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The Greensborough Patriot.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Between Mr. Seward and the Confederate States Committee.

The following is the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Commissioners from the Confederate States:

Washington City, March 12, 1861.

Hon. Wm. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States:—

Sir—The undersigned have been duly accredited by the government of the Confederate States of America as Commissioners to the United States, and in pursuance of their instructions have now the honor to acquaint you with the fact, and to make known through you, to the President of the United States, the objects of their presence in this Capital.

Seven States of the late federal Union having, in the exercise of the inherent right of every free people, to change or reform their political institutions, and through conventions of their people, withdrawn from the United States, and reassumed the attributes of sovereign power delegated to it, have formed a government of their own. The Confederate States constitute an independent nation, *de facto* and *de jure*, and possess a government perfect in all its parts and endowed with all the means of self-support.

With a view to a speedy adjustment of all questions growing out of this political separation, upon such terms of amity and good will as the respective interests, geographical contiguity and future welfare of the two nations may render necessary, the undersigned are instructed to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the government of the United States that the President, Congress and the people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded in strictest justice, nor to do any act to injure their late confederates.

The undersigned have now the honor, in obedience to the instructions of their government, to request you to appoint as early a day as possible in order that they may present to the President of the United States the credentials which they bear and the objects as the mission with which they are charged. We are, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants.

JOHN FORSYTH,
MARTIN J. CRAWFORD.

THE REPLY OF MR. SEWARD.

MEMORANDUM.

Department of State, }
Washington, March 15, 1861. }

Mr. John Forsyth, of the State of Alabama, and Mr. Martin J. Crawford, of the State of Georgia, on the 11th inst., through the kind offices of a distinguished Senator, submitted to the Secretary of State their desire for an unofficial interview. This request was, on the 12th inst., upon exclusive public considerations, respectfully declined.

On the 19th inst., while the Secretary was preoccupied, Mr. A. D. Banks, of Virginia, called at this department and was received by the Assistant Secretary, to whom he delivered a sealed communication, which he has been charged by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford to present to the Secretary in person.

In that communication, Messrs. Forsyth & Crawford inform the Secretary of State that they have been duly accredited by the government of the Confederate States of America as Commissioners to the government of the United States, and they set forth the objects of their attendance at Washington.—They observe that seven States of the American Union, in the exercise of a right inherent in every free people, have withdrawn, through conventions of their people, from the United States, reassumed the attributes of sovereign power, and formed a government of their own, and that those Confederate States now constitute an independent nation *de facto* and *de jure*, and possess a gov-

ernment perfect in all its parts and fully endowed with all the means of self-support.

Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, in their aforesaid communication, thereupon proceed to inform the Secretary that, with a view to a speedy adjustment of all questions growing out of the political separation thus assumed, upon such terms of amity and good will as the respective interests, geographical contiguity and the future welfare of the supposed two nations might render necessary, they are instructed to make to the government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations assuring this government that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions, and that it is neither their interests nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded in strictest justice, nor to do any act to injure their late confederates.

After making these statements, Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford close their communication, as they say, in obedience to the instructions of their government, by requesting the Secretary of State to appoint as early a day as possible, in order that they may present to the President of the United States the credentials which they bear and the objects of the mission with which they are charged.

The Secretary of State frankly confesses that he understands the events which have recently occurred, and the condition of political affairs which actually exists in the part of the Union to which his attention has thus been directed, very differently from the aspect in which they are presented by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford. He sees in them not a rightful and accomplished revolution and an independent nation, with an established government but rather a perversion of a temporary and partisan excitement to the inconsiderate purposes of an unjustifiable and unconstitutional aggression upon the rights and authority vested in the Federal Government, and hitherto benignly exercised, as from their very nature they always must be so exercised, for the maintenance of the Union, the preservation of liberty, and the security, peace, welfare, happiness and aggrandizement of the American people. The Secretary of State, therefore, avows to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, that he looks patiently for the cure of evils which have resulted from proceedings so unnecessary, so unwise, so unusual and unnatural, not to irregular negotiations, having in view new and untried relations with agencies unknown to and acting in derogation of the Constitution and laws, but to regular and considerate action of the people of those States, in co-operation with their brethren in the other States, through the Congress of the United States, and such extraordinary conventions, if there shall be need thereof, as the Federal Constitution contemplates and authorizes to be assembled.

It is, however, the purpose of the Secretary of State on this occasion not to invite or engage in any discussion of these subjects, but simply to set forth his reasons for declining to comply with the request of Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford.

On the 4th of March inst., the then newly elected President of the United States, in view of all the facts bearing on the present question, assumed the executive administration of the government, first delivering, in accordance with an early and honored custom, an inaugural address to the people of the United States. The Secretary of State respectfully submits a copy of this address to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford.

A simple reference to it will be sufficient to satisfy those gentlemen that the Secretary of State, guided by the principles therein announced, is prevented, altogether from admitting or assuming that the States referred to by them have, in law or in fact, withdrawn from the federal Union, or that they could do so in the manner described by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, or in any other manner than with the consent and concert of the people of the United States, to be given through a national convention, to be assembled in conformity with the provisions of the constitution of the United States. Of course the Secretary of State cannot act upon the assumption or in any way admit that the so-called Confederate States constitute a foreign power, with whom diplomatic relations ought to be established.

Under these circumstances the Secretary of State, whose official duties are confined, subject to the direction of the President, to the conducting of the foreign relations of the country, and do not at all embrace domestic questions or questions arising between the several States and the Federal Government, is unable to comply with the request of Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, to appoint a day on which they may present the evi-

dences of their authority and the objects of their visit to the President of the United States. On the contrary, he is obliged to state to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford that he has no authority nor is he at liberty to recognize them as diplomatic agents, or hold correspondence or other communication with them.

Finally, the Secretary of State would observe that, although he has supposed that he might safely and with propriety have adopted these conclusions without making any reference of the subject to the Executive, yet so strong has been his desire to practise entire directness and to act in a spirit of perfect respect and candor towards Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, and that portion of the people of the Union in whose name they present themselves before him, that he has cheerfully submitted this paper to the President, who coincides generally in the views it expresses, and sanctions the Secretary's decision declining official intercourse with Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford.

April 18, 1861.

The foregoing memorandum was filed in this Department on the 15th of March last. A delivery of the same, however, to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford was delayed, as was understood with their consent. They have now through their Secretary communicated their desire for a definitive disposition of the subject. The Secretary of State therefore directs that a duly verified copy of the paper be now delivered.

A true copy of the original, delivered to me by Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, on April 8, 1861, at 2: 15 P. M., in blank envelope.

Attest,
J. T. PICKETT,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPLY TO MR. SEWARD.
Washington, April 9, 1861.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington:—
The "memorandum" dated Department of State, Washington, March 15, 1861, with postscript under date of 8th instant, has been received through the hands of Mr. J. T. Pickett, Secretary to this commission, who, by the instructions of the undersigned, called for it on yesterday at the department.

