

# Greensborough Patriot.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. XXIII.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., JUNE 4, 1861.

NO. 1,146.

## The Greensborough Patriot.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY, BY  
SHERWOOD & LONG,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS: \$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE PATRIOT.

One dollar per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. TWELVE LINES OR LESS making a square. Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square,.....	\$3 50	\$5 50	\$8 00
Two squares,.....	7 00	10 00	14 00
Three ".....	10 00	15 00	20 00

### NEW POSTAGE ACTS.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to Post Masters.

The following laws have been enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

#### LETTER POSTAGE.

An Act to Prescribe the Rates of Postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other Purposes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after such period as the Postmaster General may, by proclamation, renounce, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to-wit: For every single sealed letter, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the Confederate States of America, not exceeding five hundred miles, five cents; and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles, double that rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with additional single postage; and all packages containing other than printed or written matter—and money packages are included in this class—shall be rated by weight, as letters are rated, and shall be charged the rates of postage on letters; and all drop letters, or letters placed in any postoffice not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each; and in all the foregoing cases the postage must be prepaid by stamps; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for, in any postoffice, shall be charged with two cents each in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postage of this Confederacy.

Postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets, and other Printed Matter Including Books.

And be it further enacted, that all newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding three ounces in weight and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers within the Confederate States, shall be charged with postage as follows, viz: The postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly, shall be ten cents per quarter; papers published semi-weekly, double that amount; papers published thrice a week treble that amount; papers published six times a week, six times that amount; if published daily, seven times that amount. And on newspapers weighing more than three ounces there shall be charged on each additional ounce in addition to the foregoing rates, on those published once a week, five cents per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, per quarter; on those published twice a week, ten cents per ounce per quarter; on those published three times a week, fifteen cents per ounce per quarter; on those published six times a week, thirty cents per ounce per quarter; and on those published daily, thirty-five cents per ounce per quarter.

And periodicals published oftener than bi-monthly shall be charged as newspapers.

And other periodicals, sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, viz: The postage on the regular numbers of a periodical, published within the Confederate States, not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight and published monthly, shall be two and a half cents per quarter and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, two and a half cents additional, if published semi-monthly, double that amount. And periodicals published bi-monthly, shall be charged two cents an ounce; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicals shall be required to pay one-quarter's postage thereon in advance, at the office of delivery, unless paid at the office where published.

And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, hand-bill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States two cents; and for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases the postage shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise as the Postmaster General shall direct.

And books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be charged with postage, to be paid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster General shall direct, at two cents an ounce for any distance.

And upon all newspapers, periodicals and books, as aforesaid, published beyond the limits of the Confederate States, there shall be charged postage at double the foregoing specified rates.

The publishers of newspapers or periodicals within the Confederate States, may send and receive to and from each other, from their respective offices of publication, one copy of each publication, free of postage.

All newspapers, unsealed circulars, or other unsealed printed transient matter, placed in any postoffice, not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent each."

#### FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the day when this act goes into effect the franking privilege shall be abolished: Provided, That the Postmaster-General and his chief clerk, the chief of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureaus, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, shall be and they are hereby authorized to transmit through the mail, free of postage, and letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to their official duties or to the business of the Postoffice Department; but they shall, in every such case, indorse on the back of the letter or package to be sent free of postage, over their own signature, the words "Official Business." And for any such indorsement falsely made, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars. And provided further, That several deputy postmasters throughout the Confederate States shall be and hereby are authorized to send through the mail, free of postage, all letters and packages which it may be their duty or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, and which shall relate exclusively to the Postoffice Department; but in every such case the deputy postmaster sending any such letter or package shall indorse thereon, over his own signature, the words "Postoffice Business." And for any and every indorsement falsely made, the person making the same shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars.

Payment of Postage in Money until Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes are provided.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That until postage stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured and distributed, the Postmaster General may order the postage of the Confederacy to be prepaid in money, under such rules and regulations as he may adopt.

#### Repeal of the Letter Registration System.

And be it further enacted, That the third section of an act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes, passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, approved March 3d, 1853, whereby the letter registration system was established be and is hereby repealed from and after the day when this act goes into effect.

Conveyance of Mail Matter by Express and other Chartered Companies.

Sec. 2. That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to allow express and other chartered companies to carry letters and all mail matter of every description, whether the same be enclosed in stamped envelopes or prepaid by stamps or money; but if the same be prepaid in money, the money shall be paid to the Postoffice Department for the same, in the same manner as for letters sent by mail; and if prepaid by stamps, then the express or other companies receiving such letters for delivery shall obliterate such stamps, under the penalty of five hundred dollars for each failure, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having jurisdiction thereof, in the name of the Postmaster-General, for the use of the Confederate States; but if said letters or mail matter shall be received by such express or other company, not for delivery, but to be mailed, then the mat-

ter so carried shall be prepaid at the same rate that the existing law requires it to be paid from the point where it may be received by such company to the point of its destination, and the Postmaster where such company may mail the same, shall deface the stamps upon the same.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That agents of any company who may carry letters under the provisions of this act, shall be required to take an oath that he will faithfully comply with the law of the Confederate States relating to the carrying of letters or other mail matter, and obliterating postage stamps, which oath may be administered by any justice of the peace, and shall be in writing, and signed by such agent or messenger, and filed in the Postoffice Department."

Approved, March 15th, 1861."

"An act to continue in force certain laws of the United States of America.

"Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States of America, in force and in use in the Confederate States of America on the first day of November last, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of Confederate States, be and the same are hereby continued in force until altered or repealed by the Congress."

"Adopted, February 9, 1861."

Postmasters' returns must be made to close on the 31st March, the 30th June, the 30th September, and the 31st December, in each year, and the return for the fractional part of the current quarter, which ends June 30th next, must be promptly rendered to the Chief of the Finance Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama, in the form and manner prescribed by existing laws and regulations.

#### To the friends and patrons of the N. Carolina Christian Advocate.

The undersigned has been requested by the Publishing Committee of the Advocate, to make the following publication:

In January 1860, the Publishing Committee entered into an agreement with Rev. Rufus T. Heflin, D.D., to publish the N. C. Christian Advocate on his own pecuniary responsibility; Mr. Heflin to pay all its liabilities and to receive all its profits, without recourse to said Committee.

The Publishing Committee met in the city of Raleigh on the 20th instant, when Mr. Heflin notified them, that in view of the responsibilities already incurred and the embarrassed state of the country, he desired to resign his position and close the existing contract; whereupon the Committee unanimously

Resolved, That we accept the resignation of Rev. R. T. Heflin, D.D., as Editor, and do release him from all pecuniary obligation, from this date.

The Committee after due consideration and counsel, unanimously

Resolved, That we suspend the publication of the Advocate for the present, with the intention that its publication shall be resumed, so soon as the state of the country will justify it.

The Committee authorize the undersigned to assure the subscribers to the Advocate, that a correct list of the subscribers' names will be preserved, and that so soon as in the judgment of the undersigned it can be done without pecuniary risk to the Committee, he is authorized to resume the publication of the paper, and to supply the aforesaid subscribers to the full amount of their subscriptions.

