

The Greensborough Patriot.

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M. S. SHERWOOD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Alphons W. Ingold, Assistant Editor.

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Remarks of Hon. W. G. Swann, of Tennessee.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill, pending a motion to strike out as much as provided compensation to commissioners and consuls abroad, Mr. Swann said:

Mr. Chairman—Not quite a year since introduced for the consideration of the House, a resolution, which in effect, declared that no good could come to these Confederate States by longer continuing in Europe envoys whose mission it is to solicit the recognition of our nationality.

The lapse of time since having made more glaring the anomalous condition of our foreign relations, I cannot longer forbear to say what very often I have felt that I should then have said. The question now more than ever presses for solution; and the means and measures of language of the President's message exhibiting the false promises of the pretended neutrality of European powers, which it suggests, to us no course of action, does yet most forcibly and opportunely bring before us the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with those powers. The diplomatic correspondence also which has passed within a few months between France, England and Russia has thrown a new light on some "powers" claiming themselves "neutral," and has prevented us to what influence it is, to give the continued isolation of our position. I will add that the singular confusion of ideas prevailing on this subject, on both sides of the Atlantic—the protest and arguments continually published in England against what they call "intervention"—while in fact, this government has never asked for any intervention at all, and the anxious rumors throughout our own country about an approaching "recognition" as if the mere acknowledgment of our existence implied the sweeping away of the blockade and the closing of the war—all these things taken together, sir, make it desirable that we and the country should come to a clear understanding of the real nature of our rights as an independent power.

Recognition is one thing; intervention is another. Recognition is our right, so soon as we have established *de facto* Government and shown our ability to maintain it; intervention is not only not our right to be demanded, but would be a grievous wrong, injury, calamity to us if not carefully guarded and regulated. We may, as we do, demand recognition; but we ought to distrust and repel intervention. I will go farther and say that if foreign nations really believe that this Southern Confederacy has not yet given sufficient proofs of its determination and ability to assert and maintain its independence, and on that account refuse or delay either to receive our Ministers and Consuls or to send their Ministers and Consuls to us, it is their affair; they and not we are to be the judges of their policy in this regard; and if they are more independent of us than we are of them, then, indeed, our independence is not yet completely or clearly established, and we cannot complain if they shall withhold action until it shall be. True, it would be convenient to us if France and England would treat with us at Richmond, instead of continuing to pretend that we are represented by the Washington Government and its envoys. True, it would be more desirable if France and England would accredit consuls to our Government who are to exercise their consular functions in our ports instead of continuing to accredit them to the Government of Mr. Lincoln, under whose authority and acquiescence they continue to exercise those functions. But, sir, I repeat it for those nations themselves to judge of this. It were willing to treat with the average private gentleman who are appointed into a minister's presence by a private entrance and dismissed down the stairs, who are commissioned to that Government with which we are at war, and by that Government authorized to keep their offices in our ports and there to protect their countrymen, is not to be, from the operations of our laws, and to exempt them by thousands from service in our armies—these are willing to have us, why should these Foreign Powers seek or desire any change in the existing relation? Why should they be in haste to receive our ministers when they can communicate with us through the gentlemen thus honored and recognized? What urgency is there that they should send consuls to Richmond, or Charleston, or Savannah, duly accredited to the Government of the country, as international law requires, when they have accredited to our envoys are permitted to serve the purpose, to display the flags of their respective nations and efficiently cover their fellow subjects and their property from the operation of our laws, and all under the authority of Mr. Lincoln? Nay, the French and English may be well justified in refusing to believe that we are an independent people, while we act as if we did not believe it ourselves.

Upon both these questions, then, of Intervention and Recognition, of which we hear so much, I desire, at least, to put on record my own sentiment, and make the grounds and reasons of it clear to the House and the country. Intervention in our present struggle I would deprecate and repel, ex-