In that memorandum you correctly state the purport of the official note addressed to you by the undersigned on the 12th ultimo. Without repeating the contents of that note in full, it is enough to say here that its object was to invite the government of the United States to a friendly consideration of the relations between the United States and the seven States lately of the federal Union, but now separate from it by the sovereign will of their people, growing out of the pregnant and undeniable fact that these people have rejected the authority of the United States and established a government of their own. Those relations had to be friendly or hostile. The people of the old and new governments, occupying contiguous territories, had to stand to each other in the relation of good neighbors, each seeking their happiness and pursuing their national destinies in their own way, without interference with the other, or they had to be rival and hostile nations. The government of the Confederate States has no hesitation in electing its choice in this alternative. Frankly and unreservedly, seeking the good of the people who had entrusted them with power, in the spirit of humanity, of the Christian civilization of the age, and of that Americanism which regards the true welfare and happiness of the people, the government of the Confederate States, among its first acts, commissioned the undersigned to approach the government of the United States with the olive branch of peace, and to offer to adjust the great questions pending between them in the only way to be justified by the consciences and common sense of good men who had nothing but the welfare of the people of the two confederacies at heart.

Your government has not chosen to meet the undersigned in the conciliatory and peaceful spirit in which they are commissioned. Persistently wedded to those fatal theories of construction of the federal constitution always rejected by the statesmen of the South, and adhered to by those of the administration school, until they have proved their natural and often predicted result of the destruction of the Union, under which we might have continued to live happily and gloriously together had the spirit of the ancestry who framed the common constitution animated the hearts of all their sons, you now, with a persistence untaught and unearned by the ruin which has been wrought, refuse to recognize the great fact presented to you of a completed and successful revolution; you close your eyes to the existence of the government founded upon it, and ignore the

high duties of moderation and humanity which attach to you in dealing with this great fact. Had you met these issues with the frankness and manliness with which the undersigned were instructed to present them to you and treat them, the undersigned had not now the melancholy duty to return home and tell their government and their countrymen that their earnest and ceaseless efforts in behalf of peace had been futile, and that the government of the United States meant to subjugate them by force of arms. Whatever may be the result, impartial history will record the innocence of the government of the Confederate States, and place the responsibility of the blood and mourning that may ensue upon those who have denied the great fundamental doctrine of American liberty, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and who have set naval and land armaments in motion to subject the people of one portion of this land to the will of another portion.—That that can never be done while a freeman survives in the Confederate States to wield a weapon, the undersigned appeal to past history to prove. These military demonstrations against the people of the seceded States are certainly far from being in keeping and consistency with theory of the Secretary of State, maintained in his memorandum, that these States are still component parts of the late American Union, as the undersigned are not aware of any constitutional power in the President of the United States to levy war without the consent of Congress upon a foreign people, much less upon any portion of the people of the United States.

The undersigned, like the Secretary of State, have no purpose to "invite or engage in discussion" of the subject on which their two governments are so irreconcilably at variance. It is this variance that has broken up the old Union, the disintegration of which has only begun. It is proper, however, to advise you that it were well to dismiss the hopes you seem to entertain that, by any of the modes indicated, the people of the Confederate States will ever be brought to submit to the authority of the government of the United States. You are dealing with delusions, too, when you seek to separate our people from our government and to characterize the deliberate, sovereign act of that people as a "perversion of a temporary and partisan excitement." If you cherish these dreams you will be awakened from them and find them as unreal and unsubstantial as others in which you have recently indulged. The undersigned would omit the performance of an obvious duty, were they to fail to make known to the government of the United States that the people of the Confederate States, have declared their independence with a full knowledge of all the responsibilities of that act, and with as firm a determination to maintain it by all the means with which nature has endowed them as that which sustained their fathers when they threw off the authority of the British crown.

The undersigned clearly understand that you have declined to appoint a day to enable them to lay the objects of the mission with which they are charged before the President of the United States, because so to do would be to recognize the independence and separate nationality of the Confederate States. This is the vein of thought that pervades the memorandum before us. The truth of history requires that it should distinctly appear upon the record that the undersigned did not ask the government of the United States to recognize the independence of the Confederate States. They only asked audience to adjust, in a spirit of amity and peace, the new relations springing from a manifest and accomplished revolution in the government of the late federal Union. Your refusal to entertain these overtures for a peaceful solution, the active naval and military preparation of this government, and a formal notice to the commanding general of the Confederate forces in the harbor of Charleston that the President intends to provision Fort Sumter by forcible means, if necessary, are viewed by the undersigned, and can only be received by the world, as a declaration of war against the Confederate States; for the President of the United States knows that Fort Sumter cannot be provisioned without the effusion of blood. The undersigned, in behalf of the government and people, accept the gage of battle thus thrown down to them; and, appealing to God and the judgment of mankind for the righteousness of their cause, the people of the Confederate States will defend their liberties to the last against this flagrant and open attempt at their subjugation to sectional power.

This communication cannot be properly closed without adverting to the date of your memorandum. The official note of the undersigned, of the 12th March, was delivered to the Assistant Secretary of State on the 13th

of that month, the gentleman who delivered it informing him that the Secretary of this Commission would call at 12 o'clock, noon, on the next day, for an answer. At the appointed hour Mr. Pickett did call, and was informed by the Assistant Secretary of State that the engagements of the Secretary of State prevented him from giving the note his attention. The Assistant Secretary of State then asked for the address of Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, the members of the Commission then present in this city, took note of the address on a card, and engaged to send whatever reply might be made to their lodgings. Why this was not done it is proper should be here explained. The memorandum is dated March 15, and was not delivered until April 8. Why was it withheld during the intervening twenty-three days? In the postscript to your memorandum you say it "was delayed, as was understood, with their (Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford's consent.)" This is true; but it is also true that on the 15th of March, Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford were assured, by a person occupying a high official position in the Government, and who, as they believed, was speaking by authority, that Fort Sumter would be evacuated within a very few days, and that no measure changing the existing status prejudicially to the Confederate States, as respects Fort Pickens, was then contemplated, and these assurances were subsequently repeated, with the addition that any contemplated change as respects Pickens would be notified to us. On the 1st of April we were again informed that their might be an attempt to supply Fort Sumter with provisions, but that Governor Pickens should have previous notice of this attempt. There was no suggestion of any reinforcement. The undersigned did not hesitate to believe that these assurances expressed the intentions of the administration at the time, or at all events, of prominent members of that administration. This delay was assented to for the express purpose of attaining the great end of the mission of the undersigned, to-wit:—A pacific solution of the existing complications. The inference deducible from the date of your memorandum, that the undersigned had, of their own volition and without cause, consented to this long hiatus in the grave duties with which they were charged, is therefore not consistent with a just exposition of the facts of the case. The intervening twenty-three days were employed in active unofficial efforts, the object of which was to smooth the path to a pacific solution, the distinguished personage alluded to co-operating with the undersigned, and every step of that effort is recorded in writing, and now in possession of the undersigned and of their government. It was only when all these anxious efforts for peace had been exhausted, and it became clear that Mr. Lincoln had determined to appeal to the sword to reduce the people to the of the Confederate States to the will of the section or party whose President he is, that the undersigned resumed the official negotiation temporarily suspended, and sent their Secretary for a reply to their official note of March 12.