The paper is therefore suspended temporarily, solely because its weekly receipts did not meet its weekly expenses, and the Committee did not feel authorized to assume responsibilities for the Conference.

Now, therefore, to the end that this important interest of the Church may be speedily revived, I hereby urge and invite a free correspondence with the friends of the Advocate, both in the ministry and laity, and do pledge myself to resume its publication so soon as a sufficient amount in new cash subscribers and donations shall be pledged to justify me in the undertaking.

Dr. Heflin being anxious to meet his obligations as soon as possible, requests me to urge all persons who are in debt to the Advocate office in any way, to forward to me at this place, immediately, the several amounts due by them. All who desire to correspond directly with Dr. Heflin, will address him at Franklinton, N. C. WM. E. PELL, Late Associate Editor of the Advocate.

No Blockade.—Three British brigs arrived at Wilmington on Sunday, from Liverpool, Bologne, and Cardiff.—Observer, 30th ultimo.

#### "DIXIE."

BY HON. ALBERT PIKE.

SOUTHRONS, HEAR YOUR COUNTRY CALL YOU!

Southrons, hear your country call you!  
Up! lest worse than death befall you!  
To arms! to arms! to arms in Dixie!  
Lo! all the beacon-fires are lighted,  
Let all hearts be now united!  
To arms! to arms! to arms! in Dixie!  
Advance the flag of Dixie!  
Hurrah! hurrah!  
For Dixie's land we'll take our stand,  
To live or die for Dixie!  
To arms! to arms!  
And conquer peace for Dixie!  
To arms! to arms!  
And conquer peace for Dixie!

Hear the Northern thunders mutter!  
Northern flags in South winds flutter:  
To arms, &c.  
Send them back your fierce defiance!  
Stamp upon the accurs'd alliance!  
To arms, &c.  
Advance the flag of Dixie, &c.

Fear no danger! shun no labor!  
Lift up rifle, pike and sabre!  
To arms, &c.  
Shoulder pressing close to shoulder!  
Let the odds make each heart bolder!  
To arms, &c.  
Advance the flag of Dixie! &c.

How the South's great heart rejoices,  
At your cannon's ringing voices,  
To arms, &c.  
For faith betrayed and pledges broken,  
Wrongs inflicted, insults spoken.  
To arms, &c.  
Advance the flag of Dixie! &c.

Strong as lions, swift as eagles,  
Back to their kennels hunt these beagles!  
To arms, &c.  
Cut the unequal bonds asunder!  
Let them then each other plunder!  
To arms, &c.  
Advance the flag of Dixie! &c.

Swear upon your country's altar,  
Never to submit or falter;  
To arms, &c.  
Till the spoilers are defeated,  
Till the Lord's work is completed.  
To arms, &c.  
Advance the flag of Dixie, &c.

Halt not till our Federation  
Secures among Earth's Powers its station!  
To arms, &c.  
Then at peace, and crowned with glory,  
Hear your children tell the story!  
To arms, &c.  
Advance the flag of Dixie! &c.

If the loved ones weep in sadness,  
Victory soon shall bring them gladness;  
To arms, &c.  
Exultant pride soon banish sorrow,  
Smiles chase tears away to-morrow:  
To arms, &c.  
Advance the flag of Dixie! &c.

#### The late Hon. John Hill.

On the announcement, in the Convention, on the 25th ultimo, of the death of Hon. John Hill, after the adoption of the resolutions published in our last issue,

Mr. REID said:

MR. PRESIDENT: It becomes my painful duty to announce to this Convention the death of Hon. John Hill, the delegate from the county of Stokes.

I have known the deceased for a quarter of a century. He had been frequently a member of the General Assembly, as well as a member of the Congress of the United States, had filled various other important public stations, in all of which he proved equal to the position to which he was called. Noble, generous and just, in his conduct towards others, he commanded the friendship and respect of all who knew him. Never even during the fiercest political contests, have I known him to speak harshly of his most bitter enemy.

That seat by my side, occupied yesterday, is vacant to-day! He was a devoted husband, an affectionate parent, a good neighbor, and his loss will be severely felt and deeply regretted. For those who knew him best, loved him most.

Devoted to the great principles of the Constitution of the United States, he adhered to the Federal Union till the last hope was extinguished, when, true to the patriotic impulses which had characterized his life—regardless of old age and feeble health, he obeyed the call of his fellow-citizens, and met us in this Hall, to consummate a final separation from a government of usurpation and tyranny. He appreciated the responsibility of his position, and performed the act with a steady hand and a resolute heart.

This is but a feeble tribute to the memory of my departed friend. And I can command no language adequate to the expression of my deep condolence with the amiable companion of his life, in this sad and melancholy affliction.

Mr. DICK. We are constantly reminded of the solemn truth, that "we know not what a day or an hour may bring forth." Yesterday, we were assembled in council, to dis-



charge the high duties which we owe to our country, in this, her hour of trial and peril—and I sincerely hope it may prove her hour of glory. To-day, we expected to continue our important labors, but an Omnipotent voice has spoken, a stern irrevocable order has been given, and an esteemed associate and friend has gone, in obedience to the hasty and fearful summons. Now, the stirring strife of debate is unheard in our council chamber—all excitement and passion have been hushed, political and social prejudices have been banished, and with hearts full of brotherly kindness and charity, we are paying a sincere tribute to the memory of our friend, and performing our last sad duty to the dead.

I have but little personal knowledge of the life and character of the Hon. John Hill, the late delegate from the county of Stokes. Many years ago, he was a member of Congress. He has often represented his county in both branches of our State Legislature, and filled other important offices of public trust. The simple record of his life furnishes no brilliant achievements in arms, or in the fields of high intellectual effort, but in the sphere of his duty, he has done much, and there is many a noble deed that will live after him. He was a man of a liberal education and enlightened views, and in every position of public and private trust, he was honest and faithful. In all his domestic and social relations, he was just, and kind and generous.

As a citizen, he has always endeavored to be true to the best interests of his country. He stood by the Union of our fathers until every arch was broken, and every column fallen—and the last act of his public life was signing the new charter of his country's liberty, and the last determination of his brave and noble heart was to cling with unwavering fidelity, for weal or for woe, to his native State, as she entered upon the dangers and difficulties of her new destiny.

Although John Hill had nearly lived out the allotted period of human life, his work on earth was scarcely done. He will be greatly missed. He will be missed at the home which he had long made happy, as an affectionate and faithful husband and father. He will be missed in his native county, where his important public services will not soon be forgotten. His poor neighbors will miss him, and the kind and gentle charities with which he so often cheered their hearts and humble homes. His country will miss his warm and fervent patriotism, in this her time of need, and his enlightened counsels would have added much to the wisdom and courage of this Convention, in the discharge of high and important duties.

But he has gone! and all that we can bestow to his memory, is the tear of regret, the tribute of esteem and friendship, and a heartfelt sympathy for the loved ones he has left behind.

Mr. GILMER. I do not deem it proper to let this solemn occasion pass, without a word from me. I have known the deceased and enjoyed his friendship for the last thirty years. He was truly a good neighbor, kind and affectionate in all the relations of life.

