

WAY OF THE WORLD.

WEEKLY.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS.

SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR.

VOL. III.

GREENSBORO, N. C. MAY 19, 1864.

NO. 122.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY Sterling, Campbell & Albright.

Advertisements

Inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion. Ten lines or less counted as a square.

WAY OF THE WORLD.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Thursday, May 19, 1864.

THE NEWS.

It will be seen by reference to another column in to-day's paper, that by the help of God, our brave boys have triumphed on many well-fought fields. Banks has surrendered to Gen. Taylor in the Trans-Mississippi. Lee has thrashed out Grant on the Rapidian, and Beauregard has gained a signal victory near Richmond. May the good work go on till not one of the vandals are left, to pollute the soil of the sunny south with their presence and peace, glorious peace, be vouchsafed to our whole country.

Points of Interest.

Looking at the map, says the Macon Confederate, we find the late battle field in Virginia in Spottsylvania county, forty-five miles north of northwest of Richmond sixty miles south of southwest of Washington. Gen. Grant is, therefore, fifteen miles nearer Richmond than Gen. Lee is of Washington. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad runs through the eastern end of that country. The renowned city of Fredericksburg is in the northeastern end of the country on the Rappahannock river. The battle was fought fifteen miles from that city.

Chesterfield is that county immediately across the river from Richmond. Chester Courthouse is about thirteen miles from Richmond, on a direct line. Petersburg is thirty miles still farther south, and is about half that distance from City Points where the enemy recently landed. Fort Drewry is on the James, a few miles from Richmond, and is the main work guarding the water approaches to the city.

Cheneyville, La., the place which our forces are reported to have occupied, is a point of great importance. It is on the right bank of Bayou Rapides, the principle source of the Teche, about nine miles from Red River and on the direct road to Opelousas from Alexandria, with which it is connected by a railroad some twenty two miles long. It gives us command of the line of the Rapides, and effectually cuts off the enemy's retreat southward.

Casualties in the Guilford Grays.

The following is the list of the killed and wounded in Co. B, 27th Reg. N. C. Troops, in the recent fight in Northern Virginia, as published in the Richmond papers.

Killed.—Samuel F. McLean and L. S. Linberry.

Wounded. Capt. John A. Sloan, slightly; Serg't. W. U. Steiner, slightly; Stafford, severely; Corporal Kluttz, severely; Privates, Chilcutt, severely; D. Coletrain, slightly; S. E. B. Gray, slightly; T. R. Greeson, severely; W. A. Horney, leg amputated, S. S. Hiatt, slightly; Wm. Hunt, slightly; James Hardin, severely; R. B. McLean, severely. W. H. Donzell, slightly; W. May, slightly; John Siler, severely; R. B. Tate, mortally; W. Williams, severely; James Wilson, severely.

Death of Gen. Stuart.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart died in Richmond, on Thursday last, from a wound received in a fight near Yellow Tavern on Wednesday. He was a gallant officer, and will be a great loss to the country in this hour of our severest trial.

Messrs. Editors.

I learn from Mr. Ryley, who passed with the prisoners to-day, that the following persons were wounded on the 5th May, 1864, in Company C, 45th Reg't. N. C. T.: J. C. Reed, severely in breast; Wm. Harris, in arm; Pinkney Harris, in arm; Reuben Wright, in the hand; Alfred Ozment, thumb shot off; Jefferson Bradshaw, in hand; Lt. Col. Winston, wounded in leg.

May 19th, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We copy from the Daily State Journal of the 16th, the following news of the movements of our armies:

Mobile, May 14.—The following telegram was received by Gen. Maury from Osyka, May 14th:

No definite intelligence of Banks' capitulation had been received in New Orleans on the 10th, although it was thought he had surrendered, and it was believed. No boats are crossing down and all communication is cut off.

The ironclad Granite City, gunboat No. 45, and a transport with forty soldiers, were captured by the Confederates at the Sabine Pass on the 6th inst.

Demopolis, May 13.—A dispatch today from Col. Scott, via Summit, confirms the Trans Mississippi dispatch which says that Gen. Taylor has Banks hemmed in at Alexandria, and has also a battery six miles below, stopping all communication via Red River.

It is said that this battery, supported by Maj. Briges' and a portion of Gen. Polignac's infantry captured a transport with a valuable cargo of commissary stores and one hundred prisoners, and the *City Belle* with the 120th Ohio regiment, killing Col. Mudd, Col. Bassett, of the *Corps de Afrique*, Col. Ogil and one Lieutenant Colonel.

