

Lost.—Letter at Danville depot, or on the cars between Danville and Greensboro. Nine hundred and sixty-five Dollars, Confederate money—wrapped up in a piece of white paper. Any person finding said money will be liberally rewarded, by leaving the same at this office.  
Oct 20-11\*  
J. W. HAGNER.

**DIED,**  
In this place on the 14th inst. CLARENCE RUFFIN, son of J. M. and Daisy Ann Hughes, aged 23 months and 1 day. Another flower faded on earth to bloom in heaven.  
Oct 20-11\*  
J. W. HAGNER.

# Southern Citizen.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.  
Thursday, October 20, 1864.

## To Whom Should we Contribute?

A man's duty is first to himself, then to his friends, then to the people of his country, and last to those who struggle in from foreign and distant parts, that they may receive his aid. Not in the neighborhood or county out of which persons need to receive help. They can find it right there, at home, if they deserve assistance. Every community is able to support its own paupers and beggars; and if you see persons, wandering widely from home to throw themselves upon the charity of a generous public, you may well take it for granted, that they either are undeserving of charitable consideration, or they desire to attain more than they need and deserve.

Almost every day some one "turns up" in our town begging, with long face and subdued voice, for help to support somebody or some cause, and, perhaps, the persons for whom they would draw upon you are in far more comfortable and easy condition, than hundreds whom you know and who are crying at your doors and in the streets for something where with to clothe and feed some sufferers in the chill and dark homes of penury. Why you are told by some, that they want money for persons, who are old, infirm and entirely dependent upon their private fortunes, which are rapidly dwindling away, for the bread of life. Very well. Suppose that is true; we tell them that there are hundreds of poor widows and helpless orphans, the widows and orphans of gallant soldiers who perished on the altar of our common country, near us and around us, who have no private fortunes upon which to draw. Which should receive our help? Ay, there can be only one answer to this interrogatory.

Do not give private fortunes, anything at all, should exhaust them, spend the last dollar before they go abegging, while so many women and children are without meat and often bread and milk. We say again, let our alms be distributed at and around our home, in our neighborhoods and county, and let this be the universal rule. Then you will know whether the object is a proper one for charity. Do this, and no persons need suffer much, if at all. Do this, and the underserving will go empty and be driven to labor for their maintenance. To those who beg a long way from home and live better than those who contribute to them, this may seem a hard and severe doctrine. Be it so. It is right, just, and can work wrong to no man, woman, or child.

Every community and county has its poor and helpless—sick and suffering women, old men and children, its blind, its maimed and disabled soldiers, help them as much as they need and according to your ability, help the generously, help them cheerfully, such charity  
"is twice blessed;  
It bleaseth him that gives and him that takes."  
"The mightiest in the mightiest; it becometh  
The throned monarch better than his crown."  
Let every community and county do this and, then, there will be no stragglers over the country, harassing, annoying and imposing upon people not able to give often as those for whom they are asked.

## Should we have a Provost Guard here?

There has been a talk for sometime, that we are to have a post established here, a Provost Marshal and a regular guard. For this we can see no earthly necessity. We have a Night Watch here, which, with the Reserves here, can make our town secure and keep down all disturbances of every kind as effectually as a provost-guard. The great objection to having such a military government here, is that it will be an additional expense to our already enormous national debt and will require some men who can do much more efficient service either in the field of battle or in the fields of cultivation. Why have we not more men at Richmond and Petersburg? Why is there a cry for more men? Because too many stout men are engaged in just such duty in towns where they are an annoyance and a curse instead of a help and blessing. Why do we

need more men? Not for the reason only, but because so many of the supplying departments are filled with great, strapping, strong men who are eager to do ought else rather than face the enemy in the field. Clean out these departments and break up these useless provost establishments, soft places for originals, and send them to the field and the useful men in our agricultural pursuits will not have to be carried from their field at the very time when they are most needed there.

Again, every town from Rich down has gotten heartily tired of the passport system. The evil and inconvenience caused by it are not counterbalanced by the good it does. We do not want or need such a pass establishment here. What possible good can it do?—What harm has ever come of not having such a military regime? Consider these questions, and then ask how much annoyance, inconvenience and positive injury to our town and our people will spring from such a government? We do improve our authorities not to curse us with a provost regime. Send the men you want to the field, while crossing, killed two, they may fill up Gen. Lee's army and enable him to repel the advance of Lieut. Gen. Grant, terminate this campaign gloriously for the South, and cause the depressed and dispirited enemy to sue for peace.