It is proper to add that, during these twenty-three days, two gentlemen of official distinction as high as that of the personage hitherto alluded to aided the undersigned as intermediaries in these unofficial negotiations for peace.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, having thus made answer to all they deem material in the memorandum filed in the Department on the 15th of March last, have the honor to be,

JOHN FORSYTH,
MARTIN J. CRAWFORD,
A. B. ROMAN.

A true copy of the original by one delivered to Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, of the United States, at 8 o'clock in the evening of April 9, 1861.

Attest, J. T. PICKETT, Sec., &c.,

Mr. Seward in reply to the Commissioners, Acknowledges the Receipt of their Letter, but declines to answer it.

Department of State,
Washington, April 10, 1861.

Messrs. Forsyth, Crawford and Roman, having been apprised by a memorandum which has been delivered to them that the Secretary of State is not at liberty to hold official intercourse with them, will, it is presumed, expect no notice from him of the new communication which they have addressed to him under the date of the 9th inst., beyond the simple acknowledgment of the receipt thereof which he hereby very cheerfully gives.

A true copy of the original received by the Commissioners of the Confederate States; this 10th day of April, 1861. Attest,
J. T. PICKETT, Secretary, &c.

We are requested by the Quarter Master of the 30th Regiment of North-Carolina Militia, now stationed at the mouth of Cape Fear River, to inform the patriotic citizens of North-Carolina, that the garrisons at these posts are in need of everything necessary to the comfort and convenience of the soldiers, and the casualties to which they may be subjected.

All donations of provisions, fuel, labor, candles, clothing, groceries, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly acknowledged. The ladies especially are appealed to. Let them furnish him with bandages, lint, blankets, bedding, etc., for the hospital department.

All packages intended for patriotic soldiers can be sent from any part of the State. Address to R. G. Rankin, Quarter Master 30th Regiment, N. C. Militia, or left marked in the office of Rankin & Martin, or at the office of Messrs. Anderson & Savage, or at the store

of Messrs. Myers & Moore, will reach their destination safely.

Letters can be addressed in the same way. We are requested to ask that the above notice may be extensively copied and circulated.

THE PATRIOT.

EDITED BY

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1861.

Our Semi-Weekly.

As stated in our issue of last week, we have concluded for the present, to publish the Patriot semi-weekly. How long we shall do so, will depend upon the state of the country. Our object is to furnish our readers with the news as early as possible, and in order to do so, we are willing to undergo some additional labor and expense. The two semi-weeklies will contain as much reading matter as the weekly heretofore, with the advantage to our readers of getting the news earlier and oftener, so that they will not be in suspense for a whole week at one time.

Our advertisements will only be inserted once a week—that is part of them will be inserted in our Tuesday's issue, and part in our Friday's issue. We hope by our next issue to be fairly under way—when our subscribers, may rest assured that we will keep them posted up on the latest and most reliable news. We hope our friends will stand by us in our efforts to serve them in these trying times. The Legislature meets this week. It is expected we will have a Convention—with a semi-weekly we can furnish the latest news, as well as any other paper in the State. Our paper is not as large as some of the semi-weeklies, but then it is only half the price—that is \$2.00.

Captain Sloan.

We were pleased to see Capt. John Sloan at home on last Friday. He was in fine health and fine spirits, and gave a good account of his Company, the Guilford Grays. Capt. Sloan returned to Fort Macon on Saturday morning. We venture the prediction that Capt. Sloan will make not only one of the most efficient, but also one of the most popular officers in the army. His company is most devotedly attached to him, and his whole soul is wrapped up in his company. Guilford county is proud of the Grays, and the citizens of Guilford while they earnestly pray for peace, and that the lives of her sons may not be sacrificed; yet they rest with the full assurance that should the Grays be engaged in any conflict, that they will demean themselves in such manner as will redound to their own honor, and the honor of their county. Capt. Sloan has written home for twenty-five more men to join the Grays. We understand the number is made up, and will start this morning. Guilford will respond to every call that is made upon her.

Can't Accommodate Him

If the "Renowned Psychologist," who presides over the Newberne Progress, expects, by his vile slanders, upon either the Patriot, or the citizens of Guilford, to provoke the Patriot, to bring him into notoriety, he is mistaken. As uncle Toby, said to the fly, so say we to the Progress man—go poor creature. It is said that a little dog, once barked at the moon until its tail dropped off, and remarkable to tell, the moon just went on her course. This perhaps was uncivil in the moon, but then she had matters of more importance to attend to.

Court Week.

Last week Superior Court was in session for Guilford—his Honor, Judge Howard, presiding. On Tuesday there was a great deal of excitement, but by the last of the week, things had calmed down. Our citizens are cheerful, in good spirits, having formed the determination to meet the issue firmly and calmly, to do their duty, their whole duty, and leave the issue to that Providence which over rules all things, and which has so long blessed and protected us. On Saturday Glover, who was convicted at the last Term of the murder of his wife, was sentenced to be hung on Friday 17th day of May. The Criminal Docket occupied the whole week. Solomon Wyrick, tried for burglary, was acquitted.

We learn that Kentucky has taken the position that, as a State, she will not take any part in the civil war which is now raging; that her soil shall not be trespassed upon by troops either from the North or the South; that if any of her sons desire to volunteer to assist the South, they can do so.

Stands up for the Government.

W. G. Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig, still stands by the Union and the Government, and while he denounces in the strongest terms the Abolitionists of the North, he is equally severe upon the secessionists. We disapprove of the position taken by Mr. Brownlow; It is necessary that we should have a united South. We are in a civil war, and we must make common cause against a common enemy, and we hope that on reflection Mr. Brownlow, will change his mind, and call upon all good citizens of the South, to rally against our Northern aggressors, as in no other way, can we hope, to be delivered from our difficulties. We give the following, as defining the position of Mr. Brownlow:

Forbearance of the Government.—The history of all the Governments ever formed, from the days of ancient Rome down to the present time, furnishes a parallel to the forbearance which the Government of the United States has, up to this period, shown to those who have wickedly and villainously rebelled against its authority, and expressed, by word and deed, their determination to break it up, and to throw off all allegiance to its authority. National vessels have been stolen, Treasuries plundered, Mints seized upon, Custom Houses robbed, Forts unlawfully captured, loyal citizens overawed, States rushed out of the Union by the few, in opposition to the will of the many, the execution of the laws resisted at a treasonable position not only bold y but arrogantly assumed manned vessels have been fired into; a Fort with less than one hundred soldiers in it to take care of Government property, has been assailed by an armed Mob of seven thousand men; and yet, not a gun has ever been fired by the United States, until this last assault upon Fort Sumter, when her inmates fired in self-defence. No attempt has ever been made to arrest or punish these vile conspirators, and scarcely a harsh word, or even a faint threat has been made against the rebel offenders. There has not only been no effort made to "coerce" the people of any State which adopted a Secession Ordinance, but they have been peacefully permitted, by both Buchanan and Lincoln, to run riot in their mad, not to say infernal career, and to heap indignation upon all who publicly avowed a Union sentiment.

