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From the Richmond Whig

Yankee Finances and Yankee Troubles.

The following article from the New York World, of the 13th, unfolds some of the difficulties which await the old Wreck in carrying out its programme. The honest Yankee (if such a juxtaposition of words be admissible,) opens with a frank confession, that the Constitution forbade the President to raise and support armies—Lincoln swore to support the Constitution—utterly disregarded his oath, and trampled that instrument under foot. The whole proceeding, however, was hailed with joy by the whole Yankee nation, and their only regret was that there was not another Constitution which he could subject to the same fate. Congress, we are told, must legalize these usurpations, and increase the naval and land forces to half a million of men. Being surrounded by 30,000 hirelings, whom Lincoln has already put in possession of the Capitol, Congress will have very little discretion in the premises.—It will be required to vote for whatever bills the military despotism may dictate, and will be expected to do so without waste of words.

But all this is easy enough. The tug comes when you reach the money bills, or rather the means by which money can be got. Tariffs may be imposed—Treasury notes may be issued, and loans for indefinite sums authorized—but the money, the money, the money! How is that to be obtained? There lies the rub. This Yankee admits that the tariff cannot be made to yield over 50 millions—probably not 35 millions. We suspect it cannot be made to reach 20 millions. Treasury notes have already exhausted their credit, and the only resource left is a loan or direct taxation. Supposing the tariff to yield 50 millions, two hundred additional millions will be necessary for putting down the rebellion. As to direct taxation, the Yankee editor has no relish for that. It is a novelty, and the country is not in a sufficiently prosperous condition to endure it. Borrowing is the only expedient—and two hundred millions is the modest sum needed. What capitalists in the world would trust their money to this disreputable Rump? The Yankees themselves can't do it—for all their wealth is a fiction, and they are as poor as their Government. If they can make a living from year to year it is quite as much as can be expected of them. Foreign capitalists will not touch—for they see the impending crash and bankruptcy of Yankeeedom. No per cent. however high will tempt them into the trap. The Yankee editor seeks to inveigle them by representing the resources of the country as ten times greater than in 1816. He remembers to forget that he no longer has the South to draw upon. In the future he will have to foot his own bills.—Heretofore the cotton and tobacco of the South and the Yankee tariffs were very convenient resources for filling Yankee pockets and taking Government loans. But that day and those profits are passed forever. Wooden clocks and wooden nutmegs, and codfish, and ships rotting, and spindles unemployed, a redundant and starving population, and Yankee tricks and Yankee "notions" generally will in future constitute the staples of Yankee doddledom, and their main reliance for negotiating loans in the capitals of Europe. Sterling bills on cargoes of tobacco and cotton bales disappear from their financial horizon forever and a day.

What effect the announcement of this enormous debt and the consequent taxation will have upon the mass of the Northern people we have yet to see.—They are a race who live only for money—it is their God; and when they come to realise the fact, that all their hard earnings are to be absorbed by a standing army of some hundred thousand men and oppressive taxes, we can imagine their horrible howl. The jobbers and contractors, the officers of the army and navy and their creatures and dependants will, as

in duty and interest bound, advocate the most wasteful expenditure, and acting by concert, they will represent the largest appropriations as evidence of the most ardent patriotism. But the people—the poor wretches who will have the money to pay, if they ever have the opportunity of declaring their opinions—will execrate the Government which has cheated and ruined them.

From the New York World of 18th June.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Public attention is beginning to turn to the extra session of the new Congress, which opens three weeks from to day. Though it will probably be of brief duration—briefer than any Congressional session in the history of the Government—its doings will be of unprecedented importance. The Representatives of the States and of the people will be called upon to provide the means for crushing a rebellion which if not crushed, would overwhelm the Republic in ruin. They must first authorize the raising of the requisite military force. By the Constitution it is made the exclusive province of Congress "to raise and support armies," as also "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them, as may be employed in the service of the United States." Public necessity—the very preservation, in fact, of the government—required the executive to anticipate the action of the legislative department, in some measure. The President, in fidelity to his oath to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and in the absence of Congress, a considerable portion of which yet remaining to be elected, was obliged to take the gravest responsibility, and exercise power which properly belongs to Congress alone. The friends of the Constitution universally recognized the overruling necessity, and subsequent development have most conclusively demonstrated it. It will be for Congress to sanction and ratify all that has been done, and to supply yet larger means. Military levies must be authorized beyond any requisition that has yet been made. The President should be clothed with power to summon to the field half a million of men, if necessary. The navy too, must be largely increased. The effectual blockading of the rebel coasts and the protection of our commerce from privateers, require a multiplication of the smaller classes of requisit of war—the class in which our navy hitherto has been particularly deficient. Provision must be made for a large fleet of sloop-of-war steam cutters and gunboats, adapted for operations in rivers as well as in school water on the coasts. Steam batteries and iron-plated vessels on the Napoleon plan, should also be provided for. The Secretary of the Navy will doubtless be prepared with full and most specific recommendations; and there is not a doubt that Congress will be ready with the most liberal response. The people, who are offering their best blood without stint, are determined that the Executive shall not lack in material means; and their representatives will vote them, in the fullest measure, without hesitation.

The most difficult matter of the session will be to settle the mode of raising the vast sums necessary for the complete overthrow of the rebellion. At the lowest estimate one hundred and fifty millions will be needed for this purpose. The money must be had; how is it to be obtained? The present tariff will do very little toward it—probably, at best, will not yield thirty-five millions; and no tariff that can be devised on the strictest revenue principle, with the most to be obtained from tea coffee, and all articles now on the free list, would yield more than fifty millions in the present state of trade—not enough to cover the ordinary expenses of Government, far less to meet maturing liabilities. The Government then must either use its creditor resort to direct taxation. Direct taxation was the method adopted by England at the commencement of the Crimean war.—The income tax was doubled. The idea of the Chancellor of the Exchequer then was that the war should be maintained and carried out without any augmentation of the national debt, and it was, to a large extent, realized. The United States, however, cannot accomplish this with the same facility. Direct taxation for federal purposes would be a new thing to our people, and its novelty would make it all the more unpopular. Neither is the country in the prosperous condition that England was; directly the reverse. And again, the collection of the direct tax would be impracticable in the "Seceded States" until after the war was closed, while it is during the war that the money is needed.—Those States, too, will be so impoverished and exhausted when the war ends that it would be quite impossible for them to meet a hea-

vy direct tax. The federal government cannot, then, hope to supply its immediate necessities from any such source. Its only resort is to make the best of its credit. And, as treasury notes cannot be issued beyond certain limits without very injurious depreciation, an immense public loan would seem to be an absolute necessity. Congress may as well make up its mind at once for a funded debt such as the country never yet saw. But this ought not really to excite any very deep concern. At the time of the first call for troops, the government owed about one hundred millions. Allowing two hundred millions for the expense of putting down the rebellion—which is a very large estimate—and fifty millions to cover all peace deficits, we shall have a national debt of \$350,000,000.—The heaviest debt the United States has ever yet seen was in 1816, when it owed one hundred and twenty-seven millions—a little over a third as much. But the available resource of the country, it is safe to say, are ten times greater now than they were in 1816. They are forty or fifty times greater than they were in 1789, when the Government went into operation with a debt of over seventy millions.—Even if the debt should go up to the figure we have given, it would be absurd to imagine that it would weigh down our prosperity.—The debt of England is nearly twelve times as large, of France more than four times as large, of Russia nearly three times as large, of Spain nearly twice as large, and even of little Netherlands nearly twice as large. To balance the new national debt for a moment against the interests which will be saved through it would be simple fatuity.

Congress will do its work in this direction, and in every other promptly and with and misgiving. Extended debate would both embarrass the public and distract the public mind; and the session will be free from it.—Every true man feels this is the time for action, not talk; and even our loquacious Congressmen, hard as it may be, will have the grace, to govern themselves accordingly."

