

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

The Richmond Enquirer, in its hot haste to serve the Deconstructives, soon made into a walking raw head and bloody bones with which to frighten weak minds.

Now let the honest reader carefully consider the two bills above given. Which, we ask, is most consonant with the Constitution, the wants of the Confederate government, the necessities of the times, the wishes of the people, with justice and right? Which, either, are, in most conflict, or likely to bring on a conflict with the Confederate government? Read the bill of the minority, and point out a particle of evidence that it was designed to bring the State into conflict with the Confederate government. There is not a shadow of it.

But why did not the Conservatives vote for the boric pill prepared for them by the Deconstructives, in the shape of a resolution declaring that no such conflict was designed? Why, simply because first, there was no necessity for it, the bill being sufficiently explicit on that subject. Secondly, to have voted for it would have been a tacit admission that a conflict was designed, which would have been false. Thirdly, because it was a trap set by the Deconstructives to defeat entirely the objects of the bill. They, therefore, rejected it, and they did right.

The Peace Feeling at the North—A Bold Letter from Hon. Wm. B. Reed.

We find in the Philadelphia papers a very significant and apt spoken letter from Hon. William B. Reed one of the ablest and most influential Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania, in reply to an invitation to attend a party gathering. We copy the letter in full:

CHERRY HILL, NEAR PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Nothing would give me more pleasure than to unite in the festival in honor of the recent victory in Pennsylvania, but the short notice, and some personal considerations with which I need not trouble you, prevent it. Let me hope that before long I may congratulate you on the fruit of this political success in the restoration of the functions of Constitutional Government at the North, and an honorable peace. It is my firm belief that the paramount wish of the masses of the North is for peace, though timidity, or considerations—mistaken in my opinion—of expediency prevent them from saying so. I have been part of the policy of the Administration to crush out this feeling of a common humanity, and to induce as traitors those who think a day that blood enough has been shed already. This has been acquiesced in too long. There are thousands who think with me, whose property is endangered—whose industry is paralyzed—fathers and mothers who are praying anxiously for the return of their children from the stern doom that takes them from those who are left at home. This prayer will soon find utterance—and the community, weary of debt and taxation, of the tax collector and the recruiting sergeant—wary of the ambulance of the wounded and the hearse of the dead—will hail with ecstasy beyond control, the hour when flags of permanent truce shall be displayed at Washington and Richmond. I am old enough to remember the peace of 1815, and the joy it excited; but it was as nothing in comparison with what ours will be when this brother's war is over.

When peace comes—or before it comes—if the madness of those in power prolongs this dreary conflict—will come the day of responsibility, and part of the duty of the Democratic party will be to enforce this stern account. The House of Representatives at Harrisburg will be strictly the Grand Inquest of this Commonwealth, and it will have work enough on the conduct of this war, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and to know if her authorities have been faithful to their local trust. The bit of glory of the Roman Emperor for his lost legions is echoed by Pennsylvania asking why her gallant reserves were sacrificed and cut to pieces on distant battle fields, and her own frontier left open to invasion and insult. General Stuart's unresisted raid through two of the most populous and loyal counties of Pennsylvania, circling as he did in defiance near the capital of the State, is to the authorities the most disgraceful incidents of this war. It was bloodily by mere accident. It was bloodless.

But another outrage on the dignity and the sovereignty of the State demands inquiry and redress. On the 6th of August last, a Federal military officer—Gen. Jas. Wadsworth—claiming to be Military Governor of the District of Columbia, came with a guard, to the capital of this State and, without authority of law, in the middle of the night, seized and dragged from their beds, directly under the eye of the Governor and the Cabinet, four respectable, and as the event proved, citizens of Pennsylvania. They were incarcerated in a distant prison, and finally discharged without an accusation or an accuser, and for them our own immediate fellow citizens, no word of re-entrance or even intercession was uttered by the Executive or his advisers. Had I not a cause for rejecting at the power in this State, I find it in the prospect of inquiry, not, it need be pointed out, of those whose grief and grief have ancient Commonwealths where the step of invasion has not been felt for more than seventy years, and where personal liberty, as secured by law, has never before been violated.