cept in the single instance of aiding us to clear the seas, which are the highway of all nations, of a blockading fleet, which cripples the commerce and industry of mankind; and if England and France do this good and useful work, or help us to do it, as I trust and believe we shortly may, the thing will be for their own advantage as much as for ours, if not more; and their intervention will be confined to that element, which is the common domain of man. But, sir, I say most earnestly let no soldier of Europe plant a foot upon the soil of any Confederate State; let no European banner, be it Red Cross or Tri-color, float in our Southern air; let no unparoled "mediators," backed by horse, foot and artillery, trace our boundaries, measure our domains and limit our institutions. Powerful nations never give their intervention, or, as they would term it, their protection, gratuitously. They charge too dear a price for it. They intervened for Greece, and Greece has been a puppet in their hands ever since. The protecting powers present Greece with a king, indeed, but the king performs no other function than that of constable, to preserve the peace of the country under England, France and Russia. A British subject has a money claim on the Greek government, and to recover payment, a British squadron comes and points its broadsides over a Greek port until the money is paid. Again, during the Crimean war, the Greeks shew signs of sympathy with Russia against England and France—English and French forces enter into the country, garrison its strong places and act as an auxiliary policy to King Otto. Sir, shall we buy intervention and "protection" at the price Greece paid for it? England has "intervened" more than once for Portugal; the price exacted is a series of commercial treaties, which has made Portugal the Englishman's wine-farm even to this day. Shall we, sir, be willing to turn our sovereign States, enriched in their soil by the most precious blood, into the cotton farm of England, or the tobacco plantation of France? Are we fronting this gigantic war and pouring out the blood of our children to rescue our industry from the grasp of the Yankee only that we may hand over the command of it to Queen Victoria or the Emperor Napoleon? But such would be too surely the result of intervention by land forces upon our soil.

It is not with reluctance that I name England and France together in this connection. The late correspondence proves to us that the generous French nation is friendly to us in this sore trial, and would far save us at least from utter ruin and exhaustion, perhaps because by doing so, a maritime rival of Great Britain would be preserved; while there is too much to believe that England stimulates, and would protract the struggle with the cold and malignant calculation that both Federal and Confederates will be utterly ruined and undone, so that neither the commerce and shipping of America nor the perilous political example of republicanism institutions may longer fret or frighten the Briton. The selfish policy of these neutral powers has been fully exposed in the President's message; we know now that it is England, as the leading maritime Power which has conspired, or rather controlled that policy; and I think it is full time, sir, that we should discard the maudlin balderdash about our "Anglo Saxon kindred," and understand once for all that next to New England, our worst enemy in the world is Old England. It is well, also, that we should understand the reasons for the relentless zeal which that Power exhibits for the prolongation of the war; for reasons control and direct her policy, we may be sure. If we look closely into the matter we may see that England has a far greater interest—even pecuniary and material—in the prolongation of the war than she can have in peace with its uninterrupted supply of cotton. The war is removing from her path a great commercial rival. She is fast regaining the carrying trade of the world, which three years ago she was fast losing. Not a single Confederate cruiser burns a Yankee ship without raising the war risks upon American shipping in the offices of all the underwriters—without securing a greater and constantly increasing preference for British vessels in the minds of shippers to all ports. What England loses in her cotton industry, she more than compensates by recovering her maritime supremacy; and if it be true that a portion of the workers in cotton are suffering destitution, the ruling classes of England feel it but little. They endure with becoming equanimity the sufferings of the poor, and as I firmly believe, would prefer to sustain the life operations two years to come upon the public taxes, rather than see the war terminated before the chief object of British policy shall have been gained—the total destruction of both North and South, for that ambitious and far seeing Power has more than a mere commercial or pecuniary interest in prolonging our strife to our utter ruin. She has a still greater and deeper political interest, and that consists in seeing the dangerous example of political liberty and self government removed from before the eyes of her swarming masses, a ready pressing hard upon the ancient oligarchy by their clamor to Reform. The United States, in the past have been with their institutions, the model and exemplar of the reformers, the horror and bugbear of the aristocracy; let the war but last two years longer and they hope that absolute anarchy will prevail; that the war, now raging, will be complicated with a half dozen or more civil wars both North and South; that the republican institutions, which have so long been their terror, will sink in an ocean of blood, disappearing forever from earth; and that military dictators will drill the once proud citizens into subjects, and cover the land from the lakes to the gulfs with a Pontarchy or Heptarchy of monarchies. Then, as these wily and subtle statesmen hope, Americans, instead of an example, will have become a warning

to Europe, so that if reform should become rampant again, they will only have to point across the Atlantic, with a mocking finger, and say: Behold the model of free Government; there is the end of your universal suffrage; be content with your Government, ye loyal Englishmen, honor the King; fear God and thank him that you have a House of Lords!

