

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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### Acts of the Last Legislature.

A bill to amend the ordinance of the Convention, entitled, "An ordinance to make some provision for the families of soldiers dying in service," ratified 22d February, 1862, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the ordinance of the Convention, ratified February 22d, 1862, making some provision for the families of the soldiers dying in service, be so amended as to apply to all soldiers who died in the service previous to the ratification of said ordinance; Provided, That the bounty given by the ordinance of May 6th, 1862, and May 12th, 1862, and the arrearages due to deceased soldiers, shall only be paid to the widow of the deceased soldier, or to his child, if the wife be dead; and if the soldier leave neither widow nor children, then to his father; and if his father be dead, then to his mother; Provided further, That all persons who claim the benefit of this act, shall be subject to the provisions of the second section of the ordinance to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the paymaster of the State be authorized to pay bounty due to sick, disabled, and furloughed soldiers, upon the affidavit of the bounty due, and upon satisfactory proof of their identity, and being actually in the military service from this State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the paymaster of the State is hereby authorized to administer the oaths to sick, disabled and furloughed soldiers, directed to be taken by the second section of this act. [Ratified the 9th day of December, 1862.]

A bill to amend and extend an ordinance of the Convention, entitled, "An ordinance to regulate an ordinance passed at the present session of this Convention, entitled, 'An ordinance amendatory of an ordinance to amend North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops, passed and ratified the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1862, and to extend the provisions of the same to certain other persons.'

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the words "citizens of this State," be inserted after the word "domiciliaries" in the fourth, eighth, twelfth, sixteenth and nineteenth lines, and also after the word "persons," in the twenty first line.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That no person who is not a citizen of this State, at the time of entering into service shall be entitled to the bounty of this State, and that the captain or commanding officer be required to specify upon each, the citizenship of each person whose name may appear upon the pay roll presented to the paymaster.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall apply to all who have not heretofore received their bounty from this State.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. [Ratified the 22d day of December, 1862.]

A bill to provide for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration when the county of the residence of the testator or intestate is in the possession of the enemy.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if in any county, courts are not held by the reason of the public enemy, the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county, the court house whereof is nearest to the court house of such county, where courts are held, shall have jurisdiction of the probate of wills, and shall have power to grant letters testamentary and of administration upon the estate of deceased persons resident in such first mentioned county, at the time of their death and to appoint guardians, taking bond as is now required by law; Provided, That the county court where any executor or administrator may have his or her actual residence, shall have full power to take probate of wills and grant all orders necessary to the due execution of the same.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That such court shall cause a full and complete record to be made of its proceedings, a transcript whereof in each case, together with a certified copy of the original will, administration bond, and guardian bonds, inventory, and accounts of sale, and of the record hereafter directed to be made in cases of special administration, shall be transmitted by the clerk, whenever the same may be done, to the office of the clerk of the county where the deceased had his usual residence at the time of his death, and the same shall be transmitted by him in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon, become a part of the records of such county court, and may be given in evidence in any case where the original record or instrument would be competent.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That so long as the courts shall be suspended for the reason aforesaid, in the county of the testator or intestate's residence, the court issuing letters testamentary or of administration, shall have jurisdiction of petitions for years' provision, legacies, distributive shares, division of shares, or for sale of personal property for the payment of debts or distribution, and the executor or guardian or administrator may sue and be sued

