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feductions made in patriotic purposes, therefore

Indiana

Characters on the 27 is made, the other and by Mr. Prop. of West, seem

a of cause sufference and accorded the It strates and explicitly that this war shall end, and if the ra leveroment won't quit fighting. Stall process, integredent at the

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to pur pulses dos an el-Louse of politiminotes desir your research tens the state of the factor of the state of another are your persons moved have done done therefore,

The people of Indiana are ties.

desirous that no effort which inspires a Resolved, That we hereby instruct our machinations on foot to produce discord and divis reasonable hope of success in restoring the | Senators, and request our Representatives Union as it was under the Constitution shall in Congress, to labor to provide, and for, be omitted, and being solemnly impressed and in the name of the people of the State with the conviction that arms alone under of Indiana, we demand. that the present the recent and present policy of the Cabi- Congress shall provide for a Convention of net at Washington will never accomplish all the States, to be holden at some suitable the desirable object, and invoking the point, at the enriest practicable period,

of the State of Indiana, I. That while we ent Congress failing to provide for such the continue to obey every constitutional re- Convention, we hereby, in the name of the the quisition which true patriotism shall de people of the State of Indiana, invite each mand, for the purpose of restoring the and every State in the Federal Union, in In the liberation of the slaves; and while in Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, on down to impropositional; and if persisted in, will sentatives to which such State is entitled in

> 2. That no Union can be maintained in this country and favaticism on the negro ing out, on the part of the State of Indiana, question North and South is eradicated, the object set forth in the two last foregoand the doctrine of Popular State Sover- going resolutions, there shall be elected, on the first Monday in April, 1863, in the have most the Government. The people usual manner, and at the usual places of of the North must yield up the heresy of holding elections, thirteen delegates from Abolitionism, or else yield up the bless, the State at large, to represent Indiana in rigs of the Un on. Abolitionism and said Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, the I nion are incompatible-the one unless the present Congress shall provide or the other must triumph. A war for a Convention as in the second of these the Union; a war against Aboliti nism is a delegates shall represent Indiana in such war for the Union. Abolitionism is moral Convention. And the election of said deltreason, and but for the forms of laws with egates shall be certified to the Governor of which it is clothed by the Administration, the State, and the commissions shall issue to is notical legal treason. No patriot can be them in the manner, as nearly as the same

> 3 That the interest of the white race, | 44 and 45 of the act regulating general as well as the black demands that the con- elections. And further, in the event of the dition and locality of the latter should not present Congress failing to provide for a be interfered with; and a war, or legisla. convention as designed in the second of tion, or Presidential proclamations to ac- these resolutions, said delegates shall be complish the purpose of the negroe's free- entitled to a per diem of five dollars during d. in and consequent migration to the North | their attendance upon said convention at are acts of flagrant violation of the Consti- Nashville, and a mileage at the rate of five tution, and in wicked disregard of the cents per mile for every mile necessarily people's voice, and the best interests of the traveled in going to and returning from ountry, and all such a tsought to be construct onality resistedby an outraged peo-

1. That President Lincoln's scheme of This measure, accompensated Emancipation," which proposes to tax the people or Indiana to liberate the slaves of the South, is unconstitutional, and monstrous iniquity, which a tax ralden and over turdened people will not submit to. The freemen of Indiana will of the United States, the Congress of the not consent to impoverish themselves and | United States, and the Governors and Legtheir families to carry out that insane and islatures of each and all the States in the wicked policy, but will resist it by every Federal Union, including the so-called against the resolutions it copies and compliconstitutional means in their power.

5 That the system of arbirtary arrests, and wanton disregard of the great Writ of ave accomplished nothing Liberty, commonly called the habeas corpas by the Cabinet of Washington are acts of tyranny and usurpation, justly alarming to a tree people, against which the State the name of constitutional liberty she demands that the accused system shall ease within her borders; and we declare the unalterable determination of the people to marstain the liberty of speech, the liberto it the press, the right to the writ of habeas corpus and speedy trial by jury, at every mizard of blood and treasure.