He was generous and liberal to the wants of all his neighbors, especially to the poor. He was father to his many respectable relations, and contributed liberally to the churches.

Before I knew him he had been honored by his fellow-citizens with a seat in both branches of the General Assembly—positions which he filled with much credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his immediate constituents and the citizens of his native State.

As the Clerk of the Court of his County, in which character he served his people most acceptably for a long series of years, impartiality, ability and integrity were accorded him by all. This same may be said of him for the many years he served the State as the Principal Clerk of our Senate.

Whilst in Congress he had the respect and confidence of the people of the State, and of all who know him.

In his political opinions he was honest, firm and decided, but civil and respectful to all who differed with him. In all his triumphs, he rather made friends than enemies.

In his death, so much to be lamented, the country has sustained a great loss—one which cannot soon be repaired.

For the ashes of such a departed there must be in store peace and quiet; and the inscription, "HERE LIES ONE WHO, WHILE LIVING, WAS EVER NOBLE AND GENEROUS," would be an appropriate epitaph on his tomb.

Mr. WILSON. I cannot let this sad occasion pass without contributing by humble testimony to the many excellent qualities of head and heart of our deceased friend, the late delegate from Stokes County. I have known Mr. Hill for many years; having been born and raised in his native county, Stokes, I fully endorse all that has been said of him by the gentlemen who preceded me. In the family circle he was kind, affectionate and indulgent. As a friend and neighbor, he was liberal, generous and hospitable. As a politician he was firm and candid, and though a politician for many years, he was ever courteous and respectful to his opponents; hence, he leaves not an enemy behind. Engaged many years of his life in various public offices of trust, it is due to truth to say, that he was found equal to every position he filled, and discharged all his duties to the satisfaction of his constituents, and with usefulness to the public interests. I deem it unnecessary, Mr. President, to say more; I could not say less of my deceased friend. I most cordially concur in the resolutions offered by my honorable friend from Rockingham.

#### Address from Gen. Harney.

Mil. Depar'tmt. of the West, St. Louis, May 14, 1861.

To the People of the State of Missouri:

On the return to the duties of the command of this department I find, greatly to my astonishment and mortification, a most extraordinary state of things existing in this State, deeply affecting the stability of the Government of the United States as well as the government and other interests of Missouri itself.

As a citizens of Missouri, owing allegiance to the United States, and having interests in common with you, I feel it my duty as well as privilege to extend a warning voice to my fellow-citizens against the common dangers that threaten us, and to appeal to your patriotism and sense of justice to exert all your moral power to avert them.

It is with regret that I feel it my duty to call your attention to the recent act of the General Assembly of Missouri known as the military bill, which is the result, no doubt of the temporary excitement that now pervades the public mind. This bill cannot be regarded in any other light than an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by other States. Manifestly its most material provisions are in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. To this extent it is a nullity, and cannot and ought not to be upheld or regarded by the good citizens of Missouri. There are obligations and duties resting upon the people of Missouri under the Constitution and laws of the United States which are paramount, and which I trust you will carefully consider and weigh well before you will allow yourselves to be carried out of the Union under the form of yielding obedience to this military bill, which is clearly a violation of your duties as citizens of the United States.

It must be apparent to every one who has taken a proper and unbiased view of the subject that, whatever may be the termination of the unfortunate condition of things in respect to the so-called "Cotton States," Missouri must share the destiny of the Union. Her geographical position, her soil, productions, and, in short, all her material interests point to this result. We cannot shut our eyes against this controlling fact. It is seen, and its force is felt throughout the nation. So important is this regarded to the great interests of the country, that I venture to express the opinion that the whole power of the Government of the United States, if necessary, will be exerted to maintain Missouri in her present position in the Union. I express to you in all frankness and sincerity my own deliberate convictions, without assuming to speak for the Government of the United States, whose authority, here and elsewhere, I shall at all times, and under all circumstances endeavor faithfully to uphold.

I desire, above all things, most earnestly to invite my fellow-citizens dispassionately to consider their true interests as well as their true relation to the Government under which we live, and to which we owe so much.

In this connexion I desire to direct attention to one subject, which no doubt will be made a pretext for more or less popular excitement. I allude to the recent transactions at Camp Jackson, near St. Louis. It is not proper for me to comment upon the official conduct of my predecessor in command of this department, but it is right and proper for the people of Missouri to know that the main avenue of Camp Jackson, recently under command of Gen. Frost, had the name of Davis, and the principal street of the same camp had been named after that camp by its commander which had been notoriously organized in the interests of the secessionists—the men openly wearing the dress and badge distinguishing the army of the so-called Southern Confederacy. It is also a notorious fact that a quantity of arms had been received into the camp which were unlawfully taken from the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, and surreptitiously passed up the river in boxes marked marble.

Upon facts like these, and having in view what occurred at Liberty, the people, can draw their own inferences, and it cannot be difficult for any one to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the character and ultimate purpose of that encampment. No Government in the world would be entitled to respect that would tolerate for a moment such openly treasonable preparations. It is but simple justice, however, that I should state the fact that there were many good and loyal men in the camp who were in no manner responsible for its treasonable character.

Disclaiming, as I do, all desire or intention to interfere in any way with the prerogatives of the State of Missouri, or with the functions of its Executive or other authorities yet I regard it as my plain path of duty to express to the people, in respectfully but at the same time decided language, that within the field and scope of my command and authority the "supreme law" of the land must and shall be maintained, and no subterfuges, whether in the forms of legislative acts or otherwise, can be permitted to harass or oppress the good and law-abiding people of Missouri. I shall exert my authority to protect their persons and property from violation of every kind, and I shall deem it my duty to suppress all unlawful combinations of men, whether formed under pretext of military organizations or otherwise.

WM. S. HARNEY,  
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army Commanding.

MAY 27.—The Charleston pilots report a war steamer off the bar this evening.

#### Proceedings of the North Carolina State Convention.

Compiled from the Raleigh Papers.

A great portion of the time of the Convention during the last week, has been spent in secret session. The discussion on the permanent Constitution has been the matter of the greatest interest—an account of which will be found in the letter of our correspondent. We compile the following from our Raleigh exchanges:

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, the following resolution which was read and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Constitution ought to be so amended that all laws or resolutions, having the force of laws, whereby appropriations of money shall be made, either for internal improvements or for any other purpose, or whereby the debt of the State, actual or contingent, may be increased, shall be passed by separate and distinct enactments for each and every appropriation made, or liability so incurred, and that no appropriation, and no increase of the State debt, actual or contingent, shall be made, except by a vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to both branches of the General Assembly.

Mr. Battle, of Edgecombe, the following resolution, which was read and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Constitution of this State should be so amended as to require the Governor to set forth, in writing, fully, the grounds of all reprieves, pardons, and remissions, to be entered in the register of his official acts, and laid before the General Assembly at their next session.

After some time spent in secret session the doors were opened and the ordinance for the adoption of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States was taken up.