in the country where he shall be qualified, and whenever any such petition shall be filed or suit instituted, the same may be prosecuted to judgment unless the same shall be removed by consent, to the county of the testator or intestate's residence.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the courts of pleas and quarter sessions on which jurisdiction is hereby conferred, shall also have power to grant letters of administration *pendente lite* in manner now provided by law.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That when any person resident in any county where courts cannot be held by reason of the presence of the public enemy shall die intestate, any three justices of the peace of the county in which the property of the intestate is situated, may meet together (at the court house, when practicable), and grant to some discreet person letters of special administration, and shall have power to authorize him not only to collect the estate, and sell so much of the crop, stock and provisions on hand as they shall deem advisable, but to sell also, or remove such other personal property of the intestate as they shall think in immediate danger of loss or destruction, a schedule whereof shall be made out by said justices.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That before granting such administration, the justices shall take from such person bond with approved security, in such sum as they shall direct, conditioned for his faithful administration of the estate, and for his faithfully accounting for and delivering the estate to such person as may be appointed administrator.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the said justices shall make a record of their proceedings, and of the schedule aforesaid, which together with the said bond, they shall return under their hands and seals, to the office of the clerk of the county court of the county where the deceased had his residence, whenever such return may be made, or if sooner, an administrator may be appointed under the provisions of this act, to the office of the clerk of the county court of the county wherein letters of administration are issued, and the same shall be full and sufficient evidence of the appointment of such administrator, and of his authority, and of the execution of the bond.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. [Ratified the 20th day of December, 1862.]

### From the Richmond Whig.

#### The Yankee Law of Conscription.

The period is now rapidly approaching, when, by the terms of their enlistment, two hundred thousand of Lincoln's troops are to be disbanded. No intimation has yet been given out from Washington, we believe, that they are to be retained in service by virtue of the conscription act of the last session of the Yankee Congress. If they are so retained, then there will be a hundred thousand disarmed soldiers in the army, sullen, mutinous, and ready to desert or revolt whenever occasion may offer. If they are not so retained, then the army of Lincoln, already impotent for the task assigned it, will be rendered still more incapable by this heavy reduction.

We have no information that steps have been taken to put in force the new law among the people of the States. The delay is significant. In several of the States, assemblages of the people have vowed and pledged themselves openly to resist it. In Connecticut, where an election occurred yesterday, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Seymour, had taken the ground that, if elected, he would not permit the law to be enforced in that State. Perhaps, it is to ascertain the result of that election that Lincoln pauses. But the time lost is precious.

The Wilmington Journal thinks it is pretty evident that the wealthier classes at the North, the native merchants, farmers and manufacturers, merchants, speculators, professional men and others of the influential classes, who have not already entered the ranks of the Federal army, have no idea of doing so now voluntarily, as indeed it is admitted that next to none of any class would now volunteer or enlist. Neither would these influential classes submit silently or at all to a conscription that took themselves in common with their poorer neighbors.

The Yankee conscript law meets this difficulty, as indeed its designers evidently intended that it should meet it, that is, by providing an easy way of escape for all persons composing these so-called influential classes. To the men of means, even if comparatively limited, three hundred dollars, the price of exemption, affords an easy way of escape, and one of which they will readily avail themselves, while to the emigrant without means—the straitened or improvident nature, three hundred dollars may be as unattainable as three thousand. The ranks of the Northern army may hereafter be expected to be recruited from among penniless and reckless emigrants—poor and oppressed natives, and the most low-down and unthrifty and immoral dregs of the large cities, and the outcasts of the rural districts. Discipline may mould such men into regiments, and even into the semblance and something of the reality of soldiers, but can hardly make out of them good soldiers, reliable regiments, or an efficient army. But if they will thus fail in one respect of realizing the expectation of their employers or masters—it can hardly be doubted that they will come up to them in another respect. They will, if not exceed, all previous examples of rapine and brutality, of destruction, plunder and outrage. With no principle involved in which they feel any interest; with no excitement save in the lawless license their service affords them; withholding at stake on either side, what can we expect from new Yankee levies, but that they will act as thieves, murderers and robbers? Nothing!

and we must be prepared for conduct becoming such in the campaign of the spring and summer, and in any subsequent campaigns, should the war be protracted beyond the present year.

### From the Richmond Whig, April 6.

#### The Riot.

In deference to the weak suggestion of authorities who are scarcely less afraid to acknowledge a disagreeable truth than the despotism at Washington, the papers of this city forebore to make mention of the riot which occurred on Thursday morning last.