6. That the State of Indiana, on account of her devotion to the Union, and her gegraphical position and commercial intersever will consent to any settlement and a basis of disumon or a policy which hale marate her from the State bordering to a use Missippi River. Her highest intenest demands the perpetuation of the Unand and a pecually that the great Valley of

That 'he war in which we are enacced one ht to cease as soon as it can be commander; and upon that subject the right to speak. Therefore, our Senators ... Congress are instructed, and our Repreand influence of their positions by bill, res that age bacts, viz: I To procur, an arthis of the Ly which the Union shall be preserved and ful offices. Sea coins of the the country restored to a lasting peace -I to Beat a state of the paper to 3. That the Governor be directed to trans- er I am chosen or not The Senate of the United States has no what men are a gradual lardens and resolutions to each of our Sena- attractions for me now. to same a 17 41 . Des apen the 4th tors and Representatives in Congress, to be

BROWN'S JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Where is, We believe that the following and the man have been selected by the languages "Suppose you go to war, you and the state of a second and the state of t he sales and no gamon either, you la many hyperbest has harden the rease fighting, the old identical questions at war more is as to the terms of intercourse are again

has as the man process, or promine Resolved by the General Assembly of the quirer, and it should be proclaimed with to. Cash paid for wool and fur. That it is the imperative trumpet torgues from every house top that the the stronges a yeld-sumon; anty of the Chief Executive of the nation our sins are forgiven us. The Enquirer is issisted an west result not easy in the proclaim, and we, therefore, for and in and up you the value and the im the name of the people of the State of Indi-- unimportant the people, but also in a ana, demand the establishment, as soon as a separation of the different sections and practicable of an armistice, to the end that as a stant of our admirable form of a Convention of all the States may be held for the adjustment of our national difficul-

pray us of all good men and the smiles of with a view to the restoration of the Una Goal of Peace in the furtherance of our lon, with all the dignity, equality and right of the several States unimpaired.

Be It Resolved by the General Assembly | Resolved, That in the event of the pres-Union at d preserving our constitutional cluding the so-called Confederate States, to therey, yet we we are opposed to a war meet delegates from the State of Indiana, that policy is maintained by the Adminis | the first Monday, it being the first day of arms, the highest dictates of patriotism June, 1863, each of said States to send as imperiors to withold from it our support, many delegates to said Convention as shall to lever that a war for that purpose is equal the number of Senators and Repre-

ding to the census of 1860. Resolved, That, for the purpose of cary-Abditionism is a war against resolutions designed, in which case said may be practicable, provided by sections said convention, which per diem and mileage shall be drawn from the State Treas ury upon the wairant of the Auditor of the State, issued to the Treasurer of the State, upon a certificate of service from the pre-

> siding officer of said convention. Resolved, That the Governor of this State transmit, or cause to be transmitted, a copy of these resolutions to the President Confederate States.

Ex-Senator Bright of Indiana on the

War-He is for Peace. Indiana, have asked the use of his name the following to prevent pitting by the before the Legislature as a candidate to the small pox: of Indiana protests with indignation and in United States Senate from which he was expelled on a charge of disloyalty. Sena-

tor Bright replies : If it is the pleasure of my friends to offer me the unexpired term from which I was expelled, I will accept it if tendered by a vote that approaches unanimity; not otherwise. My return to that body would in my jugement, be regarded by all just men as a signal rebuke to the foul conspirators who aided and abetted this assault upon the freedom of speech- and of action. Mr. Bright then defines his position on

the administration as follows. It is enough to say that I then denied as I do now, the right of the Federal Government to attempt, by force of arms, the subjugation of a sovereign State. I repeat . Mississippi, from its source to its mouth, now what I have spoken on a former occashort remain under one government and one casion : "I am opposed to the entire coministration.

I have never believed that war was any breightte an honorable and satisfactory remedy for existing differences between the two sections. As your agent in the proper who are hearing its burdens have a councils of the country, I was opposed to praised, something great and beautiful to all legislative acts in aid of this war; and see, and grateful to the soul, will, in the if you were to offer me a seat in the Senate darkest hours of fate, still twine its tendrils sentatives requested, to use all the power avain, it I should accept it, I would not, during my stay there, contribute in any otherwise to accomplish the fels f rm to the support or en euragement of arches of the desolate temple of the human the inhuman crusade that those in power beart. in - conflat least six menths b tween the are waging; under the late proclamation and Foresal and Confederace armies for the of the President of the United States, on pose of testing the possibility of a per- against those who are "bone of my bone manent peace on the bas sof the Union .- and flesh of my flesh." On the contrary I and explains the States, composed of delegates freely I have been from the hour this inhuman, he knowledgibe carsen by the people, to take toto consid- unnatural and anti-christian war was inis at the englantite state of the country, and to de- augurated, in favor of a cessation of nosfener de. vise some plan of se tiement to be submit- tilities, to the end that compromise might asked of the ted to a vote of the people North and South, (as it has in times past) perform its peace-

there, seventeen years ago, remain. They Shop on East street, near my Buggy Shop there, seventeen years ago, remain. the trovernor of each of the Stat s to be by have been swept away by the sirocco the contact support the respective Legisla- breath of fanaticism, which culminated in the dismemberment of this once glorious cal assassins of this fell spirit.