Letter from Gov. Pickens.

The following letter received yesterday, says the New York News of the 28th of May, from Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, by a gentleman in this city, is worthy of perusal:

I received yours in relation to the state of feeling against us in New York. I deeply regret it, as it can end in no good to either section if indulged in. But for the want of manliness and truthfulness in those who have managed the Government at Washington, there never would have been any war.—Now the question to be decided with you soon will be whether you will have a military despotism or peace. It is strange that, among separate and independent States, in a country where we have all been educated to the doctrines that all legitimate government rests upon the free consent of the governed, there should be such madness and folly. Now, if the North were to succeed in their wild scheme of the subjugation of the Southern States, would this be liberty, or establish the blessing of a free Government?

Surely the intelligent and virtuous portion of the North can never seriously approve of such a course.

I think Mr. Van Buren never uttered a wiser sentiment than when he said he always had faith in the sober second thought of the people.

I trust that a merciful Providence will yet guide and direct us all in the paths of wisdom and patriotism, so as to bring order out of confusion, and yet bless a people who have been spoiled by prosperity, and corrupted by pride and luxury. Very respectfully,

F. W. PICKENS.

The Harper's Ferry Movement.—The Richmond Dispatch has the following important remarks in reference to the evacuation of Harper's Ferry:

"We have learned some facts in connection with movements at Harper's Ferry which satisfy us that the operation of the Confederate troops in that direction is controlled by the wisest military councils, and that the imbecile Lieutenant General at Washington will soon find that he has more than his match in the younger and better soldiers who lead the arms of the Southern Republic."

Notice.—Taken up and entered on my Stray Book, according to law, by Mary Coltrane, living twelve miles south of Greensborough, a certain strayed MULE—a dark-brown, twelve years old, with marks of harness, and valued at \$60.

WM. KIRKMAN, Ranger.

Notice.—All persons who have joined the "Guilford Beauforgards," or those who expect to join them, are respectfully requested to meet at the Court-House, on Saturday the 22nd of June.

Battle of Bethel Church.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

HON. J. W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the Colonel commanding, I marched on the 6th inst., with my regiment and four pieces of Maj. Randolph's battery from Yorktown, on the Hampton Road, to Bethel Church, 9 miles from Hampton.

We reached there after dark, on a wet night, and slept without tents. Early on the morning of the 7th, I made a reconnaissance of the ground preparatory to fortifying. I found a branch of Black River in front and encircling our right flank. On our left was a dense and almost impassable wood, except about 150 yards of old field. The breadth of the road, a thick wood, and a narrow cultivated field, covered our rear. The nature of the ground determined me to make an enclosed work, and I had the invaluable aid of Lt. Col. Lee, of my regiment, in its plan and construction. Our position had the inherent defence of being commanded by an immense field immediately in front of it, upon which the masses of the enemy might become readily deployed. Presuming an attempt would be made to carry the bridge across the stream, a battery was made for its especial protection, and Maj. Randolph placed his guns so as to sweep all approaches to it. The occupation of two commanding eminences beyond the creek and on our right, would have greatly strengthened our position, but our force was too weak to admit of the occupation of more than one of them. A battery was laid out on it for one of Randolph's Howitzers. We had only 25 spades, 6 axes and 3 picks, but these were busily plied all day and night of the 7th, and all day on the 8th. On the afternoon of the 8th I learned that a marauding party of the enemy was in a few miles of us. I called for a party of 34 men to drive them back. Lieut. Roberts of F company of my regiment, promptly responded, and in five minutes his command was en route. I detached Maj. Randolph with one howitzer to join him, and Lt. Col. Lee, 7th regiment N. C. Volunteers, requested and was granted permission to take command of the whole. After a march of five miles they came across the marauders busy over the spoil of a plundered house. A shell soon put the plunderers to flight, and they were chased over New Market Bridge, where our little force was halted in consequence of the presence of a considerable body stationed on the other side. Lt. Col. Lee brought in one prisoner. How many of the enemy were killed and wounded is not known. None of our command was hurt. Soon after Lt. Col. Lee left, a citizen came dashing in with the information that 75 marauders were on the Back River road. I called for Capt. McDowell's company E of the 1st regiment of N. C. Volunteers, and in three minutes it was in, hot pursuit. Lieut. West of the howitzer battalion, with one piece, was detached to join them, and Maj. Dane, of my regiment, volunteered to assume command of the whole. After a weary march, they encountered, dispersed and chased the wretches over New Market bridge—this being the second race on the same day over the New Market course, in both of which the Yankees reached the goal first. Maj. Lane brought in one prisoner. Reliable citizens reported that two cart loads and one buggy load of wounded were brought into Hampton. We had not a single man killed or wounded. Col. Magruder came up that evening and assumed command.

On Sunday the 8th, a fresh supply of tools enabled us to put more men to work, and when not engaged in religious duties the men worked vigorously on the entrenchments. We were aroused at 3 o'clock on Monday morning for a general advance upon the enemy, and marched 3½ miles, when we learned that the foe in large force was within a hundred yards of us. We fell back hastily upon our entrenchments and awaited the arrival of our invaders. Lt. Col. Stewart of the 3d Va. Regiment having joined us with some 180 men, was stationed on the hill on the extreme right beyond the creek, and company G of my regiment was also thrown over the stream to protect the Howitzer under Captain Brown. Capt. Bridgers of company A 1st N. C. regiment took post in the dense wood beyond and to the left of the bridge. Major Montague, with three companies of his battalion, was ordered up from the rear and took post on the right, beginning at the church and extending along the entire front on that side. This fine body of men, and the gallant command of Lt. Col. Stewart, worked with great rapidity, and in an hour had constructed temporary shelters against the enemy's fire. Just at 9

o'clock, a. m. the heavy columns of the enemy were seen approaching rapidly and in good order, but when Randolph opened upon them at 91 their organization was completely broken up. The enemy promptly replied with his Artillery, firing briskly and wildly, and made an attempt at deployment on our right of the road, under cover of some houses and a paling. They were, however, promptly driven back by our Artillery, a Virginia company [the Life Guard,] and companies B C and G of my regiment. The enemy made no deployment within musket range during the day except under cover of woods, fences or paling. Under cover of the trees, he moved a strong column to an old ford some 1/4 of a mile below where I had placed a picket of some 40 men.

Col. Magruder sent Capt. Worth's company of Montague's command, with one howitzer under Sergeant Crane, to drive back this column, which was done by a single shot from the howitzer. Before this, a priming wire had been broken in the vent of the howitzer commanded by Capt. Brown and rendered it useless. A force estimated at 1500 was now attempting to outflank us and get in the rear of Lieut. Col. Stewart's small command. He was accordingly directed to fall back and the whole of our advanced troops were withdrawn. At this critical moment, I directed Lieut. Col. Lee to call Capt. Bridgers out of the swamp and order him to occupy the nearest advanced work, and I ordered Capt. Ross, Company C 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, to the support of Lieut. Col. Stewart. These two Captains with their companies, crossed over to Randolph's battery under a most heavy fire, in the most gallant manner. As Lieut. Col. Stewart had withdrawn, Capt. Ross was detained at the church near Randolph's battery. Capt. Bridgers, however, crossed over and drove the Zouaves out of the advanced howitzer battery and re-occupied it. It is impossible to overestimate this service. It decided the action in our favor. In obedience to orders from Col. Magruder, Lieut. Col. Stewart rushed back, and spite of the presence of a foe ten times his superior in numbers, resumed in the most heroic manner possession of his entrenchments. A fresh howitzer was carried across and placed in the battery, and Capt. Avery of Company G was directed to defend it all hazards. We were now as secure as at the beginning of the fight, and as yet had no man killed. The enemy finding himself foiled on our right flank next made his final demonstration on our left. A strong column, supposed to consist of volunteers from different regiments and under command of Capt. Winthrop, aide-camp to Gen. Butler, crossed over the creek and appeared at the angle on our left. Those in advance had put on our distinctive badge of a white band around the cap, and they cried out repeatedly "don't fire." This ruse was practiced to enable the whole column to get over the creek and form in good order. They now began to cheer most lustily, thinking that our work was open at the gorge and that they could get in by a sudden rush.