## Lieut. Willis and Lieut. Dobbin.

The office of District Enrolling officer has been abolished. The County Enrolling officers are retained, and over each Congressional District there is to be an Inspector. We understand that Lieut. Henry C. Willis has received the appointment of County Enrolling officer for this county and Lieut. James C. Dobbin, who has been acting as County Enrolling officer here, has been made Inspector for this District. These are good, very good appointments. Both these gentlemen are urbane, courteous, clear-headed, and have done excellent service in the positions which they have heretofore filled. We think our people will be well pleased with the appointments. Capt. Barnett goes as Inspector to another District, what one we have not learned.

## Camp Stokes.

Maj. Jesse R. McLean, who is a native of our county, has been in our town today, and we learn that Camp Vance has been broke up and the men brought here. He has located the new camp one and a half miles north west of this place on the road leading to old Martinsville. It is called Camp Stokes in honor of Colonel Monford Stokes, who was the head of the First regiment from this State in one of the bloody battles around Richmond. Maj. McLean will take charge of this Camp. He has the reputation of being an able, efficient and courteous officer.

**LARGE POTATO.**—Mrs. Anne M. Walker of Randolph, has favored us with the largest sweet potato we ever saw, measuring in length 23 inches, and being proportionally large in circumference. Our esteemed predecessor used to be a considerable judge of potatoes, beets, etc., but if any of our friends wish to test the capacity of our judgment in such matters, let them send in beets and potatoes, in fact all kinds of esculents or serals, and we will do our best in the way of bragging. And just here we would say a bushel of "small potatoes" would have a wonderful effect with us.

## ESCAPE OF TEN REBEL PRISONERS FROM THE ELMIRA CAMP.

The Rochester Express says:  
Last Thursday night ten rebel prisoners escaped by burrowing under several of their own tents, near the fence, and then directing the nine under the fence. They were about five weeks at the business. The earth was disposed of by carrying it in haversacks and throwing it into sinks. The affair was very ingeniously managed, and the runaways have not been recovered, being doubtless concealed in the vicinity by copperhead friends. Two rebel prisoners were taken in leg irons as prescribed.

## YANKEE DEMONSTRATION TOWARDS WELDON.

—On Sunday last a body of Yankee infantry at least 1000 strong, with several pieces of artillery, advanced from Suffolk towards Weldon and drove in our cavalry pickets near Blackwater or Franklin. Advancing a few miles farther they discovered a force of infantry in their front commanded by Col. Armstrong, and beat a hasty retreat back to Suffolk. In the skirmishing which occurred on their advance we lost one man killed and two or three wounded belonging to Capt. Tate's company 6th cavalry.  
We have not ascertained the Yankee loss.—[State Journal.]

## CONFEDERATE DISTRICT COURT.

The next term of the Confederate District Court for the District of Pamlico, will be held in this town on the 3d of November next.—[State Journal.]

**FROM EAST TENNESSEE.**—In an engagement with the Yankee cavalry, at Rogersville, Tenn., on the 8th inst., we captured upwards of forty prisoners, besides killing and wounding between fifty and sixty. The enemy, at last accounts, were at Bull's Gap, and our forces were advancing.

We learn, from the Register, that Judge Barton and Colonel Bradford, commissioners sent by our Government to the Yankee authorities, in East Tennessee, to negotiate for the exchange of civil prisoners, have returned from a fruitless mission. The Federal commissioners allege that they have no authority to exchange prisoners indicted for treason, they being in the hands of the civil authorities.

The Register, of the 12th, says that Major G. W. Day, with his battalion, on Sunday night last, moved down on the Kingsport road, attacked the 16th Pennsylvania regiment, drove them to Kingsport, crossed the river at midnight, and pursued them to the river at Rogersville. There he attacked the rear, while crossing, killed two, and wounded three or four. Our loss three. There are no Yankees on the North side of the Holston, between Bristol and Bean's Station.