From the Daily Progress. We breathe freer, for the whole State of metric of North Carolina has been given absolution publishes the resolutions which passed the cution of the war, with this gracious preface: Yates.

The following patriotic resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, will be read tobacco from Wentworth to Greenshorough, with great pleasure by the people of the Confederate for which liberal freight will be paid. Call on J. ed in this country—for sale at prices to suit the States. These resolutions effectually stop the & F. Garrett for further information on the subject. times.

ion. The defeat of the Ten Regiment bill, and the adoption of these resolutions bring to naught alike 'conservatives" and "destructives :

"The defeat of the Ten Regiment bill, and the adoption of these resolutions bring to naught alike "conservatives" and "destructives." This the language of the Enquirer and our people will rejoice. Our loyalty is vindicated—vindicated by the Richmond Enquirer, and we can once more

hold up our heads. But let us explain, and possibly the En quirer will not be so jubilant or so ready to lorgive us for all past transgressions .-These resolutions that it compliments origi nated with and were introduced by Capt Grisom, the champion of the Ten Regi ment bill, and every one of the fifteen who voted against the resolutions pledging the State to the prosecution of the war, voted Iso against the Ten Regiment bill; and so it seems that some of those who opposed the Ten Regiment bill are opposed to and to the mevitable and lasting destruct the Congress of the United States, accor- pledging the State to sustain the Govern. man, relative to the disposal of the fund ment and prosecute the war.

the resolutions which the Enquirer compliments: In the Senate-Messrs. Carraway. Copeland, Drake, Murrill, White and Young. These all voted also against the the name of the author was demanded. I Ten Regiment bill. In the House-Messrs Brown, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Gilliani, Banner appeared in the Standard, in Hodges, Lemmonds, Love and Rives .-Every one of these we think voted against the Ten Regiment bill. The leader in the from voting on the resolutions pledding the State to the prosecution of the war. What his reasons were, or what were the reasons of the filteen gentlemen who voted against for State defence is very singular. Some of these gentlemen too it is thought are the paper and also before the world, out of the of the Legislature indeed, the Enquirer and its peculiar admirers to the contrary notwithstanding.

whole matter, but as the Enquirer insists and of course that sum has been realized and a half from the river the two roads are upon constituting itself the peculiar custodian of our welfare, we must have a word now and then; and we felt it to be our duty to thorough triends and active admirers voted Mr Wilson, and how does it deepen the

To PREVENT PITTING BY THE SMALL POX. Mr. Solon Robinson in a communication in The friends of Ex-Senator Bright of the Plough, Loom and Anvil, recommends

Get from the apothecary a little vial of stuff called liquid enticle, and as soon as the pustules are fully formed, apply a little | their own guilty ac.s. And surely such a of the liquid with a little brush or feather | text aff rds ample ground, to comment at to each one. As fast as they get ripe, length as to the results likely to follow such enemy that these regiments were broken remove the scab and wipe away the matter clean, and apply the liquid again. It any one of them fill a second time, you must remove the covering and repeat the process. State, and the security of her hand holders. It will smart like fun for a moment, but at no distant period in the future. But I ous batt rice of the every in spite of all my word for it when you recover you shall not find a mark upon that pretty face of I am told the article is made of gun-cotton, simply remarking how forcibly do all such It being obvi us indeed that so small a dissolved in chloroform. It torms an arti- transactions press upon the unprejudiced ficial skin over a wound just as good as mind the old adages, "All is not go d that in the rear, and carried back it good order

A WAIF .- The velvet moss grows on ercive policy of this weak and wicked ad- sterilo rocks; the misletoe flourishes on the naked branches; the pine and cedar remain fresh and fadeless amid the mediation of the receding years; and heaven be around the crumbling altars and broken

J. Armfield's Patent Apple Parer, Cutter pesl cut and core thirty bushels apples per day the and a law calling a Convention of all am for peace, peace, peace. I am now, as best Machine for the durpose of preparing apples to dry that has been invented, is now on exhibition at | many others equally significant of the rev Jamestown, by the Proprietors, A. Lamb and J. J. Armfield and by their general agent, Wm E. Edwards, at Greensborough, N. C.,

WM. E. EDW ARDS General Agent.