Earnestly desiring to avoid the manifold evils of civil war, the opponents of Secession have tacitly acquiesced in almost every demand however unreasonable and every exaction, however unjust and infamous, which these lawless Revolutionists have made. But one of their exactions has been, spurned, and that insulting demand that this Government should officially recognize their revolutionary conduct, their wholesale robbery, and their accursed treason.

We have, however, approached a period when a collision of arms has taken place, and the indications are, at present, that our Government will be compelled, for the protection of the public property committed to its protection, to repel, forcibly, at Fort Pickens, the villainous attack which now seems inevitable in that quarter, where thousands of rebel troops are congregating. We are pleased to see that active preparations are in progress, on the part of the Administration, at all the Navy Yards and military stations in the country, and that the Government is determined to sustain Lieut. Slemmer, at Pensacola, by employing all the means at its disposal. There must be a limit somewhere to the forbearance of the nation and in our judgment, that limit has now been reached. As an American citizen, proud of our country, we have felt mortified that our Government should suffer itself to be run over, its authority trampled upon, and its Constitution and laws treated with contempt, and all by a set of lawless adventurers, and disappointed office-seekers, who deserve to be hung or shot as traitors.

In this issue will be found a patriotic song by Luola. We have often admired, and read with much pleasure, the poetic effusions of this fair and gifted daughter of North Carolina, and we especially admire the present piece, with the exception of the first line,

"Ye sons of Carolina! awake from your dreaming:" This line contains a reproach upon the sons of Carolina, undeserving and unwarrantable, even in poetic license. The sons of North Carolina have not been dreaming. The fair authoress does them wrong to say so—cannot some other word be substituted for "dreaming." This word was doubtless used, simply because it rhymed with *streaming*. This is what Goldsmith, would call jingleism. The honor of North Carolina's sons, should not be sacrificed to jingleism.

A U. S. Senator Assailed.

LYNCHBURG, (Va.) April 21.—Andrew Johnson, United States Senator from Tennessee, passed through here to-day on his way from Washington to Tennessee. A large crowd assembled and groaned him. Every effort was made to take him off the cars.—Great difficulty was experienced in restraining the populace. Johnson was protected by the conductor and others, who begged that he might be permitted to proceed home, and let his own people deal with him.

Plant Corn.

Now that war seems to be almost certain, we would advise the farmers to plant less cotton and tobacco than heretofore, and more corn. Corn and bacon will be needed for troops, and will command a high price. Let everybody plant corn.—*Raleigh Standard*.

The Secession of Virginia.

The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday says: "It is believed that the vote adopting secession in the Virginia Convention was nearly two thirds. The ordinance having received this vote, an appeal was made to those who, for various reasons, had objected to it in the shape presented, to oppose no obstruction to what was determined on, and would undoubtedly be ratified by a large majority of the people of the State. Upon the appeal a vote was taken, and the ordinance was finally passed with only eleven votes in the negative.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

NEW YORK, April, 21, 1861.—Never has New York beheld such a Sunday as to-day. From every house-top, even, from the windows of almost every private dwelling, from the mast-head of every ship, from the flag-staff on every manufactory, from all the public buildings, from the Roman Catholic Cathedral, from the lofty spire of Trinity Church, from St. Paul's Church, the national ensign is flying.

Every where nothing is seen but the Stars and Stripes. The streets are thronged as on a gala day. On every coat is pinned the red, white, and blue cockade, and in every lady's bonnet ribbons of the same colors were tastefully tied. In th Park cannon has been booming at different times during the day.—At the arsenal, regiments just raised are being formally organized and equipped.

At the armories of the Sixth, Twelfth, and Seventy-first, from early dawn all was bustle and animation preparing for the afternoon departure. At the rendezvous of the several regiments, the sacred character of the day was ignored and the maxim realized that in war times there are no Sundays; but notwithstanding this, there was nowhere the semblance of riotousness or disorder.

The police had no duties to perform other than those of ordinary routine. At the wharves great steamers were alive with bustle of preparation for conveying large numbers of troops. In the stream at anchor was the steamer Osceola, with troops from Rhode Island. At the railroad depot in Jersey City the greatest activity prevailed, and means of transportation were being got in readiness for moving as many regiments as might present themselves.

Young men in uniforms, with knapsacks strapped, were seen leaving luxurious homes in aristocratic parts of the town, prepared to rough it with the rough of Baxter street in defence of the country. Firemen were gathered gathered at their engine houses, and busy in doing what they could to help off companies who had enrolled themselves in Ellsworth's regiment of Firemen Zouaves.

The military movements promulgated this morning are as follows:

In short, the very atmosphere was redolent of war, and from mens' mouths nothing else was spoken. The hearts of the people of New York were all aglow with patriotism and faint-hearted weak-kneed men are not to be found. If there be those who would resist the mighty current, they are too prudent to let it be known.

Colonel Corcoran is restored to the command of the 69th, (Iris)—the Governor having dismissed all proceedings against him.—This creates great enthusiasm among the Irish throughout the city. The regiment is to leave for Washington Tuesday.

The Eighth, Col. Lyons, also leaves on Tuesday.

The Ninth Leaves on Wednesday.

The First Regiment, National Guard, Col. W. H. Allen, will be mustered into the regular service to-morrow, (Monday.)

Col. Wm. Wilson's Zouave Regiment, one thousand strong, will also be mustered into the regular service to-day.

Col. Abram Duryea's First Regiment Advance Guard will be ready for orders to-morrow night or Tuesday morning.

The Scott Life Guard, 1,000 strong, have completed their organization and are ready to march.

By Tuesday night or Wednesday, 9 regiments will have left New York city for Washington, or such point as they may be ordered to by the Commander-in-Chief.

"We must Fight!"

The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln has left to the people of the border States no alternative but resistance or unconditional submission. The Southern man who would quietly submit to the doctrines enunciated in that document, is fit only for a slave. We do not go behind that document, and it is not our purpose to go behind it as long as this war shall last. We have labored for peace on honorable terms,—we would hail it now, on honorable terms, with profound satisfaction; but, much as we deprecate war, war must be encountered, and must be continued as long as the foot of a federal soldier rests on our soil.

