THE PATRIOT.

INGOLD & CLENDENIN,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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$2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

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For the Patriot.

CAMP COOK'S BRIGADE, NEAR RICHMOND,
June 9th, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The brigade having been moving, and not yet gone into regular camp, the men are now resting and have no duty to perform. The drum, whose sound has long since lost its charm, now beats but twice in the morning. The first beat is for *reveille*, at sun-rise. The men must be in ranks to answer to their names as the sergeant calls the roll. They will not fail to be there, for the noise is sufficient to rouse them from their slumbers,—it is, in fact terrific, and would be soul-stirring, but every body has grown familiar with the sound. The second beat is half-after six. This time we hear only four faint—very faint taps. They are given in a peculiar manner, and greet the ear like the tolling of a death knell. It is the sick call; and at this hour all the sick from every company must go up to the surgeon's tent under charge of a sergeant, to be examined by the doctor, and, if pronounced indisposed, to be excused from detail or any other duty for the day. This excuse is good only for that day, and every morning the patient must go up and be examined until pronounced able for duty. Then he meets with a peremptory dismissal. Reader, likely you have a curiosity to witness the manner in which the sick soldier is examined by the Confederate doctor. We have not time to look on this morning, but we will go back to an examination we witnessed a few months ago, when accident brought us to the Surgeon's tent. Although it may fail to interest you as much as the descriptions of "Gen. Lee at his quarters," as given by London correspondents, you may, nevertheless, find some novelty in the scene, and some interest in its train of circumstances.

It was a cold—very cold morning in the month of December; there was snow on the ground, and frost in the air. The surgeons sat in the tent before a warm fire; the sick stood without, each man waiting to be called up according to his turn on the list, as men get their grists at the mill. The doctor looks at his list and calls out for Rodman. Rodman enters the tent, and we see a poor, cadaverous youth, with symptoms that incidate, too plainly, the presence of the fell destroyer, consumption. The severe hardships of the late unparalleled campaign have proven too much for Rodman; he has been on the sick list for more than a week. "Well," begins the surgeon, (the surgeon, it is said, is of very limited experience in his profession, in fact, it is whispered that before the war he kept a grogery at a courthouse in Virginia.) "Well," he says, "have we the pleasure of another visit this morning, my dear Rodman? What can be the matter now? you seem to be picking up, and looking finely."

"I have a severe pain in the breast," answers Rodman, with an effort.

"A pain in the breast, yet? Anything else the matter, Rodman?"

"I have a hard cough and fever at night," answers Rodman.

"A hard cough and fever at night? Well, well, Rodman, you are growing rampant and desperate—you are getting in a weaving way, Rodman. Fitz," (Fitz is the apothecary;) "give Rodman a pill. I guess he needs a pill—and then, as he looks lean and hungry, we must turn him over to the commissary. Go to the commissary, Rodman, with a special requisition."

Thus disposed of, Rodman returns to his quarters—his quarters are a brush shelter and one blanket—lays down with his feet to the fire, coughing severely.

Next is called up Jones. Jones looks full in the face, but his eyes are weak, and an attentive glance shows at once that he has dropsy. "Well, Jones, what's the matter with you?"

"I have a head-ache, and get sick at the stomach, through the day, and have no appetite to eat," answers Jones.

"Ah, Jones, how dreadful! Your symptoms are numerous. You must change your diet, Jones—regimen, in your case, must receive particular attention, for it is evident that you are becoming high-stomached and dainty. Therefore, you must have something palatable. Fitz, give Jones some salt and water—we will not give him a pill this time; he, too, is in a shy way, so we will drench him and turn him over to the butcher. He must feed on beef livers." Thus is Jones dispensed with.

Next, is called up Stevens. He looks very puny; he is bare-footed and shivering with cold. He has been without shoes ever since the army left Maryland,—his coat, too, is almost worn out, and but for a pair of Yankee breeches he picked up at Manassas, would be in a truly a sad condition. Rheumatism is at work on him, and he has been on the sick list for some time. "Now for it," laughs the doctor; "Monsieur Stevens come again. What's the matter, now, Stevens?"