When Fort Donelson fell, the news was kept back from the people for nearly a week, and repeated inquiries made at the War Office, the answer was given that the Government was in possession of no intelligence. This was to have been expected from the person then at the head of the War Department, but under the new regime the people had a right to expect, and did expect, courage and common sense. To suppose that in a city containing nearly a hundred thousand people, every tongue and every pen could be checked, in obedience to the request of any human being whatever, and because the newspapers were silent—to believe, for an instant, that the throng of "special correspondents" would pass over the most precious item that has fallen into their nets since the war began—to hope that the courts would close their doors and investigate crime in secret session—to dream that passengers leaving by the cars, farmers going out on horseback, women in buggies and hooksters in chicken carts, would one and all be stricken dumb, or retaining possession of their speech, would refuse to tell their wives, children, friends, neighbors and gossips the marvelous story of the great "bread" riot—the breaking open of stores—the falling out of the military—the appeals of old citizens—the repeated reading of the riot act by the Mayor—the eloquent harangue of the President in a furniture wagon to a crowd of innocent men, squares away from the scene of female burglary in broad daylight—to suppose that all this could be suppressed by any agency conceivable, much less the mere silencing of the papers, is to say the very least of it, the silliest expectation that ever entered the brains of men outside of strait jackets.

This timidity, or want of common sense, or whatever else it may be called, must be regarded as by far the worst part of the business. The riot itself is as nothing compared to it. If the authorities who rule this Confederacy are so pusillanimous as to fear the truth, whatever it may be, or so deficient in intellect as to suppose that such a thing as a female riot could occur in Richmond, at any time of the day or night, and not be known outside of the city limits then are we just as badly off as if we were starving. We are not starving, nor are we on the verge of it; but the ostrich system of hiding the head behind a leaf whenever danger is near, or thought to be near, does obtain in our councils; and there, and there only real trouble perceptible in this whole matter.

Happily, these daylight burglaries are undergoing judicial investigation; a great part of the stolen goods has been reclaimed; the ringleaders are being arrested; they will be tried and punished; a full account of the affair, from its obscure origin to its disgraceful culmination, will be made public; and the exaggerations that have gone to the country will be counteracted.

That there was any just ground for the shameful disturbance of Thursday, no one believes. The more it is looked into the more causeless it appears. Doubtless there is much suffering in the city. But the fund voted the poor was by no means exhausted, the churches were willing and abundantly able to relieve distress; private benevolence had not once been appealed to. No petition, no remonstrance had been made; yet, on a sudden, a hundred or a hundred and fifty well dressed, plump cheeked women, led by a virago, who is known to have made a fortune by market gardening, and cheered by a rabble of gamblers and ruffians, who are protected here by the special toleration of the Confederate, State and Municipal governments, that misrule this unhappy city—all of a sudden this throng of courtisans and thieves assembles in the Capitol Square, organizes and proceeds to break open stores, to get what forsooth? Not neat and bread, but boots, shoes, silk dresses, tobacco, jewelry, brooms, and the like. These, the Mayor, in his investigation last Friday, suggests pertinently are not articles of food. But there is a prof more convincing than any yet given of the absurdity and falsehood of the plea, that this row was occasioned by suffering for food or clothing, and that is the fact, sustained by every housekeeper in the city, that notwithstanding high prices and scarcity of provisions, there have been fewer applications for charity than in any previous winter for many years. The entire absence of beggars at

a time like this, and in a city so crowded by idlers as Richmond, is very notable.—The writer of this article can testify, that during the whole winter he has encountered but two beggars, one of whom an obvious impostor, wanted to fight because her veracity was doubted, while the other set upon him with the stunning petition for a quarter to buy a catechism? The truth is, this petticoated foray was political in its origin; as the simultaneous disturbances in other cities indicate, and as the evidence before the Mayor will yet prove.