I say, sir, such it seems are the cogent interests, both pecuniary and political, which prevent England from moving hand or voice in our behalf, which might even indirectly tend to bring our bloody struggle to a close; and if we are permitted to build vessels in her docks, let it not be supposed that it is with any view to accomplish, by her connivance, our deliverance; but rather that Yankee ships may be destroyed. Two years more would also probably go far to stop the gap even in her cotton supply, by creating new fields of production in her own colonial dominions; and herein is her interest in destroying slave labor, and to that extent sympathizing with our abolition enemy—and then she could without a single drawback to disturb her satisfaction, contemplate the total disastrous overthrow of the Institutions she so much abhors. And, sir, I may say, that so far as the Northern or Federal States are concerned, I believe the anticipations of these English statesmen are actually in process of rapid realization.—The Northern people never understood free institutions, for, from the moment the control of the Government passed into their hands, all broke down; and anarchy is even now coming rapidly upon them like an armed man; anarchy, bankruptcy, repudiation, territorial dismemberment, moral, social and political shame and disaster, will in two years more, make of them the wonder of the world, and the hope of their worst enemies will have been accomplished. So far as relates to our own glorious Confederacy, I trust the British expectation and calculation will be falsified.

Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston are certainly wily and far-sighted, but there are certain elements in the Confederate States which they do not take into their calculations and which must save us from the fate impending over our enemies. Without going farther into this department of the subject, I will ask, sir, whether the explanation I have endeavored to give of the policy of England does not commend itself to all who hear me as the natural and true account? And if it be true shall we not frankly acknowledge it? Shall we shrink from avowing to ourselves the plain truth—that in all the earth, next to the Washington Government, that at London is our worst enemy, and upon this truth predicate our action? What, then, can we do in the matter? The resolution offered some time since, by myself, and those proposed at the present session by my colleague, afford a fair indication, in my judgment, of the proper course which it becomes us to pursue: let our Government withdraw the Commissioners from Foreign Courts which decline to receive our Ministers and put an end to the official action of pretended Consuls who have never been accredited to this Government. If those Foreign Powers will not recognize our nationality shall we recognize theirs? Let us make this issue with them and let them soon see whether we are actually independent or not. I have said, sir, that it is those nations, not for us, to judge whether they shall form international relations with us or not; but we also on our side have something to decide. We owe something to our dignity; if we do not in every way assert our independence we cannot expect them to acknowledge it; and it seems to me the time is now fully arrived when we ought without complaint or offence, to affirm, distinctly by our actions that government, being one of the independent powers of the earth, will admit of no international relations save on equal terms. Sir, I should give notice to these quondam consuls that their functions are ended this hour. I would bring under the operation of the Conscription Law all English and French residents in the Confederacy after due and proper notice to depart (including the consuls themselves if within legal ages) and if England or France feel aggrieved by such proceeding, let them go to Washington for redress. They will know nothing of our government. Our Government does not know them. Let them demand and receive from Mr. Lincoln, satisfaction, as they will have it that Mr. Lincoln is our President. Sir, I do believe that this course, if adopted now, at last, after so long patience and forbearance, and pursued with calm dignity, without complaint or indignation, but merely as a national step towards the full assertion of our independent position, would be the best and surest way to bring us that "Recognition" which seems to be so much desired. England and France will not leave their citizens who reside amongst us without an official representative to attend to their rights and interests, so that the withdrawal of those complaisant facilities which we have hitherto extended to their so-called Consuls, will be an additional and strong motive for our recognition by these and other European Powers.

All this, however, is for them to judge; it is their concern. And, for ourselves, we should accept the admonition once given to the Greeks—

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks,
They have a king who buys and sells;
In native words, and native ranks,
The only hope of courage dwells."

I hope that we have at last learned and laid to heart this lesson—that our independence is to be of our own making and is to be in our own keeping. We have no friends in this world. With a firm, though gentle hand, the President has stripped off the pretence of neutrality, and shown it to be hostility in disguise. Let us accept the fact; let us look it in the face; and let us act accordingly. That sacred standard of independence which we have planted deep in our native land, and watered plentifully

with the richest of our blood, let us not display merely in the face of the invading hosts of the North. Let us lift it high before all the nations, and humbly trusting in that deliverance which the Almighty may vouchsafe to us, demonstrate that what enemies soever, whether open or secret, alien or domestic, may look askance upon it, we mean at least to be true to it, and stand or fall with it ourselves.

The Blockade at Charleston

The following "circular," says the Wilmington Journal, addressed to the Consular agent of France at this port has been placed at our disposal. As it is evidently a public matter, and in strict accordance with proclamations already published, we feel no hesitation in giving it a place in our columns for general information:—

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, Jan. 31st, 1863
MONSIEUR BETTANCOURT,
Consular Agent of France,
at Wilmington, N. C.