"I have pains in my knees and ankles," answers Stevens.

"What else, Stevens?"

"Pains in my hips, and an aching in my shoulders." (This is the 20th morning at least, that he has repeated these same answers).

"Well, Stevens, it is evident that you require fresh air. Your temperament is poetic—your mind runs too much on romance, Stevens; it is feeding on your vitals. Stevens, you are a poet; you are reading Homer; you are growing seedy, your elbows are out—you must drop the immortal bard, and turn your thoughts on Esculapius. Fitz, give Stevens some salve, and turn him over to the quartermaster."

Two months after the above scene, we called in a hospital at Richmond to see a wounded friend. From a cot on the right, just as we entered the room, a moan faintly greeted our ears. There was no noise in the room, and we stopped at the bed side. There lay an emaciated form; the eyes were fixed, and the death rattle could be heard in his throat. It was from Stevens, we recognized him in a moment. In five minutes he was gone—no longer to report on the sick list.

A few weeks later, and in Petersburg, we saw a file of men and a corporal, with arms reversed, slowly marching, while a coffin was borne in front. "Whose corpse?" we whispered. "It is Jones; he will trouble the doctors no longer now," was the mournful answer.

Yet another month, and could have been seen an elderly lady, upon whose brow, though tokens of anxiety and care were seated, was nevertheless the lofty air of intelligence and a gentle soul. She sat in the piazza of a neat farm house, where was every sign of plenteousness and content. This was Rodman's home, and the lady was his mother. In her hand were two letters. One was a month old, and was from her son. He had been sent to the hospital; it stated that he intended to try for a furlough, to come home. She was pleased, and broke open the second letter. It was sealed with a black seal. She read it and turned ghastly pale. She called a daughter to her side, who read it, and screamed, *while tears flowed from her eyes,—"brother is dead!"*

Poor Rodman! He had served his country well, and received his reward—a sister's tears and a mother's broken heart.

EUSEBIUS.

The Peace Convention in New York.

The New York papers of the 4th contain full accounts of the Peace Convention held in that city on the day before. We deem the matter of sufficient importance to justify lengthy extracts. Of the Convention, the New York *Times* says editorially:

"It was a large gathering—one of the largest recently held in the city, and its proceedings were marked by energy, directness and a fair degree of enthusiasm. In one important particular it surpassed all similar meetings hitherto held—we mean in its open, straightforward, avowed sympathy with the principles and the cause of the secessionists.

"From the address and resolutions, as well as from the speech of Mr. Wood, it will be seen that this Convention takes the extremest ground of State rights—asserting that allegiance is due to the State Governments, and not to the National Government; that the Government has no right to defend its existence against rebellion by force of arms; that the war is utterly unconstitutional, not because it is a war against slavery, nor because of any fault in the manner in which it has been conducted, but because the National Government has no right to wage war, either offensive or defensive, against the will and action of any State, and that, on this account, and without regard to consequences, the war ought instantly to be stopped. The Convention goes still further than this in its sympathy with the rebellion It denounces our armies, our Generals, our Government, in contrast with those of the rebels—declares that we are already defeated and conquered, and insists on the policy and duty of immediate surrender.

"These Peace Democrats have drawn the only clear, distinct line of division upon the war which can be maintained. They take ground against *the war*—not against its incidents or the manner in which it is conducted. If the nation has a right to wage war to protect itself against rebellious States, then these Peace men concede that it may wage it in any manner and by the use of any means essential to success. If the war is just, then the Conscription, the Suspension of *Habeas Corpus*, and the Emancipation of Slaves are just, also. They denounce, therefore, as insincere and hypocritical those Democrats who oppose the latter, while pretending to support the former. For their own part, they oppose the war as utterly unjust and unconstitutional, and they make this hostility the corner stone of their new organization.

