

THE WONDERFUL MACHINE.

Joseph. James, I can tell you what strikes me to be the most useful machine in the world.

James. Can you? Then I should like very much to hear of it. What is it used for? Joseph. Very many things. The woodman uses it in felling his trees, and the sawyer in sawing timber into boards; farmers could not get along without it in ploughing, sowing, reaping and mowing; and they tell me that thousands of them are used abroad in cultivating the tea-plant and sugarcane.

James. Is it made of wood, or iron? Joseph. Neither. It is formed of different materials, some hard and some soft; and it has a great many secret springs that require oiling.

James. How I should like to see one of them! What does it look like?

Joseph. I will show you one some day; but let me describe it. It is made of twenty-seven hard pieces, most of them with springs or hinges tied together with strings in a most curious manner. It often requires cleaning, and when carried in the open air, especially in winter, is commonly kept in a leather or woollen bag. Most people set a high value on this machine; and a good one is worth more than a thousand dollars to its owner.

James. A thousand dollars?

Joseph. Yes; I once knew a man who had a capital one, and he said that he would not take ten thousand dollars for it,—money down.

James. Why what a machine! It must be a fortune to have one.

Joseph. Indeed it is, when put to a good use. There are more people who get their living by this machine than by any other means. If any great work is going on it is sure to be employed. They never could have made the Capitol at Washington, nor the Crystal Palace, nor any of the beautiful things it contains—even the mysterious magnetic telegraph could not operate,—without its aid. And then it is quite as useful in making little things too. You cannot, without it, make either a good knife, a corkscrew, a peg, or even a pin. In short, it is, as I said, the most useful machine in the world.

James. The sooner you show it to me the better. Why, the carpenter's tools are nothing to it. He must be a rich man who can get one.

Joseph. That does not follow; for I once knew a man in the poor-house who had two of them.

James. Then it is a great shame: for he had no business in the poor-house with such a machine as that. I wish I had one!

Joseph. You have one; and so has almost every man, woman and child in the town. If you were to be searched this very minute, I venture to say that one will be found in your pocket.

James. In my pocket? You may search me, and turn my pocket inside out. I have nothing but my hand in my pocket, besides my knife, pocket-handkerchief, and a piece of whipcord.

Joseph. Nothing but your hand! Why that is the very thing; for the human hand is the machine I have been speaking of.

James. The human hand! You said it was worth a thousand dollars.

Joseph. Yes, I did; and I hardly think you would part with a hand for twice that sum.

James. But what did you mean by saying that it was made of twenty-seven hard pieces, most of them with springs, or hinges, tied together in a most curious manner?

Joseph. The human hand has twenty-seven bones in it; the joints are the strings that tie the bones together; and the flesh is a soft substance that covers the whole. The leathern bag is a glove,—which is worn commonly enough, especially in winter.

James. I never could have believed it.

Joseph. Yes; surely the human hand is the most useful machine in the world, and we cannot be too thankful to God for his gift. It ought always to be used for his glory and the good of our fellow-creatures.

James. Then let us not forget the Almighty Creator that made this human hand. David did not forget him when he said, "Thy hands have made me and fashioned me; give me understanding, that I may learn thy commandments."

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.

Only some five or six bills of an unimportant character remained upon the House calendar at the close of the session not acted on. We were unable to obtain a list of their titles. In the Senate, a Senate bill "to increase the efficiency of the army" (by dividing it into two classes) and the following House bills remained undisposed of:

To provide for the relief of officers and soldiers who have been irregularly introduced into the military service of the Confederate States.

Joint resolutions relating to martial law. To regulate the pay of the officers formerly belonging to the revenue service of the United States, and now in the employment of the Confederate States.

To amend an act relative to prisoners of war, approved 21st May, 1861.

To fix the pay and allowances of the Master Armorer of the Confederate States Army, at Richmond, Virginia.

To regulate the payment of commutation for transportation to officers in the military service of the Confederate States.

To prohibit the improper employment of soldiers.

For the appointment of a superintendent of laboratories.

Authorizing the President to confer upon the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Chief of Engineer Bureau the rank, pay and allowances of a Brig. General of the Provisional Army.

To provide for the payment of horses disabled or lost in the Confederate service.

To organize and promote the efficiency of the Medical branch of the military service.

To aid the several departments in the investigation of accounts.