If there be a soul of good in things evil, this ridiculous affair may be turned to account. It ought to put a stop to hoarding, to suppress speculation, to induce producers to bring in supplies, to make the government facilitate transportation, and to clean out the gamblers, loafers and ruffians stock, lock and barrel. Let Congress at once pass a law requiring every man to show that he is engaged in some honest useful calling or else go into the army forthwith. In this way the five and twenty gambling houses that feed every day nearly as many thousand idlers, and thereby run up the price of provisions, will be swept away. And let our high officials display a little courage and a little reason. The people are not afraid of unpleasant truths, why should they be? Let them tempt impossibilities. But, the reports in the papers will go to the country and encourage other riots! Better a correct account in print than a thousand exaggerations from as many tongues and private letters. If the riots, we say, put them down; it is easily enough done. But, the Yankees will get hold of it. Certainly! What if they do? Let them make the most of it; they are going to do their worst, any way. Better a thousand fold that the Yankees should ply their lying arts with all the aid the disaffected here can give them, than that the people should see that the government of Jefferson Davis is timorous about anything on earth. "The people are many; so should their government be, and put a bold, calm face on everything. If anything could be "kept back," the face of Ananias should warn us of the folly of attempting it. Have we gotten so deep in the mire of a sneaking, evasive, alternately truckling and bullying policy, as not to be able to turn round and face Yankees and females combined? Or shall it go to the country, that the Confederate government is scared out of its wits because a parcel of women broke open a store and stole a pair of shoes.

The following remarks by a looker-on, are very just and true as far as they go: To the Editor of the Whig:—I happened to be a spectator of a portion of the doings of the mob of "Holy Thursday." I did not witness the organization on Capitol Square, or see the outrages committed in Cary street. When I reached the "scene of action" entrance was just being forced into 117 Main street, which, with the shoe store adjoining, was sacked. Mr Baldwin addressed the mob, which comprised, perhaps, five thousand males and as many hundred females, and in response to his promises, many hundreds of boots and shoes were thrown back. Soon after this, the riot act was read the military came on. A section of the crowd had, in the meantime, taken possession of the old market, whither the military followed them leisurely.

I think it is as important to call attention to one or two points connected with this outbreak. The mob, which was got up under the name of a woman's bread riot, was, in reality, a man's plundering riot. The females, a fraction of whom were respectable, were all comfortably clad, and many of them were led out in fine raiment, which was not wanted to show their trade. These studies, as the worthy Mayor addressed them, were of home production as well as of foreign growth. The indications were that they had been invited to the party they were acting, not by want, but by the thousands of ruffians who stood around them, and who hoped to secure, by means of them, both safety and plunder. Who can describe a mob gathered in Richmond, and of the most of the vile dregs which the war has been causing to flow into the city for so many months? The substitute who has sold himself to dozens of regiments, the expelled of the Tigers, the Pig Ugly of Baltimore, the ignoble army of skulkers, the unwarlike company of Mississippi wharf-rats, the atrocious red-fellowship of the deserters, the off-scourings of Penitentiaries, the Yankee emissary, the select villains of many nations, were no doubt all there. Hunger was the most visible cause of the riot. But neither the butcher nor the baker suffered. Stores containing provisions escaped, while those containing dry goods, boots and shoes, and above all, fancy articles were sacked. No 117 Main street, which, while kept by Mr. Rouss, was the cheapest store in the city, was attacked because it was known there were fine goods within. It was not a case against extortion, but for plunder and open robbery.

Mr. Editor, there is a vast, and it is feared, an increasing sum of money arising from destruction now in Richmond. But it is not believed that the mob of "Holy Thursday" represented that misery. It represented rather the vice, the profligacy, the prostitution, the crime of the city, the elements which wage eternal war against society, and against society, and against

which society most wage eternal war. Elements which, finding the times favorable for an outbreak, and which being no doubt prompted and paid, by spies in our midst, took advantage of this opportunity to rob in the day, what they generally steal in darkness. Thus stimulated, under false pretences, some really respectable people, who, with their children's children, will baffle the memory of this day. And their mischief has been accomplished. But, I represent the suffering part of the community. I may mention, in illustration of this, two examples that came under my observation. While the mob was at its full, I saw a man, excellently dressed, fat and stout, pass by your office door. On his head were three hats, a demijohn, apparently full, was over his shoulder, in one hand was a ham, in the other a pair of fine boots. On the outskirts of the mob, trying to get through, I saw, a little later, a poor poor woman. She wore neither flowers, feathers, crape shawls, nor hoops, like the rioters. Her clothes were thin and so was her face. In her arms she carried a baby, and by her side walked another little one. She told me she had a helpless old mother at home, that her husband's pay of eleven dollars a month was their all, but that she would rather beg in the streets than join the rioters.