Mr. Dick addressed the Convention in favor of his amendment for submitting the ordinance to a vote of the people.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th.

Mr. Howard moved that three additional members be added to the Committee on military affairs. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Forebee, Pettigrew and Meares.

Mr. Christian introduced a resolution to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to report an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people. Read, and on motion of Mr. Biggs, referred to the Committee appointed to consider such matters.

Mr. Houston, of Duplin, the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That His Excellency, the Governor, be required to arm and equip all such companies of Volunteers as have been tendered, quartered, accepted and sworn for the term of six months service, and have the same mustered and offered for immediate service, whenever required, in or out of the State. Read and referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Headen, a resolution instructing the committee appointed on yesterday to take into consideration the propriety of connecting the coal fields and iron mines on Deep River, with the rail road system of the State also, to consider the propriety of establishing a manufactory of arms and munitions of war on Deep River. Adopted.

THURSDAY, MAY 30th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., of the Episcopal Church.

Journal of yesterday read, amended and confirmed.

The President laid, before the Convention the following correspondence and Proclamation by President Davis:

Raleigh, N. C., May, 1861.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis.

President of the Confederate States of America:

SIR:—It is made my pleasing duty, as President of the North Carolina State Convention, to transmit to you, two Ordinances unanimously passed by that Body, and I have charged T. B. Venable, Esq., (special messenger) with the delivery of the same. I avail myself of this occasion, to express the very high gratification I feel in being able to announce to you the secession of this ancient State to the Confederate States of America. And most devoutly do I pray that this Union, strengthened by all the kindred ties of climate, pursuits and institutions, may perpetually "promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to our posterity.

To which, I beg leave to add assurances of the very high consideration, with which, I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

W. N. EDWARDS.

President of Convention.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

Department of State, Montgomery,

May 27, 1861.

To the Hon. W. N. Edwards, President of the Convention of the People of North Carolina:

SIR:—The President of the Confederate States of America has received with great pleasure your letter of the 25th instant, communicating the action of your Convention, in relation to the existing difficulties between the States and the government of the United States of America. He directs me to say, that the people and government of the Confederate States have received this action with great pleasure, and place a very high

estimate upon the wisdom and virtue of that ancient commonwealth, in shaping the policy of the new Confederacy in efforts to maintain stability progress and constitutional government. We accept with great pleasure as a member of our Confederation your honored State, and in accordance with the action of the late Congress of the Confederate States, will immediately consummate it by executive proclamation, a copy of which is herewith forwarded to you.

I have only to add, that your action has filled with joy the hearts of thousands of your sons, who have heretofore cast their lot amongst us, and gives new confidence to the cause of constitutional liberty.

I am very respectfully,

R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

#### PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the Confederate States of America.

Whereas, on the 17th of May, 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States passed an act, approved by me, which provides that the State of North Carolina shall be admitted a member of the Confederate States of America, upon an equal footing with the other States, under the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, upon the condition that the Convention of said State, shall adopt and ratify said Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and shall transmit to the President of the Confederate States, before the re-assembling of Congress, through the Governor of said State, or some other proper organ, an authentic copy of the act or ordinance of said Convention so adopting and ratifying said Provisional Constitution, and that upon the receipt thereof, the President shall by proclamation announce the fact;

And whereas, the Governor of the State of North Carolina, has transmitted to me an authentic copy of the ordinance of the Convention of said State, adopting and ratifying the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States:

Now, therefore I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, in virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of Congress, above recited, do issue this my proclamation, announcing to all whom it may concern, that the State of North Carolina is hereby admitted a member of the Confederate States of America, and that the laws of said Confederate States are hereby extended over the other States composing the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, this 27th of May, A. D. 1861.

By the President,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

#### Tremendous Haul of Telegrams.

At precisely three o'clock yesterday afternoon, by order of the Government, a descent was made by the U. States marshals upon every considerable telegraph office throughout the free States, and the accumulated dispatches of the twelve months past were seized. The object was to obtain evidence of the operations of the Southern rebels with Northern accomplices, which the confidential telegrams passing between them could most certainly furnish. The seizures in all the principal cities were made at precisely the same time, so as to prevent the destruction of evidence which might have followed the receipt of a warning from any particular point. The whole matter was managed with the greatest secrecy, and so well planned that the project was a complete success. By this bold maneuver the Government has obtained possession of a mass of evidence of the greatest importance. The secret operations of Northern traitors are laid bare, and those who aided and abetted the rebellion are now completely at the mercy of the officers of the law.

In this city alone, the dispatches amount to many thousands, and include of course, information in regard to the purchase of arms, ammunition, and equipments, purchase and outfit of vessels, diplomatic and financial arrangements the negotiation of rebel loans, the purchase and treachery of army and naval officers, the secret plan for dividing the people of the North, the progressive operations of the Government toward suppressing the rebellion, and every other imaginable species of testimony which the "Pirates of the Gulf" would wish kept secret. To overhaul such a mountain of papers as this, will require some time and much trouble, but the work, in the hands of an efficient marshal or superintendent of police, will be promptly, and fearlessly prosecuted.—N. Y. Tribune of Tuesday.

Challenges.—A gentleman from the troops at the Relay House says that the "sentinels" have, in some instances, a pleasant way of making challenges. A fellow who had been fishing on the Patapsco, and had secured a fine string of fish was stopped by the usual question: "Who goes there?" "Fisherman," was the answer. "Advance, fisherman, and drop two shad," said the alert sentinel, looking for his own commissariat.

The Montgomery Confederation gives the following from a correspondent:

On the first night after my arrival, in passing from one quarter to another, I was stopped by a sentinel, whom I recognized as private P.—(though he did not know me.) was asked for the countersign, and replied, "a friend with a bottle;" the reply was, "advance, bottle, and draw stopper," which I did, and was suffered to pass on my way rejoicing.



## THE PATRIOT.

EDITED BY  
M. S. SHERWOOD... JAMES A. LONG.  
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

## Our Town Subscribers

Will hereafter please call at the Patriot office instead of the Post office for their papers.

## Progress of the War.

Notwithstanding all the telegraphic despatches about the attacks at Norfolk, Hampton, Harper's Ferry, and other places, it is now generally understood that up to this time, there has been no fighting, or at least nothing more than a little skirmishing, in which a few lives have been lost, and a few wounded. The Federal troops are in possession of Alexandria, and have thrown out a few men some miles beyond the City. The Confederate troops are fortifying themselves in considerable force at Manassas Gap. President Davis with his Cabinet are now in Richmond. Gen. Beauregard is also in Richmond. Every day brings accessions by the hundreds and thousands to both the opposing armies, and it is hardly probable that they can long remain in such close proximity, filled as they are with such bitter animosity and hatred, without a conflict. We may therefore expect in a short time to hear of one of the bloodiest battles which has ever been recorded. Our troops are ready and panting for the conflict, fully determined to conquer or die, in the attempt to drive back the invader.

Let no one any longer cry peace; for they may rest assured that there will be no peace, until the whole South has risen in her might, and driven back the abolition horde, together with all the rascally cut-throats, who are aiding and abetting the tyrant Lincoln in his unholy effort to subdue a free and independent people, and to subvert our Southern institutions. The time has come when every man is called upon to arm in defence of his country—in defence of his life and the lives of his wife, his children, and in defence of all that he holds most dear and sacred.