Companies B and C however, soon dispelled the illusion by a cool, deliberate and well directed fire. Col. Magruder sent over portions of G, C and H companies of my regiment to our support. And now began as cool firing on our side as was ever witnessed. The three field officers of the regiment were present, and but few shots were fired without their permission, the men repeatedly saying, "may I fire, I think I can bring him." They were all in high glee and seemed to enjoy it as much as boys do rabbit shooting. Capt. Winthrop, while most gallantly urging on his men was shot through the heart, when all rushed back with the utmost precipitation. So far as my observation extended, he was the only one of the enemy who exhibited even an approximation to courage during the whole day. The fight at the angle lasted but twenty minutes; it completely discouraged the enemy and he made no further assault. The house in front, which had served as a hiding place for the enemy, was now fired by a shell from a howitzer, and the out-houses and paling were soon in a blaze. As all shelter was now taken from him, the enemy called in his troops and started back for Hampton. As he had left sharpshooters behind in the woods on our left dragoons could not advance until Capt. Hoke of Company K, 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, had thoroughly explored them. When he gave the assurance of the wood being clear, Capt. Doubt, with some 100 dragoons pursued. The enemy in his haste, threw away hundreds of canteens, haversacks, overcoats, &c., even the dead were thrown out of the wagons. The pursuit soon became a chase and for the third time the enemy won the race over the New Market course. The bridge was torn up behind him and our dragoons returned to camp.

There was about 800 of my regiment engaged in the fight, and not one half of these drew a trigger during the fight. All remained manfully at the post assigned and not a man in the regiment behaved badly. The companies not engaged were as much exposed and rendered equal service with those participating in the fight. They deserve equally the thanks of the country. In fact, it is the most trying ordeal to which soldiers can be subjected to receive a fire which their orders forbid them to return. Had a single company left its post, our works would have been exposed. And the constancy and discipline of the unengaged companies can not be too highly commended.

A detachment of fifteen cadets from the N. C. Military Institute defended the howitzer under Lt Hudnal, and acted with great coolness and determination.

I cannot speak in too high terms of my two field officers, Lieut. Col. Lee and Maj. Lane. Their services have been of the highest importance since taking the field to the present moment. My thanks are due in an especial manner to Lieut. J. M. Poteet, adjutant, and Lieut. J. W. Hatchford, aid, both of them cadets of the N. C. Military Institute at Charlotte. The latter received a contusion in the forehead from a grape-shot which nearly cost him his life.

Capt. Bridgers, Company A; Lieut. Owens commanding company B; Capt. Ross, company C; Capt. Ashe, company D; Capt. McDowell, company E; Capt. Starr, company F; Capt. Avery, company G; Capt. Huske, company H; Lieut. Whitaker, commanding company I; and Capt. Hoke, company K; displayed great coolness, judgement and efficiency. Lieut. Gregory is highly spoken of by Maj. Lane for soldierly bearing on the 18th. Lieuts. Cook and McKethan company H, crossed over under a heavy fire to the assistance of the troops attacked on the left so also did Lieut. Cohen, company C. Lieut. Hoke has shown great zeal, energy and judgement as an engineer officer on various occasions.

Corporal G. G. Williams, company A, H. L. Wyatt, Thomas Fallon, John Thorpe, privates company A, volunteered to burn the house which concealed the enemy. Wyatt was killed and the other three were recalled.

Sergeant Thomas J. Stewart, and private Wm. McDonnell, company A, reconnoitered the position of the enemy and went far in advance of our troops. Private J. W. Potts, of company B, is especially mentioned by his company commander. So are C. L. Wyatt, company C; W. H. McDade, company D; Sergeant J. M. Young, Corporal John Dingler, privates G. H. A. Adams, R. V. Guder, G. W. Worley, John C. Wright, T. Y. Little, J. F. Jenkins, company E; R. W. Steadman, M. E. Dye, H. E. Benton, J. B. Smith, company F; G. W. Buhman, James C. McCrae, company H.

CASUALTIES.

Private Henry L. Wyatt company A, mortally wounded; Lieut. J. W. Hatchford, contusion; privates Council Rodgers and Chas. Williams, company H, wounded severely; S. Patterson, company D, slightly wounded; Peter Poteet, company G, slightly wounded.

I cannot close this too elaborate report without speaking in the highest terms of admiration of the Howitzer Battalion and its most accomplished commander, Maj. Randolph. He has no superior as an artilleryman in any country, and his men displayed the utmost skill and coolness. The left Howitzer under Lieut. Hudnal being nearest my works came under my special notice. The names of those at it are as follows:

Lieut. Hudnal, commanding wounded; Sergt. S. P. Hughes, S. H. Pendleton, R. B. Pieasants, W. M. Caldwell, Geo. W. Hobson, W. M. Carthy, H. C. Shook, wounded, L. W. Timberlake, Geo. P. Hughes, John Werth, D. B. Clark.

Permit me in conclusion to pay a well deserved compliment to the first Regiment of N. C. Volunteers. Their patience under trial, perseverance under toil, and courage under fire have seldom been surpassed by veteran troops. After working night and day, sometimes without tents and cooking utensils, a murmur has never escaped them to my knowledge. They have done a large portion of the work on the entrenchments at Yorktown, as well as those at Bethel. Had all the regiments in the field worked with the same spirit, there would not be an assailable point in Virginia. After the battle they shook hands affectionately with the spades, calling them clever fellows and good friends.

The men are influenced by high moral and religious sentiments, and their conduct has furnished another example of the great truth that he who fears God will ever do his duty to his country.

The Confederates had in all about twelve hundred men in the action. The enemy had the regiments of Col. Duryea (Zouaves), Col. Car, Col. Allen, Col. Benedict and Col. Wadrop (Massachusetts) from Old Point Comfort, and five companies of Phelps's regiment from Newport News. We had never more than 300 actively engaged at any time. The Confederate loss was eleven wounded of these mortally. The enemy must have lost some 300. I could not without great disparagement of their courage, place their loss at a lower figure. It is inconceivable that 5000 men should make so precipitate retreat without having sustained at least this much of a reverse.

Let us thank the living God for his wonderful interposition in our favor, and evince our gratitude by the exemplariness of our lives.

D. H. HILL,
Colonel 1st Reg't N. C. Vol.

The Sickles Brigade,

Some time ago we heard a great deal about the Sickles Brigade. It was something which, in all its appointments, was to surpass anything that had ever gone to the battle field. Besides a Sharpe's rifle and two of Col's navy shooters to each man, broad-cloth uniforms, tents patented, cooking stoves, the famous General his still more famous wife, there was to be a bery of beauties to attend at nurses; and all the horrors of war were to be substituted by the sweets and luxuries of peace. Many of the Texas Rangers read the accounts of the outfit with restlessness and

impatience. They longed to lounge in those gilded tents and partake of those sumptuous feasts. We were induced to believe that this formidable brigade had already arrived in Washington and was panting for the fray. But our last intelligence leads to the apprehension that it never had any other existence than as an expedient for bleeding the Treasury. The gallant Sickles and his very gallant wife, by the great attractions they held out, induced a sufficient number to enlist to form the skeleton of a brigade, and thereby becomes entitled to pay and rations. It was stationed on Long Island, while the heroic Sickles undertook to arrange matters at Washington and obtain his commission as Brigadier. It appears from the following, which we take from the New York Tribune, that the whole scheme is likely to fail, and the gallant Sickles, instead of obtaining the title of General, is in the danger of winning the reputation of a swindler:

From the New York Tribune.