Sir: I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States of America to inform you that, this Government has received an official despatch from Flag Officer Ingraham, commanding the naval forces of the Confederacy on the coast of South Carolina, stating that the blockade of the harbor of Charleston has been broken by the complete dispersion and disappearance of the blockading squadron, in consequence of a successful attack made on it by the iron clad steamers commanded by Flag Officer Ingraham. During this attack one or more of the blockading vessels were sunk or burnt.

As you are doubtless aware that by the law of nations a blockade when thus broken by superior force ceases to exist and cannot be subsequently enforced unless established *de novo* with adequate forces and after due notice to neutral powers, it has been deemed proper to give you the information herein contained, for the guidance of such vessels of your nation as may choose to carry on commerce with the now open port of Charleston.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

For the Patriot.

William H. Cumming, Esq.
William H. Cumming died of paralysis in Greensboro' on the 6th instant, in the 65th year of his age.

A good man has fallen, and the people mourn. For one half of his life he was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and he proved himself a faithful steward in the household of faith. In him all the christian graces did abound, and he adorned the doctrine he professed with holy living. When he was in health and at home, his place in the Sanctuary was seldom vacant. He was ardently devoted to his church; and of him it may be truly said, that while he was kind and generous to all men, he loved the brethren. He was our oldest elder, and we all feel that a father has gone; but in his christian example he has left us a rich inheritance.

In society he was affable and social, and his influence was always on the side of truth and virtue. His friendship was warm, constant and unselfish; and his enmity was but the passion of a moment. He was possessed of much general intelligence and he was prompt and active in business. His means were limited, yet he was liberal in his donations to the church, and he withheld not a timely charity from the poor.— He was a true patriot. He mourned for the errors, misfortunes, and sorrows of his country; and he rejoiced in her virtues and glories in her triumphs.

In the domestic circle he was gentle, affectionate, and tender, and he was the constant joy of the loved ones there. His temperament was cheerful and full of hope, and his brave heart was never depressed by misfortunes. I have never known a family more united, and more devoted to each other. In their home there was contentment and peace; but a dark shadow has passed over it now.

Days of sorrow, like days of joy will have an end. The light will come again with many sweet hopes and sacred memories.— Thus light and shadow will pass over this christian household, until one by one, all have gone to meet each other in the home of perfect light, and joy, and love.

R. P. D.

For the Patriot.

DONATIONS IN CAPT. A. C. COLEB'S DISTRICT.
Mrs. Eliza Denny, 1 coverlet, 1 pr. of socks, cash \$5.00; L. A. Fogleman, cash \$4.00; P. Isley, cash \$5.00; Miss Mary Holt, 2 pr. of socks; Miss Frances Holt, 1 pr. of socks; M. Holt, cash \$10.00; Miss Polly Sharp, 1 pr. of socks; Miss Louisa Nash, 1 pr. of socks; E. M. Holt, 10 yds of sheeting and 1 shirt; Miss Nancy Ross, 1 pr. of socks; Miss Winny Isley, 1 shirt; A. L. Isley, 2 1/2 yds of flannel; Miss Polly Smith, 1 pr. of socks. Purchased with the above, cash sheeting, and had it made up for the following persons, as a donation: Mrs. Winny Isley and daughters made 6 pr. of drawers and 1 shirt; Miss Margaret Isley, 2 shirts; Miss Letta Isley, 2 shirts; Miss Joel Sharp's daughters, 5 shirts, 1 pr. of drawers; Miss Elizabeth Allen, 1 shirt, 1 pr. of drawers; Miss Rachel Allen, 1 shirt, 1 pr. of drawers.

Pony for Sale.—A Pony, young, gentle, and a natural pacer, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro, N. C.

From the Hillsboro Recorder.

Rev. R. J. Graves.

The examination of the case of the Rev. R. J. Graves was had in this place on Wednesday last, before the Hon. Matthias E. Manly, of the Supreme Court; George V. Strong, Esq., appearing for the prosecution, and the Hon. Wm. A. Graham for the defendant. The accused was bound over to the Confederate Court at Richmond, to stand trial on a charge of treason.