You will, I am sure excuse these suggestions for the future. Something may be pardoned to freedom of speech suddenly restored.

Have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. B. REED.

H. S. G. BADER—On Sunday morning last, this gentleman was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis.

Confederate Victory At Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The following is an official dispatch from Gen. Bragg:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Dec. 31. We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning and after ten hours hard fighting have driven him from every position except his extreme left where he has successfully resisted us. With the exception of this point we occupy the whole field. We captured four thousand prisoners including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces of artillery, and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss heavy—that of the enemy much greater.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Commanding General.

A dispatch to the Savannah Republican states that the enemy was 60,000 strong. They made one desperate charge upon our lines but were repulsed with heavy loss.

In the fight at Murfreesboro, we captured most of the enemy's hospital stores with many ambulances.

The Yankee Generals Thomas, Syll, Shradon and Grissom, are killed. Gen. McCook is also reported killed.

The Yankee loss is immense. It is impossible to obtain a list of the casualties, or any more particulars to night.

General Raines, on our side, was killed. Gen. Chalmers is wounded; Col. A. W. Fry, of Mississippi, was killed; Colonel Fisk of Louisiana, is wounded.

We destroyed two millions of dollars worth of Yankee property in the rear of the Yankee army, last night, including five days' rations.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—The following official dispatches were received last night, at the War Department:

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.—The enemy has yielded his strong position and is falling back. We occupy the whole field and shall follow him. Gen. Wheeler, with his Cavalry, made a complete circuit of his army, on the 30th and 31st. He captured and destroyed three hundred wagons; loaded with baggage and commissary stores, and paroled seven hundred prisoners. He is again behind them, and has captured several thousand stands of small arms. The body of General Sill (abolitionist) was left on the field, and three others are reported killed. God has granted us a happy New Year.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.—General S. Cooper: The expedition under Forrest has fully accomplished its object. The Railroads in West Tennessee are broken in many places and large amounts of stores destroyed many arms captured and twelve hundred prisoners paroled. Morgan has done his work but the full effect has not been shown. The enemy in Tennessee and Mississippi are without Railroad and Telegraphic communications with their Government.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

A special despatch dated Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, says: The bloodiest day of the war has closed. Gen. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had been driven six miles from our left and centre. Gen. Willick and a number of Abolition officers, have been taken prisoners. Generals Sill, McCook and Woodruff of the Abolition army were killed. Our loss is heavy; that of the enemy is estimated at five to one.

Wharton's cavalry captured two thousand prisoners, with a large supply wagon train, and four hundred bees.

Our troops covered themselves with glory. Generals Bragg and Polk displayed great judgment and heroism. General Rains of Nashville, was killed.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.—Eighty-eight Abolition prisoners, captured near Murfreesboro, were brought here last night. Seventy-three more, with eight negroes, have just arrived on this evening's train. The last party were captured yesterday by Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, between Rosen-cranz's army and Nashville.

Gen. Morgan is returning from Kentucky having accomplished his object, and is now in the rear of Rosen-cranz. It is believed that Buford, Forrest and Morgan have joined, making a force of fifteen thousand cavalry in the rear of the Abolition army.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, January 2.—The enemy, finding his efforts unavailing to make any inroads upon our position here, have embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of entrenching tools and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Rev. R. J. Graves.

It will be recalled that the Legislature of this State, at its late session, passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to demand the Rev. R. J. Graves of the charges against him in order that he might be investigated.

The Governor accordingly appointed A. C. Cowles Esq., of Yadkin, to proceed to Richmond and make the demand; and Mr. Cowles having done so, returned on Sunday evening with Mr. Graves.

We learn that in the absence of the President, the demand was made upon Mr. Seldon, the Secretary of War, who treated Mr. Cowles with due courtesy and promptly complied with the demand. Mr. Graves is now in this City. We entertain no doubt that Gov. Vance will do his whole duty in the matter. If Mr. Graves is guilty of the crime of treason, let him be punished; if innocent let him go free.