Bow Mor.—A busy housewife was sitting in the door-way plying her needle. Her husband lounging on the rail; his foot slipped and he bruised his knee on the doorstone. "Oh!" he groaningly exclaimed, "I have surely broken the bone!" "Well, then," said she, holding up her needle with its eye broken out, "you and I have done nearly the same thing." "How so?" "Why don't you see," said she; "I have broken the eye of the needle, man, and you have broken the knee of the idle man!"

ESTIMATE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress his estimates of the appropriations necessary for the support of the Government from July 1st to December 31st, 1863, and last week they were passed by the House. The estimates are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Legislative, \$284,046 00; Executive, salary of Pres't, &c., 24,125 00; Treasury Department, 22,721,400 61; War Department, 864,813,518 00; Navy Department, 8,848,457 02; State Department, 67,070 00; Department of Justice, 176,488 88; Postoffice Department, 112,088 92; Miscellaneous, 10,000 00; Total, \$896,587,442 98.

In looking over the estimate in detail we find some interesting statements of facts. To support one regiment of light artillery (10 companies) six months, it costs \$490,731. A regiment of cavalry for the same time costs \$317,271; and a regiment of infantry for the same length of time costs \$209,543. The cost of supporting 200 Generals, 400 Aids, 163 Brigade Quartermasters, 151 Brigade Commissaries, 500 Chaplains, and 78 Cadets, which is the field and staff, is \$1,823,164. This includes wagons, horses stationery, forage, &c., for the officers. The salaries of our Ministers, Commissioners, Consuls and Commercial Agents abroad, for the half year amounts to \$45,150. The salaries and mileage of Senators is \$47,000 for the six months, and of the members of the House \$200,420.

A SUGGESTION.—The Confederate Congress has wisely laid a tax of eight per cent upon all provisions (as well as many other specified things) on hand on the first day of July next, beyond what is necessary for the family consumption of the holder. This will touch the pockets of those who are hoarding corn, flour, bacon, &c. Has the knowledge of such a tax already brought supplies more freely into market, and thereby reduced prices? Whether such an effect has been produced or not, there is every probability that the tax will operate in that way between this and the 1st of July. And what we would suggest to those who have a surplus of provisions, &c., &c., is that as the 1st of July approaches, the market will be more and more crowded and prices will probably more and more fall. It is only necessary to call attention to this view of the matter. Each holder will of course consult his own judgment as to the propriety of selling soon or late, paying the tax himself or letting somebody else pay it, &c.—Fayetteville Observer.

THE DARRING IN COUNCIL.—The Boston Courier publishes an account of a meeting of negroes in New Bedford, Mass., convened by request of Governor Andrew, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. "Mr. Crow," the chairman, after delivering the opening address, sat down upon a barrel. The address was received vociferously.

Order being restored, Pompey Cole, Esq., was recognized by the—barrel. Mr. Cole remarked: "Mr. Chairman, I don't know 'bout dis yere thing. Fes please, afore we Hells de Souf, I want to know what we's got to do 'bout it. I read a story in de Courier tudder day 'bout some white fellah askin' a colored gemman if he didn't mean to list. Say de colored gemman says he. 'Ketch you here, white man, did yah ever see t'radege fightin over a bone?' Well, 'lowed he had. 'Darry well,' says de colored gemman. 'did de bone fight?'

Now den, Miss r' Chairman on de barrel yander, dey tell us dis a war for liberty—de to set dem niggers out Souf free. Well, who axed 'em to do it? Nigger out Souf didn't. He's better off afore den he is now, kiche—'bout stwen two armies a hetchin' it all round. Colored gemmen here at de Norf didn't ax 'em. Fes we want dem dirty niggers sirkidin round here a taken business out o' our hands! Is we going to shave for six cents an' black boots for two cents like dey can? No say. No! My sentiments is, dat if white folks had waited till colored people and niggers had ax'ed em to fight 'bout 'em, dere wouldn't been no fightin', no way! Guv'nor Andrew can't come if over de chile. If he wants a fanner I's give him one, like Mr. Hayden did, 'cause I ain't proud; but he ain't a gwine to get my shoulder behind a musket if he kiss it all day long. No sah an' what's more, white sodgers don't want us mor'n a white to go! Dis yere country 'll be safer to let de white folks fight it out, an' to let de caller'd gemmen stay to home an' mind dere own business!

The speech of Mr. Cole had such a convincing effect upon the Assembly, that the efforts of President Crow, who was the only darkey in the crowd who had received a five dollar bill from the Governor, were totally ineffectual for preservation of order. The barrel upon which he had mounted was kicked from under him, but as he fortunately alighted upon his head, he sustained no personal injury, so that he was not prevented from fulfilling his engagement to take tea with His Excellency on the following evening. His report of the proceedings of the meeting will probably be published at the expense of the State, unless it may be deemed inexpedient, as not comporting with the public welfare.