Mr. Graves obtained a passport at Richmond about the last of July, for the purpose of visiting New York to procure the services of the celebrated Dr. Green for an operation on his throat, which was much diseased, and to see after the welfare of two orphan sisters, who he feared might be in a suffering condition. He left City Point in a flag of truce boat for Harrison's Landing. On arriving at Harrison's Landing he was placed under a strong guard and treated as a prisoner for two or three days, and was subjected to a long and minute examination by the Federal Provost Marshal. During this examination it is alleged that he communicated important information to the enemy, and upon this the charge of treason is founded.

There was but one witness to support the charge, a captured soldier by the name of Parker, who has awaiting examination.— He professed to have heard only a part of what was said, it being uttered in a low tone of voice, and he twelve or fifteen feet distant, and was present only during a portion of the examination.

This examination of Mr. Graves by the Provost Marshal in McClellan's camp was long and rigid, and continued for perhaps an hour and a half. The condition of our railroads was inquired into, whether they were not wearing out, and whether iron was not difficult to be obtained; what progress had been made in the construction of the Piedmont Railroad, and the object the Government had in view when favoring its construction; the condition of the "Richmond," an iron-clad boat in process of construction at Richmond, &c. The reply to these questions by Mr. Graves, as stated by himself, was, that he did not know; all the information he had respecting them was gathered from the newspapers, to which all parties had access. He presumed that the roads were wearing away, as there was a large amount of business done upon them. He presumed also that it was well known that one object the Confederate Government had in view in favoring the construction of the Piedmont Railroad was to facilitate transportation between Richmond and the South; but what progress was made in its construction he did not know. The boat Richmond might be ready to come down to-morrow or next day, or it might be some time first; he did not know; he heard hammering, and supposed men were working upon her, but of her condition he had no knowledge, as he only had a glimpse of a portion of her through a crack in the enclosure as he was passing by. It was alleged by the prosecuting officer, that his answers to these questions gave "important information" to the enemy—giving him "aid and comfort"—as it left him to infer that our railroads would soon be worn out, when we might be reduced to extremity. But the point made by the prosecution was in relation to the boat Richmond. It was alleged that the boat was equal to a force of fifty thousand men at Richmond, and that this restraining fear had been removed by the information given by Mr. Graves—the witness Parker having testified that Mr. Graves had said "she would not be ready for some time"—the statement of Mr. Graves that she might be down to-morrow or next day, not having reached the ear of the witness, or escaped his memory. And this is the amount of the testimony by which it is attempted to stigmatize as a traitor a gentleman who is believed by all who know him to be as loyal to the South as any citizen among us.

It does not appear that Gen. McClellan was relieved from the fear of the Richmond or the fifty thousand men it represented, by anything that escaped from the examination of Mr. Graves. He made no onward movement, except the abortive attempt at Drury's Bluff, but hastened his departure from the Peninsula with as much speed as though assured that the Richmond would be down to-morrow or next day. Mr. Graves not having given him any information that could satisfy him to the contrary. We have been impressed with the idea that evidence was required to constitute treason, as in cases of murder. Every killing is not necessarily a case of murder; it must be with "malice prepense"; the intent of murder must be in the heart. So we thought it to be in cases of treason. We did not suppose a man would be considered guilty of treason, if, when placed in duress and hard pressed with interrogatories, information which may be important should be worn out of him. We supposed to be a traitor the man's heart must be with the enemy. And it is not so? It otherwise may it not sometimes happen that true-hearted citizens may find themselves condemned as traitors? Is there no difference between a Peter and a Judas?

At Sharp's-burg, Gen. Lee hailed one of the many stragglers, and inquired: "Where are you going sir?" "Going to the rear." "What are you going to the rear for?" "Well, I've been stung by a bung, and I'm what they call demoralized." "This was enough. Gen. Lee had not the heart to say more to an innocent who had been 'stung by a bung'—meaning perhaps that he had been 'stung' by a bomb.

ROSCREANS—SOLD.
That fellow Wheeler's rained all. My sour knot and bend.— Who ever heard of taking boats With rebel horse-marines?

Hats.—We are manufacturing WOOL HATS of superior quality at Jameson's, Guilford Co., N. C. Persons wishing any thing in our line would do well to give us a call. Orders promptly attended to. Cash paid for wool and fur.

Notice.—Is hereby given to shippers and others interested that the tariff of freight rates on this road will be raised to thirty-five per cent. and the rate of passengers to five cents per mile on and after the first day of October.

T. J. SUMNER,
Engineer and Sup't.

Vallindigham's Speech.