But every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty, yet Mr. Graves has been treated as a felon by Gen. Win-der. He used the grossest and most insulting language towards Mr. Graves, a minister of the Gospel, and an unarmed prisoner in his hands; and it is said he alluded also in the most insulting terms to the people of North Carolina, pronouncing them "a d—d nest of traitors." Does this infamous tyrant act and speak for President Davis? Surely surely not. Then let him be buried from the place which he disgraces by his vulgarity and tyranny.—*Raleigh Standard.*

BURNING OF BRIDGES BY THE ENEMY IN EAST TENNESSEE.—On Monday last, a body of Yankee Cavalry, variously estimated as to numbers made a raid into East Tennessee and destroyed two important bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad—across the Holston and the other across the Watauga. The bridge over the Holston at Blountville was guarded by some two hundred of our cavalry, who it is said were completely surprised and made prisoners without resistance. The enemy's force came to within six miles of Bristol, but retired without visiting the place. At the Watauga bridge a small party of citizens hastily organized, came upon the enemy when a skirmish took place, one of the Yankees was killed and two taken prisoners. They belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment, and report their force at five thousand. The Lynchburg Republican says:

"The enemy first entered Virginia between Cumberland Gap, and Pound Gap, and passing through Esterile in Scott County to Blountville, fulfilled their mission of bridge burning and made a demonstration as if it were their intention to visit Bristol. This as before stated, they failed to do, fearing, doubtless, to venture so far. They continued in the direction of Jonesborough, but it is stated by our scouts, who came into Bristol on Tuesday night, that they were retreating over the same route in which they had advanced.

The distance from the point at which they entered the State Line to Jonesborough is between ninety and one hundred miles, and the raid is certainly a most daring one, and argues an audacity in the enemy which they were not supposed to possess. They are supposed to have been piloted by a Militia Colonel of Washington county, Tenn., by the name of Ward, who left his home on Friday, and met them at the mountains.

The damage done the Railroad is serious, besides burning the bridges named, the track is torn up in many places and the sills, and the iron burnt. The distance between the Watauga and the Holston Rivers is nine miles, and the burning of the bridges across the above named streams involves a loss of that distance in our Railroad communications. It will take several weeks to repair the damages, and they come at a time when the Road is taxed to its utmost capacity."

THE 21st N. C. TROOPS AT FREDERICKSBURG.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a Cumberland officer in this regiment:—

"It was a terrible battle and our regiment was in front all the time. We were lying in an old ditch on the outer edge of the town. The right of our regiment was behind the last houses of the street. On each side of this street was an open field up to the main body of the town a distance of about 800 or 1000 yards. The enemy charged through the fields and down the street to within 400 yards of our lines—the prettiest line you ever saw; every man had the step exactly and as fast as we would cut them down they would close up as if nothing had happened. I never saw any thing like the dead in all my life. I believe I could have walked 200 or 300 yards on dead bodies without touching the ground. The enemy came up in columns of brigade and as fast as we would cut up and ran off one another would take its place. I think we killed more color bearers that day than we had men fighting; for as fast as they would pick up the colors we would cut them down and they never allowed them to hit the ground so rarely before they would catch them up. They fought as bravely as men ever did."—*Fay Obs.*

VACATING OFFICES.—The Charlotte Democrat says:—Mr. Jenkins democrat was turned out of the office of Attorney General because he held a commission in the army. Mr. Rogers, the gentleman elected in his place is in the army and holds a Colonel's commission. What inconsistency!

A little reflection would have shown the Democrat that there is no inconsistency at all in the cases. Neither of the gentlemen can constitutionally hold two offices of honor and profit. Doubtless the Democrat will admit that Mr. Jenkins while holding the office of Attorney General accepted a commission in the army. He chose to hold that military office and thereby of necessity vacated the civil office.