It is true, the odds appear to be against us. The army and navy are in the hands of the old federal government. That government, too, has a name among the nations. It has the command of more ready means for offensive purpose in the way of money, men and arms than the South has; and the non-slaveholding States which uphold it have a common head around which to rally in their onset on the South. The latter section has but a small army—indeed, no regular army—and it has no navy. It has one government of seven States unrecognized among the nations, and eight separate State governments making common cause with the former. But though the odds are against us, they are not near so great as between England and the colonies. The slaveholding States can bring into the field one million of fighting men, as brave as ever charged bayonets or drew sword. These men can be supported by those who remain at home, and by the labor of our slaves. The South can support and live within itself. It can furnish itself with every article necessary for subsistence, and it wants no luxuries at a time like this.—In addition to this our people will fight for Constitutional liberty against arbitrary power—for their homes and hearthstones, and, it may be, for existence. Such a people cannot be conquered. They may be overrun—their

country may be laid waste, and their blood may flow like water, but they can no more be "subjugated" than the winds or the sea.

People of North Carolina! a call has been made for volunteers.. Virginia and Maryland are encountering the first burst of the storm. Their people are roused and ready for action, but they must have aid. If we would keep the battle from our own doors we must unite with Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee in offensive operations. A united and vigorous demonstration may lead to an honorable peace, but, failing in that, it will place us in line with an adequate force to sustain our sister States. The Confederate States will perform their whole duty. The legions that conquered at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, will soon turn their faces northward to unite their efforts with their allies of the border States. The constituted authorities of the State have called; let our citizen soldiery answer. *They will!* One heretofore for peace and the Union comes forward to say to you that this is a just and honorable war. It is a war which could not have been avoided. It has been forced upon us. We must fight! Prove your yourselves worthy of those who fought and fell at the Alamance and King's Mountain, and of those who, surviving, toiled and suffered through a seven years' war. Fanaticism and unjust power are on one side—"God and our native land" are on the other. And may He who rules in the armies of heaven, and who disposes of men and nations, nerve every arm for the battle and give victory to those who are struggling for all they hold dear!—*Standard*.

Must Show his Colors!

Our good friend on the other side of the Atlantic,—Mr. John Bull,—if the London Times is an index—in a quandary about the American troubles. Now he sides with the North, and now he sides with the South. He would like to recognize the Montgomery government, in order to punish the North for the Morrill Tariff, if it were not for doing violence to the Anti-Slavery sentiment at home,—and he would like to rap Jeff Davis, for clapping an export duty upon the cotton, which his (John's) half starving operatives in the manufacturing districts must have to keep down the political trouble which may follow,—but the rap is threatened only in the hope of coaxing Jeff, at the approaching meeting of the Montgomery Congress, to repeal that tax, and get his revenue in some other way.

The crisis has now come to a point which must compel John soon to throw off the mask, in other words, to "show his colors." He cannot play the part of the ass between the bundles of hay, without incurring the fate that the ass did. He must either throw his Exeter Hall Negro overboard, and recognize that Cotton Confederacy,—or break with the "Friends of Freedom" in the North. If he elect to do the latter, the old gentleman will be execrated as a consummate hypocrite. If he elect to do the former and loses his Cotton supply, bread riots, strikes, etc., among his hungry working people will be certain to breed him a deal of trouble. But, as we have said, he must now come up to the scratch,—and say whom he is for, and whom he is against. John, like the rest of us,—must show his colors.—*N. Y. Express*.

The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday states, on "authority as reliable as it is eminent," (understood to be Senator Mason,) that the destruction of the Government property at Norfolk was not as complete as it was designed to have been. The Gazette says:

"Much of great value escaped either destruction or spoliation. The great dry-dock is entirely uninjured. The large number of 2,500 cannon, of all kinds and sizes, fell into the hands of the State, giving us armament of this description sufficient to arm every exposed point in the Commonwealth. Shot, shell, and other warlike missiles, to a very large amount, were captured, and will be most valuable for our defence. Besides these the machinery of the yard was generally uninjured. A collection of ship-building and out-fitting material, large and valuable, including a number of steel plates, irons castings, &c., was found ready for immediate use and capable of being turned to valuable account. The whole yard, though bearing many marks of the intent to despoil and destroy it, is yet capable of being of essential service to the Commonwealth.

"Old Fort Norfolk, now used as a magazine, was taken without resistance. Within were captured three thousand barrels of powder, containing three hundred thousand pounds; also, a large number of shells and other missiles loaded, and for that reason necessary to be kept in magazines.

"The ship Pennsylvania was set on fire by the Federal troops and burnt; the other vessels near the navy yard, the Merrimac, Columbus, Delaware, and Raritan, were scuttled and sunk.

"The Cumberland, Commodore Pendergrast is now at the Naval Anchorage, below Norfolk. She draws too much water to pass over the obstructions, but the Pawnee, which draws only some ten feet water, can pass over without trouble. The question remains to be settled now whether the larger vessel can obtain sufficient force to raise the obstructions, or whether she will transfer her troops, &c., to the Pawnee and suffer the fate of the other vessels.

"Batteries have been erected along the shore, and some of the heavy guns seized at the navy yard mounted upon them."

The War! The War! be Quick! be Short!

As it is vain now to reason about war, the only thing left us is to advise the Administration to end it as soon as possible, by making it quick and short. Both sections of the country, if blood begins to be shed, have got to be utterly exhausted, before war ends, and hence the quicker the exhaustion takes place the better,—as then men will begin to reason and to count the cost.

The Express, therefore, advises the Administration—

1st. Forthwith to notify the European States that every Southern port will be blockaded. To escape the national law of the non-binding character of mere paper blockades, every steamer that can be hired or purchased, should be moved to make the blockade efficient, respected, and such as the law of nations must respect. Let us have no difficulty with foreign powers, because of the cost of an efficient blockade. A swivel on a common steamer is war craft enough to blockade.

2d. The seizure of the Telegraphs upon the Border States, so as to inspect and regulate every item of intelligence transmitted from the North to the South, or vice versa. In war times, Telegraphs must not be left in the hands of enemies.

3d. Of course, the mails in the seceding States is stopped.

4th. Blockade the river Mississippi as far below Cairo, as is safe. Stop all communication, down or up.

These vigorous steps will make all suffer, frightfully suffer, both North and South,—but frightful suffering will soonest end this horrible war. Indeed, it is not at all certain, that vigorous measures like these with 100,000 men, in and about Washington, may not stop the effusion of human blood, and give time for the Humanity, the Religion, the Conservatism, the Patriotism of both the North and the South to consider, reason and control once more.—*New York Express*.

Military Movements in Raleigh.

A new company called the *Raleigh Rifles*, was organized on Friday night last. The company consists of 84. Capt. William H. Harrison was chosen Captain; Hon. Sion H. Rogers 1st Lieutenant; Daniel G. Fowle 2d Lieutenant; Jo. Jones 3d Lieutenant; Q. Busbee Quartermaster; and Dr. E. B. Haywood Surgeon. The company will be tendered to the Governor. We will give a list of the names hereafter.