On the 5th they captured the *Waner*, also the gunboats *Eight* and *Twenty two*, taking from them twenty one pieces of artillery, including eight thirty two pounder Parrotts. The crew also were taken.

It was reported at Shreveport that Gen. Smith and the enemy had had a fight at Jenkins' Ford. We captured 700 prisoners many small arms, a pontoon bridge, and all their trains.

We lost Gen. Searcy and Col. Greenwood killed, and Gen. Wall Randall Clarke wounded.

Mobile, May 13.—Dispatches at headquarters from Oak Springs with New Orleans dates to the 9th state that Gold was selling at two for one and was rising. All knowledge of Banks was ignored.

Steele was reported at Little Rock. Marmaduke was between Little Rock and Pine Bluff shelling the latter place.

Weldon, May 13th, via Raleigh 11th.—Various wild rumors have been afloat here to-day, one of which is, that Lee has driven Grant's forces across the Rapidian, with terrific slaughter, but all that I can gather that is reliable is the following:

Holcombe's Legion successfully resisted the enemy at Chester on Monday last.

There has been no fighting there since. The enemy still holds the Rail Road. Beauregard's Head Quarters are in Petersburg. He has been reinforced by twenty thousand or more troops recently, and still they pour in.

The stores are all closed in Petersburg, and every man is in the ranks ready for the engagement to-morrow.

The Bridge across Stoney Creek has been re-built, and the one across Nottoway River will be done to-morrow night.

Drewry's Bluff has been reinforced, so that no apprehensions are felt about its security.

Trains will run through to Petersburg day after to-morrow.

Two gunboats were certainly blown up or burnt, and probably four. Nothing else reliable.

There are many rumors from Gen. Lee's army, but nothing reliable or satisfactory since the following dispatch from Gen. Lee himself:

SPOTTSVYLANDIA COURT HOUSE,) VIA GUINEA'S, May 11.)
Honorable Secretary of War:

Gen. Grant's army is entrenched near this place on both sides of the Brooke road.

Frequent skirmishing occurred yesterday and to-day; each army is endeavoring to discover the position of the other.

To-day the enemy shelled our lines, and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by General R. H. Anderson. The last, which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate—some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of Dole's brigade where they drove our men from their position; and from a four gun battery there posted.

The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established and the battery recovered.

A large body of the enemy moved around our left, on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road about midway between Shady Grove church and the Court House.

General Early, with a part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners.

Thanks to a Merciful Providence, our

casualties have been small. Among the wounded are Brigadier General Hayes and H. Walker.

R. E. LEE.

We copy from the Daily Conservative of the 15th, the following interesting news from various portions of the Confederacy:

Petersburg, May 16—11-30 a. m.—Many prisoners have been taken.

New York papers of the 11th received *The Herald* admit the loss of twenty-seven thousand in Grant's army.

Gold 2 10 in New York on Monday.

Petersburg, May 16.—The operations to-day near this city were entirely successful. The enemy were driven several miles losing many men, wagons and ambulances. Our entire loss not over thirty. Gen. Dearing made a gallant charge at Chester capturing a strong position and many stores. Gen. Beauregard drove back the centre, leaving one thousand dead yankees on the field. General Ransom had turned their right flank at noon.—The Yankee General Hickman was captured.

The enemy were repulsed with a loss of 20,000 at Spottsylvania C. H. on Thursday by Mahone's and Lacey's brigades.

Mobile, May 16.—A special dispatch from Brookhaven, dated 16th, states that news from Natchez direct says that Banks has surrendered unconditionally to Taylor. The Federals say he did it for spite, being superseded by McArthur.

The rumor that our men were brutally murdered near Van Duncan after being taken prisoners seems confirmed. It is talked of in Natchez as retaliation for Fort Pillow.

Mobile, May 16.—The operator at Holly Springs reports on the authority of the *Chicago Times* of the 12th, that Grant's loss in the Virginia fights was twenty seven thousand, including ten general officers. The general purport of the news admits Grant's defeat.

Tangipahoa dates to the 16th report that Powers made a dash on Springfield landing below Port Hudson on the 15th capturing 20 negroes, sixty mules and seven horses. The enemy afterwards attacked him and were repulsed. We lost Capt. Aubroe, 10th La. Cavalry. Federal loss unknown. Firing was heard to-night in the direction of Bayou Sara.