Mr. Rogers has held a military office which he may continue to hold if he pleases and decline the civil office; but if he should accept the latter, his doing so will vacate the former. That is the point and it is clear and distinct enough. The acceptance of an office of honor and profit vacates any other office of honor and profit held by the accepted.—*Fay Observer.*

GEN. STEWART'S EXPEDITION.—RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—Gen. Stuart returned from his recent raid on New Year's Eve. On his rounds he visited Dumfries and proceeded up the Potomac towards Alexandria. At Selectman's Ford on the Occoquan he encountered a large force of the enemy's Cavalry whom he charged through the stream. They fled in consternation, leaving the road strewn with overcoats, caps, blankets, arms, &c. He burnt the Railroad bridge over the Acotank Creek, ten miles from Alexandria and destroyed the Railroad at Annonale, seven miles from Alexandria. He dashed into the enemy's camps destroying his stores and capturing prisoners. Here he telegraphed Lincoln's Quarter-Master that he had not furnished sufficient transportation for the supplies he had taken. Between Fairfax Court House and Vienna he encountered a large force of the enemy, who planted Artillery against him but he retired. At Aldie he routed the enemy's Cavalry taking a number of prisoners and proceeded thence to Warrenton. On his return he was accompanied by General Fitz Lee, commanding a Cavalry Brigade.

General Stuart was entirely successful and captured and destroyed immense stores wagons, trains, camp equipage, &c., besides capturing about three hundred prisoners. His troops have supplied themselves with clothing, stores, arms, &c.

The President and Mr. Yancey.

President Davis, accompanied by Hon. William L. Yancey and others, reached this City on Saturday evening last, on his way from the West to Richmond. The President was respectfully and warmly greeted, and addressed the people assembled at the Western Depot for some twenty minutes, on the state of the country. He repeated the good news of our signal victories at Murfreesboro and Vicksburg, which was received with enthusiastic applause by the people. He also alluded in the most complimentary terms to Gov. Vance and to the State, for the efforts which have been made in the common cause.

He said the Governor had put his shoulders to the wheel, and had greatly aided him by swelling our regiments with conscripts, and that the soldiers of our State had been every where in the forefront of the battle, winning laurels for themselves, for their State, and the Confederacy. He spoke with the utmost confidence of the final result of the struggle, and urged our people to continue to fill up their thinned regiments in Virginia as the best means of meeting and vanquishing the foe and securing peace.

There were one or two allusions in the speech which marked it as original occasion in its character but we are not disposed to notice those allusions. We were not able to take notes on the occasion, and shall not, therefore, do the President the injustice to attempt a full report of what he said.

After the President had concluded, Mr. Yancey came forward, in response to loud calls, and briefly addressed the people. He referred to the madness which seems to rule the North in their efforts to subjugate the South, and spoke most hopefully of the result of the war. He urged the people to disregard party, and to be a unit in sentiment and action until our independence is established. He said the people would have the right, at the proper time, to change their rulers, if they should desire to do so; but meanwhile it was the duty of every one to sustain the government in its efforts to repel the common foe.

The President and Mr. Yancey left for Richmond in the evening Weldon train—*Raleigh Standard.*

The President passed this place in the cars on Saturday morning last. He was warmly greeted by our citizens.

From the North.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 24, 1863.

I have just received Northern dates of the first instant.

A Western correspondent of the New York Herald writes:—The steamer Violet, Key West, Rose Douglas, Frederick, Niotrebe, Erie, No. 6 and Van Buren with cargoes of grain and provisions and also a large amount of army stores have been burnt by the enemy at Van Buren, Ark. Our forces burnt the arsenal and ferry-boat at Fort Smith to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; also a large amount of forage and provisions.

It is telegraphed from the West that two regiments of Missourians in our service have stacked arms and gone home and that another Missouri regiment went home carrying their arms with them. It is also stated that two regiments of Texans stacked arms and started home and that a regiment of cavalry, who were sent in pursuit, joined them.

A despatch from Baltimore says the mistake of Stewart's crossing the Potomac grew out of the fact that White's cavalry have been seen on the North side of the Potomac for several days.