## Habeas Corpus of John Merryman.

In addition to the many other unconstitutional acts of President Lincoln, he has now added the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. John Merryman, being under arrest by Gen. Cadwallader, he obtained a writ of habeas corpus. Gen. Cadwallader refused obedience to said writ, whereupon Chief Justice Taney issued a writ of attachment against the General for contempt in refusing obedience to the writ. The Marshal returned that he proceeded to Fort McHenry on the 28th of May, 1861, for the purpose of serving the writ; that he sent in his name at the outer-gate; that he was not permitted to enter, and consequently could not serve the writ. The Chief Justice excused the Marshal on the ground that although the Marshal had the power to summon the posse comitatus, yet in this case, the power refusing obedience was so notoriously superior to any power that the Marshal could command, that he stood excused. The Chief Justice added:

"I ordered this attachment yesterday, because, upon the face of the return, the detention of the prisoner was unlawful, upon the grounds:

"First—That the President, under the constitution of the United States, cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus nor authorize a military officer to do it.

"Second—A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person not subject to the rules and articles of war for an offense against the laws of the United States, except in aid of the judicial authority, and subject to its control; and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority to be dealt with according to law."

The Chief Justice concluded by saying that he should write out his opinion, file it in the office, and cause all the proceedings to be laid before the President, that he might perform his constitutional duty.

## Guilford Volunteers.

Guilford has now two companies of Volunteers in the field, the "Guilford Grays," Capt. Sloan, at Fort Macon; the "Minute Men," Capt. Cole, at Raleigh. Capt. Roberts' company leave for Raleigh to-day. The "Dixie Boys" organized last Saturday, W. L. Scott, Capt.; William S. Rankin, 1st Lieut.; John Doggett 2d Lieut.; Andrew Summers, 3d Lieut. This Company numbers about 90. In addition to these, there are four more companies forming and will soon be ready to report themselves. In the next four weeks there will not be less than 1,000 volunteers from Guilford county.

300 volunteers passed here yesterday.

## The "Guilford Beauregards."

The "Guilford Beauregards" solicit volunteers to resist the invasion of our country. The time has come for all men who can bear arms, to volunteer in defense of their dearest rights and interests. Meetings will be held at

Monticello, on Tuesday,	June 4
McLeansville, on Thursday,	" 6
David B. Causey's on Friday,	" 7
Coble's Election Precinct, on Saturday,	" 8

To advance the common cause. The meetings will be addressed by competent men.

This is nobody's company until formed and organized.

## Postal Arrangements.

We this week publish the postal law of the Confederate States. The United States postal stamps are now worthless, and will not be received in payment of postage. Persons desiring postage stamps of the Confederate States will please apply to Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., and W. A. Caldwell, Esq., Greensboro', and George W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.

## Letter from Raleigh.

RALEIGH, May 29th, 1861.

The Convention to-day, after the usual morning business, (which consists in receiving reports of Committees and the introduction of resolutions and ordinances,) was engaged in the consideration of the subject of the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. Mr. Dick had, on a previous day, introduced an amendment providing that the adoption of the Constitution should be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. Mr. Badger made a speech of considerable length against the amendment. After he closed, Mr. Graham took the floor and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till the first of August next, and made a speech of some hour in length in favor of his motion. In the course of his speech he pointed out several objections to the new Constitution, the leading ones of which were the three following:

1st, That it did not prohibit the States from issuing bills of credit, as was done under the Constitution of the United States.

2nd, That it prohibited Congress from granting bounties, the power to grant which he insisted every nation ought to possess, in order to encourage navigation, the formation of a commercial marine, and the encouragement of useful arts and trades.

3rd, That the Postoffice Department was restricted to its actual receipts in furnishing mail facilities, and that thereby certain portions of country would be cut off from the advantages of mail communications.

After he was through, Judge Ruffin replied to him at length, and took an opposite position upon all these points, and likewise to another position of Mr. Graham that it was not sufficiently clear as to the manner in which North Carolina was to be received into the new Confederacy and what would be her privileges when in.

The Convention adjourned at 3 o'clock without coming to a vote, although a portion of the Delegates were pressing for the "question."

I think it will be no difficult matter to foretell what will be the result of the vote when taken. Mr. Dick's amendment will be rejected, and the Constitution of the Confederate States adopted by a large majority. A large portion of the members think we have no other alternative but to cast in our lot with the Confederate States for better or for worse, and that it is of no use to postpone or delay this inevitable conclusion; that the Constitution had better be adopted at once, and the country relieved from any further uncertainty as to its future destiny. I think Judge Ruffin's argument gave general satisfaction as to the manner of admission of North Carolina upon full terms of equality with the original States, and if the vote had been taken the Constitution would have been adopted by a large majority.

One of the most striking features of the times is the great preference of a large number of our citizens to serve their State in office; and I judge this kind of patriotism has become quite troublesome to the Executive, as there is posted over the door of the Executive Office, and also on a pillar in the office of the Governor's Secretary, in plain and quite legible characters this disheartening announcement—"No application for appointment to office received here." How it is at the office of the Military Board, I am unable to say, as I have never found out yet where that Board holds its meetings; but I judge they have equal need of a similar advertisement, as I learn from high authority, that the delicacy of their duty arises from the fact

that the number of appointments is limited, whilst the number of applicants is almost unlimited.

One Republican paper for Peace.—The Hartford Courant, the leading Republican paper of Connecticut, is at length constrained to admit that the only way to obtain peace is to recognize the independence of the Confederate States. We recommend its calm language to Republicans everywhere. Here follows what it says:

"Public opinion in the North seems to be gradually settling down in favor of the recognition of the new Confederacy by the Federal Government. The thought of a bloody and protracted civil war, except as a matter of absolute necessity, is abhorrent to all, and its issues may be as perilous to the victors as to the vanquished. To subjugate the seceded States by force of arms, and to compel them to remain in the Union, if it be possible, must involve great expenditure of treasure and life, and can result only in changing the present alienation into deadly hostility and incurable hate. If they remain in the Union, they must be as peers of the other States, and not as conquered provinces. \* \* \* The forcible subjugation of those States, under existing circumstances, is not to be thought of."

Cheese.—We beg leave to call the attention of the farmers of Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Randolph, Chatham, Forsyth, Stokes, and the middle and Western counties of North Carolina generally, to the vast field of profit and usefulness opened to them by the prospective exclusion of Northern Cheese from the South. It has become a great article of consumption, almost a necessity, and the North has enjoyed a monopoly of the Southern market. Among the other things of which we must of necessity become independent, let the housewives of North Carolina take care of this. Let them inform themselves of the most approved modes of making cheese—not the hard white hickory cheese, so called, which we have sometimes seen,—but such a rich nutritious article as their fine cattle and rich meadows put it in their power to make. It is not in our power to furnish them with the modus operandi, but if not already known by the ladies on whom we call, it can probably be obtained from an Encyclopedia or a Patent Office Report.—Fayetteville Observer.