The *Oak City Guards*, Capt. High, number now some 40 men. We understand that this company will soon be filled up and tendered to the Governor.

An Artillery company has also been formed. Stephen D. Ramsour, of Lincoln, late of the U. S. Army, has been chosen Captain; Basil Manly and W. J. Saunders 1st Lieutenants; B. B. Guion and Thomas Bridges 2d Lieutenants; Phil. Sasser Orderly Sergeant; Rufus H. Whitaker, 2d Sergeant; F. H. Seavill, 3rd Lieutenant; W. H. Laughter, 4th Sergeant, P. C. Powell. 1st Corporal R. D. Spikes, 2d do. F. Beavers, 3d do. R. Butler, 4th do. Jas. McKimmon, jr.

The names of the Artillery men are as follows:

W. J. Saunders,	F. G. Beavers,
P. H. Sasser,	Robert Kimbrel,
B. C. Manly,	Thos. P. Chisman, jr.,
B. B. Guion,	P. C. Powell,
J. Q. DeCarteret,	W. J. Stanford,
James McKimmon, jr.,	B. D. Spikes,
J. D. Iredell,	Henry Finch,
Cad. J. Iredell,	M. Caudle,
Geo. M. Whiting,	W. Y. Evans,
Chas. C. Lovejoy,	F. H. Seavell,
Thos. P. Bridgers,	Thos. Hill,
W. H. Laughter,	Wm. Williams,
Jas. D. Newsom,	V. W. Williams,
G. E. B. Singletary,	J. S. Brinkley,
T. C. Curry,	J. H. Morring,
H. C. Settle,	N. A. Dunn,
Jas. S. Harward,	H. C. Graham,
R. W. Smith,	W. D. Thompson,
W. E. Pell, jr.,	Thos. Jeffreys,
Rufus Whitaker,	J. C. Medley,
Jas. M. Royster,	Samuel Whitaker,
Chas. E. Harward,	Louis Powers,
S. Lane Hayman,	S. Taylor,
W. G. Wheliss,	D. Pierce,
R. Butler,	N. W. West,
Robert Lassiter,	W. B. Allen.

Virginia Gone!

The announcement yesterday that this old Commonwealth,—so intimately associated with about all the past glories of our now unfortunate country,—had declared for the Montgomery Confederacy, tend to intensify the depression which weighed on the public mind, deep down under the surface of the delirium incident to the arrival of Major Anderson and the departure of the troops for Washington. Men felt that if they could part with Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee, as if only a profitable business partnership had been rudely dissolved, without adequate cause, they must now bid the old Dominion farewell with sentiments of a far different character. It is difficult, it is impossible to realize, as now realize we must, that Mount Vernon and the grave of George Washington are henceforth, to us North Americans, in a foreign land; and that the mother of statesmen and Presidents is no longer our friend, but our foe!—*New York Express*.

Instructions to Pilots.

Gov. Letcher has issued instructions to pilots not to take out to sea any United States war vessels from the port of Norfolk. Another step in the right direction.

North-Carolina Call to Arms.

AIR—"THE OLD NORTH STATE."

BY LULLA.

Ye sons of Carolina! awake from your dreaming!
The minions of Lincoln upon us are streaming!
Oh! wait not for argument, call or persuasion,
To meet at the onset this treacherous invasion!

Defend, defend, the old North State forever,
Defend, defend, the good old North State.
Oh! think of the maidens, the wives and the mothers;
Fly ye to the rescue sons, husbands and brothers,
And sink in oblivion all party and section,
Your hearthstones are looking to you for protection!

Defend, defend, the old North State forever, &c.
"Her name stands the foremost in Liberty's story,"
Oh! tarnish not now her fame and her glory!
Your fathers to save her their swords bravely wielded,
And she never yet has to tyranny yielded.

Defend, defend, the old North State forever, &c.
The babe in its sweetness—the child in its beauty,
Unconsciously urge you to action and duty!
By all that is sacred—by all to you tender,
Your country adjures you, arise and defend her!

Defend, defend, the old North State forever, &c.
The National Eagle above us now floating,
Will soon on the vitals of loved ones be gloating;
His talons will tear, and his beak will devour,
O spurn ye his way—and delay not an hour!

Defend, defend, the old North State forever, &c.
"The Star Spangled Banner," dishonored, is streaming
O'er bands of fanatics, their swords are now gleaming,
They thirst for the life-blood of those you most cherish,
With brave hearts and true then arouse! or they perish!

Defend, defend, the old North State forever, &c.
Round the flag of the South, Oh! in thousands now rally,
For the hour's departed when freemen may rally;
Your all is at stake then, go forth—and God speed you!
And onward to glory and victory lead you!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the old North State forever,
"Hurrah! Hurrah! the good old North State."

Thomasville, N. C., April 15, 1861.

The War Cloud Abroad.

But for the clang of arms nearer home, the mighty armaments which the leading powers of Europe are again providing themselves with, would excite anxiety and an apprehension similar to that which preceded the Franco-Italian war of last year. As it is, the marching and counter-marching of troops on our own soil lessen the interest attaching to the "din and note of preparation" on the other side. When the existence of our own Republic is at stake, men care but comparatively little for revolutions, or for the downfall or uprising of dynasties abroad. And yet it is difficult to close one's eyes to the important truth that Europe has never been in such a state of agitation as it is to-day since the memorable days of 1847. Rome, Venetia, Hungary, are struggling to be free—and if Garibaldi comes to the rescue, as he promises to do, with France and Sardinia to back him up, as they backed up his dashing performance in Sicily and Naples, stirring times this coming summer are inevitable, in the old world as well as in the new. Just before the departure of the last steamer, all the French marshals had been summoned to attend an extraordinary Council of War, to be held in Paris, on the 8th instant: the Germanic Diet have voted a million of florins for arming the federal forces with rifled cannon, while from Poland the latest intelligence is that agitation—especially at Warsaw—is on the increase. The "Man on Horseback" is thus master of the situation, apparently, in both hemispheres, for the time being, and while that man is on the walk the Peace Society stands adjourned sine die.—*N. Y. Express*.

Adjutant General's Office.

General order No. 3.

The Volunteer forces of the State not already ordered into active service are commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's Office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers. Organize—send in the rolls. Commissions and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men some of your brothers are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied at the call of your Governor. The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North-Carolina will maintain her rights at all hazards. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
J. F. HOKE, Adj. Gen.

Seizure of Powder.

We learn from the Lynchburg *Republican* that the military authorities of that city, by order of Gov. Letcher, on Wednesday, seized 66,000 pounds of powder, belonging to the Hazard powder company, and which was deposited in the two magazines at Lynchburg. The powder is now under a guard sufficient to protect it, and will be used as occasion may call for it in the defence of the State. Governor Letcher seems fully alive to the crisis, and to be doing all in his power to preserve the interests of the Old Dominion.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

Hearty Cheering.