The garrison at Corinth is on half rations.

James Brooks made a speech in New York City, on Tuesday evening last at a meeting at which resolutions were adopted unanimously requesting New Jersey, on account of her revolutionary history and past associations to invite all the States to meet in Convention at Louisville in February. They also called upon New Jersey to ask permission of the President to allow New Jersey to send delegates to the States in rebellion and invite their representation in this Convention; and in the event the States in rebellion agree to be represented they further ask Lincoln to proclaim an armistice, by land and by sea for six months.

Mr. Brooks was enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his speech.

Burnside was in Washington on the 31st and testified in the Porter court martial case.

Commencing with the first of January the Yankee troops will be paid off at the rate of \$500 000 per day.

A letter from Burnside's headquarters dated the 30th ult., says: "We will never attempt to cross again in front of Fredericksburg so long as there is a rebel battery in position to dispute our passage." I characterize Gen. Lee's movements as a mystery, and also says that the pontoons are again on the move, and thinks it quite significant.

The Yankees say they have a cavalry raid on hand which is to wipe out some of Gen. Stuart's achievements.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The Mobile Advertiser and Register has late New Orleans papers which say that Beast Butler was superseded by N. P. Banks on the 15th instant. Not over eight thousand troops came out with Banks' command. Banks will disband the negro regiments. Butler's general order dated 15th, says: "Landing 7th military chest containing but seventy-five dollars from the boards of a rebel Government you have given your country's treasury near half million of dollars, and so supplied your selves with the needs of your service that your expenditures have cost your Government less by four fifths than any other." He boasts of his negro regiments.

The Richmond papers are calling on the Confederate government for aid in protecting the East on coast of North Carolina. It is to be regretted that the Legislature of that State did not make some provision to repel the enemy from its Eastern coast before he had penetrated to its interior.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

No doubt North Carolina will have done that very thing but that in the lan-

gungo of Gen. D. H. Hill.

"she has sent more troops than any other State to the Confederate army." As these were sent without stint to Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, she naturally expected the government which had her men to see that she was properly protected. Has Georgia "made provision to repel the enemy from her Eastern coast?" On the contrary the Confederate government has seen to that.—*Fay Obs.*

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1862.

The New Year.

This being our first issue for the year 1863, we will say a few words to our patrons and friends.

We commence the new year with a large and daily increasing list of subscribers, and with a determination, if possible, to continue the publication of the Patriot at old prices, although we pay about three times as much for the paper to print it upon as we did before the war commenced; and every other article we have to buy advanced equally in price. To justify us in continuing the Patriot at old prices, we will require a still larger number of subscribers, with prompt payment from all customers of the office for job and advertising, as well as subscriptions. And here we would remind a number of our old subscribers, who have been continued on our books on account of their hitherto promptness in making payments that their accounts are getting too large and ought in justice to us, to be settled at once, with a year's advance payment. We have to pay in advance for the paper and ink, and every other article necessary in the publication of the Patriot and the support of our family,—hence the necessity of prompt advance payments from the customers of the office.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Gov. Vance has appointed Mr. P. A. Wilson, of Winston, Assistant Quarter Master, in place of Capt. Garrett. Capt. Wilson will succeed Capt. Garrett, in the management of the State clothing establishment in Raleigh for our soldiers. He is a gentleman of eminent business qualifications, and from his extensive experience in the clothing business, we feel assured that a better selection could not have been made.

Who Shall Rule? It is a question of some importance now at issue in this State, whether the people of North Carolina, through their legally chosen Representatives, shall shape the laws and direct the public affairs of the State, or whether it shall be done by the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer. And it is with deep regret that we observe our old friend of the Raleigh Register has espoused the cause, and is in favor of submission to the dictation of the F. F. V. of Virginia. We hope he will yet see the indignity thus offered, to the people of the State by these officious meddlers in the affairs of North Carolina, and show to the people of his adopted State that he is with them, in heart and feeling, and not with those who have ever assumed a superiority over them, as every intelligent North Carolinian knows the "First Families" of Virginia have always done. We assure our friend of the Register, that unless we are greatly deceived in regard to the true character of the people of North Carolina, there is virtue, patriotism, and intelligence enough in the State to take care of her honor and interests, without dictation from abroad.

