" "	extra " " " "	
" "	per keg,	75
" "	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4
" "	" " baled, " "	4 50
" "	shelled per bushel,	1
" "	cotton, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide, 7 oz to	
" "	yard, per yard,	1 30
" "	cotton, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide, 8 oz to	
" "	yard, per yard,	1
" "	per bushel,	1 30
" "	cow, per bush of 60 lbs.,	10
" "	Irish, " " " "	6
" "	sweet, " " " "	8 50
" "	unpeeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,	2
" "	fresh nett, per pound,	1 50
" "	salt,	25
" "	good, per ounce,	25
" "	new, " " " "	25
" "	old, " " " "	25
" "	good, " bush. of 56 lbs.,	6
" "	two bush., osanaburgs, each	2
" "	3d, 3 yard wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd.	
" "	yard to pound, per yard,	1 30
" "	cotton, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd.	
" "	to pound, per yard,	1 10
" "	3 yds. lbs.,	1 75
" "	Coast, per bush. 50 lbs.,	15
" "	Liverpool, per bush of 50	
" "	pounds,	30
" "	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs.,	20
" "	cast, per pound,	4
" "	army, per pair,	15
" "	flax, " " " "	10
" "	soldiers' head, per pair,	1 50
" "	fat, per wool,	25
" "	brown, common per pound,	2
" "	unshed, per pound,	40
" "	soft, " " " "	40
" "	baled, " " 100 lbs.,	4 50
" "	good, " bush of 22 lbs.,	1
" "	unshed, " " 37 " "	1 75
" "	black, " " " "	5
" "	green, " " " "	8
" "	cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per	
" "	yard,	1 30
" "	Extra, " " " "	3 00
" "	1, " " " "	2 50
" "	clean, per pound,	1 25
" "	old, gallon,	2 50

**PLEASANT PERMAR**, and Miss **THANKFUL A. MAT**, all of Guilford.

In New Salem, N.C., on the 7th inst., by N. C. Jerrall, Esq., Mr. J. B. **LITTLE** and Miss **VIREN FRAZIER**.

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**DIED,**

In Guilford county, on the evening of the 11th

**Mrs. SARAH COBLE**, widow of Paul Coble deceased, aged 86 years.

In Guilford county, N. C., on the 1st of April 1864, **SUSAN ANGALINE**, daughter of John R. Keady & Mary W. Kearnode, aged 5 years, 3 months, 1 day.

Weep not for her, ye parents dear,  
- Let no tears dim your eyes,  
For if the flower has faded here,  
It's bloomed beyond our skies.

In this county, on April 12th, Mrs. L. A. DENNY, daughter of Dr. Wiley and wife of G. A. Denny, in the 26th year of her age. At an early age she professed a saving faith in Christ, and connected herself with the Presbyterian Church; and in all her acquaintances her piety was manifested through the highest ornament of her way, a meek and quiet spirit. In the various relations of daughter, sister, wife, mother and friend she was faithful, exemplary loved and loving; and in the hearts of all her acquaintances she was highly respected. Her friends were those gentle virtues which are so sweetly blended in the character of the true and christian woman. She bore her last illness with the patient suzerance of faith, cheerfully committed her little children to the hands of heaven, and was associated with them after uttering a few kind words to each of her friends who bent over her in tears, desiring them not to be distressed and assuring them of her certain hope of being soon in Heaven, she calmly died at 10 o'clock P. M. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

The memory of the just  
Smells sweet, and blossoms in the dust.

Com.  
**Another Patriot**, Philanthropist and Christian has fallen! Departed this life, Countess Rebecca Cunningham, on the morning of the 11th inst. from the effects of Cancer, **AARON PURDIE ROBERTSON**, Esq., aged 70 years and 26 days.

No higher eulogy could be written of the deceased, than is furnished by the remark of a distinguished citizen, "that he was one of the great principles, Courts of Law and Equity might be abolished. He was, truly, a man of singular purity." Let his disconsolate widow, sorrowing sons, numerous grandchildren, and his brethren of the Baptist Church, of which he was long a member, be consoled with the assurance, that he, like Simeon of old, was prepared to say, "Now Lord settest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." Let his remains be engraven upon his tomb, as it has already been upon the hearts of those who knew him best. Here lies an honest man, the noblest mark of God.