A Yankee letter writer says that it was Gen. Stannard's division that attacked and carried Fort Harrison, that the division commenced 2,700 strong, and lost during the action "eight officers and eighty-four men killed; thirty-six officers and four hundred and thirty-six men wounded; three hundred and thirty men missing. Gen. Burnham was killed after he had entered the fort, probably by a sharpshooter behind the barracks; Gen. Stannard lost his right arm; Col. Dougherty, of the 10th New Hampshire, was severely wounded; four of Gen. Stannard's staff, including Captain Kent, of the 23d Massachusetts, who was acting as Assistant Adjutant General, were also wounded.

A loss of 924 out of 2,700, makes what was at first a small division, very small.

**GONE TO PIECES.**—The Yankee steam transport Aphrodite, which ran ashore on Shackleford's Banks, on the 3d inst., loaded with recruits for the Southern squadron, went to pieces before any adequate assistance could reach her.—[State Journal.]

**LARGE YANKEE FLEET REPORTED AT BEAUFORT, N. C.**—Doubtless from the wrecked steamer Aphrodite, who lately reached Kingston, say that a large Yankee fleet is rendezvousing at Beaufort. Already sixty sail are there they say. We give this for what it is worth.—[State Journal.]

**IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**—From the latest papers received we get late and important news from Mexico. It appears there has been a battle near Durango, in which the Mexicans had been defeated. Matamoros had been occupied by the French. The most important feature of the news, however, is the reported abdication of Juarez and the assassination of Maximilian. This report must be taken on trust.

Two citizens of the District of Columbia, tried and found guilty of uttering disloyal language while the rebels were menacing Washington, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

**DEATHS AT NEWBERN.**—The following are additional deaths from Yellow fever in Newbern within the last week. The sad record is running up: Mrs. George Howard, Mr. Heritage, Wm. P. Moore, Jr., Robert Dunn, Mr. James C. Cole, known.

We trust our friend will continue to keep us advised on these casualties.—[State Journal.]

A correspondent of the Montgomery Mail says that Gen. Stonewall Jackson was once pored by a "home guard" on the Virginia Central railroad. Elated at being treated with that gentlemanly courtesy, as little expected and so little deserved, but which Gen. Jackson invariably extended to all, he pressed the conversation and finally clinched it thus: "well, General, where do you intend to make your next strike?" "Are you a good hand to keep secrets?" asked General Jackson, earnestly. "Oh, yes," breathlessly gasped the fellow, inching close up to the General to catch the mighty secret. "Well, so am I," the General half-whispered in his ears. Home guard mysteriously vanished and has never been heard of since.

## DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANNEY.

The Intelligencer, in announcing the death of the venerable Chief Justice Tanney, says:  
We regret to announce that the venerable Chief Justice Tanney is no more. This announcement will carry sorrow to the hearts of the people, among all who held him in reverence for the high qualities he brought to the discharge of his duties at the head of the supreme judicial tribunal of the country. Full of years and full of honors, he has passed away from the scenes which he illustrated by his learning and virtue, leaving behind him a reputation as much distinguished by the superior dignity of his character as by the extraordinary vigor of intellect which sustained and graced his long, laborious and useful career. He died last night, at ten minutes before ten o'clock.

**FRUIT TREES.**—Never prop up a tree loaded with fruit to prevent the branches from breaking down. Any branch or tree which requires propping has more fruit than it ought to carry, either for the good of the tree or the good of the fruit. The first thing to do is to remove all the smaller, poor or knotty specimens. If this is done before growth has ceased, and sometimes after ripening has commenced, the improvement of the remaining portion will more than compensate for the reduction in number. In those regions where the peach bears only occasionally the owners often attempt to get all they can by allowing an over-abundant crop to remain. They will get quite as many bushels by removing one-half or two-thirds, and obtain an immense superiority in flavor. Many cultivators have observed that the last ripening peaches on a tree are incomparably better than the first—merely because they are not crowded. How much better would they be by removing the crowding portion before ripening. If you wish to have good, healthy uniformly growing fruit trees, not destroyed by premature age, do not let them over bear.

**HOW TO CHOOSE EGGS.**—In putting the hand around the egg and presenting to the light the end which is not covered, it should be transparent. If you can detect some tiny spots, it is not newly laid, but may be very good for all ordinary uses except boiling soft. If you see a large spot near the shell, it is bad, and should not be used on any account. The white of a newly laid egg boiled soft is like milk; that of an egg a day or two like vice boiled in milk; and that of an old egg compact, tough, and difficult to digest. A cook ought not to give an egg two or three days old to people who really care for fresh eggs, under the delusion that they will not find any difference; for an amateur will find it out in a moment, not only by the appearance, but also by the taste.