"To this complexion, beyond all doubt, it must come at last. Sooner or later we shall have but two parties—one, of those who are for *the war* as the only means of preserving the nation's life—and the other, of those who are *for peace* whether the nation lives or dies. The Peace Convention declares for the latter. It is not for preserving the Union if it must be done by war. It hopes we may still have a Union, but it insists that we shall not have war. The sooner the people accept this clear and distinct issue, the sooner will the war be ended."

The Convention, according to the reporters of the *Times*, was held in and around the Cooper Institute. There were five organized gatherings and speaking at each. Before the speaking began the crowds occupied themselves with cheers for McClellan, Vallandigham, Wood, Brooks, &c., and groans for Burnside, Lincoln, and others. Speeches were made by Hon. F. C. Dinwinny, of New York, Hon. A. R. Wotten, of Delaware, Fernando Wood, A. R. Wood, of Va., Judge Flanders, N. Y., George Francis Train, R. S. Tharin, Hon. A. C. Niven, Judge McCann, T. H. Nyatt, E. A. Lawrence, Mr. Gallaher, W. B. Murphy, E. Blankman, Mr. Andrews, of Va., C. C. Burr, N. H. Fowler, Dr. Barbour, A. H. Reeves, A. S. Sullivan, J. Tucker, J. C. Van Loon, J. C. Van Allen, Mr. Coleman, Dr. Phelps, Isaiah Rynders, Dr. Berckman, and a number of German orators.

We give an abstract of the Address and Resolutions adopted:

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The address opens by asserting the right of this Convention to speak for the Democratic party, inasmuch as its members have no personal or party ends to serve, and express the sentiments of the masses who vote the Democratic ticket. In 1861 the Democratic party, under the impulse of the enthusiasm which prevailed, yielded to the insanity of the moment and its leaders, though the forms of the organization were preserved, repudiated the fundamental truths of the party. But the time has now come when the party should be brought back to its time-honored principles. Foremost among these principles is that of the *sovereignty of the States*. This is the corner stone of the party, and upon it rests the whole fabric. The address enters at length into the history of the Constitution, and into the detailed debates of the period, for the purpose of proving that the United States are not a nation, but a federation of distinct and sovereign States; and from this the inference is drawn that loyalty is due to the United States only so far as the National Government acts within the scope of its delegated powers, and no further, and that in all other respects loyalty is due to the respective States. Treason follows, and is dependent on allegiance. Where there is no allegiance, there can be no treason. Hence, treason against the National Government consists in overt acts against the exercise of its delegated powers of sovereignty, and treason against a State is warring against it in the exercise of its undelegated rights and powers. Another inference from this position is, that the National Government has no right to coerce the States, by the use of military force into obedience to the Constitution; and the doctrine once asserted by Gov. Seymour, that "successful coercion is as much revolution as successful secession," is fully indorsed But even if this were not so, the Democratic party could not sustain this war because its object has been changed. It is not to sustain or to restore the Federal Union, but to destroy and uproot the domestic institution of States, to destroy private property, and to subvert the form and theory of the Federal Government itself. To support the war is to support the policies of the war. This proposition is too plain to be disputed; from it there is no escape. To support the war is to support confiscation—not by the Courts under the Constitution, but by acts of Congress contrary to the Constitution; emancipation and arbitrary arrests, not by any lawful authority, but by the monstrous and frightful usurpations of the President; subjugation, not to bring the South back into the Union, but to reduce it to the condition of Territories, and convert it into one vast San Domingo. These are the policies of the war, and if the war shall be successful, these policies will be accomplished. The professed Democrat, therefore, who is deliberately for the war, is not a Democrat in fact, but an Abolitionist of the most radical, violent and destructive kind.