In 2d Corps Hospital, Orange Court House, Va., April 4th 1864, **GEORGE STOVES**, member of Company C, 46th Regt. N. C. Troops, aged 24 years. He was a brave and faithful soldier, and popular with his comrades. He leaves a wife and child living in the southern part of Guilford county, N. C., who will ever remember the sacrifice of the people of the community in which they live.

On the 3rd instant, **ADA WHEELER**, daughter of J. and Mary A. Wheeler in the 7th year of her life, a short but very painful illness. Ada was social cheerful and graceful even to a degree coveted by her playmates. She had two children, and she deeply feels the loss of sweet Ada. Parents, friends, brothers and sisters weep not for Christ said "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven. She has obeyed Jesus' summons. We shall have Jesus in our hearts. We want them, but he has a better care for them than we. He died for them, we did not.

**TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.**

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
DISSOLVED, This 16th, April 16th, 1864.

Whereas, The Most High, in satisfaction of His Divine Providence, has seen fit to remove us from our midst, by the insatiable hand of death, Captain H. JOHNSTON, who graduated at this Institution in 1859, and afterwards became an instructor in the same:

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of him "who doeth all things well," we feel the loss of our sad bereavement, and grieve that this Universe sustains sustained.

Resolved, That, while the loss of one so much beloved may cast a shade of deepest gloom over us, we fully realize that our loss has been his gain, and the remembrance of his virtues will long be cherished amongst us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his entire family, and, while freely mingling our tears with theirs, we would point them to that Eternal Rest, whence alone the crushed heart can derive solation.

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the Philanthropic Society for the loss of one of her most brilliant ornaments.

Dissolved, That as these resolutions are filed in the Archives of this society, their copies be forwarded to the family of the deceased, to our friends, and also to the Raleigh Confederate, and Fayetteville Observer with a request for publication.

E. G. BOGER,  
E. F. LEWIS, Secy.  
- W. F. HARGRAVE, Com.

**North Carolina, Yadkin County.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April 1864.

Nancy Tate, et al vs. Wm. C. Tate, et al.  
PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

This case it appearing to the Court that the defendant, William C. Tate, one of the defendants is a resident of this State; It is therefore ordered, That a record of 6 weeks publication be made in the Greensboro, N. C. Standard, a newspaper published in the State of North Carolina, to appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court house in Yadkinville on the first Monday in July next, of the petitioners having any thing to say why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, or why the petition will be heard, experts as to him decree of partition granted.

Kenneth T. S. Martin, Clerk of said Court at office in Yadkinville the first Monday in April, 1864.

T. MARTIN, Clerk.  
By W. A. Joyce, D. C.

**North Carolina, Yadkin County.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April 1864.

B. B. Benham, vs. James Rose.  
ATTESTMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

This case it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State, and no order of publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro, N. C. Standard, a newspaper published in the State of North Carolina, to appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court house in Yadkinville on the first Monday in July next, there to show cause if any plaintiff debt, or why the petition should not be granted, or why the petition will be heard, experts as to him decree of partition granted.

Kenneth T. S. Martin, Clerk of said Court at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in April, 1864.

T. MARTIN, Clerk.  
By W. A. Joyce, D. C.

**North Carolina, Piedmont R. R.**  
GREENSBORO, April 20th, 1864.

All persons having claims against us, are hereby notified to present them for payment at our office the 1st day of June.

E. WILKES & BROTHERS  
Contractors, P. R. R.

**New Garden Boarding School.**  
The 24th Session of New Garden Boarding school will commence on the 23rd of the 5th month next, and continue 20 weeks.  
and tuition \$60 per session. For those students at \$1 per week, \$5 more - payable in full, or \$1 per bushel - other terms at 15 cents pr lb, or may be paid by the equivalent in kind in proportion. The boys' school will be in charge of Nereus Hall. The girls' school in charge of Mary E. Carter and his wife Abner Carter, Superintendent.