We were informed by a gentleman from Morehead City yesterday that when our military companies arrived there the other evening the citizens received them with open arms and warm hearts. The cheering was so warm and enthusiastic on the part of the ladies that it called forth an eloquent eulogium from the gallant Capt. Lewis upon the town and its inhabitants.—*Newbern Progress*.

The Legislature.

The Legislature will re-assemble in this City on the 1st day of next month, under a call from the Governor. We trust we may be pardoned for most respectfully making one or two suggestions.

1st. Let the Legislature, the first day it re-assembles, unanimously pass an act providing for a Convention. Let the Convention be chosen, assemble, and act as soon as practicable.

2d. Let the Convention be chosen with reference to both State and Federal affairs, and let it submit all it may do to the people at the ballot-box.

We do not think it will be necessary for the Legislature to remain long in session.—The Convention representing the people and untrammelled by the Constitution, can remain in session and take such steps as may be necessary to defend the State.—*Standard*.

The Defences at Fort Macon.

We had the pleasure of seeing in the City on Sunday last Capt. Junius B. Whitaker, of the Wayne volunteers, who informed us that the works at Fort Macon are being rapidly pressed to completion, and that the Fort will soon be in an excellent state of defence. Eight cannon have been mounted.—The Governor of South-Carolina has sent some eight or ten ten-inch Columbiads, which will be distributed between Forts Macon and Caswell.

There are some four or five hundred troops at Fort Macon. But one spirits pervade the people of Eastern Carolina. Many of the Wayne volunteers who went down with Captain Whitaker were unused to heavy labor, but we learn that they sprang to their work with the utmost zeal. Soft hands will soon become hardened by service. Wayne, and Edgecombe, and Lenior, and Greene, and Craven, and Carteret, together with the whole East will perform their whole duty.

We await the response of true men from Caswell to Ashe, and from Lincoln to the Tennessee line.—*Standard*.

MARRIAGES.

Married.—At the residence of Nathan Hiatt, Esq., in this county, by Mr. Hiatt, on the 12th of April. Henry Ledbetter, of Guilford, to Miss Martha A. Freeland of Alamance.

Married.—In Stokes county, on the 4th of April, by the Rev. Robert W. Hill, Mr. Caleb Hill and Miss Sallie Rierson, daughter of James Rierson, Esq., all of Stokes.

DEATHS.

Died.—In Rockingham, N. C. on Friday the 12th instant, Abner Watkins, in the 85th year of his age.—The deceased united himself to the Methodist church sixty years ago, and remained a consistent member until the day of his death. He leaves a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their loss, which is his eternal gain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Closing Years of Life are often rendered wretched by ailments which are trifling in themselves and easily cured if taken in time. Affection of the liver, stomach, and other organs concerned in digestion, are the most frequent. They naturally make the sufferer nervous, irritable and complaining, and relatives and friends are forced to bear the brunt of their ill-humor. The use of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will prove an efficient remedy for this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but entirely cure the most obstinate cases of Indigestion, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Liver Complaint. The first physicians in the country are loud in their praise of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Bitters is that it is so palatable to the taste that it may be used even as a beverage.
Sold by all Druggists. 32-4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

All persons indebted to the firm of Drucker, Heilbrun & Co., are requested to settle immediately with Mr. J. Hildersheimer, who is authorized to settle for us.
DEUCKER & 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. HEILERSHEIMER.
apr80 36-W4w

ATTENTION!—The Militia composing the following Regiments of the 8th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, are hereby commanded to proceed to hold elections for officers of the said Regiments at the times and places below mentioned:

The 57th Regiment, at Greensborough, on the 2nd day of May, for Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel and Major. M. S. Sherwood and B. G. Graham are appointed inspectors of the said election. Also, an election for Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel and Major, on the same day and place, of the 58th Regiment,—Col. D. G. Neelley and Gen. Josb Hiatt, Inspectors.

The 97th Regiment, in the county of Rockingham, will hold an election for Col. Commandant and Major at Reidsville, on the 3rd of May,—Thomas Slade and R. P. Richardson Inspectors. The 91st Regiment, in said county, will hold an election at Maxley's Old Field, for Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel and Major, on the 4th of May,—James P. Dillard and John L. Scales, Inspectors.

All officers of the other Regiments in said Brigade, are hereby commanded forthwith to enrol and muster into service all persons liable to do military duty. By order of
A. J. STAFFORD, Brig. Gen.

Samuel Martin, } Aids
Wm. L. Scott, }
A. C. Caldwell, Surgeon. April 22-1e

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

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

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 well 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 30-1y

North Carolina, Rockingham county.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1861.

J. B. Whittemore, assignee of Harding & Brother, vs. William J. Watkins.
J. B. Whittemore, assignee of J. W. & J. P. Marshall, vs. the same.
J. B. Whittemore, assignee of Talbot & Brother, vs. the same.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William J. Watkins, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the said defendant 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 of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, &c.

Witness, W. M. Ellington, Clerk of our said Court at office the fourth Monday of February, 1861.
31-6w adv\$2ea W. M. ELLINGTON, Clerk.

North Carolina, Guilford County.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1861.

George R. A. Rickells
vs
James Sloan and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Baltimore and Montgomery Mining Company, Nicholas Popplein, Wm. S. Rayner, and Elisha R. Sprague, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for them and each of them to appear before said Court of Equity, to be held for the county aforesaid, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1861, then and there, to plead answer or demur, or the cause will be set for hearing, and heard ex-parte as to the Plaintiffs' bill of complaint filed in said Court against them and others.

Witness, John A. Mebane, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, this fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1860.
Per adv. \$5.6-w J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

COFFEE! Coffee!! Sugar! Sugar!!
Just received a good supply of Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffees, Brown and White Sugar.
Adamantine Candles, &c. R. G. LINDSAY.

North Carolina, Stokes county.

Office of the Court of Equity.

George Hairston, senior, Hardin Hairston, George Pannill and wife Bethenia R. Pannill, and George Calloway, children and heirs-at-law of America Calloway, deceased, William L. Pannill, Elizabeth L. Stewart, heirs-at-law of Parthena Pannill, formerly Parthena Letcher, **VERSUS**

Ruth S. Hairston, Samuel Hairston, Marshall Hairston, senior, (brothers of Robert Hairston,) Peter Hairston, George Hairston, jun'r, Samuel Hairston, junior, John Raimsey and wife Elizabeth, (children and heirs-at-law of Ruth Hairston, deceased,) Robert L. Jones and wife Elizabeth, Ruth A. Hairston, Geo. S. Hairston, Marshall Hairston, junior, and Susan A. Hairston, heirs-at-law of John A. Hairston, deceased.