The war is the curse of the age in which we live. This war has been the pretext for all the wrongs against which the Democratic party protest, and the "war power" the instrument of their accomplishment. Then if the Democracy would work a reformation *they must strike at the cause of evil.* The continuance of the war will be fatal to our liberties. Suppose that the war be continued for two years more by the assistance of Democrats, would there be a vestige of civil liberty left? The great body of the people are tired of the war, and demand peace on the basis of existing facts, and politicians cannnot change their views in this respect. If the men, who now occupy the position of leaders, do not see and recognize this fact, they will be forced to give place to men who do see it. Again, in addition to these irresistible and sufficient reasons why the Democratic party should declare for peace, is the palpable common sense and *hard-headed fact that the war cannot succeed. We have been beaten. We cannot conquer the South.* A glance at all history would have told this before it was undertaken had we read it aright. No purely agricultural people in a state of revolt contending for their domestic rights have ever yet been subjugated; and no revolted people who have been able to maintain an independent government for a twelve month have been conquered or put down. The last twelvemonth has united the South, and though we had twice our power they could successfully resist us. As invaders we are impotent. To equalize the chances of war the invaders should possess ten times the power and every advantage of position. That is not this case. Besides all this, God did not intend that we should succeed in this war. Had he intended it he would not have placed in command a Lincoln, with such coadjutors as a Butler or a Burnside. We will not compare these men to a Davis or a Lee or a Stonewall Jackson. It is not necessary. Mind, character and capacity will always evince, declare and maintain its superiority. The hand of God is uplifted against us. His illimitable power overturns all our designs and subverts all our plans.

The address then proceeds to speak of the address recently issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature, which declared in favor of conducting the war according to the Constitution. How does the Constitution provide for the conduct of a war against itself and the Union. *The war being unconstitutional, it cannot be prosecuted unconstitutionally.* It is an unconstitutional war. The Declaration of Independence says, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." To favor the war now, after the rebellion has assumed the proportions of revolution, is to deny this principle, as well as to deny the right of revolution.

The address closes by asserting that all hope of restoring the Union need not be abandoned, but that the war must end, if their liberties are to be preserved.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the sovereignty of the States and the sovereignty of the people, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of which Jefferson and Madison were the authors, are the fundamental principles of the Democratic party; that they are the vital essense of the Constitution, pervading every time and provision of that instrument, and to deny them would reduce our political federative system to anarchy or despotism.

Resolved, That, under the Constitution, there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If power of coercion exist at all, it is legal power, and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own time honored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently and truthfully with them.

Resolved, That the war in its inception and further continuance, being contrary to the Constitution, must necessarily fast consume all the elements of Union, and hence that our duty as citizens, our obligations as men, and our relations to common Father, alike demand that an end should be put to what is repugnant to the law, abhorrent to humanity and civilization of this enlightened era, and inconsistent with the benignant spirit of morality and religion.

Resolved, That the claim of dictatorial and unlimited power, under the pretext of military necessity, and the trial of citizens, not in the land or naval forces or in the militia in actual service, by Courts martial, are monstrous in theory and execrable in practice. That it is equivalent to an entire abrogation of the Constitution and the erection in its place of a military despotism.

Resolved, That we should be unworthy of the name of American citizens of this free and independent State, claiming the first rank among the sovereign components of the American Confederacy, if we did not protest against the cowardly, depostic, inhuman and accursed act which has consigned to banishment the noble tribune of the people, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham; we protest against it in the name of liberty, in the name of humanity and in the name of Washington. We hope the people of Ohio will have the opportunity of passing condemnation of this act by the election of Mr. Vallandigham as the next Governor of the State.

Resolved, That thus believing there can be no reliable security to persons or property pending this war, and that by its continuance the Government itself will be utterly and irrevocably subverted—and that the South as well as the North must alike crumble into general ruin and devastation, we recommend, in the name of the people, that there be a suspension of hostilities between the contending armies of the divided sections of our country, and that a Convention of the States composing the Confederate States, and a separate Convention of the States still adhereing to the Union, be held to finally settle and determine in what manner and by what mode the contending sections shall be reconciled, and appealing to the Ruler of all for the rectitude of our intentions, we implore those in authority to listen to the voice of reason, of patriotism, and of justice.