We have a paper before us containing a full report of the speech of this gentleman recently made in the United States Congress. We extract a few paragraphs, which we have never seen republished in this section:— Sir, my judgment was made up and expressed from the first. I learned it from Chatbam: "My Lords, you cannot conquer America." And you will not conquer the South. You never will. It is not in the nature of things possible; much less under your auspices. But money you have expended without limit, and blood poured out like water. Defeat, debt, taxation, sepulchres these are your trophies.— In vain the people gave you treasure and the soldier yielded up his life. "Fight, tax, emancipate—let these," said the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Pike) at the last session, "be the trinity of our salvation." Sir, they have become the trinity of your deep damnation. The war for the Union is, in your hands, a most bloody and costly failure. The President confessed "on the 22d of September, solemnly, officially, and under the broad seal of the United States.— And he has now repeated the confession.— The Priests and Rabbin of Abolition taught him that God would not prosper such a cause. War for the Union was abandoned; war for the negro openly begun, and with stronger battalions than before. With what success? Let the dead at Fredericksburg and Vicksburg answer.

And now, sir, can this war continue? Whence the money to carry it on? Where the men? Can you borrow? From whom? Can you tax more? Will the people bear it? Wait till you have collected what is already levied. How many millions more of "legal-tender"—to-day, forty one per cent. below the par of gold—can you float? Will men enlist now at any price? Ah, sir, it is easier to die at home—I beg pardon; but I trust I am not "discouraging enlistments." If I am, then, first arrest Lincoln, Stanton and Halleck, and some of your other Generals, and I will retract; you I will recant. But can you draft again?—Ask New England—New York. Ask Massachusetts. Where are the nine hundred thousand? Ask not Ohio—the North west. She thought you were in earnest, and gave you all—more than you demanded.

The wife whose babe first sailed that day,
And aged sire and matron gray,
Saw the loyal warriors haste away,
And deemed it sin to grieve."

Sir, in blood she has atoned for her credulity; and now there is mourning in every house, distress and sadness in every heart. Shall she give you any more? But ought this war to continue? I answer not—not a day, not an hour. What then? Shall we separate? Again I answer, no, no! What then? And now, sir, I come to the grandest and most solemn problem of statesmanship from the beginning of time; and to the God of Heaven, illuminer of hearts and minds. I would humbly appeal for some measure, at least of light and wisdom and strength to explore and reveal the dark but possible future of this land.

Sir, this war, horrible as it is, has taught us all some of the most important and salutary lessons which ever a people learned. First—it has annihilated, in twenty months, all the false and pernicious theories and teachings of Abolitionism for thirty years, and which a mere appeal to facts and argument could not have untaught in half a century. We have learned that the South is not weak, dependent, unenterprising, or corrupted by slavery, luxury and idleness; but powerful, earnestly, warlike, enduring, self-supporting, full of energy, and inexhaustible in resources. We have learned, and now confess it openly, that African slavery, instead of being a source of weakness to the South, is one of her main elements of strength; and hence the "military necessity," we are told, of abolishing slavery in order to suppress the rebellion. We have learned, also, that the non-slaveholding white men of the South, millions in number, are immovably attached to the institution, and are its chief support; and Abolitionists have found out, to their infinite surprise and disgust, that the slave is not "panting for freedom," nor pining in silent but revengeful grief over cruelty and oppression inflicted upon him, but happy, contented, attached deeply to his master, and unwilling—at least not eager—to accept the precious boon of freedom which they have proffered him. I appeal to the President for the proof. I appeal to the fact that fewer slaves have escaped, even from Virginia, in now nearly two years, than Arnold and Cornwallis carried away in six months of invasion in 1781. Finally, sir, we have learned, and the South, too, what the history of the world ages ago, and our own history might have taught us, that servile insurrection is the least of the dangers to which she is exposed. Hence, in my deliberate judgment, African slavery, as an institution, will come out of this conflict fifty-fold stronger than when the war began.

Stray.—In the night of the 25th of January, a sorrel Mare strayed from my wagon at the Depot in Greensboro. She is of medium size slightly discolored, her forehead had been cut quite short, and upon close examination a slight blemish can be seen in her right eye. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
JOHN GOURLY,
30-1/2 ft. Summerfield N. C.

OFFICE OF N. C. R. R. CO.
COMPANY STORE, Sept. 24th, 1862.
Notice.—Is hereby given to shippers and others interested that the tariff of freight rates on this road will be raised to thirty-five per cent. and the rate of passengers to five cents per mile on and after the first day of October.

T. J. SUMNER,
Engineer and Sup't.