**Highest market price paid for iron ore**  
BARRITT & HOLLAND.  
92-1/2

**Lead!!** - The highest cash price paid for lead in large or small quantities.

A. P. ECKEL.

**Clothes,** made of GOOD PAPEE, and in

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.  
THURSDAY,.....APRIL 21, 1864  
FOR GOVERNOR

Today's election for Congress takes place in the Seventh District. It may possibly result favorably to Mr. Leach, the peace candidate." This would seem natural. The people are fond of novelty.—The idea of a man declaring himself in favor of a termination of the war, seems to some a novelty. Mr. Leach has so declared. He is opposed to fighting battles. And he would have his hearers believe that he alone is opposed to the sanguinary process. So with a hope of "ending the war" people will doubtless elect Mr. Leach to-day. And he will go on and take his seat in Congress. And as far as he is concerned, the war will go on just as though Mr. Leach had never been born, or just as though he had remained in the army with his old regiment.—Battles will be fought, and many lives will be sacrificed and Mr. Leach could not, even if he would, prevent it. And just so with all other "peace men" who have attained office—who are seeking political preferment. It is only a hobby—a hobby that can be rode successfully only by the most skillful practiced tricker.

Mr. Holden would have the people believe that were he elected Governor the war would stop, and peace and plenty would smile upon the land. Just here we might ask, does Mr. Holden really desire that the war should end? We incline to think that he does. His idea of a "fuss," such as would be formed by an Irishman. He don't want a war without having it on the grandest kind of a scale. He wants every man to get into it, and all to come out with smashed heads and blue noses. Hence he continues to keep up the excitement which he commenced eight years ago when urged secession upon the people—when told them that a war with the Northern States was the only hope of salvation for the South—when he wanted to go to war with the North for our "territorial rights"—and when he thought a war generally, divided the South were the aggressive party, would have a wholesome influence on all the world. And he certainly gave no answer to his candid opinion. He wanted war, and war we have. Now all he wants is to keep the war going—or rather have as big a fuss as possible while the chances are favorable. And though he may be is for peace, and would gall many persons with the belief that he could bring about pacific measures, yet don't believe it.

He has too repeatedly urged the absolute necessity of hostilities, and since the inauguration of the war he has too often and multiply pledged every thing at his command as a public man to maintain a rigid continuation of it.

The people should—we presume they will look at these things. And they will remember the record of Zebulon Vance—who has always been straight-forward, honest and consistent. He was always opposed to the state of things which has been brought about by the machinations of such as Mr. Holden. He has always been for peace. He now wants peace. And at mortal man in the position of Governor of North Carolina can do to promote pacific measures. Gov. Vance has done and continue to do. The efforts of his enemy to class him with the extremists will find His administration of public affairs during the past two years place a quietus to charge.

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*THE QUANDAM FRIEND.*

Person, in his Notes on Virginia, remarks one of the most remarkable and sundrings in the temperature of the atmosphere that we recollect ever to have seen—the thermometer noting a change of degrees in a very few moments—and we experienced some of the discomforts and annoyances of sudden transitions of winds and weather, but never before a barometer of public opinion, until the last few days, been more puzzled to settle its pointer on the dial, in trying the weight or in determining the force of the "Raleigh Progress." Indeed it seem that heretofore that "Orator" suffering both extremes at the same time, for it blowed both hot and cold the same breath and at the same moment again the winds would blow and man would draw more closely around his peering cloak, and then the sunshine, and it would begin to unbutton collar of its mantle, until at last the "Progress" having completed its uniform, comes that hereafter amid winds or rains its future course shall be marked by characteristic consistency. We think that are Esau's, but this voice is

"Progress" in an issue of last week ceased to make a most unjustifiable audacious attack upon Gov. Vance—in many ways peculiar to itself.—Let that want of space and the abundance of our table of the article to which we excludes it in this notice, but we leave its substance. We allude to the rests of some twenty citizens near by the Confederate Authorities, detention the "Progress" would

Now the "Progress" could have easily informed itself (if it did not really know) at the time the attack was so insidiously made, that Gov. Vance had already inter-

informed through the "Progress," it is altogether ignorant to this day of the action of Gov. Vance in this matter, for it has not yet been designed to give the facts in the whole case, which sheer justice (if a mistake it had made) simply demanded.

Gov. Vance stands to-day, where he has ever stood, and no one can truthfully deny that he has ever been ready and willing to protect the rights and interest of the most humble citizen. We say then, "let justice be done though the heavens fall."