We are happy to say, that outside the confines of Raleigh, we find but few who favor a "Virginia Dictatorship" for North Carolina. And, in justice to the people of Raleigh, if we judge by the vote they gave a few days since for State Senator, there are but few sympathizers with the Register in this matter in Raleigh. At an election to fill a vacancy in the Senate in Wake county, Major Willie D. Jones was the Conservative candidate, and his opponent was Mr. Wilbert C. Page. The vote in Raleigh stood Jones 198; Page 16. This, though a small vote, we take as a fair indication of the strength of the parties in Raleigh; and showing that even in Raleigh the Register has but few who coincide with its views.

The Register says "the majority of the Legislature owe their seats to it a fraud," and again, that "the conservatives" have cheated the people." Such assertions are entirely gratuitous, and are slanders upon the people themselves. We have heretofore had abundant proof that the original secessionists had no confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government. And here the Register repeats the same thing in black and white. If the people were cheated into the election of Z. B. Vance Governor of the State, and a majority of his friends to the Legislature, they appear to be well satisfied with being cheated, for in the several elections which have taken place to fill vacancies in that body since the meeting of the Legislature, in every instance, we believe a Conservative has been elected.

One of the great issues before the people in the elections last summer was, whether the military should remain subordinate to the civil law, thus securing to each citizen his rights as a freeman; or whether he should be liable at any moment to be snatched up by some military officer with-

Gen. Bragg. This old hero has achieved a great victory over the enemy in Tennessee. We are inclined to the defeat of the Yankees on this occasion the most signal disaster that has yet fallen to their arms. The latest advices from Murfreesboro state that Bragg has fallen back, and that Rosen-cranz is in possession of the town. Of the cause of this movement we are not advised, though we have the fullest confidence in Bragg's plans. The following dispatch, received at the War Department will show that the retirement of our forces from Murfreesboro was not precipitate.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 5, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Sir: Retired from Murfreesboro in perfect good order—all the stores were saved. About 4,000 Federal prisoners, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 24 cannon, brass and steel, have already been received here. B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

Captions.

On our first page will be found the Captions of the Acts of Assembly up to the time of adjournment for a short recess.

The working portion of the body labored faithfully and assiduously, and despite the embarrassments endeavored to be created by the factious opposition, and the time consumed by their idle garrulity, yet, as a glance at the captions will show, much business was dispatched and perfected, during the short time the body was in session.

Small Pox.

This virulent malady is prevailing to considerable extent throughout the entire county. No cases have occurred in this immediate section, though we hear of several in adjoining counties. We understand that the disease is raging to such an extent at Cedar Falls in Randolph county, as to render it necessary to suspend operations in the extensive Cotton Factory at that place. This is to be regretted. The spread of this deadly disease, we think is owing in a great measure to carelessness on the part of army and hospital surgeons. They should be more careful than to send suspected cases of small pox through the country, which can only be characterized as committing wholesale murder. When we read some time ago of a "Military Squire" in Virginia, parading a case of small pox through a crowded train, regarding it as a "good joke" we had serious apprehensions, and are induced to believe that such "joking" has been carried on to a considerable extent. Let every person be vaccinated.

William H. Reeves, of Co., E, 22nd N. C. Regiment, having been published as a deserter he requests us to contradict the statement. He says he has never been absent from his post but two weeks, since he entered the service, at the commencement of the war, and that he has been with his regiment in every engagement from the battle of Seven Pines to Fredericksburg, at which latter place he was severely wounded, and has returned home on a regular furlough.

We learn from the last number of the Daily Progress that Mr. John B. Northey has become an Associate Editor of that paper. Mr. N. is a young man of intelligence and of practical knowledge in the printing business.