The subjoined dispatch from a correspondent in Washington puts the affair of the so-called Sickles Brigade in a rather curious light:

"WASHINGTON, June 10, 1861.

"The statement in the Tribune of this morning, that the men whom the Hon. D. E. Sickles has assembled at Camp Scott are supplied with subsistence in advance of being mustered into the service, by special order of the President, is entirely unfounded. The President has given no such order whatever. When Sickles offered a brigade, all ready for service, the President agreed to accept it, but did not intend thereby to give Sickles an opportunity to do a large business in the way of contracts, with confidence for his only capital, buying at his own price and pledging the government to day the bills. I am, therefore, authorized to say that all such contracts are of no force whatever so far as the Government is concerned; and contractors would do well to see that Sickles give them security before delivering their merchandise.

"I am authorized to say that if Mr. Sickles has obtained subsistence from the Commissary's Department in New York, it must have been by false representations. Otherwise, no rations would have been issued to him."

We fear from all this accumulation of evidence that Mr. Sickles has got himself into a bad business. He has undertaken more than he can well perform, and in his zeal for success appears to have used some questionable means. There is danger that he will come out as badly as did Lieut. Bartlett with his Naval Brigade.

Resources of the Government.

Among the many gratifying evidences of the spirit of patriotism pervading the Southern people, we learn that horses, beeves, flour, as well as all the munitions of war which the country can produce, are freely offered the Government for its bonds and treasury notes at par. And we are informed that the planters, in view of a protracted blockade of the ports, are almost everywhere disposed to place the cotton on hand, and the growing crop when gathered, at the disposal of the Government, receiving its bonds and notes in payment. This will give the Government an immense advantage in its negotiations with foreign powers. It will be at least equivalent to as large a navy as that wielded by the abolitionists of the North; for, in blockading us, Lincoln blockades the mouths of some six millions of European operatives. And cotton not being perishable, will keep; so, if the blockade be continued a year, the Yankees themselves will be without shirts, and all Europe will be a scene of riot and revolution.

Fortunately, we can manufacture a sufficient amount of cloth for our own consumption; and our soil produces besides cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar, all the cereals grown in the North, and in greater profusion. Hence we have all the elements of independence that have been bestowed upon any people. We should be amply fed and clothed if the war were to continue twenty years; while every blow aimed at us by the abolitionists not only wounds themselves, but injures and exasperates the European nations. It cannot endure. We have but to be firm, and courageous, and patient, and we shall certainly conquer a peace which will give us indemnity for the past and security for the future.

And the cotton planters will not only have contributed to the victory over the Northern aggressors, but they will have been amply rewarded themselves. The bonds and notes of the Government being made a legal tender, and received by all the banks, will buy lands and negroes just as well as gold; whereas cotton bales never could be made to answer as currency.

On the part of the Government the crop will be equivalent to \$200,000,000 in the Treasury, if such an amount should be needed—and not a dollar would have to be borrowed from European capitalists. Our own people will supply our wants, even if the sum required should swell to a thousand millions. The Governments of England and France have realized profits from monopolies or from enormous duties on our tobacco; and there is no reason why we should not defray the expenses of this war from the profits to be easily realized from a monopoly of cotton.

Lincoln's John Brown raid upon us may yet prove to be a tax on all nations. The Confederate States have only to demand twenty cents per pound for cotton, and it must be paid.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Yearly Cost of Subjugating the South.

The New York Journal of Commerce is engaged in counting the cost of the war per year. It assumes that there will be, while the war lasts, in the pay of the United States over and above its regular army and navy establishments no less than 215,000 soldiers and 18,000 sailors. With these data as a basis of calculation, it figures out the proximate yearly cost, of the campaign as follows:

Omitting from our estimate the probable cost of medicines and hospital attendance, ambulances, baggage wagons, ammunition for cannon and rifles—a very heavy item—and all the other incidental expenses, which can only be guessed at, we foot up the yearly totals as follows:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Pay of 215,000 soldiers, | \$40,700,000 |
| " 18,000 sailors, | 2,695,000 |
| Soldiers' clothing, | 6,150,000 |
| Soldiers' arms for the war, | 8,860,000 |
| Rations for soldiers and sailors, | 16,730,000 |
| Transportation and extra naval service for blockade, | 12,000,000 |
| Items omitted, or contingent, including pickings and stealings, commissions, &c. | 50,000,000 |
| Total, | \$131,032,000 |

Then add \$50,000,000 for the ordinary expenses of Government, and we have a total of \$181,032,000 per annum. Call it \$200,000,000, and we shall probably be pretty near the mark. This is more than half a million per day. Some have estimated our expenses at a million a day, but we are inclined to think it an exaggeration.

Yet, as large as the present outlay must necessarily be, it is more likely to be increased than diminished, from year to year, so long as the war lasts. There will soon be a large body of men unavailable; such as the disabled, the sick and the lazy, who must be provided for at a cost quite equal to that required for troops in our active service. In the present condition of the revenue, the necessity seems inevitable of creating a large public debt, to be discharged by the next or succeeding generations.

Nor is the Government expenditure the only burden which the people must bear during the continuance of the war. Private subscriptions, donations and contributions, in one form or another, form no inconsiderable item in the cost of fitting out the army and taking care of the families of those who have enlisted in the volunteer force. These subscriptions already amount to many millions of dollars, perhaps in all the Northern States to nearly fifty millions, including State appropriations, and they must continue until the occasion for extraordinary expenditures shall have passed, or the resources of the country become so much exhausted that the people will no longer be able to bear this extraordinary tax upon their generous patriotism.

A Sign in the Northwest.

The great Northwest begins to find that it cannot live without trade with the South.

Its bacon, grain, mules, and horses will rot or die on its hands, or pass to the Yankees at their own price, while the whole region will be scourged by the Yankee tariff.

The following paragraph in the New York Times tells of the wriggling and twisting of the great Hogopolis of the West, and the Yankee determination to hold Hogopolis' nose to the grind-stone.

Bad Logic and worse Loyalty.—The Cincinnati papers announce that an effort is being made, by merchants in that city, who have been largely engaged in shipping provisions to the South, to induce the Government to permit the trade to be reopened. They argue that by it only the surplus provisions of the Northwest will be disposed of, in return for which the North will receive large amounts of Southern specie, thus helping to deprive our enemies of the "sinews of war."

By the same system of argument we might benefit the North by selling the rebels, for cash, any surplus muskets, artillery, powder, and ball; though we are unable to perceive what advantage an army with money, but without provisions and arms, would have over an enemy well provisioned and armed but without money. We presume that, so far from the effort succeeding, the embargo will be made more perfect.

The Arsenal.

A vast amount of Machinery, and many artisans, (something like 100 we believe, many with their families,) from Harper's Ferry, have arrived here.

The machinery is we understand, that necessary for the manufacture of Minie rifle, bayonets, moulds, &c. It is said that 150 rifles per month can be made. The musket machinery is retained in Richmond.

We rejoiced in the accession of such a body of skillful men, and in the employment of the Arsenal here to some useful purpose.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Returning Reason.—By a letter received at this city yesterday, we learn that a great reaction has taken place among the moneyed men of New York and Boston, and that petitions are now circulating to be laid before Congress, asking the peaceful recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the establishment of amicable relations by friendly treaties. The petitions set forth that unless the war is brought to a close very speedily, New York and Boston are ruined cities. *Charleston Courier 17th.*

THE PATRIOT.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between M. S. Sherwood and James A. Long, publishers of the Greensborough Patriot, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of Sherwood & Long are requested and expected to pay up. Accounts will be made out and forwarded, and it is hoped that every man will promptly discharge whatever claim is due. All persons holding claims against Sherwood & Long are requested to present them.