Crops in Louisiana.—The Monroe (La.) Register, of the 9th inst, says:

Never within the memory of man was there a more promising crop than the one now growing. We have fine stands of cotton and the season propitious. The corn is beautiful beyond description. As far as the eye can reach the fields are clothed with living green, and filling the farmer's heart with gladness.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

The great drawback to persons emigrating to the extreme south and western country, is the fear they have of Fever and Ague—the most dreadful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great demand for a remedy, Dr. Hostetter has presented his celebrated STOMACH BITTERS, whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. These Bitters, prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them, and judge of their merits for themselves respectively.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. See advertisement in another column. 46-4w

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce LYNDON SWAIM a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk of Guilford county.

We are authorized to announce WM. D. TROTTER a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Guilford county.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Meeting.—On Thursday the 6th of June there will be a public meeting at Friendship in Guilford county, for the purpose of raising recruits and volunteers to serve in the Southern army. The citizens of the surrounding country, and the ladies especially are invited to be present.

After the first day of June, 1861 no goods will be delivered to any one at my store, unless the cash is paid. I cannot buy goods unless I pay the cash, and our friends must bear with us in times like these. 45-tf W. J. McCONNEL.

North-Carolina, Randolph county. Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity, Asheboro', May 22, 1861.

Whereas, James A. Greer and his wife Sarah, Alexander Coffield, John H. Coffield, Samuel S. Jackson administrator of Sarah Hodge, and others, have filed in this office their Bill of Complaint against Mary T. Armstead and Oliver Newlin, to recover from defendants the distributive shares found to be due them under the will of A. C. Armstead deceased; and it appearing by the allegations of said bill, verified by the affidavit of the plaintiffs, that Mary T. Armstead, John Armstead and Robert Armstead, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for said county at the Court-House in Asheboro' on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk and Master of Randolph Court of Equity, at office in Asheboro', this 22nd of May, A. D. 1861.

S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E. 44-W6w

## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Diarrhoea, Colic, Cholera Morbus &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise or common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease, Diarrhoea, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventative of disease and strengthening of the system in general, and among them is not to be found a more healthy people than by the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

## FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases cannot be contracted when exposed to any ordinary condition producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it is neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usually pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years.—Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable; especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.

SCOVIL & MEAD, New Orleans, La., Wholesale Agents.

For sale by PORTER & GORRELL, Greensborough N. C. nov-ly

100,000 FRUIT TREES.—At Luxumburg, one mile south-west of Greensboro', N. C.—consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. The above number of Trees and Plants are now ready for sale by the subscriber. From eighteen years of practical experience, and knowledge in the nursery business he flatters himself that he now has the most select collection in the Southern States.

All orders promptly attended to, and Catalogues sent free on application. Persons ordering Catalogues by mail will please inclose a stamp to prepay.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. John M. Clark, Wilmington; Rufus Scott, Fayetteville; J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS. Fayetteville Observer, and Raleigh Standard will please copy three months, and forward account to me. aug24 1-tf

Great Excitement at Centre, N. C.—B. N. Smith has now in store a large and well-selected stock of goods, which he offers to the public very low for CASH or BARTER only. He has the reputation of keeping as good, if not the best stock of goods you will find in any Country store in this section. He has put his goods down at cash prices, which will put every man on equal ground. At the credit store the man that pays the cash gets his goods sometimes 10 cents in the dollar cheaper, than the man who buys his goods on credit; so you see at once a man pays his goods for Smith—"look at it"—it is so—you can buy yarn of Smith at \$1.00 others sell at \$1.15 he sells sheeting at 10 and 10 others 10 to 12. He sells Molasses a 35, others at 45, see the difference, he can do it and will do it as long as custom is as extensive as is now. We would invite your attention to the large assortment of King's Mountain Irons of all shapes and sizes. In fact if the Farmer wants anything he can find it at Smith's store. Mind the pass word—"Pay as you go." 23-6m

Oak Ridge Institute.—The Oak Ridge Male Institute, will be opened on Thursday the 14th of February 1861, by A. P. Pickard, an old pupil of W. J. Bingham, who has had considerable experience in teaching. He purposes preparing students for College, and for the ordinary business of life. The Institute is situated in Guilford Co. N. C., 15 miles North West of Greensboro', and 17 miles East of Old Salem, in a moral, healthy, and intelligent community. Strong and active effort will be made to promote the moral and mental culture of boys committed to his charge. Thirty, forty, or fifty boys, may be furnished with rooms and board in highly respectable families convenient to the Academy, at six and seven dollars per month, exclusive of lights. Tuition 10, 12, and 15 dollars per session. Contingent fee one dollar. For further information apply to A. P. Pickard, Principal, at Oak Ridge, Guilford Co., N. C. 22-tf

Boot and Shoe Store.—Having purchased of J. B. F. Boone his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country that they intend keeping a good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, and other articles connected with that line of business, always on hand, which they are determined to sell very low, and for cash only. B. G. GRAHAM & CO. Opposite Britain's Hotel. 96 tf



## The Greensborough Patriot.

## State Troops of North Carolina

The following appointments include those heretofore published.

Appointments in the "State Troops of North Carolina," by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Military Board.

## Adjutant General's Office.

Lieut. Col., Richard H. Biddick.

## Quarter-Master General's Office.

Col. L. O'B. Branch, Quarter-master and Paymaster General; Major, Augustus M. Lewis; Captains, John W. Cameron and Rufus S. Tucker.

## Commissary General's Office.

Col. William Johnston, Commissary General; Captains, Daniel G. Fowle and William A. Morrison.

## Regiment of Artillery and Engineers.

Col. James A. J. Bradford, Chief of Ordnance; Major W. Beverhout Thompson; Captains, Charles P. Belles, company A. Henry T. Guion, company B. John C. Winder, company C. Gabriel H. Hill, company D. Alex. Moore, company E. Thos. H. Brem, company F. 1st Lieutenants, Samuel Ashe, company E. Samuel J. Lowrie, company F. A. W. Lawrence, company K. detailed for Ordnance duty.

## Regiment of Cavalry.

Senior Major, John W. Woodfin; Captain F. N. Crumpler, company A. Geo. M. Hayes, company B. J. M. Miller, company C. G. N. Felke, company D. Wm. H. Cheek, company D.

## First Regiment of Infantry.

Col. J. H. Winder, Lt. Col. M. W. Ransom, company A. Capt. T. L. Skinner; 1st Lieut. John A. Benbury; 2d do., L. C. Benbury; company B. Capt. W. A. Moore, 3rd Lieut. Augus M. Moore, company C. Capt. Geo. S. Lovejoy; company D. Capt. Thos. S. Galloway; company E. 1st Lieut. Oliver C. Petway; company C, 2d Lieut. R. B. Gilliam.

