

Greensborough, June 25, 1864.
 CITIZENS OF GREENSBOROUGH VICINITY—I take this method of expressing you publicly for the purpose of reminding you of the necessity of forming some military organization for the defense of your town and the protection of our peaceful homes, and more especially to maintain good order and quiet from any disturbances arising from Federal prisoners passing through your town. I make this appeal to you from necessity, as it is a well known fact that my Guard at this place is quite small and limited in numbers. It is further an undisputed fact that raiding parties are invading every section of the country, and may at any day give you an unexpected visit. Should you deem this appeal of sufficient merit to attract your serious attention, you can assemble and proceed to organize yourselves into companies or otherwise, as you may deem best. I would respectfully invite your attention to the action of the good citizens of the city of Raleigh, had upon the same subject but a few days since.
 Very respectfully,
 J. A. BARNETT, Captain
 and Enrolling Officer, Sixth District.

WE CONCUR IN THE ABOVE proposition, and propose that our citizens assemble at the Court House on Monday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing so as to be effective at a moment's warning for mutual protection.
 JESSE H. LINDSAY,
 RO. M. SLOAN, Sen.,
 M. S. SHERWOOD, Mayor,
 JED. H. LINDSAY.
 June 25 9-24

Southern Citizen.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

N. C. RAILROAD.—The new schedule went into operation yesterday. The mail train going west arrives at this place at 8.38 a. m., and departs at 9.10; going east, arrives at 2.15 and departs at 2.40. a. m. Accommodation train from the east arrives at 11 and departs at 11.30. p. m.; from the west arrives at 2.30 and departs at 2.55. p. m.

The first floor of Yates' large brick building, yet unfinished, in which was stored a large amount of freight, suddenly gave way yesterday evening, entirely wrecking the wood work of the first and second floors, and precipitating every thing into the cellar. Fortunately, nobody was hurt, though Mr. Yates and his little son and two negroes were in the building at the time the accident happened.

GOV. VANCE ON THE UNION.

While Mr Holden, in company with his "cheek by jowl" secession brethren of the South and his abolition co-workers for dissolution at the North, was continually agitating the question of African slavery, while each was laboring that this dangerous subject might bring forth its legitimate fruit, a final disruption of the American Union, what was the course pursued by Gov. Vance? Hear what he said in March, 1860, in the House of Representatives in Washington: "Will they not wait with patience for this great and all-absorbing problem to work itself out according to the immutable laws of climate, soil, and all the governing circumstances with which God has ever controlled the uprisings and the down-sittings of men? In this way, and this only, as the waters of the great sea purify themselves, will the good of both the African slave and his European master be accomplished; without violence, without blood, and without a disruption of the bonds which bind together this blood-bought and blood-commended Union, which our fathers founded in the agony of the greatest human struggle, and builded with prayers to Heaven for its perpetuity.— This way alone will enable us to avoid that dread day of disunion, of which I have in the bitterness of my spirit thought that I could curse as even as Job cursed his nativity: Let that day be darkness; let not God regard it from above, neither let the light shine upon it. Let it not be joined unto the days of the year; let it not come in the number of the months. Let the stars of the twilight thereof be dark; let it look for light but have none; neither let it see the dawning of the day."

That is the spirit of devotion with which Gov. Vance was clinging to the Union of all the States, that is the eloquence with which he implored the agitators North and South to quit the discussion of that fearful question.— But they heeded not his voice; they rushed madly on in their erratic course; they wanted their rights; they would have them at any cost; they would not

believe that dissolution would follow; no, they defiantly asserted that all their agitating efforts would result only in peaceable dissolution.

Shortly after Gov. Vance made this speech and this appeal for the quiet, the peace and the perpetuity of the Union, Mr. Holden went to Charleston, helped inaugurate the strife which culminated in the breaking up of the Democratic party, and then, after taking sides with Douglas, he left him and advocated the secession, fire-eating candidate for the Presidency, and hastened on the election of Lincoln and the dissolution of the Union. Which is the safer man, Gov. Vance or Mr. Holden? Which can you trust now? Can you trust one who has only for the last two years been a conservative, or one who has been a life-long conservative? No doubt, Mr. Holden is sorry he got you into this trouble and revolution, and, indeed, he may have been sincere in saying he thought dissolution would be peaceable; but granting that, granting that he may now be sincerely penitent, his previous course shows he is not a safe counsellor, he is not a helmsman that you should trust. His sagacity is too short-sighted; he might again steer the Ship of State adown the catacomb of secession and more unutterable ruin.— Gov. Vance could then see farther into the future; he predicted at that time what ruin and bloodshed would attend secession; and he can now see farther into the dark future which envelops our troubled and bleeding South!— Choose ye which ye will have to serve you?