Confirmation of Banks' Surrender, &c. Meridian, May 16.—Trans. Mississippi advices confirm the former rumors of Banks' surrender at Alexandria.

LATEST.

BATTLEFIELD NEAR SPOTTSVYLANDIA C. H., May 16, via Milford 17.

The enemy during Saturday abandoned their front on our left, requiring new dispositions of our forces. The move on the part of Grant was evidently for the purpose of building up and covering the Railroad, in order to use it for the transportation of supplies. The enemy thus far is reported to acknowledge the loss of thirty-one General Officers and forty five thousand men. The enemy left in their hospitals their wounded in the rear of Yellow Church on Sunday containing about seven hundred of their men and a few of ours.

The enemy left a large number of their unburied dead on our left from whence they retired.

There was no general engagement to-day—only slight skirmishing and some cannonading, late this evening. The Yankee cavalry came within a mile and a half of Guinea Station. The enemy also left on our front, yesterday, thirteen caissons and twenty one gun carriages. This shows they left their post of the line hurriedly.

Gen. A. P. Hill was not in command of his corps, but was on the field, lending the aid of his presence to Gen. Early. Large quantities of arms left by the enemy on the battle field have been appropriated by our men and taken off.

The army is still in high spirits and Gen. Lee, yesterday, issued a congratulatory address to the troops, on receiving the news of success in various parts of the Confederacy, concluding as follows:

"The heroic valor of this army, with the blessings of Almighty God, has thus far checked the advance of the principle army of the enemy and inflicted upon it heavy loss.—The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle, encouraged by the success which has been vouchsafed to us; and stimulated by the great interest that depends upon the issue. Let every man resolve to endure all and brave all until, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back and peace secured to our country.—Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who have fallen; and remember that it depends upon you whether they have died in vain.

It is in your power, under God, to defeat the last great effort of its enemy. Resolve on the independence of your native land and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen and the admiration of mankind."

The enemy are fortifying their lines, now contracted, as if massing their troops. It is reported the enemy have destroyed Catharine furnace.—*Daily State Journal*, 18th.

Prayer for the success of our arms.

We have before noticed that daily prayer meetings were being held at the various churches in this city for the success of our arms and the deliverance of our country. Of them the *Spirit of the Age* says:

"We have been much impressed with the propriety and solemnity of the daily union prayer meetings, held in this city, in behalf of our country, at this critical juncture of her history. The good work began in the Methodist church, but the spirit of grace and supplication soon spread to the other congregations, and during the last week these seasons of humiliation and prayer have been observed attentively in the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches.

We commend the custom to all christian communities in the Confederacy. If there be truth in the teachings of the Bible, then God is directly and intimately connected with all the events of this world, and can shape them at his will. Both history and the Bible teach us that those nations which have honored him, have been blest. When Israel rebelled against God and did wickedly, then he rebuked them with sore chastisements, but when they repented of their sins and cried unto the Lord, he delivered them from their calamities—he smote Egypt for their sake with the plague and at the Red Sea—he delivered them from pestilence and famine—he fought their battles for them—he plucked up the nations and planted them, and prospered them above all nations, when they honored him by committing to him their interests as a people. God is the same Being, to day, yesterday and forever. If we honor him, he will honor us—if we commit our ways unto him, he will direct our paths. If our war-cry be "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon," we shall conquer and that right speedily. When Moses lifted up his hand in supplication to God, then did Israel prevail against the enemy, but when Moses lowered his arm through weariness, Israel was discomfited. At this juncture, Aaron and Hur supported the raised right arm of the leader of Israel, and the foe was smitten hip and thigh.

While our brothers and sons and fathers and husbands are exposed to death in battling for our liberties, let us plead with God for their lives—let us by our prayers hold up the arms of our pious leaders so that God may give us a victory so signal and complete and decisive that there shall be no need to fight another."

The Lessons of History.—"To consider history only as a magazine of facts, arranged in the order of their dates, is nothing more than the indulgence of a vain and childish curiosity; a study which tends to no valuable or useful purpose. The object of the study of history is one of the noblest of the pursuits of man. It is to furnish the mind with the knowledge of that great art on which depends the existence, the preservation, the happiness and prosperity of States and nations.