It being made to appear that the defendants Samuel Hairston, Marshall Hairston, Peter Hairston, George Hairston junior, Samuel Hairston junior, John Raimsey, and wife Elizabeth, Robert L. Jones and wife Elizabeth, Ruth A. Hairston, George S. Hairston, Marshall Hairston, junior, and Susan A. Hairston, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Danbury, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1861, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed against them, by the plaintiffs—otherwise, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex-parte as to them.

Witness J. W. Davis, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at office in Danbury, this 20th of March, 1861.
31-6w adv\$5 J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

North Carolina, Randolph County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1861.

John M. Odell, administrator.

Jacob McDaniel, Lineberry McDaniel, Demmet Beeson, and Amy his wife, James R. Hicks, William Hicks, Milton Hicks, John Hicks, Andrew Hicks, Martha Hicks, Emsley Hicks, Fields Hicks, Solomon Lineberry, and Catharine his wife, Jason Wilson, and James Devenport and Susan his wife.

Petition for sale of Land to make assets.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Davenport, and Susan his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Greensboro' Patriot, published in the town of Greensboro' in this State, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex-parte as to them.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at office, 1st, Monday in February, 1861.
32-6w adv\$5 B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

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, Wadesboro; Rev. R. 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. MCCONNELL, 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

North Carolina, Alamance county.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, A. D. 1861.

Swepton & McAden } ATTACHMENT.
Benjamin F. Williamson,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin F. Williamson, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Graham, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken according to law.

Witness, John Faucett, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1861.
Issued 5th of April, A. D. 1861.

33-6w adv\$5 JOHN FAUCETTE, Clerk.
By W. H. Faucett, Deputy.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
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.

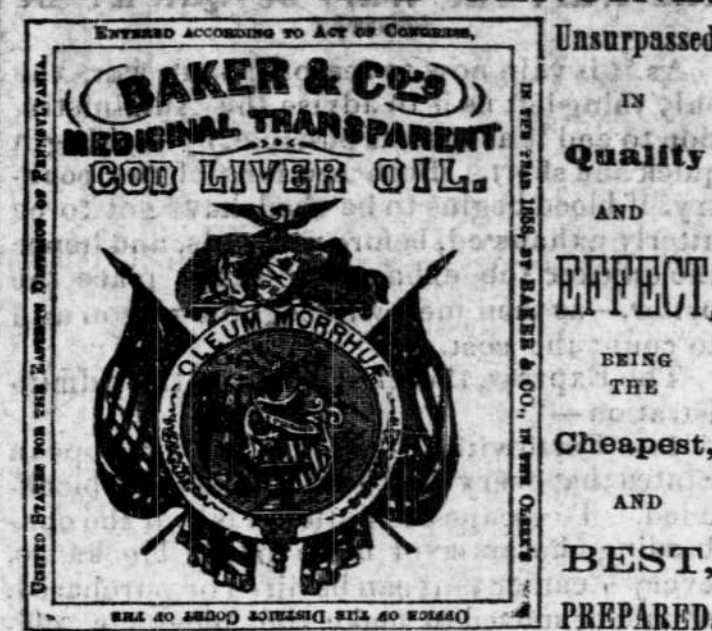
It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or TOWY hair DARK, 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, &c.,
30-3m 24 William Street, New York.

American Hotel, Opposite INDEPENDENCE HALL, Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth, Philadelphia. WYATT & HEULINGS, Proprietors.
TERMS: \$1.50 per day. 28-2m

THE TRUE AND GENUINE.



154 NORTH 3rd STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Its use, if fairly tried, will soon restore the tone of the digestive organs, invigorate the blood, give general roundness to the figure, and add energy to the mind and nervous system. Its value has been remarkably evidenced by its wonderful restorative powers, when ordinary tonics had been vainly exhausted. It affords nourishment to the body when no other can be borne, and furnishes the frame with fat in a truly remarkable manner.

For Consumption and Bronchitis,
For Scrofula in all its developments,
For Weakness, Wastings, and every form of debility, its curative properties are unrivalled.

It may be taken without disrelish by the most delicate patient, and retained without effort in the most sensitive stomach. Its superiority, in this and other important characteristics of genuineness, has guaranteed for it the commendations of the most eminent physicians throughout the States;—the written testimony of the faculty of the best medical schools, the Professors of the

University of Pennsylvania,
Jefferson College of Philadelphia,
Philadelphia College of Medicine and others.

Invalids should purchase Oil of undoubted reputation if they desire the most active and immediate advantages of the remedy. That which we prepare has decided evidences of superiority over other brands.

Manufactured only by JOHN C. BAKER, & Co.
Importers and dealers in Drugs, Medicines, &c.
For Sale in Greensborough, N. C., by
PORTER & GORRELL

North Carolina, Surry county.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1861.

Joseph Hollinsworth
versus
Dillard Spradly.
R. B. Galloway
versus
The Same.
R. S. Gilmer
versus
The Same.
Elisha Banner
versus
The Same.

ATTACHMENTS.

In the above cases, conditional judgments are granted against the defendant in favor of the plaintiffs. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the absent defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Dobson, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs according to law.

Witness, J. H. Dobson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of February, 1861.
Issued the 15th of March, 1861.

31-6w adv\$2each J. H. DOBSON, Clerk.
By T. V. Hamlin, Deputy.

TEMPLE OF FASHION!**Extensive opening of Fall and Winter Goods!!**

S. ARCHER & CO. Would most respectfully announce to their old friends and customers, and the public generally, that they are receiving the largest and most fashionable stock of superior ready-made CLOTHING to be found in Western North Carolina. These Goods were bought of the first-class wholesale houses North, and at such prices as to enable us to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT CHEAPER than the cheapest in this country! Our stock is larger than it ever has been before, and comprises the latest and most elegant styles of OVER-COATS, DRESS, FROCK, AND BUSINESS COATS; and extensive variety in all kinds of patterns of PANTS AND VESTS, SHIRTS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, AND SHOES: FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; a fine assortment of NECK-TIES AND SCARFS, and in fact every single article to be found in a No. 1 Clothing Store. Our stock of NOTIONS is complete—embracing WATCHES, JEWELRY, POKET-KNIVES, PORTMONIES, PERFUMERIES, WALKING-CANES, and every thing that a person calls for in our line of business. All we ask is a call before purchasing elsewhere, and no person shall leave dissatisfied.
S. ARCHER & Co.

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, SAW-CUTTERS, SUGAR-MILLS, Tobacco-Presses, Brass-Castings, Mill-Gearing and Fixtures, Machinery for Circular Saws, and putting them in operation, Farm-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 per 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.

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 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.
GEORGE RILEY.
1 tf

HOTSETTER'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.

SCOVILL & MEAD, New Orleans, La., Wholesale Agents.
For sale by PORTER & GORRELL, Greensborough N. C. nov1-ly

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 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

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 1-1f

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's, 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 O. d. 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. 22-1f

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