THE RAIDERS IN EASTERN N. CAROLINA.

Our Kinston Correspondent, who is ever prompt to keep us advised of movements in that section, informs us that on the night of the 1st, that town was aroused about midnight by the arrival of a courier at Headquarters, representing that the enemy were advancing in force on the Dover road, and had driven in our pickets far as Wise's Fork, some eight miles from Kinston, and that heavy skirmishing was going on between the two forces.

The commander of the post, immediately repaired to the front and took his position to reconnoitre, in advance of the skirmishers, along with his Adjutant, Lt. Richard Blackwell. The horses of both these officers have returned without their riders, and it is feared they have fallen into the hands of the yankees, either killed or captured. In the skirmish, Lt. Kilpatrick, of the 6th N. C. cavalry, is said to have been killed, and private Kilpatrick wounded in the lip. One company of the 6th N. C. cavalry, numbering 60 men, are said to be cut off on the lower Trent road; but it is believed the most, if not all of them, will make their escape—fifteen have already come in. The enemy's strength is variously estimated, but it was evidently very small, and was designed only as a reconnoitering and thieving expedition.

It was also reported that a heavy column of the enemy was advancing on the north side of the Neuse. Another report was that they were in force in Onslow moving towards the Wilmington Railroad at Magnolia. And still another report is that a force was in the neighborhood of Greenville in Pitt county. Steps of course were promptly taken to look after them.— We have plenty of forces to attend to all the yankees in Newbern and Beaufort, if they do not allow themselves to be caught napping. The whole yankee force below does not exceed two thousand; and these movements are predatory parties to rob, reconnoitre our positions, &c. Besides Lieut. Kilpatrick killed, mentioned above, we hear also of Lieut. Dehart and private Phillips of Folk's cavalry.— [Confederate.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF STURGIS' DEFEAT.—Memphis advices to the 14th contain further accounts of the engagement near Guntown, Mississippi. The troops comprising the expedition were two brigades of cavalry under Grierson, and two brigades of infantry, the 1st Illinois light artillery, and two regiments of colored infantry, all under command of Gen. Sturgis.

Citizens report that Kirby Smith was in command of the enemy, assisted by Forrest, Roddy and Lee. Forrest is said to have started his entire command for Georgia, but recalled them upon learning of the advance of our forces. Our troops (especially the col-

ored regiments), are said to have fought with desperate valor, but of 15 pieces of artillery but only were brought off. About 100 wagons were taken, and the greater portion of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands.

The enemy's cavalry, after the retreat, pursued our forces to Collierville. The enemy's loss is supposed to have been considerable, though not so large as ours.

Col. Humphreys, of the 25th Illinois, is reported killed; Col. Waring, of the 4th Missouri, severely wounded.

Reports from the northern border of Arkansas represent a sad state of affairs, the country being entirely destitute of provisions and forage.

Shelby and his command are reported at Batesville, enroute for Missouri, on a raid.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Mr. Holden in his paper of the 10th inst., stated that about the time Gov. Vance wrote his letter to President Davis in regard to peace, "he endorsed the Johnston county resolutions, which contained the first proposition for a Convention made by any public meeting in the State."

Gov. Vance authorizes us to say that this statement is utterly and entirely false. We know, of our own knowledge, that Gov. Vance opposed the Convention movement at its first inception, and that he has not changed or modified his views on that subject.

What is the reason Mr. Holden has abandoned his advocacy of a Convention? By abandoning the proposition we infer that he yields to the overwhelming argument of Gov. Vance against it. How happens it that no one of the very few friends of Mr. Holden in the legislature introduced a bill or made any proposition looking to a Convention? If Mr. Holden has abandoned his Convention project—if he is opposed to secession from the Confederacy, if he is for the independence of the Confederacy and will prosecute the war until this independence shall have been achieved, we would like to know where there is any tangible appreciable difference in matters of mere principle, between him and Gov. Vance.—[Conservative.]