Personally, I am in liff: ent as to whethtion with his Coach and Buggy Shop in Greensboro, truth and honest indignation, long pent formed that the railroad bridge was on firhe is carrying on the BLA. KSMITH BUSINESS up, but now escaping like steam from the After it was burned the cannonade of the serve all who may favor him with their custom | whistle of a locomotive. Verily, the days | chemy ceased. At a later period, Gen. Not one of those I found on my entrance with GOOD WORK at MODERATE PRICES. of the dynasty are numbered :

aluable Papers Found.-My son found a large number of valuable papers, sup-Union. To my humble self has been re- posed to belong to John Tilley. Jr. of Orange counserved the signal and distinguised honor ty. These papers were found on the Railroad tract | Did New England? No ! She was meet of beheadment at the hands of the political assassins of this fell spirit. ward, pay for this advertisement, and get his paper: and to ally herself with Great Buttain -P. M. MONTGOMERY, McLeansville, N C.

N. C. Persons wishing any thing in our line would and the Thames. by the holy tather of the Richmond En- do well to give us a call. Orders promptly attended

Reward. - Lost between Greensboro', N. C., That would depend upon whether you the two gues were in wed abong the county had any respectable and competent man read, were I carried as rapidly as possible egis ature pledging the State to the prose. The finder will be paid \$5 by returning it to C. G. JAS H. WILSON 37 6w*

For the Patriot. Truth, though Crushed to Earth, will Rise Again." Messrs. Editors :- Shortly after the Advalorem Bannor was started by Frank I Wilson, ! became a subscriber to the paper, and soon after this event, some of the opponents of the measure expressed great astonishment at me for patronizing such a man and paper, and when its publication was suspended, they were no doubt grati fied that the paper, as they said, had caved in, and that I was deprived of my daily. cared but little for the loss under the cir cumstances, and so expressed myself at the time to my jubilant opponents Time passed on, and I heard nothing of the ex-Editor. that I now remember, until after the Stan dard had made some charges, as it said, upon the authority of a responsible gentle of the State in such a manner as to detraud report to me, but to be held in reserve in The following gentlemen voted against our soldiers, if not to swindle the State out of a large sum of money. If I mistaknot, this charge was branded as a lie, an a short time thereafter, the ex Editor of the Card, over his own name, in which Mr Wilson made, to my mind at least, a stron; House in opposition to the Ten Regiment presumptive case of guilt against the parties a few moments after receiving this order, a bill, Hon. S. J. Person, asked to be excused charged with this gross malfeasance in of dispatch was placed in my hands from Adfice But the Card was pronounced by many unsatisfactory, and the author was branded as a calumniator of gentlemen the resolutions we know not, but the fact the first character and postion in society : that they all opposed the raising of a force for which offence, he and his abettors ought to be severely punished as a terror correspondents of waich the Enquirer boas. to evil doers in like cases offending, thereafted as having in that body. The vote of ter. Thus the matter quietly rested for a that the enemy in heavy force, both of inhese gentlemen against the resolutions while, to the prejudice of the humble ex copied by the Enquirer may place them in Editor's reputation with some, and perhaps the south east across the open fields, and an unenviable position in the eyes of that his veracity with others. But how don State; but we can assure that if opposition the matter now stand before the public? I approaching along the county road, which to the Ten Regiment bill be considered a understand that a Committee of the las passed in my rear. It ought to be stated test of loyalty they are all loyal. We think | Legislature reported to that body, just that all our people are loyal, the members before its adjournment, that there has been

lost to the State something like Three Hun by the parties connected with the sales of tation these aforesaid securities. Now, if thes shade of-what shall I say-terpitude ?-Editor, in making this charge at the time he the State Treasury, to the credit of the taken back to their position present. I shall conclude, however, by caused them to rive way a second time. often found in the rough." Again : when stationed there re-crossed the river. will the people learn this one great and Starr's battery, under the command of to be taken as either true or indisputably

dealt at the Puritan New Englanders by clared that all was secure there, but refrom a lengthy article, which is full of

When the West was annihilated by the British and Indians in the war of 1812, and when our women and children were being murdered, who came to our relief? The South-west came to us most gallantly, and our plains drank up the generous

It we were in Kaleigh, we could not be elected as a constable - Rich and Enquirer.

to oppose you. - Fry. Observer.

Envelopes.—We are now manufacturing a beautiful BUFF envelope of paper unsurpass

Report of General Clingman.