The reading of the address occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and was received with general favor. Among the sentiments of the audience elicited by the reading were groans and hisses for President Lincoln, Burnside and Butler, cheers for Vallandingham and McClellan, hisses for the Emancipation Proclamation, prolonged and hearty cheers for peace, groans for military courts martial of citizens, and cheers for the proposition for a Convention to take preliminary steps to secure peace. The groans and hisses for the President, and the cheers for Vallandigham and peace, were specially vigorous.

On motion of Mr. Flanders, the resolutions were adopted, after which, Mr. Flanders, on behalf of the Committee on Invitations, read letters of regret for non attendance from Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, all of which indorsed the peace movement, and elicited unusual approbation.

The speech of Fernando Wood was the boldest and ablest of the occasion. Its tenor may be inferred from the following reasons which he assigned why the war should cease:

1. The war should cease, because it should never have commenced, inasmuch as there is no coercive military power in the Federal Government as against the States, which are sovereign, and in possession of all power not delegated. If power of coercion exists at all, it is legal, and not military.

2 Because there was no necessity for it. An amicable adjustment of the questions in dispute could have been, and can be still, procured on terms of fairness and equality.

3. Because, however legal and just at the commencement, it has been diverted from its ostensible original purpose, and made a war for the abolition of slavery and the extinguishment of the Southern States, as such, which, of course, as a consequence, subverts the Government itself.

4. Because it is made a pretext for the most outrageous and damnable crimes against the liberty of the citizen, the rights of property, and even against the form of Government under which we have lived.

5. Because it is creating a stupendous public money debt, which must bear down labor, destroy capital, and finally cause national bankruptcy and dishonor.

6. Because in the military it is establishing a new and dangerous power, which already overrides the Courts and the Constitution, and which history teaches when once firmly established becomes permanent, despotic and tyrannical. When military law subverts the civil law, liberty departs forever.

7. Because there is neither in the civil nor in the military departments of Government any man or men of sufficient mental power to successfully prosecute the war against the vastly superior statesmen and Generals of the South.

8. Because the commercial wealth of the country, derived from foreign trade, and largely enhanced by Southern products, must gradually disappear if this war continues. As yet, artificial stimulants have supplied the defection of sound mercantile resources, but time must dissipate them, and then will follow a reaction terrible—overwhelming and annihilating.

9. Because the popular enthusiasm necessary to conduct the war and supply the failing armies has subsided. Force, by a draft, cannot supply the indispensable requisite. Republicans who have grown up with the idea of personal freedom, and right to political opinions and actions, cannot be so suddenly changed as to become willing instruments of power, and be used effectually against their own convictions of policy and right.

10. And, finally, because experience should admonish us that the over-ruling power of God is against us. We cannot succeed in what we have undertaken. Hence every dollar expended is thrown away—every life lost is little less than murder—every acre of land laid waste is so much toward national impoverishment and every day's continuance of war places an additional barrier between us and re-union, and drives another nail in the coffin of the Republic.

The aunnal meeting of the North Carolina Railaoad Company will be helb in Greensporo on the 9th of July.

Pro Patriota.

AD DOCTORES.

Quoniam hostis in finibus nostris sit, et parvæ Reipublicæ nostræ exitium minetur, cujusvis civis est pro patria pugnare. Oportet omnes ad unum gladios e vaginis educere et hosti obviam ire. Nemo—ne ministri Evangelii quidem—eximendi sunt. Omnes doctores, Gymnasiorum rectores, ludimagistri et Universitatum professores armati debent pro aris et focis cum magnis barbarorum copiis contendere.