DIRECTIONS FOR DYEING.

Take black, white or red oak bark, sweet gum and maple bark, about equal quantities of each; put them into a kettle or pot and boil them until a strong decoction or lye is made. Take out the barks by straining the liquor through a bag or cloth into the pot;—put the thread, wet into the pot and simmer it for an hour or so in the dye, then take the thread out, and when it is cool enough wring it out hard and let the drainings run into the pot.— Then dip the thread, hank by hank, into a cold solution of copperas, made by dissolving about 1 lb. copperas in 2 or 3 gallons of water. Just dip the thread long enough into the copperas water to thoroughly saturate it, then wring out hard and dip it, hank by hank, into a moderately strong lye, (such as is used in making soap,) then wring out hard, and take the thread to the creek, river, branch or spring, or have an abundance of water, and thoroughly rinse it until the lye is entirely out of it, then wring the thread hard and return to the dye pot. Take hank by hank and dip it into the dye, just long enough to let the dye get through the thread, then wring it out hard as soon as it is cool enough to handle.— Then dip it into the copperas water, as at first; wring it out hard and dip into the lye, as a first, then wring it out hard and rinse or wash, as at first.— Repeat these processes, as described, until a jet black color is obtained, always remembering to thoroughly rinse or wash after each dip in the lye.— When a black is desired and the color is nearly deep enough, omit dipping in the lye the 1st dip or so, but wash after the copperas water.

In dyeing this process quite a variety of colors may be obtained—from a light dove to brown, dark olive up to black. Should any of the colors obtained suit the fancy of the dyer before black is reached, stop the dyeing

at that point and wash the thread, and the color will remain as it is. All these colors are fast, do not fade or run, and do not injure the softness or texture of the thread, but retain their tone and brilliancy to the last. This process is not suited to the dyeing of wool, but is applicable to the dyeing of flax and cotton.
 D. ASBURY.
 Charlotte, N. C.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. R. W. GLEN as a candidate for reelection to represent the people of Guilford county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE COL. ABRAHAM CLAPP, as a candidate to represent Guilford county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE ROBERT P. DECK, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Guilford county in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE WILLIAM M. McNEANE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Guilford county.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE COL. C. A. BOON as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Guilford county.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOSEPH W. STEED as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Randolph county.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE BENJAMIN F. McWHY, Esq., as a candidate to represent Alabamance county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

MR. EDITOR: I AM AUTHORIZED to announce Col. W. H. SPEER of the 28th N. C. T., a candidate in the Senate at the next election in August to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe, and Wayne in the Senate in the next Legislature of N. C. Respectfully,
 B. F. ARSEFIELD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next. My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straightest set," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed. I am not disposed at a time like this, to write the names of my employments, or to create the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be. If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.
 W. W. HOLDEN.

A CARD TO THE PEOPLE OF GUILFORD: I have been requested by many of you in the last few weeks to become a candidate for a seat in our next Legislature. I speak sincerely, when I say, personally, I have no desire to take part in the deliberations of the next General Assembly; and yet I am free to confess, in existing circumstances, I have felt some desire to engage in the ensuing canvass with my brother candidates, and discuss with them *thoroughly*, on the stump before the people, various matters that I conceive of the highest interest and importance to every freeman in the Confederacy.

But I am sorry to say, strong as may have been my desires in this respect, it will be out of my power to gratify them.— As I have been specially detailed to the discharge of a far more unpleasant duty, I will not complain of my lot, however, nor shall I attempt to evade it or any other duties imposed upon me by the Confederate authorities, or shift the responsibilities thereof upon the shoulders of others. Nor shall I refuse the use of my name by those of my fellow-citizens who may wish to cast their votes for me, as one of their representatives in the next House of Commons. And should a majority of the voters of the county, in the army and at home, think proper to honor me by their suffrages, no one will be more grateful for the compliment, or strive harder to deserve their confidence by the faithful discharge of every duty devolving upon me as their representative.
 Very respectfully,
 D. P. CALDWELL.