June 28th, 1861.

M. S. SHERWOOD,
JAMES A. LONG.

The Patriot will hereafter be printed weekly, full size, instead of the present half-sheet. Thursday will hereafter be publication day.

VALEDICTORY.

With this issue our connection with the Patriot ceases, having disposed of our entire interest in the paper to Mr. M. S. Sherwood, who is now the sole editor and proprietor. For six years we have held the editorial pen; first, as editor of the Lexington Flag, and for the last four years as junior editor of the Patriot. In thus cutting loose from the cares, anxieties and responsibilities which necessarily attach, and are ever attendant upon the laborious and responsible position of conducting a public journal, we feel a sense of relief which is decidedly agreeable, yet it is accompanied with a deep feeling of regret at parting with those with whom we have held weekly communications for so many years. This weekly intercourse with our patrons has been a source of much pleasure to us; and though we cannot flatter ourselves that it has been a source of equal pleasure to our readers, yet we are happy to be able to say that we have often received unmistakable evidence that a large majority, if not all of them, were satisfied with our course and our efforts to please. It is, we repeat, with much regret that we part with those friends, who, through so many years, have stood by us and encouraged us, always ready in the kindness of their hearts to overlook any deficiencies or short-comings on our part; but we rejoice to know that we leave the Patriot in the hands of one who is fully competent to the task—one who has had long experience in the business, and who is so well and so favorably known, both to the reading public and the editorial fraternity of the State.

As the conductor of a public journal, it has been our aim, faithfully and conscientiously, and with proper regard to the feelings, and with all due deference to the opinions of others, to advocate those principles which we thought best calculated to promote the greatest good of the greatest number—the best calculated to develop the resources and to foster the best interests of the State. Acting on our own judgment, taking no one for a leader, and always preferring to be right than to enjoy the ease and pleasure of being with a majority, we have had the misfortune, as to political matters, to differ with a majority of the press of the State, and often on matters of State policy to stand almost alone, and to come in contact with our own political friends. In advocating our principles, we have always been zealous, and, perhaps, sometimes, under the excitement of partizan feelings, we have written things calculated to give offense to our editorial brethren; if so, we regret it, and sincerely hope that the past may be forgotten,—for we can assure them all that for each and every one of them we entertain the most kindly feelings, and we part with all with regret.

It is also with much regret that we take leave of our partner, Mr. Sherwood. Our intercourse has been most pleasant and agreeable. We wish him much success and much prosperity; and we trust that in his hands, the Patriot will long continue to flourish, and that he will be rewarded for his labors by a liberal and intelligent community. And in conclusion, we appeal to the friends and patrons of the Patriot to stand by Mr. Sherwood in his efforts to maintain a good, conservative and reliable paper in this section of the State.

Thus terminates our labors as an editor. Thus ceases our connection with the Patriot. What the future holds in reserve for us, we cannot tell; but let our occupation be what it may, our interests are identified with those of North-Carolina and the Southern Confederacy; and whatever ability we may have will always be cheerfully devoted to the prosperity and welfare of our native State.

JAMES A. LONG.

The Convention.

Wednesday the 28th was the day fixed upon for the adjournment of the Convention. We learn that on Monday night *Ad Valorem* was passed, only eleven members voting against it.

The Convention has been much exercised in regard to the Volunteers. Governor Ellis called for 30,000 volunteers; about 20,000 have tendered their services for 12 months, and quite an array of officers have been appointed and commissioned to take care of and attend to them. The expenses of the State is estimated at thirty or forty thousand dollars per day. In view of this heavy expense, it has been thought advisable to turn over our military forces to the Confederacy. To this end Gov. Graham and Judge Ruffin visited Richmond, and had an interview with President Davis. It is understood that Davis says that he will only accept of the four Regiments of twelve months volunteers now in Va.; and that volunteers to be accepted by the Confederacy must engage for the war. The question now arises, what is to be done? Will the State, at her own expense, keep on foot some 20,000 twelve months volunteers, or will several of the companies already received be disbanded? What will be, or has been, the action of the Convention, we do not know. To disband the twelve-months volunteers will deprive a large number of patriotic men of fat offices; but unless the Confederacy will accept of them, to keep them together will be a heavy expense to the State. What is the best course, however, to pursue, we are unable to say. We hope, however, to hear that the Convention, in its wisdom, has been able to solve the difficulty in a way that will be satisfactory to all.

Ad Valorem.

The much vexed question of *Ad Valorem* has been settled, and slaves will hereafter be taxed as property. In the Spring of 1860, when all was peace and quiet, and when the Patriot stood, almost alone, advocating the justice and necessity of *Ad Valorem*, we were denounced as abolitionists, and as giving aid and comfort to the Black Republicans, but now that war is upon us, *Ad Valorem* passes almost unanimously. How does it happen that there are so many in the State just at this time disposed to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Wonder if party spirit had any thing to do with killing *Ad Valorem* in the Summer of 1860?

Hampton's Legion.

Four hundred men of Hampton's Legion passed on yesterday. To-day, and for several days to come, hundreds of men and horses belonging to this Legion will pass Greensboro'. As usual our ladies were at the depot, with all manner of comforts for the hungry and weary soldier.

High Point Female School.

The reader's attention is called to the advertisement of this institution. From an intimate personal acquaintance with Prof. Lander, we take pleasure in assuring the public, that he comes as near possessing all the qualifications to constitute a good teacher as any one man can. We have no hesitation in recommending this Seminary to public favor.

Commencement University.

The Standard of the 19th, contains a long and interesting account of the late Commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina. We regret that we have not space to give the account in full, we subjoin however the following extracts:

The ceremonies of this interesting occasion were performed as nearly according to the usual formula as the numbers of those participating in them, and of those who generally honor them would permit. There were eighty graduates, of whom the following delivered orations in order subjoined:

- I. *Greek Oration*—The Ancient Greeks—Cornelius Furman Dowd, Wake county.
- II. *The Study of Man*—Nicholas Lanier Williams, Jr. Yadkin county.
- III. *Agriculture*—Guilford Nicholson, Halifax county.
- IV. *The Festal Hour*—N. Partee Ford, Concord.
- V. *Knowledge of Character, a prerequisite to the Enlightenment of Society*—Rufus Lawrence Coffin, Mississippi.
- VI. *The Study of Geology*—Thomas Benjamin Davidson, Louisiana.
- VII. *The Neglect of Moral Science*—John Wesley Halliburton, Tennessee.
- VIII. *The Golden Mean*—Robert Thomas Murphy, Sampson county.
- IX. *The Political Reformer*—William Van Wyck, Jr., South Carolina.
- X. *Thomas Paine*—James Marcellus Hobson, Davis county.
- XI. *Spanish Oration*—Castellano, al hermoso

Lenguaje—James Turner Morehead, Greensboro'.

XII. *The Valedictory*—Thomas Turner Allen, Windsorso.

These essays were creditable to their authors, and considering the circumstance that attended their delivery, very much so. The Salutatorian, Mr. Charles M. Stedman, of Fayetteville, was absent with his regiment at Yorktown. But the Greek Oration was quite as well understood and appreciated. Indeed to many it was the more agreeable, for its sounds were most musical and its speaker did his part well. The Spanish speech elicited frequent applause from those who were conversant with its secrets. Such speeches are very profitable to all who hear them, as showing the incomparable superiority of our homely English for all the ordinary purposes of life. The speeches of Messrs. Hobson, Nicholson and Halliburton, were marked by much good sense. When these young gentlemen offer their services to their fellow citizens, it will not be at all to their discredit that they obeyed their friends and complied with the laws of the University, in manfully performing the duties assigned them, when there was but little of the usual exhilaration afforded by a large and intelligent audience, by the sympathies of bright eyes and the strains of soft music.