## Second Regiment of Infantry.

Col. C. C. Tew, Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Bynum; company A, Capt. E. D. Hall; 1st Lieut. James Price, 2d do., Jas. Sterling and Jas. Price; company B. Capt. J. Howard; 1st Lieut. Calvin Barnes; 2d do. Owen William, company C, Capt. Stephen D. Pool, 1st Lieut. John C. Manson, 2d do., Jos. P. Roberson and B. F. Miller; company D, Capt. Walker S. Stallings, 1st Lieut. I. C. Applewhite; company E, Capt. Alsey J. Taylor; 1st Lieut. Louis Hilliard, 2d do. Wm. D. Cone, and Iredell M. Williams, company F. Capt. Hugh L. Cole, 1st Lieut. M. N. Chadwick, 2d do. R. S. Wetherington and H. J. B. Clark; company D. Capt. Harvey Sawyer; company K, Capt. Wm. Lee Davidson, 1st Lieut. John E. Brown, 2d do., Wm. J. Kerr.

## Third Regiment of Infantry.

Col. Gaston H. Meares; Lieut. Col. R. H. Cowan; Major Wm. L. DeRosset; company A, Capt. D. A. Lamont, 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Stephens; company B. Capt. S. D. Thureton, 1st Lieut. John Brown; company C, Capt. Peter Mallet, 1st Lieut. F. J. Hahr, 2d do., Wm. T. Horne and James A. Rose; company D. Capt. Edward Savage, 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Cunningham, 2d do., F. S. Van Bokkellen, Ed. G. Meares; company E, Capt. Mark L. F. Redd; company F. Capt. Franklin Faison; company G. Capt. J. Alexander Faison; company H, Capt. Theodore A. Sykes, lieut. J. S. Dunn, N. P. Allen, W. I. Kemp; company I, Capt. Jas. K. Marshal, 1st Lieut. L. P. Warren, 2d do. John C. Bedham, E. A. Small; company K, 2d Lieut. Wm. Calder, R. E. Calder.

## Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Col. Geo. B. Anderson, Lieut. Col. J. A. Young; company A. Capt. Henry Burgwin, Jr., 1st Lieut. McLeod Turner, 2d do., John C. Syme, and Franklin H. Dewey; company B. Capt. Geo. W. Clapton, 1st Lieut. J. D. Hyman, 2d do. A. G. Halyburton; company C, Capt. J. A. Lindsay, 1st Lieut. S. Lander, company D, Capt. Robert V. Cowan, 1st Lieut. R. M. Nelson; company E, Capt. Alfred M. Waddel; company F, 1st Lieut. Edward Sumner; company I, 2d Lieut. Jacob Shepperd.

## Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Col. Duncan K. McRae; company A. Capt. P. S. Sinclair, Lieut. Henry Mullins, G. W. Wightman, Benj. Robinson; company B. Capt. J. V. Jordan; company C, Solomon B. Dodge, Lieut. Jas. B. Doughtie, Chas. R. King; company D. Capt. John W. Lea, 1st Lieut. G. B. West; 2d Lieut. French Strange.

## Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Col. C. F. Fisher, Lieut. Col. Wm. T. Dortch, Captains, company A., Robert McKinney, company B., Robert F. Webb, company C. W. J. Freeland, company D. S. McD. Tate, company E., Isaac E. Avery, company F., James W. Wilson, company G., James E. Graige, company H., J. L. Hill, company I, A. M. Simonton, company K. P. A. Yorke.

Crops in Georgia.—The Albany (Ga.) Patriot of the 15th inst. says:

We are informed by some of our oldest and most experienced farmers that the grain crops were never more promising—an unusual quantity having been sown. Some planters have discarded cotton entirely and have turned their attention to the cultivation of grain. This independent spirit shows that they are for once determined to live within themselves and no longer be dependent on the North or West for their productions.—Cotton is promising. The weather pleasant and the health of the country good.

## J. HILDESHEIMER, MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

Successor to Drucker & Heilbrun,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Greensborough and vicinity, and the public generally that he has "now opened" and is prepared to display the

Most Extensive,

**SPLENDID AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**

Ever offered in this Town, comprising a full and complete assortment of

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

**BONNETS, RIBBONS,**

**Artificial and Millinery Goods,**

**CLOTHING,**

**FURNISHING GOODS,**

**HATS AND CAPS,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

**FANCY GOODS,**

**NOTIONS,**

**JEWELRY, WATCHES,**

**Guns, Pistols, Knives,**

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

**FAMILY-GROCERIES,**

All of which he is able and willing to sell at the lowest possible prices,

**To Suit the Times.**

By strict adherence to business, and pledging himself to try in giving satisfaction, even to the most fastidious, it will be his whole aim and ambition to gain the confidence of the public at large, whose kind and liberal patronage he hereby most respectfully solicits. The public, and especially the ladies, are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

**J. HILDESHEIMER,**

NEXT DOOR TO WIDOW ADAMS'S.

ma24

43-2aW4w

## DOCTOR JOHN L. LYON'S

DOCTOR JOHN L. LYON'S

**FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS FOR FEMALES**

**This Truly Valuable Medicine,**

Now for the first time offered to the American public, has been extensively and successfully used on the Continent of Europe. I have used it in my own practice for the past twelve years with unprecedented success, having never known it to fail in a single instance. From the nature of its ingredients, IT CANNOT HARM the most delicate person.

**Obstruction of Menses,**

(Or Monthly Sickness) from whatever cause, is sure to remove. It is impossible to enjoy the bloom of health and vivacity of spirits unless the Menses are regular as to the time, the quantity and quality. When they are obstructed, Nature makes her efforts to obtain for it some other outlet, and unless these efforts of Nature are assisted, the patient usually experiences Despondency, Nervousness, and finally Consumption assumes its sway, and prematurely terminates a miserable life.

**Do Not be Imposed Upon**

By those who have not the least claim to Medical Science, and have even stolen the title of Dr., or M. D. They will know the sick grasp at every gleam of hope, and they scruple not to tempt them with glowing advertisements. Many can testify of having derived more benefit from reading of their nostrums, than from taking them.

**Bear in Mind, that I Guarantee**

My DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these Drops would be sure to produce miscarriage; they will also certainly PREVENT conception if taken two or three days before the monthly period; therefore I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible if it should produce abortion when used under such circumstances.

For Dysmenorrhea or painful menstruation, it acts like magic, producing the full and natural flow. I also guarantee my Drops to cure speedily Menorrhagia, or too profuse menstruation, so weakening to the sufferer. I could produce hundreds of the best voluntary testimonials, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent that I do not deem it advisable. My object is to place my medicines before the public, not alone to make money, but to do good. It is proverbially true of the American ladies that not ten perfectly healthy ones can be found in any one vicinity.

**Be Wise in Time;**

Let not disease destroy your constitution. Send for a bottle of my PERIODICAL DROPS, and you will be satisfied that I am no impostor. Tell your afflicted friend what restored the bloom of health to your cheeks, and thereby confer a favor more valuable than gold.

**Remember, I Guarantee**

My Drops to cure Irregularity of the Menses from whatever cause if taken according to directions, (which accompany each bottle.) They will also alleviate and permanently cure all the various forms of disease arising from such irregularity, for by removing the cause, Nature will herself remove the effects.