### THE OLD CURRENCY AND THE NEW SIX PER CENTS.

It is not generally known that the old currency may be funded in the *six per cent.* bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized to issue to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and thus six hundred million and sixty-six dollars, thus invested, will yield the same amount of interest as one hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars in the four per cent. bonds as formerly—four dollars per annum in both cases. So the holder of the notes will lose nothing, in amount of interest, by neglecting to fund them at their expressed value in four per cent. bonds, and sending them hereafter at the rate of sixty-six cents in the dollar in six per cents. The interest on the six per cents, is secured by the pledge of the revenues of the Confederacy derived from its import duties and its export duties on cotton, tobacco and naval stores. No fund or revenue is pledged or set apart for the payment of the interest on the four per cents. The holders of the six per cent. bonds will be preferred creditors of the Government, secured by the mortgage of sufficient amount to its revenues. It is probably the most desirable disposition to be made of what remains of the old currency to convert it, and to the amount of one-third, into the new six per cents.—*Examiner.*

### TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph, of February 10, contains some interesting items of news, which we annex. The Federal agents keep close to their work at Brownsville, and on the gulf coast; consequently, there is but little war news. Cotton was sold at Eagle Pass at twenty cents in specie; in Matamoros it was worth thirty cents. The *Telegraph* of January 26th says: We hear of sales of several State bonds at \$1,000, paying eight per cent. interest at \$2255, specie. This is about the best investment we know of, as it pays thirty-one per cent. interest—truly, a good return on capital. The weather just now is extremely favorable to farming operations. We are glad to learn that planters are preparing to sow the best corn crops in their power. We hope to see corn enough made this year to feed both the army and the people. We said that Col. Majors, who has done good service in command of a brigade of Texans for a year past, has been commissioned Brigadier General. The schooner Frederick the Great, owned by a firm in this city, was run ashore by the mouth of Caney river, on the 2d by the gunboats of the enemy. She had a valuable cargo, and it was all saved except the exertion of the 3d Texas regiment, 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 have that ploughing is being done all over the country, and in some of our low country lands, corn planting, on a small scale has already begun. If frost does not kill early planted corn any more than it did last year, that 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 small pox is prevailing in Brownsville, Chapel Hill, Fairfield and others in the interior. New cases continue to occur in this city, but it attracts no notice or no attention. We hear of few more. J. FORREST—THE VALUABLE RESULTS OF HIS LATE MOVEMENT.—The Mississippi Herald, 8th instant obtains from Major John, chief quartermaster of General Forrest's command, who is visiting Selma, a list of business some additional particulars of General Forrest's campaign into Kentucky. The whole campaign was a series of triumphs, most important in results, not the least of which is the renewed confidence of the people of West Tennessee, thousands of whom are daily flocking to his standard. In addition to the military stores captured, Forrest brought away over two thousand fine horses and mules. Three hundred of these he found in the Government stable at Paducah, Ky. This surplus of mules to use in equipping his command. The general tenor of the information is that the long, languishing spirit of the people of West Tennessee is fully revived, and that in a short time General Forrest's command will be so augmented in numbers as to be invincible against any force which the enemy can bring against it. There, there seems to be that presage of victory which accompanies a great movement, and which seems to hang over the army, and which has inspired the men with confidence, and his troops to a heroism that scarcely find a parallel in the records of chivalry. When he appears, or where he will strike the next blow is not for us to say, but it will be a blow for the enemy when he brings his army against those who have so long and so bravely opposed them. THE WIDOW OF MRS. CLAY.—The widow of the late Mrs. Clay, we learn from late Yankee papers, died. Her age was 83. She was

The proceedings of Congress are interesting. There had been exciting times both the Senate and House. The House was still discussing the resolution to impeach Mr. Long, of Ohio, for having declared himself in favour of recognizing "the Confederate States." Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, seeing the impossibility of obtaining a vote to impeach Mr. Long, withdrew his name from the list of accusers.

the House to expel the gentleman who under this resolution. They would expel him for opinions sake. He referred to the New York Times, which at Speaker Colfax's zeal has outrun the Liberator, and that his resolution is the right one expedient, and the Liberator says that Mr. Long's speech was perfectly legitimate expression. If that is conducted on a proper policy, the United States may be brought back; and it is for subjugation, and you will accomplish your purposes. How a republican was the revolutionary opinions and practices, for in overthrowing the constitution, they overthrow the Union.