Laucetti and Sitworth, STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Greensborough, N. C.
 Having taken the large and commodious brick store formerly occupied by W. D. Trotter, we are prepared to receive on storage, Cotton, Tobacco, Salt, Dry Goods, &c. And will sell on Commission any goods that may be entrusted to our care. Remittances prompt to order. Satisfactory reference can be given.
 87-3m

Valuable Land for Sale.—I will sell a TRACT OF LAND lying three miles west of Greensborough, embracing 360 acres, about one half cleared, and under cultivation, about 1200 FRUIT TREES upon the place, and 25 acres good MEADOW LAND, the other half FINE WOOD LAND.
 JOHN S. DUFF, C. P. MENDESHALL.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
THE SAME OLD STORY FROM EUROPE.
 HARIETTA, June 24.—The enemy of three lines, appeared a front of the corps yesterday. Our troops were causing them to follow, when they opened a severe fire, driving to their breastworks in great confusion, with much loss. Our batteries on Shaw's Hill inflicted severe punishment during the day. A deserter Hooker's corps came in this morning, saying the loss on the right during the two days is eight hundred, including Generals whose names he did not remember.

MORE ABOUT MORGAN'S DEFEAT.
 Cincinnati, June 16.—The "Times" correspondent at Flemingsburg, Ky., on the 12th, says the remnant of Morgan's command, numbering 700, preceded through there on the morning of the 13th. They admit a loss of nearly 1,000 at Cynthiana.

A Union force of fifteen hundred in pursuit, arrived in Flemingsburg six hours after they left.

Wallandigham had arrived at Dayton, Ohio. The Illinois Democratic Convention, at Springfield, had passed resolutions pledging the Convention to stand by Ohio in protecting him.

GREENSBORO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.
 This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses. The insured for his are its members, and they participate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid in, but also on a large and increasing deposit capital kept in active operation.

A dividend of 67 3/4 cent at the last annual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company.

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

North Carolina Alliance Co.—To the Legal representatives of Maria Isely, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the administrators of the estate of Maria Isely, deceased, are ready to settle with her legal representatives, and they are hereby notified to present their claims against the estate of the testator, within the time allowed by law, or the time within which recovery may be had.

HENRY ISELY, } Adms.
 W. A. PATTERSON, }

\$500 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on the night of 23 instant, one bay MARE, three years old, large and likely. Her mane lies on the left side—rather dapple bay black legs, mane and tail. Taken by Vaughn's Cavalry.—Any person that will return said Mare will receive the above reward.
 JESSE VANNOY,
 W. Ibarra, N. C., May 23, 1864. 2-6w

FUNERAL DISCOURSE.
 I have on hand 500 copies of a Funeral Discourse, preached before Brigadier-General Hoke's brigade at Kinston, N. C., on the 23rd of Feb. 1864, by Rev. John Paris, Chaplain 54th Regiment N. C. T., upon the death of twenty-two men who had been executed in the presence of the brigade for the crime of desertion. It is in pamphlet form, containing 16 pages. All who have read it pronounce it an able and interesting discourse, and the Presbyterian speaking of it says it is deserving of a wide circulation, as its circulation at home and in the army will have a salutary effect.

Any person sending me ten dollars will receive eleven copies, postage paid to any Post Office in the Confederacy.

I also have some ten thousand good Envelopes, for which I will take forty dollars per thousand.

Address J. C. CLENDENIN,
 Greensboro N. C.

WILLARD & SCOTT.—Having made simple arrangements for the STORAGE of Tobacco, Cotton and other produce, would solicit consignments. GOODS FORWARDED WITH DISPATCH. Personal attention to all orders of Tobacco, &c. 81-tr

WANTED.
 At the Farmers Gap Rail Road Shops, near the Depot Greensborough, N. C.:
 KITCHEN GREASE, LARD, TALLOW, SPOILED BACON, OLD BRASS, CAST COPPER, CAST STEEL, BARDON PORK, CORN, AND CORN MEAL,
 for which the highest CASH PRICES will be paid.
 oct22 72-12m

For Sale or Exchange.—Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Pepper, Soda, Coperss, Candies, Show Pigs, &c. The above goods will be sold as low as possible for cash or in exchange for produce at fair price.
 B. F. STAUNTON,
 Greensboro N. C.

Wanted, ten or twelve GOOD SEWING MACHINES, to attend at Confederate Hospital in Greensborough, for which liberal price will be paid.
 B. B. HOLLAND,
 June 7-24 A. Asst. Surg. U. S.

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