### A HUMOROUS PETITION TO A COTTON FACTORY FOR SOME GOODS.—The Charleston Courier of the 26th ult. says:

We have been permitted to copy the following humorous and witty application to the President of the Graniteville Company, for a supply of homespun. The Graniteville President must have a heart of granite if he be not moved to speedy compliance by so touching an appeal:

MARCH 18, 1863.  
My Dear Sir:—It was the profound remark of his majesty, Abraham the 1st, that "it is easier to pay something than nothing, and that it is easier to pay a large sum than a much larger sum." How the old Abe made this startling discovery may be ever so puzzling, but we must all subscribe to the truth! Now it is just so with a man who wants some manufactured cotton. It is better (if old Abe's sapient discovery be not a fallacy) to get some homespun than none. Something is better than nothing, I venture to assert—proceeding on the postulate of the Gurilla wisacre, of the White House.

Help me Cassius, or I sink!—is another true quotation, which I must beg leave to employ here, slightly modified. "Help me Gregg of Graniteville, or I'll go naked!" "Clothe the naked!" is the nearly so, a divine injunction, and I trust my friend, you will not be deaf to its solemn importances to me. Let me, I beseech your friendship and aid, and, I beseech you, I pray, a bale of your 25 cents goods and 100 yards of your next best, or if that be so, a bale of each of those qualities.

I sent on an application some time since by the hands of my friend —, but I am rather disquieted about its progress of incubation, or the incubation office. I am fearful that it will never reach a broad cotton shirt and in the meantime, I had myself inserted into the business of making shirts. If there were a cotton fabric, I will wrangle them and convert them into shirts, but, unluckily, these shirts are, I fear, nothing but the baseless fabric of a vision—unless my friend Gregg will come to the rescue and secure me something towards clothing the naked.

I am done. Please pardon my not over earnest prayer; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, and so forth.

A number of the papers of the North are endeavoring to show to their readers that the "rebellion" may soon be brought to a close by the appearance of starvation in the Confederacy. They are impressed with the idea that the people and the army are already suffering from want of food, and believe that if they can before many weeks succeed in obtaining possession of the seaports of the country, and continue to hold the country at present under their control, the Confederates will be compelled to submit or starve. Our planters should do their best to disappoint the expectations of the Federals. Let it not be recorded in history that the Southern Confederacy was "wiped out" of existence by the Abolition hordes of the North, because of the unparliamentary acts of the agricultural portion of its community. Planters of the South! the fate of the Confederacy is in your hands. See to it that you do your duty. Plant largely of the things that will feed the army in the field, and their families at home.—Aye.

Our Tennessee exchanges all seem to concur in the opinion that no general engagement is likely to take place some in Middle Tennessee, between the forces under Bragg Johnston, and Rosecrans. General Bragg is absent on account of the dangerous illness of his estimable wife.

It happens into North Alabama by way of Chattanooga, Tennessee, or of forming a junction with Grant to look Pemberton, has been abandoned by Rosecrans, who finds his communications already seriously embarrassed by our cavalry, that he dares not prolong his line.

For some reason the idea of an attack on our part is not so much talked of, as it was lately in W. It is true the enemy is heavily entrenched at Martin's Ford, and the attack on us would have to be made under very serious disadvantages. Rosecrans may be deterred from an attack by a similar apprehension of the strength of our position.

Sugar. We have for sale 1200 lbs. of sugar, letter A. J. & F. GARRETT.

### From the Register.

#### My Heart is Growing Old.

Barely yet have eighteen years  
On my dial of life been told,  
But I know by my bosom's bursting tears  
My heart is growing old.