We are authorized by Dr. E. C. Fisher, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, to state that there is a quantity of broom corn and sugar cane at the Asylum which will be given to any one for seed who will apply for it.—Standard.

GAINESBOROUGH PATRIOT.—M. S. Sherwood, Esq., has retired from the Editorial chair of the Patriot, on account of continued feeble health, and is succeeded by Messrs. A. W. Ingold and J. C. Clendenin. We regret to part with Mr. S., especially for the cause assigned. The Patriot, we are glad to learn, is in a flourishing condition. We wish the new Editors much success.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT to me and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the crime of speculating in the necessities of life can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence, and also those non-residents who may have purchased before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in transit from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE. R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary. April 12, 1863—227-29.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

WE WANT RAGS—GOOD CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS. Save them and bring them to us, and we will have them made into paper to print the Argus upon. Save your rags, everybody, and when you come to town bring them with you, and we will buy them. They cost nothing but the trouble of saving them. Bring them in! Bring them in!

NEW Livery Stable

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN AN... in establishing a long needed institution in this place—A LIVERY STABLE. His building is large and commodious, and every means will be taken by him and those under his charge, to give satisfaction to the public.

ROBINS AT LIVERY, will receive every attention Horses, Buggies, and Waggons, ready at all times to convey parties to any point they wish to go, and horses taken to board either by the WEEK, DAY, or MONTH.

The patronage of the public is most earnestly solicited, either in putting up their horses with me for the Feed, or Day, or in hiring my Horses, Buggies, or Waggons.

Mr. JAS. THREASWELL, Superintendent, will be on hand at all times, to attend to the wants of those who may honor me with their patronage.

J. C. CARAWAY, Proprietor. N. B. I wish to purchase several good DRAUGHT HORSES. Persons having horses to dispose of would do well to give me a call. October 25, 1862 2628 J. C. CARAWAY.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or cash.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," all Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 15th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 5 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 5 per cent Bonds will be furnished as stated.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, March 20, 1863—232-17

Hides and Leather.

WE WILL TAN HIDES ONE HALF for the other or 75 cts per pound.

We will also give \$125 per cord for good oak bark delivered at our tannery.

ROBINSON & MURR. March 18, 1863—232-17.

WANTED TO PURCHASE HORSES.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES. HORSES. HORSES. HORSES. HORSES. HORSES. HORSES. HORSES. At the LIVERY STABLE, Wadesboro', N. C. HIGHEST PRICES PAID. J. C. CARAWAY. 231-17

Dentistry.

B. B. HORTON, RESIDENT DENTIST, Wadesboro', N. C., is fully prepared to perform any operation on the TEETH. He has now on hand a good supply of GOLD FOIL, TEETH, and all other materials to a successful practice of his profession. Teeth mounted on Gold or Silver Plate, from one to a full set, or suction, or clasps. All work warranted for 5 years. After 23 years practice, I have no hesitancy in saying, I can give entire satisfaction to those who patronize me.

N. B.—I will attend to all calls from home; but shall have to charge mileage, in addition to my other fees.

B. B. HORTON. Wadesboro', Jan. 27, 1863—215-17.

W. T. DAVIS, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.

IS AT HOME, READY AND WILLING TO DO all kinds of repairing, mending and cleaning, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice consistent with neatness, durability and strength.

Feb 4, '63—216-17

\$200 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ABOUT the middle of August last, JACOB, a bright mulatto, about 25 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches in height, spare built, slow-spoken, has a large scar on the left cheek extending from the corner of the mouth two-thirds of the way towards the ear, and is by trade a carpenter.

One hundred dollars will be paid for his delivery to the Subscriber living 8 miles south of Wadesboro', Anson county, N. C., or for his confinement so that he may be had, and \$100 more, for evidence sufficient to convict any white person or persons, for harboring the said slave Jack.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Wadesboro', December 18, 1862. 212-5m.

Blodgett 52th Reg., N. C. Militia.

April 18th, 1863.

THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 52th Regiment, are hereby ordered to enforce strictly the Governor's Proclamation as regards carrying out of the State certain articles of Produce. Any officer failing to comply with the above order will be reported immediately to the Adjutant General.

H. W. LEDBETTER, Col. Com'g. W. C. BROWN, Adjutant. 237-17.