**TEST OF DEATH.**—When fire is applied to a living body, a blister filled with liquid is soon raised, and if the heat be continued the epidermis is destroyed. But when the same heat is applied to a dead body the epidermis rises in the form of a blister which is filled with vapor, and which presently bursts. This test has been proposed by M. Martin de Cordoux to ascertain if a person is really dead before burial. In performing the test the author recommends a small flame, such as the flames of a match, to be applied for a short time at about half a centimeter from the skin.

Henry Earnhart, of this county, one of the Reserve Troops belonging to Capt. McAuley's company, was killed last night by one of the Camp Guard, on duty at or near the C. S. Prison. Mr. Earnhart refused to halt on being challenged by the guard, and was fired on and killed.

A soldier of Grant's army, whose arm had just been amputated, was being carried past a stand where an old woman was selling pies, when he raised himself and called out: "I say, old lady, are those pies pegged or sewed?"

Prentice says, the more a man lies the weaker he grows. If this be true we don't suppose that he has the strength of a straw.

Shakespeare was a prophet, as all true poets are. When he said, "He that steals my purse steals trash," he looked forward to the year 1864, and meant Greencbacks and Couled.

"Entering into details," as Cooper said when he concluded to reinforce the army.

The spirit of the times.—Mean whiskey.

## I DON'T CARE IF I DO.—A droll times, before the Maine laws were invented, Wing kept hotel at Middle Granville, and from his well stocked bar furnished accommodation to man and beast. He was a good landlord, but terribly deaf. Fish, the village painter, was afflicted in the same way.

One day when they were sitting by themselves in the bar-room, Wing was behind the counter waiting for the next customer, while Fish was lounging before the fire, with a thirsty look, casting a sheep's eye at Wing's decanters and wishing devoutly that some one would come and treat.

A traveler from the South, on his way to Branlon, stepped in to inquire the distance. Going up to the counter he said:  
"Can you tell me, sir how far it is to Branlon?"  
"Brandy?" said the landlord, jumping up; "yes, sir, I have some," at the same time handing down a decanter of precious liquor.

"You misunderstand me," says the stranger; "I asked how far it was to Branlon."  
"They call it pretty good brandy," says the landlord. "Will you take sugar in it?" reaching as he spoke for the bowl and toddy stick.

The despairing traveler turned to Fish.  
"The landlord," said he, "seems to be deaf; will you tell me how far it is to Branlon?"  
"Thank you," said Fish, "I don't care if I do take a drink with you."  
The stranger treated and fed.

We desire to tell the People of the South how to whip the Yankees, wip up the war and secure Liberty. This is our plan: Let every man who has a loaf of bread or a boecake divide it with his destitute neighbor, at a price upon the basis of "live and let live;" let the man of wealth stop his game of fortune making, and busy himself in supplying the wants of the needy at moderate prices or take a gun and go along into the army and fight for the protection of his property and "precious" carcass—this will stop desertions from the army; cheer up the poor soldiers and drive the paralyzed arm. It will do more—it will whip out the Yankees in six weeks, and secure peace.

And now we'll tell you how to prolong the war and become abject slaves to the enemy: If you have wheat and corn, etc., stand by and see your neighbor perish a sinner than divide with him. If, however, he begs you into the notion to sell him a fitter, charge him all his worth or its weight in Confederate money for the article. You can force him to pay this, simply by having "nothing to spare"—and lest he may disbelieve you, hide your grain and bacon, and then "show him around." This will prolong the war, insure you subjugation, and "show you up" for a—"dau phool."

[Milton Chronicle.]

A lady was asked to reveal the secret by which she has always preserved the attention and affection of her husband. "It is," answered she, "in doing everything that pleases him, and by bearing patiently everything that does not please me." An example worthy of all imitation.

## CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The next session of the Confederate Congress will commence on the 7th of November next.

"Out of spirits again!" quoth Mary to John.  
For the scowl on his brow gave her warning.  
"Yes," answered John, with a surlier frown,  
"I can't get any more spirits."

An old and experienced farmer informs us that he keeps weevils out of his finds sufficient to keep his wheat free from all insects.

[Charlotte Democrat.]

Brown, better known as A. Ward, showman, says: "If I am drafted I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. That's what keeps me under."

**HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.**—A letter from Rockingham, Richmond County, of the 27th ult., informs us that "the celebrated horse thief, Fry, is in jail in this village."—[Observer.]

The Junior North Carolina Reserves have tendered their services to the Secretary of War for service in Virginia.

## TELEGRAMS.

**Arrangement in Florida.**  
Miami, October 17.—On Tuesday, Capt. Ament, commanding a company of the 15th Confederate cavalry, captured near Milton Florida five hundred Federal soldiers and drove them back. The Federal loss was from thirty to forty. Confederate loss three wounded.

**From Louisiana.**  
Monroe, October 18.—The New Orleans Times of the 11th has been received by way of Opelousas. It claims great success for Lee's raid in Louisiana, for the destruction of property, capture of prisoners, etc. The accounts agree nearly with our own previously forwarded. It says additionally that Lieut. Aris, commanding Independent Scouts, captured a Major en route to Richmond, with fifteen battle flags which had been taken in the Red river expedition, together with a large number of important dispatches for the Confederate war office, said several prisoners, including a commissary.

**Auction Sale.**—On Monday the 18th inst., commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., we will offer for sale at our auction store in Greensborough:  
1 Marble top Centre Table,  
1 Folding leaf Table,  
2 Parlor Chairs, cushioned,  
1 Two-horse wagon and harness,  
1 Fine Horse,  
100 Sacks Salt,  
3 bbls Brown Sugar,  
250 lbs Copraes,  
4 doz fashionable Bonnet Frames,  
1000 lbs Country Iron,  
10 kegs old Dominion Nails,  
2 likely NEGRO MEN, about 22 years old,  
1 girl, a house servant, (if not sold at private sale)  
Oct 19-D6 J. & F. GARRETT & CO.

**On Commission.**  
239 Bags Cotton,  
300 Reams Letter and wrapping paper,  
16 barrels Smoking Tobacco,  
Brown Sugar per barrel and box,  
60,000 Envelopes,  
100 bushels Shoe Paes,  
18-36 LONG FAUCETT & CO.

**Long, Faucett & Co.**  
Wholesale and Retail, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Greensboro, N. C. Remittances promptly to order. Circulars solicited. 18-36

**North Carolina, Rockingham Co.**—Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions. August Term, 1864.  
Nathan Canaday, adm'r of Wm. Canaday vs.  
Absalom Canaday and others.

**PETITION TO SELL LAND TO PAY DEBTS.**

It appearing to the court that William C. Rice one of the defendants in the above stated case, resides beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks, notifying the said defendant William C. Rice to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the Court House in Weldon on the 1st Monday in November next, to show cause, if any he can, why a sale of said land shall not be had, otherwise the same will be sold as to him.

Witness W. M. Ellington, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Weldon this fourth Monday in August, 1864.  
W. M. ELLINGTON, Clerk,  
Sep 19-64 adv \$10.

**North Carolina Guilford Co.** Superior Court of L. & C. Spring Term 1864.  
D. E. Weir, vs. J. C. Manning, E. B. Wilder.

**ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.**

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants J. C. Manning and E. B. Wilder are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, notifying the said J. C. Manning and E. B. Wilder, to be and appear before the Judge of our said Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next; then and there, to plead, answer or demur; or judgment final will be entered against them; and the property levied on ordered to be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs of suit.

Witness, W. D. Trotter, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1864.  
W. D. TROTTER, C. S.

In Equity.  
David P. Weir, Treasurer, vs.  
W. J. McConnell, Andrew D. Lindsay, Guardians, and others,  
Emiley Armfield administrator of Samuel Weir's estate.

On affidavits filed, it appearing that the defendants in the above stated suits, W. J. McConnell and Andrew D. Lindsay, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot for the said W. J. McConnell and Andrew D. Lindsay to be and appear before the Judge of our Court of Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1865, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiffs bills in the above stated cases, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken and the costs set down for hearing etc. as to them.  
Witness, Joseph M. Morehead, Clerk and Master of our said Court at office in Greensboro on the 21st day of September, 1864. JOS. M. MOREHEAD, C. M. E.  
Sep 28 29-64 adv \$10.

**Quartermaster's Office,** Greensboro, N. C.  
Wanted to hire FIFTY LABORERS, immediately, to be employed at this post.  
SAMUEL R. CHESMAN,  
Maj. & Q. M.  
D64