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, characterized the speech of Mr. Long as "criminal incitement," and it was not restrained of course, more so to sap the foundations of our republic than the armed cohorts of the rebellion. His colleague had come to the opinion that the Union is lost, never to be restored, and, according to his own theory, he regarded all pains to restore the Union as worse than folly, and that the only sentiment, either North or South, which to build a Union; and that in every clause and letter of the Constitution was being violated. His (Mr. Long's) language was uttered within seventy miles where the two armies are now located, who are only waiting for a few soldiers to solve the great mooted question. Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, said that it was far scarcely a sentiment or word in it (Mr. Smith) could endorse. He denounced the Democratic party with its origin and instrumental in bringing on the rebellion. In the course of his remarks repeated what Douglas had said, and there could be but two parties—patrons and traitors." [Applause.] Mr. Smith declared that as slavery was the cause of the war it ought to be removed, so that the North have an independent nation of free men. [Applause.] Mr. Smith earnestly demanded that we should whip down the traitors. If we cannot do that, let us disengage the South and populate it with our people.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, said the speech of Mr. Long was made in a calm, decorous and unassuming manner. Were gentlemen on the other side afraid of the arguments of his colleague? Were they afraid of the country? Were they, with their hands behind their backs, afraid of the honest expression of opinion? That was what the matter was entirely to the jurisdiction of the House. The House could do was to punish disorderly conduct."

Mr. Amos Myers, of Pennsylvania, said that all Mr. Long had to do to show him a full rebel was to present his revolutionary soldiers would take him by the neck and declare such sentiments as he uttered. Mr. Myers then maintained that Mr. Long had the heart of a traitor. Mr. Myers should vote for the expulsion of Mr. Long, for the reason that he believed Mr. Long's own declaration that he referred the recognition of the Southern Confederacy to the subjugation of the North.

Mr. Harrington, of Indiana, characterized the speech as a partisan proceeding, and marked by patriotism. In the course of his remarks he said the people of New York and have no stomach for fighting. He is called up by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who asked him what authority he had for that assertion.

Harrington replied that he judged it to be the case from the fact that Massachusetts had agents in Indiana recruiting men to fill up the quota of their State and he would have nothing to do with them. She sent white men into the South.

Boutwell wished to know what procedure Mr. Harrington had?

Harrington replied there was no objection. Recruiting agents had been sent to his own town, and the negroes there said they were going to fight at Sumter.

Mr. Harrington was speaking of the same some hissing in the galleries. Mr. Eldridge, (Republican), of Wisconsin, who had suffered enough from New England men in the galleries, and their insults of order ought to be prevented. He asked the House would they ever have New Englanders?

Mr. Holman, (Opposition) of Indiana, said there was ample power for the Chair to suppress such disturbance.

Mr. Eldridge said he would move that the galleries be cleared if any further disturbance occurred.

Mr. Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Rollins, of Massachusetts), directed the doorkeeper to clear the galleries persons who caused the disturbance.

Mr. Harrington resumed and concluded his remarks advocating the right of free speech for no force could overcome the truth, however, it might oppress the body. Mr. Rollins repelled the base slanders of England, and remarked that the soldiers think the soldiers from the North fight as well as any other. We are not so much of the crack of the rebels' whip as we did four years ago. The abolitionist, had his place in heaven. I would (remarked Mr. Rollins) rather say a thousand times; let the South be divided—the South go their way, and the North all free rather than let the country once more under the misrule of slavery.

Mr. Holman demanded that this sentence be taken down by the clerk.

Mr. Knapp, of New York, said if he had his way there was a prospect of peace by the North would leave no room for anything it about; but before he proceeded to sending commissioners, it was shown that peace overtures were being made by the South with a corresponding spirit.