There was no Address on this occasion.—The Orator for Wednesday morning, the Hon. T. L. Clingman, was detained by press of public business, and the disturbances of the times prevented any meeting of the Historical Society or of the Alumni Association.—The Rev. Dr. Broadus, one of the Professors in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., preached the sermon before the graduates from John 7:47: "Have any of the rulers, or of the Pharisees believed on Him?" It was a remarkably lucid and satisfactory discussion of the question. Why it has always been that not only to the poor has the Gospel been preached but that its greatest successes have been among the poor? The guides of thought and the standards for imitation in science, in art, in politics and letters, have not generally been true believers in Christ. They have generally paid Him tributes of praise and uttered wonderfully sublime sentiments concerning Him and His Revelation. But they have declined to give Him the sincere homage of their hearts. The reasons for these rulers going so far and no further were doubtless various and complicated. But the chief seems to be to be the pride of human intellect which demands sight where it ought to be content with faith—a pride which is so inveterate that it can only be overcome by the baptism of the Holy Ghost. This one thing needful was recommended to the Seniors in tones most serious and in language chaste and appropriate. Every sentence that Dr. Broadus utters shows that he is a diligent student and a ripe scholar, while the rapid and logical flow of ideas shows him to be of a gifted and well disciplined mind.—His sermon created a deep impression, which it is to be hoped will be permanent, and especially so when troubles surround us, because men demand "anti-slavery God and anti-slavery Bible."

According to the annual report on scholarship and deportment, the first distinction in scholarship in the Senior Class was given to Messrs. Allen, R. Clark, Morehead, Murphy, Simmons, Stedman and E. Wright.

In the Junior Class to Messrs. Hassell, Hindale and Leigh.

In the Sophomore Class to Messrs. Henderson, Mebane, Peebles and Washington, and to Mr. Scales in all the departments but that of mathematics.

In the Freshman Class to Messrs. Johnston and Tate.

The second distinction in scholarship was assigned in the Senior Class to Messrs. Butts, Dowd, Hobson, Knight, Maverick and Van Wyck.

In the Junior Class to Messrs. Bellamy, Broadfoot, Cameron, O. Dupre, Foscoe, Martin, J. E. Moore, H. Taylor and Young.

In the Sophomore Class to Messrs. Bradley, Clark, Graham, Gill, Hines, Kelly, N. Kelly, Mitchell, Quarles, Ryan and Wellborn.

In the Freshman Class to Messrs. Gilmer, Guthrie, Lindsay, Moring, Nicholson and Somervell.

The third distinction in the Senior Class was secured by Messrs. Coffin, Currie, W. Davis, Dobbin, Garrett, Halliburton, T. Houghton, Lightfoot, Marshall, Nicholson, J. P. Parker, Parks and Ross.

In the Junior Class by Messrs. Carter, Hadly, Mills and Scales.

In the Sophomore Class by Messrs. Battle, Carr, Chisolm, Harris, J. R. Joyner, R. W. Joyner, McDermott, R. Mitchell, Morrow, Perry, Powell and Rencher.

In the Freshman Class by Messrs. Clegg, Gray, Holmes and Winstead.

The British ship George A. Holt cleared from New Orleans April 7, with 3,500 bales of cotton for Queenstown. She arrived at the latter port May 21; her cargo was sold by sample at 15 cents, to a Boston purchaser and the ship is ordered to re-cross the Atlantic for the benefit of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills.

The following have been fixed by the Judges for the Fall terms of Superior Courts. Judges Osborne and Heath change at pleasure:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Edenton or 1st. Circuit, | Judge Dick. |
| Newbern or 2d. " | " Heath. |
| Raleigh or 3d. " | " Osborne. |
| Hillsboro or 4th. " | " Bailey. |
| Wilmington or 5th. " | " Howard. |
| Salisbury or 6th. " | " Saunders. |
| Asheville or 7th. " | " French. |

For the Patriot.

LINES.

Dedicated to the Guilford Dixie Boys, by Mrs. J. Sheek of Gibsonville, N. C.

Our country is in danger
Of being invaded;
We call for our rangers
To come to our aid.
Come on, Come on!
Our brave Dixie Boys!

Old Abe Lincoln said
He would subjugate the South;
Go pour in your lead
From your great cannon's mouth.
Go on, Go on!
Our brave Dixie Boys!

The Palmetto flag,
Now waves o'er our land,
And you must not brag;
But take care that it stands.
Go on, Go on!
Our brave Dixie Boys!

Our brave Dixie Boys
Have taken a bold stand,
They will meet our foes
In a united band.
Go on, Go on!
Our brave Dixie Boys!

The South is a unit.—
They know they are right,
We have men for the minute
They are determined to fight
Go on, Go on!
Our brave Dixie Boys!

You are in a just cause,
And the Lord will defend;
The North has proved false,
They are not now our friends
Go on, Go on!
Our brave Dixie Boys!

You go with our prayers,
To meet the traitor's band,
Our eyes flow with tears,
As we press the parting hand.
Farewell! Farewell!
Our brave Dixie Boys!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Attention Dixies!—The Guilford Dixie Boys have been assigned to the 11th Regiment of N. Volunteers, which is now rendezvousing at Danville, Va., and I have orders to proceed with them to that post and report to the officer commanding them. We are now in camp at camp Morehead in Greensborough and drilling, and all the members of my company are hereby commanded to appear and report themselves, that they may be equipped and drilled for marching.
W. L. SCOTT, CAPT. G. D. B.

Public Entertainment.—A public dinner will be given, on Saturday the 6th day of July, at the residence of William Kirkman, Esq., nine miles southwest of Greensborough. The citizens of Guilford, without distinction, are invited to attend. Public speaking may be expected, and a rally will be made for Volunteers to fill up the ranks of the State Troops during the war.
MANY CITIZENS.

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 SWAIN 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.

We are authorized to announce
DR. WILLIAM A. COBLE a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Guilford county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

High Point Female School.
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.
The Fall Session will begin on the 5th of August, and close Dec. 20th, 1861.

Rates per Session:—Board, including fuel and washing, at \$2.00 a week, \$40.00; Tuition, including Latin, French, and Singing, \$10.00 to \$15.00; Piano or Guitar, \$20.00; Wax-fruit or Embroidery, \$5.00; No incidental Tax.

Terms:—Twenty-five dollars required in advance; the balance at the close of the session.

The Music Department will be under the control of Miss A. M. Hagen, whose long connection with Greensboro' Female College, and whose superiority as a music teacher are well and widely known. All the teachers are Southerners by birth and education, and are entirely competent to their respective duties.

We earnestly solicit a liberal patronage.

For further information, address
S. LANDER, A. M., Principal,
N. B. The "S. Lander" who has an appointment in the State Troops, is not the Principal, but his nephew.

STATE TROOPS.—Public meetings will be held for the purpose of enlisting men in company D, Fourth Regiment of State Troops, and speaker will be made at the following places and times:

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Wm. M. Mebane's, | July 1 |
| Henry Foster's, | " 2 |
| Peter C. Smith's, | " 3 |
| Greensborough, | " 4 |

And after this date, at the several appointments of the Sheriff for collecting taxes. Col. George B. Anderson, a graduate of West Point, and who has been for six or seven years an officer in the U. S. Army, is the Colonel of our Regiment.