My Drops are prepared solely by myself, and sent (secure from observation) to any address in the United States or Canada for \$5.00. All can rely upon their communications being strictly confidential. One trial will convince the most skeptical, and never after will you be induced to try any other. All orders addressed to

Doct. JNO. L. LYON, No. 63 Church Street, New Haven, Conn., Will meet with prompt attention.

Having practiced in the Paris Hospital under the instructions of the renowned Ricord of Paris, and Acton of London, and after twelve years' practice in this country, I think it not egotistical to say I acknowledge no superior in this country, in the treatment of any disease flesh is heir to. My practice having led me to pay more particular attention to diseases of a private nature, such as Nocturnal Emissions, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Gleet, Strictures, &c., I would say I am prepared to guarantee a cure in all cases without the use of Mercury or other injurious minerals.

If you wish to consult by letter, state fully your disease or its symptoms, your age, and whether married or single. No charge for consultation.

Address Doct. JNO. L. LYON, 63 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

mar21

80-1y

**NOTICE.**—We have this day sold out our entire stock of Goods to Mr. J. Hildesheimer. We return our thanks to the citizens of Greensborough and Guilford county for the kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us while in Greensborough, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to Mr. Hildesheimer, who will make it his object to please, and give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a trial.

All persons indebted to the firm of Drucker, Heilbrun & Co., are requested to settle immediately with Mr. J. Hildesheimer who is authorized to settle for us.

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

I have this day purchased of Drucker & Heilbrun their entire stock of Goods, and shall open with an additional large and new stock, all of which I will sell at small profits. All those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine my stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

J. HILDESHEIMER.

apr30

36-W4w

**GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**Pays all losses promptly!**

**DIRECTORS:**

John A. Mebane, W. J. McConnell, C. P. Mendenhall, D. P. Weir, James M. Garrett, John L. Cole, N. H. D. Wilson, Wm. Barringer, David McKnight, M. S. Sherwood, Jed. H. Lindsay, Greensborough; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Alexander Miller, Newberne; Thaddeus McGee, Raleigh; Thomas Johnson, Yanceyville; Dr. W. C. Ramsey, Wadesborough; Rev. B. C. Maynard, Franklinton; Dr. E. F. Watson, Watsonville.

**OFFICERS:**

N. H. D. WILSON, President.  
JED. H. LINDSAY, Vice-President.  
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.  
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.  
WM. H. CUMMING, General Agent.  
W. J. McCONNEL, Executive Committee.  
C. G. YATES, do.  
J. M. GARRETT, do.

All communications on business of the office, should be sent to PETER ADAMS, Secretary.

Greensboro, N. C.

972 tf

**FOR SALE.**—One of Many and Wood's Reapers and Mowers, which will be sold for \$85.00; only used one year, in good order.

W. J. McCONNEL.

## DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?—

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING

ONGUENT.

FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the

Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

**THE STIMULATING ONGUENT**

Is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent

physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

**WHISKERS, OR A MUSTACHE.**

In from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair black, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price one dollar a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers; or a box of the "ONGUENT" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail, (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, 24 William Street, New York.

30-3m

**Lumber, Lumber, Lumber!**—Having erected a steam saw-mill five and a-half miles west of Lexington, and three miles south of Tyro, on the Danville road, we would respectfully inform the public that we shall keep on hand large quantities of the very best quality of PINE LUMBER, such as weather-boarding, flooring and ceiling, and inch-plank.

We can also furnish white-oak, post-oak, yellow poplar &c. Send in your orders, all who wish lumber, and we are confident of giving you entire satisfaction. ma10-38Wtf

ANDREW KOONTZ & CO.

**War! War! War!**—WANTED VOLUNTEERS TO CALL AT H. SACKMAN & CO.—

We have a large assortment of superior and substantial READY-MADE CLOTHING, which we are determined to sell at unprecedented low prices. Give us a call, H. SACKMAN & Co.,

Tates Corner, Greensboro, N. C.

**LEXINGTON JEWELRY STORE.**—

The subscriber has on hand the fine GOLD LEVER WATCHES manufactured by Johnson of Liverpool, and Dixon of London. Also, the Silver Lever Lepine and common Virge Watch, with a variety of JEWELRY of all descriptions. All of which will be sold low for cash. Watches of all descriptions repaired

1 tf

GEORGE RILEY.

**RAGS!**—Neuse Manufacturing Co.—

Our customers will please hold up their Rags for a few weeks, until we can find or make a market for our paper. This will probably be soon after the 20th of May, of which due notice will be given in the public prints. For the present, we want only enough to keep the machine from rusting.

SION H. ROGERS, President.

Address H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer.

ma10

39-W8t

**PAINTING.**—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PRE

pared to do House, Sign and Ornamental Painting at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons who are desirous of engaging his services in the above business, will please call and see him at his residence at Rich Fork, Davidson county, or address him at that place or Lexington, and their orders will be promptly attended to.

July 24, 1855.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH

**CEDAR HILL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.**—

Conveniently located on the Alamance, in the county of Guilford, four miles south of Gibsonville, and eleven east of Greensborough, having been in successful operation for several years, the proprietors, CLAPP, HUFFMAN & CO., continue to invite the patronage of the public. They make THRASHING-MACHINES of various sizes, STRAW-CUTTERS, SUGAR-MILLS, Tobacco-Presses, Brass-Castings, Mill-Gearing and Fixtures, Machinery for Circular Saws, and putting them in operation, Fan-Gearing. Mould-boards, and most other things manufactured in the best Foundries. We also order for any one who may wish to purchase, Wheeler, Millick & Co.'s celebrated Thrashing Machines. REPAIRS receive immediate attention. Experience in their business, with the skill of their workmen make them confident of giving general satisfaction. For success, they rely upon the faithfulness of their work and a liberal patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

Address, Alamance P. O., Guilford Co., N. C.

CEO. W. CLAPP, Sup't.

**GREENSBORO' MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.**

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 life 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 upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address

D. P. WEIR, Treasurer.

ma10

\*39-2aW4w

**530 Acres Land to Rent or Sell.**—

On the head-waters of Deep River, 100 acres on the main-road leading from Greensborough to Salem, at half-way distance, with a good well, two small dwellings, and good grain-barn. Lies adjoining the other 430 acres, which has a large two-story dwelling with kitchen and other necessary buildings, grain-barn, two tobacco-barns, and one house for tenant, good orchard, some 35 to 40 acres good branch-bottom; fencing in good repair; growing crop on the land—80 acres corn in good order, 55 in wheat, 60 or 70 in oats. Those wishing to buy a good bargain in land suitable for corn, wheat and tobacco, would do well to call and examine the premises.

CHARLES PIDGEON.

ma10

\*39-2aW4w

**Watsonville Female Seminary.**—The

Spring Session of this School will commence on the first Monday in February, 1861 and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of Teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.

19-4f

E. F. WATSON.

**The attention of one all is invited**

to the Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, at J. F. Jollee's, consisting of ladies' DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS, Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls Gentlemen's CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES. Groceries of every description, and in short, every thing usually found in a general store, which I will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.

J. F. JOLLEE.