Mr. Rollins had been had on the resolution, and the debate attracted great interest in the House.

it says that it is a war of "conquest and extermination," and that "its advocates recall and shame the days of the Huns and Visigoths." The *Times* gives the following picture of the state of affairs that has

conflict here, in New York, a major general of the United States overrides with "military necessity" the functions of the Governor of New York and the laws and rights of the State and its chief municipality. Every day's telegraph bring us tidings of some outrage committed by the returned soldiery, for opinion's sake, upon peaceful private citizens, some political meeting dispersed—some Democratic press destroyed. The financial exchequer of the administration are piling up, day after day, mountains of indebtedness, which sooner or later must trouble over and crush us. There is not an acre of land in the whole North—not a warehouse, a dwelling, a factory—which Mr. Chase is not covering, every week, with new mortgages—each heavier than the last! Meanwhile the cost of the commonest necessities of life is becoming frightful to the poor and the enormous superabundance of paper money is stimulating extravagance and speculation to the maddest recklessness; every element of demoralization is at work to corrupt the people; public virtue appears to have no self, and private integrity, and even chastity are besieged by the most tempting and unprecedented allurements. The whole people, in the fine apparel to have joined hands in the infamous saturnalia of blood and moral or physical debauchery. The very capital of the Republic has become but a gigantic brothel, where lewd and desperate women sorely rival, in their shameless way, the moral prostitution of the Legislature and Executive Chamber!

Is this exaggeration? Let the reader who thinks so, spend but a week in Washington, or explore New York for but a day.

**GUNPOWDER.**—The Liverpool (England) Standard says: "Some of the effects of ignited gunpowder are wonderful. When gunpowder is heaped up in the open air and inflamed; there is no report, and but little effect is produced. A small quantity, open and ignited in a room forms the air outward, so as to blow out the windows, but the same quantity confined with a bomb within the same room, and ignited, tears in pieces and sets on fire the whole house. Count Ramford loaded a mortar with a twentieth of an ounce of powder, and placed upon it a twenty four pound cannon; he then closed up every opening as completely as possible, and fired the charge, which burst the mortar with a tremendous explosion, and lifted up its enormous weight. In another experiment Count Ramford confined twenty-eight grains of powder in a cylindrical space, which it just filled, and, upon being fired, it tore asunder a piece of iron which would have resisted a strain of four hundred thousand pounds."

**THE FRENCH TOBACCO.**—The French tobacco stored in this city, and which will soon be shipped to Europe, consists of between seven and eight thousand hogsheads, all of which is of fine quality, and worth several millions of dollars. To transport it away at once, will require seven or eight ships, and it is said that the requisite number will be at City Point in a day or two. The quiet manner in which the Yankee Government backed down from its refusal to permit this tobacco to pass the blockade, shows the sincerity of Yankee pluck before the expressed demands of France, and testifies with equal force to the cave-in-policy of that same Union upon any emergency wherever the opposing power has pluck enough itself to pursue its demands with even decent persistency. It has been the custom of the French Government to purchase two years' supply of tobacco at a time, and keep always two years' supply abroad. The last supply was evidently going out, and as tobacco is one of the necessities of a Frenchman's existence, it would hardly have been wise, or even judiciously brave, for the Yankee Government to have stuck to its determination of prohibiting its exportation, from Richmond. The Confederate Government gains by the operation the export duties, and maintains its prestige for fair dealing.

**THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—THE DEATH OF THE YANKEE NEAR SHREVEPORT OF FRENCH.**—The Baltimore Gazette, of the 12th, in its editorial news summary, says:

That a battle took place on Cane river in the 1st appears to be conceded in New Orleans, but the military authorities have touched no information concerning either the battle or the result. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York World intimates that the Federal troops were so severely handled on the occasion as to lead the belief that the expedition will have been abandoned. The writer states, on the authority of passengers and officers from the Red river, that the Federal forces had sustained such heavy losses as to be compelled to fall back upon Alexandria, and that Dudley's brigade [negroes] was severely broken up in the engagement, which resulted in their capture." Whatever may be the actual state of affairs on the line of the Red river, there cannot be longer any doubt that the Teche and La Fourche regions have been once more abandoned to the Confederates. The Federal troops, if wholly withdrawn were about to be received, and a large portion of the quarter-master and commissary stores had already entered New Orleans.

**THE WAR NEWS.**—The War Department without any reports of the recent movements of the enemy in the Blackwater region. It is quite certain that the Blackwater is Burnside's destination, and that he has arrived in considerable force, and that his recent demonstrations were more important in covering what may be hereafter expected. It is conjectured that the enemy's forces in landing forces at three different points, no noticed yesterday, were for the purpose of capturing our sentry and signal stations, and at the same time occupying the avenues of egress, so as to prevent the