For further information, enquire of the recruiting officer.
JULIUS L. GORRELL, Recruiting Officer.
jun25 62-1f

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOS. UTLEY, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Fayetteville, N. C. 100-ly

Dr. B. L. COLE, Next door to Faucett, Woolen & Co., West-Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. J. R. G. Faucett, Having bought and permanently located at the former residence of Dr. S. D. Coffin, near New Garden, respectfully offers his professional services to the public. 27-6m

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. Jan. 9, 1857. 915-4

DR. W. P. PUGH IS PERMANENTLY SETTLED IN HIGH POINT, N. C., where he will give his undivided attention to the duties of his profession. Special attention given to Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. July, 1859. 45tf

DRS. COFFIN & COBLE, JAMESTOWN, N. C., have associated themselves together for the purpose of PRACTICING MEDICINE in all its various branches. Special attention given to SURGERY. Office at R. R. Depot. Feb. 1859. 24 tf

A. J. HALE, Late of Asheboro, N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts, of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

B. B. BULLA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, Ashboro, N. C. Will attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, and Montgomery, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. 7-ly

J. R. BULLA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, Asheboro, N. C. Will attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore and Montgomery, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. 7-ly

Silver-Smith, The subscriber has purchased of Mr. Huber his materials, and is prepared to do, on the shortest notice, all kinds of WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING. Work warranted to please. Charges moderate. Shop opposite Albright's hotel. ma28-ly DAVID SCOTT.

DENTISTRY, J. A. LINK, of Richmond Virginia, and late of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, desiring to locate permanently in Greensboro, tenders his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of the town and vicinity. OFFICE in Yates's building, front room on second floor. mal4 40W-ly

W. O. JONES, D. D. S. Offers his Professional services to the citizens of High Point, Trinity College, Thomasville, and to all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth. He is a regular graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and having had considerable practice in his profession, flatters himself that he is prepared to give satisfaction to all who may desire his services. Office at Barber's Hotel, High Point, N. C.

C. M. & G. LINES, Manufacturers and dealers in HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS, SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP BROGANS, and OXFORD TIES, at wholesale and retail, Thomasville, N. C.

Particular attention paid to double-soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a LOW PRICE.

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this HOME ESTABLISHMENT, with the assurance that everything sold by us shall be of a good quality, and at a MODERATE PRICE.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, BEING respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner. They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for ability or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating rooms on West Street, two doors above the BRITAIN HOUSE, in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of Ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

Removal.—I have moved my Wagon and Buggy Shop to a room a few doors north of the old stand of Rankin & McLean, where I invite a call from any one wanting wagons, buggies, or anything in my line. All kinds of repairing done on short notice, and favorable terms. Wm. W. CAUSEY. jan31 24-ly

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL, For past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

WORTH & DANIEL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Granite Row, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Dealers in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Sees-Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales. 6-ly

WM. D. REYNOLDS, J. H. ROWLAND, H. S. REYNOLDS.

W. D. REYNOLDS & CO., Successors to Rowland & Reynolds, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Virginia, Being Agents for REESE'S MANUFACTURED GUANO and also keeping on hand NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO obtained from the Government Agent, we can furnish farmers upon REASONABLE TERMS, AND OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES BEING LARGE AND COMPLETE, all orders will be filled at lowest market prices. 8-tf

NOTICE.—TO THE FARMERS OF N. C.—As the intercourse between the North and the sea-port towns is entirely broken up, we must furnish ourselves from our own State with Flour, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables, &c., &c. Consignments of the above articles are solicited, and will receive PERSONAL and prompt attention, by JOHN F. FOARD, Wholesale and retail dealer in Provisions and Groceries, near the Old County Wharf, Newbern, N. C. mal7 41-W6m

A Large and well-selected assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS are now open and for sale at the lowest rate of profit, to live and let live, by R. G. LINDSAY oct11

Notice.—All persons having accounts with Cole & Amis, or with me, are requested to settle the same; as the books must be closed. Mr. C. W. Woolen, or Wm. H. Faucett, is authorized to make settlements and give receipts in my absence. B. L. COLE.

Greensboro Station, N. C. R. R. June 7th, 1861. On and after this date, I shall deliver no goods from this station until the freight is paid. 47-tf J. B. BALSLEY, Agent.

G. L. MEENLEY, Watch-Maker



J. J. Armfield's Patent Apple Parer, Cutter and Corer—Patented, December 20, 1859, will peel out and core thirty bushels apples per day the best Machine for the purpose of preparing apples to dry that has been invented, is now on exhibition at Jamestown, by the Proprietors, A. Lamb and J. J. Armfield and by their general agent, Wm. E. Edwards, at Greensboro, N. C. WM. E. EDWARDS General Agent. may18 87-tf

Ladies Fine Gaiters and Boots, children's and Misses' Do. Gents' WATER-PROOF BOOTS and CALF-SKIN SHOES—CHEAP. HEAVY BOOTS and SHOES—a first-rate article CHEAP for sale by R. G. LINDSAY. oct11

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, Gents' CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES. Groceries of every description, and in short, everything usually found in a general store, which I will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. J. F. JOLLEE.

Boiling Cloths and Burr Mill Stones. The genuine Anker brand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11 inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the North Carolina Rail-Road. R. G. LINDSAY, April, 1859 Corner of Elm and Market St.

ROCK-ISLAND KERSEYS, JEANS, CASSIMERES. This is the old stand for these North-Carolina-Manufactured Fabrics—having been the FIRST to introduce them in this market ten years ago. Come and make your purchases where you will find the real Simon Pure. We have a large supply, now on hand. R. G. LINDSAY. oct11

Land for Sale.—The subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for sale sixty-five acres of LAND, situated in Guilford county, between the forks of Deep river, three miles north of Jamestown, having on the premises a good frame-dwelling, a good well, a young orchard of six hundred choice fruit-trees of the finest varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and Apricot, all in the healthiest growing condition. There is also a nursery of 10,000 budded and grafted trees, of the best varieties of fruit. Twenty-five acres of the above land are cleared and in cultivation—fences in good repair. Any further information can be obtained by addressing me at Westminster, N. C. A. F. LEBETTER. ma24 *43-W5t

SAM'L E. THOMAS has removed his HARNES SHOP to the rooms recently occupied by F. M. Walker, Esq., two doors North of LINDSAY'S Store, and immediately opposite the New Court House, where he will be pleased to receive calls from his old friends and the public generally. It is his intention to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Harness, and other articles in his line, which he will be pleased to sell on reasonable terms.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.—PORTER & GORRELL are just now receiving the largest stock of the above-mentioned articles ever offered in this market. One of the firm has just returned from the northern markets, where he has been for several weeks selecting with extreme care every article pertaining to the drug business. We especially invite the attention of Physicians to our unusually heavy stock and splendid assortment. We feel confident that we can fill their orders with excellent quality of Drugs, and on such liberal terms, as to give entire satisfaction. may4 85

Greensboro Female College.—THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas. There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day. Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to nov22 T. M. JONES.

AGRICULTURAL HEADQUARTERS. NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, SALISBURY, N. C.

Freericks & Raeder, successors to N. Boyden & Son, manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Cultivators, Plows, Corn-Shellers, Seed-Sowers, HORSE-POWERS and THRASHERS, THRASHERS and WINNERS, THE CELEBRATED TELEGRAPH FODDER-CUTTER, Cider and Sugar Mills, Shafing and Machinery for Grist, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Winter's Patent MULAY SAW MILL and WATERWHEELS, Iron and Brass Castings, Forgings and Finished Work of every description. TOBACCO PRESSES and FIXTURES, and all other kinds of Machinery repaired at short notice. mar21 30-tf

PAINTING.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED 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

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.

Fine Tapestry Carpets.—Ingrain do and 12-4 DRAGGET CARPETING, HEARTH RUGS FOOT-MATS &c, for sale by R. G. LINDSAY. oct11

Union or Disunion.—We have a large stock of Ready-made Clothing on hand, and are determined to sell them at unprecedented low prices, if you want a neat fit and cheap Clothing call at H. SACKMAN, & Co. Corner opposite the Court House.

WYATT'S TONIC CORDIAL,

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD FOR CHOLIC.

IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR DYSENTERY. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS OF DIARRHOEA.

THE BEST PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT FOR FLUX.

ITS USE ON THE FIRST SYMPTOMS, AND BEFORE A PHYSICIAN CAN BE OBTAINED, WILL PREVENT CHOLERA.

IT WILL SAVE MANY LIVES, MUCH TIME, SICKNESS, SUFFERING, AND MONEY TO EVERY FAMILY, BY KEEPING IT ALWAYS IN THE HOUSE.

IT COSTS ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Prepared by W. H. Wyatt, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188 Main Street, Salisbury, N. C. apr 11 33-6mf

Young's Smut and Screening Machine.—That Mill-owners may be satisfied that my Smut Machines are as good as can be made in any other factory in North Carolina, I would refer to the following persons, who are using my machine:—John I. Shaver, Salisbury, N. C.; R. C. Pearson, Morganton, N. C.; T. G. Glenn, Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.; Joseph Medley, Ansonville, Anson Co., N. C.; Giles Mebane, Mebaneville, N. C.; M. L. Holmes, Gold Hill, N. C.; Gen. S. F. Patterson, Lenoir, Caldwell Co., N. C., and many others if required. ALBCK. DICKSON, Manufacturer, Hillsboro, N. C. apr 27 84-tf

\$20 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber on the 16th of May last, a negro man Henry, about 30 years old. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, dark mulatto color, weighs probably from 160 to 170 pounds has a scar over the right eye, and a wen on the inside of one of his thighs. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to his owner, near Graham, Alamance county, N. C. GEORGE FOUST. jun14 49-tf

Wyatt's Specific Pills. Cure permanently with despatch.

Their early use will save expense and much future misery. They are a complete and gratifying success. Perfectly safe under all circumstances, alike for male and female, and entirely free from taste and smell.

Price \$1—sent by mail, including 5 stamps. Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, 186 and 188 Main Street, Salisbury, N. C. te28 27-6m

JOHN LEDFORD, COACH AND BUGGY MANUFACTURER, keeps on hand, Rockaways, Buggies, and Light Carriages of different styles, and prices. Orders will be promptly filled; repairs done at short notice; and all work warranted for 12 months, on fair usage.

Having been constantly engaged for more than twenty years, in the Coach business, I flatter myself, that I shall be able to please, both in price, and quality. Call and examine for yourselves. Shops on East street formerly occupied by M. B. Armfield. 26-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 Brittain's Hotel. 96 tf

\$100 REWARD!—We will give a reward of fifty dollars for the delivery of our boy Lindsay in Greensboro jail between this time and the 1st of January, 1861, and fifty dollars for evidence to convict any person who may be harboring him; as we are satisfied that he is still in our vicinity, lurking about in secret. He is about twenty-one years old five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, white teeth, and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. DONNELL & HIATT. October 25th. 10-tf

Wyatt's Pulmonic Balsam.—This invaluable compound has been in successful use for more than twenty years.

It has cured hundreds of persons who were thought to be incurable of pulmonary complaints, many of whom had abandoned all hope, yet they are now restored to vigorous health, after having been given up by friends and physicians.

In all complaints of the lungs, such as Pain in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Painful and Excessive Mucous Expectoration, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Old and stubborn Cough, and for the Relief of Consumptives. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, 186 and 188 Main Street, Salisbury, N. C. 27-6m

\$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber on the 4th of July, 1853, a NEGRO GIRL named JANE, aged about twenty-two years. She is heavy-set, of ordinary height, stoops forward a little when walking fast, and is free-spoken. She was formerly owned by Mr. James Johnston, of Alamance county, and her mother is now owned by Mr. John Trelinge, of Alamance county. She is probably lurking about in said county. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me near Leasburg, Caswell county, N. C., or for her confinement in any jail so that I can get her. 41-Wtf MRS. S. B. REID.

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 Lapine 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.

Book Bindery in Salisbury.—MR. W. R. DICKS would respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, Charlotte, Statesville, Concord, Gold-Hill, Mocksville, Greensboro, Lexington, Morganton, Newton, and the surrounding country generally, that he has established a Book Bindery in this place, and will be pleased to receive orders in his line. Music Books, Law Book, and Periodicals, bound to pattern, or in any style to suit.

His establishment can be found on the second floor over the Post Office. 14-6m W. R. DICKS.

\$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscribers on the 20th of May last their man George; about 25 years of age, yellow complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, quick spoken, laughs frequently and loud when in conversation, wears his hair long, and is a little round shouldered, and weighs about 170 or 175 pounds. George is an unusually smart and fine looking Negro; he formerly belonged to Mr. Saml Bethel of Caswell county, and is supposed to be in his former neighborhood. The above reward will be given for said negro if confined in any jail so that I get him again. For further particulars, address A. A. Patillo, at Yanceyville, or the subscribers at Pactolus, N. C. August, 1859. C. & D. PERKINS. 49 tf

North Carolina, Guilford county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1861.

Isaac H. Stanley vs. J. C. Manning, President of the Consolidated Mining Co. John Stephenson vs same A. C. Murrow vs same

ATTACHMENTS In these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that J. C. Manning, President as aforesaid, the defendant in these cases, is not an inhabitant of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court-House in Greensboro, on the third Monday of August next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in May, 1861. 49-6w adv\$2ea LYNDON SWAIM, Clerk.

North Carolina, Guilford county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1861.

J. B. Balsley vs. the Consolidated Mining Co.

ATTACHMENT. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court-House in Greensboro, on the third Monday of August next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday of May, 1861. 49-6w adv\$5 LYNDON SWAIM, Clerk.

North Carolina, Rockingham county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1861.

James K. Lea vs.

J. G. S. Weatherford and Wm. J. M. Thomas.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Greensboro Patriot, notifying the said J. G. T. Weatherford and Wm. J. M. Thomas to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Court-House in Wentworth, on the fourth Monday in August 1861, then and there to replevy, plead, &c., or judgment final will be entered against them, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, W. M. Ellington, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wentworth the fourth Monday of May, 1861. W. M. ELLINGTON, Clerk. jun14 adv\$5 49-6w

North Carolina, Rockingham county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term 1861.

Wm. R. Strong vs. George D. Moore.

Jas. W. Burton, admr. vs. The Same.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS LEVIED. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in the above cases, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, notifying the said Geo. D. Moore to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Court-House in Wentworth, on the fourth Monday in August, 1861, then and there to replevy, plead, &c., or judgments final will be entered against him, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, W. M. Ellington Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wentworth the fourth Monday of May 1861. W. M. ELLINGTON, Clerk. jun14 adv\$5 49-6w

North Carolina, Guilford county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1861.

A. C. Murrow, A. H. Stanley and J. H. Stanley, partners, trading under the firm and style of A. C. Murrow & Co., versus John W. Hanson, A. Snowden Piggott, George Cassand, Sarah Haswell and E. B. Wilder.

ATTACHMENT. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court-House in Greensboro, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of May, 1861. 47-6w adv\$5 LYNDON SWAIM, Clerk.

North Carolina, Guilford county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1861.

William H. Orchard vs Gardner Hill Mining Co.

C. P. Mendenhall, agt. vs same.

Harmon Williams vs same.

Hamilton Armfield vs same.

M. Witte vs same.

ATTACHMENTS. In the above cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the President and Directors of the said Company, defendants in these cases, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court-House in Greensboro, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of our said Court, at the third Monday of May, 1861. 48-6w adv\$1ea LYNDON SWAIM, Clerk.

Great Excitement at Centre, N. C.

G. 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 a credit; so you see at once a man pays high for his credit—look at it—it is so—you can buy yarn of Smith at \$1.00 others sell at \$1.15 he sells sheeting at 9 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

For Sale, A Good Milk Cow.—Apply at The Patriot Office.