Head'ors Clingman's Brigade, French's Division, December 21, 1862. CAPTAIN :- Before detailing the particuars of the affair of the 17th, (Wednesday.) I ought, perhaps, to state that I arrived at Goldsboro' early on Tuesday the 16th, accompanied by only the 8 h N. C. regiment,

commanded by Col. Shaw. From Major Gen Smith, orders were received to pass to the south side of Neuse river and take position intermediate beween Goldsboro' and Dudley's Depot, on the line of the rail road I selected a point where the rail road is crossed by the road from White Hall, along which the enemy were expected to approveh, and which is about one mile and a half south of the rail road bridge During the day I was reinforce by the 51st N. C. regiment of my brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Alleu, just up from Wilnington. In the course of the night following, the 62d N. C. regiment, of Pettigrew's brigade, commanded by Col. Marst all, arrived with orders to the rear of the other two regiments.

On the morning of the 17th, being inf rined by one of Gen. Smith's staff, that he desired particularly to hear from me, I returned with him on the locomotive to tioldsboro', and was instructed by Gen. Smith to report to Gen. Evars, and with my brigade to accompany him in making a reconnuisance in force, to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. Within jutant General, stacing that the enemy were reported by our scouts as being in three miles of my position. This was read to of Gen. Evans while he was in the presence of tien. Smith, and he at once ordered me to go on and fight the enemy, saying that he would follow with his brigade to sup-

On returning to my command, I found lantry and artiflery, were advancing from also f. om the south along the line of the rail road, with their cavalry, were seen that the county bridge is about one half mile above that of the railroad, and that the road crossing was nearly parallell with the railroad. Between the two is a swamp dred and Thirty Thousand Dollars of pre- but infantry can pass along the bank of the We did hope that we had done with this mium, realized from the sale of State bonds, river without much difficulty, and a mile connected by a cross road through a plan-

It being impossible with only three reglet that paper know that fifteen of its things be so, in what a light does it place iments to hold both the bridges, and at the same time fight a large army, Col. Marshall with the 52d regiment was stationed to front of the ratiroad bridge, and Col. resting on the brows of the truckling par. Shaw with the 8th, supported by a section ties engaged in this patriotic financial operation Starr's lattery, was placed in the field tion? Were I disposed, I might draw a in front of the county bridge, while Cot. telling contrast between the humble ex. Allen, with the 51st, was between the two to support either in case of need.

The enemy soon opened heavily both did, against the fortified military and wells with cannon and musketry against Col. organized claue, backed, as they were. Marshall, evidently with a view of reaching with power and Government patronage and the rail road bridge. I carried therefore, the 51st regiment to his support, and placed it on his right flank. So heavy, however, was the fire from the large force of the honest strifts to procure a subsistence for and fell back. They were soon rallied and

The increasing volte as f musketry, and the rapid falling of shells from the numerdo not care to enter upon such a task at the my efforts to keep them longer in position. against such heavy odds they were formed gitters," and that the "best diamonds are to the courty bridge, and with the force

To defend the bridge, the two guns of salutary lesson, that neither family, wealth Lieut Fuller, were placed near it, and nor position, social or political standing. Col. Marshall's regiment fined the river are to be taken as an absolute guaranty bank below, and Col. Allen occupied it that what the elite of society say or do, is above, while Col. Shaw's was placed as a reserve in the rear.

For the defence of the rairroad there was correct, or honest when doubted or detact in position on the North side of the river by those who may have the misfortune to Col Pool's battailon with several pieces of move in what the sarans may consider a artillery. After the above stated disposlower sphere of society than that in which trons had been made, possibly about an hour later one of General Evan's stuff inthey are accustomed to take their daily formed me at the county bridge that he desired to see me. On my going back to the field where he was posted, he told me that A HARD LICK .- As one instance among it was all important to hold the county bridge, and that I must do it. I replied that the aispositions made I was satisfied olution brewing in the North-west, we were sufficient, and on my asking as t give the following sledge hammer lick the defences of the railroad bridge, he de the Concinnatti Enquirer. It is elipped newed his order to me to hold the county

Evans again sent for me, and on my going back to his station he ordered me to advance across the bridge with my entire command, and attack the enemy, and feel his strength.

The 61st N. C. regiment of my brigade is charge of Licu. Col Devane, having by this time arrived, it with the three already under my command, and the two field pieces above mentioned, we e moved across the river. Skirmishers were thrown for Hats.—We are manufacturing WOOL HATS of superior quality at Jamestown, Gui ford Co. and a hait, along the rail road in line of pattle, but well protected by the high embankment of the road in front of them -The resiments of Shaw and Devane, and That would depend upon whether you the two gues were in ved as no the county the regiments of Marshall and Atles down the river bank, and placed them in line within less than this emergine! aids of the