Quæ cum ita sint, mihi in mentem venit legionem colligere, quæ legio Latina nominabitur. Hinc invocati sunt omnes doctores, rectores, ludimagistri, professores, et etiam Academici adoloscentes se mecum jungere. Hæc legio selectissima erit. Tales continebit quales Latinam linguam intelligere et dicere possunt. Omnia colloquia et mandata in Latina lingua exprimenda erit. Sunt tres ad hanc legionem colligendam rationes:

I. Legio Latina foret ludus literarius vel Gymnasium, in quo linguæ, artes et scientiæ facillime disci possent.

II. Hæc legio Reipublicæ nostræ in his periculis et calamitatibus maxime juvatura sit.

III. Manifestatura sit mundo eruditionem nostram et intelligentiam maximam.

Oportet omnes doctores et ludimagistros qui se mecum jungere desiderent, sine mora nomina sua ad me mittere. Inscribunto ad Melville P. O., Alamance Co., N. C.

ALEXANDER WILSON.

Fund Your Treasury Notes.—The office for funding Treasury Notes at this place, is still open and ready to issue certificates for all Treasury Notes deposited for the purpose of funding.

Seven per cent. coupon bonds or registered stock, at the pleasure of the holder, will be issued in exchange for Treasury Notes of *all dates* before the 6th of April, 1862, until the 1st day of August, 1862, and on that day.

Six per cent. bonds or registered stock, at the pleasure of the holder, will be issued in exchange for all Treasury Notes, issued on or after the 6th of April, 1863, for one year after the 1st day of the month on which said Notes are issued.

After the 1st of August next, Treasury Notes which bear date before the 1st of December, 1862, cannot be funded in any kind of stocks.

Treasury Notes bearing date between the 1st of December 1862, and 6th of April 1863, are fundable only in 4 per cent. stocks after the 1st of August 1863.

Seven per cent. bonds are the *best* investment that can now be made any where. Many persons have regretted, that they let the opportunity slip of getting 8 per cent. bonds.

Remember that the chance of getting seven, lasts only till the 1st day of August next.

All sums received from a hundred dollars upwards in even hundreds.

RALPH GORRELL, *Depositary*,
49-12w Greensboro', N. C.

Notice of Removal!

DAVID WELSH,

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER AND REPAIRER, of TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, South-east corner of Public Square, at the sign of the LARGE WATCH, Greensborough, N. C., Thankful for the very liberal patronage received at his former stand, has removed to the more central location on public square where he will be happy to wait on all of his former patrons and as many new ones as may please to patronize him. A splendid stock of all kinds of material on hand, such as jewels, hands, mainsprings, watch glasses, guards and keys. All work warranted 12 months.

jan29 34-1y

20 Reward.—Stolen from my stable, on Tuesday night the 19th of May, a DARK SORREL MARE, with a large blaze in her forehead, and a small white spot on the top of her head, caused by the bridle. Of medium size, and supposed to be 14 or 15 years old. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said mare to me, or information so that I can get her. Address me at Troublesome, Rockingham, N. C. JOHN N. IRVIN.

may28 51-4w*

Piles, Fistula, Tumors, ULCERATIONS OF THE WOMB, SPERMATORRHŒA, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, &c.

Dr. J. A. Clopton of Huntsville, Alabama, will be in Greensboro', N. C., June 15th, and may be consulted for one week. He operates with perfect success in every case of piles. He operated on several gentlemen of Salisbury and Raleigh, last year, who are now perfectly well. He operated on Mr. R. H. Berry, of Monticello, Florida, who had suffered for 41 years with piles, coursing down as large as a tea cup, at every action of the bowels. Ladies will be visited at their houses. All letters must contain a ten cent stamp. 51-3w

Notice!—Having qualified as executor on the estate of Robert H. Gray, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and all, who have claims against the testator to present them in the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JULIUS A. GRAY,
50-6w Executor.

Valuable Land for Sale.—I desire to sell my plantation, situated two miles east of McLeansville station, and ten miles east of Greensboro. The tract contains about 283 acres. The land is well suited to the production of corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco, and in a good state of improvement. About one third of the tract is cleared and under good fences, and fenced off in five separate parts, and the balance in the native forest. A very large and splendid meadow in a first rate condition. In addition to a comfortable dwelling and all necessary out houses, there are two other good houses that could easily be moved. A small, select orchard, the tract is well watered.