Affliction wraps a spotless shroud  
Round joys that now are deathly cold,  
And whippers in tones deep, not loud,  
My heart is growing old.

Hope shuts up the blossom fair  
That once her pleasure to unfold,  
And I tread on her brow, now pale from care,  
My heart is growing old.

Memory bears a bleeding wound,  
For painful memory to behold,  
And murmurs in the gloom around,  
My heart is growing old.

Great Shepherd of wandering lambs like me,  
Oh! lead me to thy peaceful fold!  
And let me feel in love for Thee  
My heart is growing old!

Troublesome, N. C. FANNIE B.

The following, entitled "Watch," is beautiful—

one of those little gems which touch the heart:

Mother! watch the little feet  
Climbing over the garden wall,  
Bounding through the busy street,  
Ringing bells, feet and ball.  
Never count the moments lost,  
Never mind the time it costs,  
Little feet will go astray,  
Guide them, Mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand  
Picking berries by the way,  
Making moccasins in the sand,  
Tossing up the fragrant hay.  
Never dare the question ask,  
"Why to me, this weary task?"  
These same little hands may prove  
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue  
Prattling frequently and wild,  
What is said and what is sung,  
By the happy joyous child.  
Catch the word while yet unspoken,  
Stop the vow before 'tis broken,  
This same tongue may yet proclaim  
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart  
Beating soft and warm for you;  
Wholesome lessons now impart.  
Keep, O keep the young heart true.  
Extricate every weed,  
Sowing good and precious seed,  
Harvest rich you then may see,  
Ripening for eternity.

### Correspondence of the Patriot.

Camp Co. A, 6th N. C. Troops,  
Near Fredericksburg, April 5th, 1863.

Messrs Editors:—I hope you will excuse me for intruding this script upon your indulgent patience. But I feel as though it would be some relief to me as an old soldier to renew my acquaintance with a journal which in my boyhood, I sustained such intimate relation. Although since I used to rest by the cheerful fire of my once happy home, eagerly scanning your columns the din of a bloody war has resounded, yet records, and is likely to continue so, until you are as long as the bellflowers can find means to carry on. Two years ago we were a prosperous, happy and enterprising people, surrounded by every comfort that ingenuity of man, or a bountiful nature could supply. But the time at last came when our people ground under the oppression of an insulting and undignified foe, who boasted of his ability to grind us down under the iron heel of despotism, and make us subservient to the will of a perfidious tyrant within the short space of sixty days.

It was at this ever memorable juncture that peace and happiness were dispelled from the thrones of their Southern idolizers and such men as Lee, Longstreet, Jackson, Beauregard, Hill and a host of others rushed forth to meet the serried columns of the foe, who was marching to invade our soil, wrench from us our sacred rights and institutions, lay our beloved land in solitary waste, and leave us homeless and penniless. It was at this striking period of our nation's history that every sword was drawn from its scabbard, and the patriotic sons of the South sallied forth as one man to the rescue of a bleeding and oppressed country, swearing by the blood of their chivalric ancestors to die rather than submit to be overrun by an ambitious tyrant, and nobly have they kept their vow as will be seen by referring to the many hard fought and gloriously won battles in which they have distinguished themselves by their illustrious deeds and daring achievements. Quietness still prevails along the lines of the Rappahannock, though it is conjectured by many that we will shortly have our hands full of warm and bloody work. A deserter who came over from Yankeeedom today, says that Gen. Hooker intended crossing the river at three different points sometime during the incoming week, the points to be Port Royal, Fredericksburg and Kelly's Ford, but owing to the heavy fall of snow last night, we suppose his design will be frustrated to some degree.

It seems to be almost a matter of certainty that every man, old Joe acts his part, to try this side of a water hole is warranted in his purpose by a heavy fall of rain or snow, but as the fair weather season is rapidly advancing, you need not be surprised at a young man to bear of his visit to the south side of the Rappahannock and the warm reception that he received. More soon.

Serg't SINCLEAR.