That the connection of politics with morality is inseparable, the smallest acquaintance with history is sufficient to show. No nation has afforded a more striking example than the Romans have done, of the necessity of good morals to the preservation of political liberty and the happiness of the people. This is a doctrine of so much importance that it cannot be too seriously considered nor attended to. Unlike, in this respect, too many other political truths which are interesting only to statesmen and those who conduct the machine of government, this truth is of importance to be known and considered by every single individual of the community; because the error or fault is in the conduct of individuals, and only can be amended by a conviction brought home to the mind of every private man, that the reformation must be begun by his own virtuous and patriotic endeavors. Virtue is necessary and indispensably necessary to the existence of every government, whatever be its form; and no human institution where men are assembled together to act in concert, however limited their numbers or however extensive, however wise may be their governors, however excellent their laws, can possess any measure of duration without that powerful cement, virtue in the principles and morals of their people.

The force of the torrent of corruption in the degeneracy of a nation is never so

sensibly perceived, so strongly felt as when one man of uncommon virtue makes a signal endeavor to oppose it. If his example, though ineffectual to excite a general imitation, is yet strong enough to attract applause, there is still some faint hope that that nation or people is not beyond the possibility of recovery.—*Tytler*.

A Story with a Moral.—Not a thousand miles from here, the following incident occurred:

An old gentleman very politely invited several officers to hear his daughters play on the piano and sing. The invitation was accepted and the officers highly entertained. Presently a couple of privates presented themselves at the door, but were very coolly bade good evening, and no seats being offered the privates, fighting men, withdrew. A spectator of the whole affair suggested to them if they would get an officer's coat it would pass them easily, and they could make the trip without any trouble. One of the privates who had been so shabbily treated asked one of the lieutenants the loan of his coat for a few minutes. The coat was willingly loaned.

The private, with the lieutenant's coat returned, and—who for a moment would doubt it?—was most cordially welcomed in, and a chair handed him, and he very pressing and cordially invited to be seated. The private listened to the singing and playing of several pieces, then, arising, begged the ladies would excuse him, as he had on his lieutenant's coat, and his lieutenant being outside in his shirt sleeves, he did not wish to keep him waiting. Imagine the young ladies' feelings!—*Selma Dispatch*.

Wealth and Power and Crime of London.

The city of London now covers an area of one hundred and twenty square miles, and contains a population of about three million souls. It is stated in a late report of the Register General that its population has increased, since 1860, at the rate of one thousand per week. It far surpasses any other city on the face of the earth in wealth, and alas—it must be added—in human misery also. The Register General records the lamentable fact that one in six of those who leave the world die in the public institutions, work houses, hospitals, asylums or prisons. Nearly one in eleven of the deaths is in the work-house. Every sixth person dies a pauper or a criminal! And how great the number who barely escape this fate. The severe competition for subsistence and wealth which characterise London life is a terrible ordeal for any human being to pass through.

Cities are centres of great temptations, in which many persons sink every year from wealth to poverty, by a display beyond their income. Others again are tempted still deeper, and forsake the paths of virtue for those of vice. It is related that of the 8,000 convicts in institutions near London, 1,000 were born in affluence and had received a classical education. Alured by the vices of gambling in attending sportive scenes, they squandered their patrimony; and being tempted, committed crime, thus sinking to the degraded condition of felons. London has always been an alluring city to provincial youth. Goldsmith declared, that in his day, thousands died there yearly, from broken hearts, stricken by poverty; and today similar scenes are witnessed and like sorrows experienced, to an extent unimaginable by the sensitive poet.

How to make Sugar from Sorghum.

We have a letter from Mrs. Dr. Ewing, of Bedford describing the process by which she succeeded in making sugar of Sorghum syrup. The syrup must be made of cane thoroughly ripe. Boil until the syrup becomes very thick, clarifying in the meantime with lime water or soda. When the syrup has been reduced to a proper consistency, pour it off into shallow vessels, not to be disturbed until it granulates. After this is done separate the sugar from the syrup by straining through a muslin or other open cloth. Then spread the sugar, and let it dry in the shade. The boiling may be done in either iron or copper kettles. The sugar made by Mrs. Ewing is of Sorghum raised from the black seed. There is an impression that only the red seed plant will make sugar, but this is a mistake, as Mrs. E's experiment proves. As to the yield, she says that of two table-spoonsfull of syrup she made one of sugar. She thinks however that this is not a fair test of the yield, and that the quantity can be increased.

Now that it is proven beyond doubt that sugar can be made from Sorghum, let every farmer prepare to produce not only enough for his own use, but to sell to others, and there will be no further lack of that most useful article of consumption. —*Lynchburg Virginian*.