I will sell the stock and crop, if bought by the middle of May next, and give immediate possession.

For any further information in reference to the place, apply to C. A. Boon, Greensboro' or E. L. Smith, Gibsonville, Guilford county.

I wish it distinctly understood that I will take Confederate money for this plantation, and will sell on reasonable terms. GEORGE ROE.

38-tf C. A. BOON, Agent.

Wool Carding.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they are now CARDING WOOL at their old stand on Haw River, 7 miles north of Gibsonville Station, and having put their cards in good order, they are prepared to make the best quality of rolls. Those bringing wool to be carded, are required to wash it clean, and have it free from trash and burs, putting 1lb of lard to every 10 lbs of wool, and one sheet to every 25 lbs. Our prices for carding are 15 cents per lb for white, and 20 cents for mixed, or if tolled, 1 lb in 15.

J. L. PUGH,
A. F. LAMBETH,
Morton's Store, Alamance county, N. C.

Lincolnton Female Seminary,
LINCOLNTON, N. C.

The Fall Session, 1863, will begin on Monday, July 13th, and continue twenty weeks.

RATES PER SESSION.

Board, including washing and fuel, at $7.00 a week,	$140.00
Regular Tuition, from $10.00 to	25.00
Piano Lessons,	20.00
Use of Piano,	2.50
French,	10.00

TERMS.—One hundred and fifty dollars in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. No deduction for absence except in cases of serious illness. Pupils furnish their own candles, towels, and toilet soap.

For further information, address

53-8w S. LANDER, Principal.

Estray.—Strayed from my residence near Greensboro, a medium sized, sorrel, Marc Mule marked by a fresh sore on her right hip. It was brought from Tarboro and is supposed to be making its way back. Any information concerning it will be suitably rewarded by addressing at Greensboro.

52-tf W. B. RODMAN.

Salt, Salt!—The subscriber is daily receiving supplies of a good article of Sound SALT, which he offers for sale at lowest market rates. Orders accompanied with the money will receive prompt attention. A. E. HALL.

se25 17-1y*

Piles, Fistula, Tumors, Diseases of THE WOMB, SPERMATORRHÆ, IMPOTENCY, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, &c.—Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville, Alabama, will visit Greensborough', N. C, June 15th, where he may be consulted for one week. He has operated with perfect success in Salisbury, Raleigh, and other points in the State, and promises to operate with perfect success in the worst cases in the State. He has operated on many who Pancoast, and other Surgeons refused to operate, telling them they could not be cured. They are now perfect well.

Ladies will be visited at their houses. Patients are not confined to their beds and may return home immediately after the operation. He will be in Salisbury the first of June.

All letters must contain a ten cent stamp.

LEXINGTON, Ga., April 22, 1863.

Dr. J. A. Clopton.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter a few days ago, and would have replied sooner, but you wrote to be at Augusta on the 20th, and I thought it best to address you there. I am glad, indeed, to know of your success at other points, as well as in our own and adjoining counties. This is to certify that I am perfectly cured, which was fully manifested in a very few days after the operation. My health is decidedly better than it has been for thirty years. The 12th of April, I was sixty years old, and I feel just if I was in my prime. The obligations I feel that are due you are inexpressible. I shall ever remember you, and when you give us another call, I think I can express myself better in talking than writing. I was at Athens, not long since, and I was requested to write to you immediately to come without hesitancy; was also requested by the people of Lexington and the vicinity. It is very evident that your patronage will be more extensive than before. They would see you at Augusta, but travel is so enormously high there it would better for them, *and you, too*, if you would see them at home. The gentleman upon whom you operated (of Jackson City) is fully relieved, and doubtless appreciates it as much as I do, from the manner in which he expresses himself. It is encouraging to those who wish to be permanently relieved, and you will find it so if you will only come. The day you left there was a gentleman from Banks County who was exceedingly anxious to see you, and fully intended to have been operated upon. Mr. Hardman is anxious to have come, and Mr. Gresham particularly desires you to come without fail. You are perfectly welcome to have the above published, and thrice as much if I could only find words that I thought would do you as much credit as I think you deserve. Please write to me if you can come, and at what time. I hope you will not disappoint us. My family join me in kind regards to you. Very respectfully,

J. R. DILLARD

Mr. Dillard was afflicted with Piles—five large Tumors.

North Carolina, Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.

Theophilus White, and Senath R. White, Mary White, Jacob White, Harrison White, Elizabeth Jane White, and Benjamin White, infants, against John Witchcock, Barney Welborn and his wife Samira, and William Henderson and his wife Leah.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Henderson and his wife Leah, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the Plaintiffs, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be granted, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of said Court at office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1863.

52-6w adv$8 LYNDON SWAIM, C. C. C.

North Carolina, Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.

Eli Leonard, Joel Leonard, James Leonard, Milly Ricks and wife Altha, John Suits and wife Lydia, and Henry Leonard, against John Leonard.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Leonard, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, in the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863, then and there to plead answer or demur to the Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of said Court at office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1863.

52-6w adv$8 LYNDON SWAIM, C. C. C.

Look out for the Swindler!—On Monday the 7th instant, a man calling himself Lt. P. W. Chase called at my house, and representing himself as a Government officer empowered to buy or press horses, took from my possession a yellowish gray mare, about 4 years old with black mane and tail, about fifteen hands high, her hind feet being nearly white—and a fresh gall on the shoulder caused by the collar—and in moderate good order, giving me a certificate to the effect of having seized the horse and promising to meet me in Greensboro', on the 10th, when the mare would be assessed, and he would pay me the value. As he did not come, and from other circumstances attending the transaction I am satisfied that the aforesaid Chase is a swindler, and that he has wrongfully deprived me of my property. He is a stout fleshy, full faced man, rather brown whiskers, dressed in a gray uniform, and wore a sword,—and when he came to my house was riding a fine bay horse. I will pay a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the Swindler and the return of the horse to me.

Address me at Westminister, N. C.

53-2w* AARON ELLIOTT

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the time limited in my Proclamation, dated the 8th of May, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from this State, for thirty days from the 13th of the past month, will soon expire:

Now, therefore, I ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 12th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 8th of May and entrusting the execution of this Proclamation to Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary. 53-2w

$500 REWARD.—For the arrest and conviction of the thief and the recovery of twenty boxes of Tobacco or its value. Each box was branded in blue letters, "W. F. Flippen, the Best of the west, Danville, Va.," and was lost by us on the 27th of September, 1862, to a man calling himself J. F. King, to be delivered to J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro', N. C. This man had a two horse wagon driven by a negro, and a one horse wagon with a very large gray mare.

The man was about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weight 165 to 170 pounds, dark hair was slightly gray, and his complexion dark. He said he had been loaded with tobacco and bacon, which he had sold some 6 or 8 miles on the road in North Carolina.

This man professed to be from Guilford, N. C., where he said he had lived for about six years.

Any information that may lead to the recovery of the tobacco will be most thankfully received. For the above reward promptly paid.

CHAMBERS & PATTERSON.

53-tf Danville, Va.

Recipe for Shoe-Blacking.—The agents of D. W. Edwards for the sale of the recipe by which his shoe blacking is made, have blacking made by this recipe is warranted, and the cost of materials sufficient to make 100 boxes, not to exceed 50 cents. Price of recipe $1 DOLLAR. Enclose a stamp for prepaid letter.

52-tf J. & F. GARRETT, Greensboro', N. C.

A Hatter Wanted.—The undersigned will pay the highest cash prices for a hatter. Hatter over Conscription age.

JONES & SON
49-tf Thomasville, N. C.