

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

NEW SERIES—VOL. III—NO. 35.]

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 139.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FENTON & DARLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in
advance.
No subscription received for less than six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES OR LESS PER WEEK.
One insertion 70c.
Three insertions \$1.50
Two months, or nine insertions 8.00
Three months, or thirteen insertions 4.00
Six months 6.00
One year 9.00
Advertisers must state the number of times they
wish their advertisements inserted; otherwise they
will be continued till forbidden, and charged accord-
ing to the above.
Agreements will be made with yearly advertisers
liberal and advantageous terms.
Obituary notices free when not exceeding twenty
lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

E. Hutchinson,

CABINET MANUFACTURER, IS STILL AT HIS
old stand, ready to execute all orders in his line.
SADDLERY ready made, &c. 107-1y

Saddle and Harness Maker.
JOHN BOYLIN IS PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE
all work in the above line that may be ordered.
Repairs also neatly and expeditiously made.
Orders solicited, not only from his old customers,
but from new ones. 107-1y

Gin Repairing.

JAMES THREADGILL, WILL, AT ALL TIMES,
do all repairs that Gins may need. He will put
any part NEW that may be required. Orders left
at E. Hutchinson's Cabinet Shop, will be attended to.
He also has on hand a lot of NEW BUGGIES, to
be made or trade. 107-1y

NORTH CAROLINA
LAUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
SALISBURY, N. C.
FRERCKS & RAEDER,
SUCCESSORS TO N. BOWEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CULTIVATORS,
PLOWS, CORN-SHELLERS, SEED SOWERS,
HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS,
TRESHING, SEPARATING AND CLEANING
MACHINES,
CIDER AND SUGAR MILLS,
LIFTING AND MACHINERY FOR GRIST, CIR-
CULAR AND VERTICAL SAW MILLS, GOLD,
COPPER AND SILVER MINES,
DR. E. O. ELLIOTT'S PATENT MULAY SAW
MILL AND WATER-WHEELS,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORCINGS, AND
FINISHED WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TOBACCO PRESSES AND FIXTURES, AND
OTHER KINDS OF MACHINERY REPAIRED AT
SHORT NOTICE. 1y

Gould's Fork Academy.

THE THIRD SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL
commence on Monday, 7th of January, 1861. The
rate of tuition ranges from \$12 to \$20 per session of
eight weeks.
All bills are due at the end of each term, and tuition
will be charged from the date of entering until the
end of the term, except in cases of protracted illness.
Board can be had in the neighborhood at \$8 per
month.
Students will be prepared at this school for the
freshman or Sophomore class in any of our first class
colleges, or for the ordinary business of life.
Although strict morality has been insisted on all
the time, yet more strenuous efforts will be made to
induct moral and christian principles.
It is particularly desired that each pupil be present at
the opening of the term.
118-45 JOHN C. McLAUGHLIN, Principal.

\$50 Sewing Machines.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGENT FOR THE
PARMENTER AND CAMPBELL
SEWING MACHINES, the best in use for
FAMILY and PLANTATION PURPOSES. They may
be seen at the Cheraw Carriage Factory, opposite
Store's Hotel. [90-4] A. RACE.

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL
consignments of
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, BACON, TIM-
BER, &c., &c.,

and other Country Produce, either for sale or ship-
ment.
Our Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently lo-
cated for the reception of produce either by Railroad
River, enables us to make our charges light. Also,
regular dealers in
LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.
Refer to H. A. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
Wilmington, N. C.; John Dawson, President Wilming-
ton Branch Bank of N. C.; W. H. Jones, Cashier Rich-
mond Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
November 13, 1860-91-1y

MUCH IN LITTLE!

The London Times, in commenting on Mr. Lincoln's
Inaugural, expresses more sense in a few words than
can be found in every thing Lincoln and his Cabinet
have written. The Paris Page was still more terse
and concise in defining the President's situation: Re-
cognition of the Southern Confederacy or war. There
was no alternative. If Recognition had been adopted,
there would not have been half the violations of the
Constitution that have attended the course he has
taken—no usurpation of the war power—no infraction
of treaties—no disregard of law—no absurd blockade
of his own ports, under the law of nations; and instead
of having the whole people arrayed in arms, peace and
prosperity might now be reigning over the land.

We copy the remarks of the Times, to which we re-
fer:
"Would it not be better to recognize at once the for-
mation of the Southern Confederacy, and to think a lit-
tle less of constitutional powers and decorum which
can end in nothing but civil war, and a little more of
negotiation and arrangement, by which alone that civil
war can be averted? It would be an intelligible course
were the President to say that he is going to negotiate
for peace, or that he is going to enforce a return to
the Union by arms; but to say that he is going to ex-
ercise the powers of the Constitution, ignoring the
fact of secession, is to make war certain, while cutting
off any opportunity for negotiation."

ALL HAIL, TENNESSEE!

John Bell, Andrew Ewing, E. H. Ewing and other
distinguished men—heretofore hopeful Unionists, on
the 23d, addressed a vast meeting at Nashville. Mr.
Bell took the ground that the usurpations of Lincoln
released every State from its obligations to the Fed-
eral Government—that Tennessee was a sovereign, in-
dependent State—that all her citizens should arm at
once, and resist to the death all invasion of Southern
soil. A united South was the universal cry of the
meeting. The Banner expects that three regiments
will be speedily on their way to the assistance of Vir-
ginia. Fifty thousand volunteers will be ready at an
hour's notice.

A SUGGESTION TO THE FARMERS.—At this present
writing, the indications are, that everything eatable
will bear a high price for the next twelve or sixteen
months. The enlistment of armies on a grand scale
will withdraw many from the pursuits of agriculture
and thereby diminish the product. Armies are,
moreover, very profuse consumers, and require a
much greater amount of food to keep them in game
cock trim, than the same number of men in the ordi-
nary vocations of life. We may, therefore, anticipate
an unusual demand for meat and breadstuffs of every
description. It is yet time for the North Carolina
farmers to enclose their crops of corn, and they would
probably act wisely in devoting the greater portion of
their labor this year to the cultivation of that crop.

Apart from the disturbed condition of our country,
the old stocks of cereals are quite exhausted in Europe,
and the late news foreshadows a war on a gigantic
scale on that side of the water. With wars and
scarcity in both Hemispheres, the price of bread will
only be limited by the capacity to pay.

In the words of the Richmond Whig, the best
and bravest of the United States army officers now
surviving, of those who acquired so much glory and
distinction during the Mexican war, are leaving the
United States service and entering that of the South-
ern Confederate States. So of the navy. We shall
soon have the best officered army and navy in the world
with the best and bravest soldiers in the world. Most
of the brightest names in the army and navy have
sent in their resignations. The Supreme Court is
following the example. The reported resignation of
Judges Taney, Campbell, and Wayne reduce that tri-
bunal to a cipher. Seward may now elevate his
creatures, but the association of gentlemen will be
wanting to invest them with respectability.

KENTUCKY.—Mr. Breckinridge addressed a large
meeting at Louisville, Ky., a short time since. He
proposed that Kentucky present herself at the extra
session of Congress on the 4th of July, and through
her Senators and Representatives protest against the
settlement of the present difficulties by the sword.
Kentucky in the meantime to call a State Convention
to aid her Congressmen in presenting that protest.

The citizens of Stewart's Creek District, Har-
nett county, have organized a Home Guard. About
20 names were enrolled for a volunteer company,
which will be made up and offered to the State.

A company of 80 fine looking young men have
started from Lumberton, Robeson, for Raleigh, under
command of Dr. W. S. Norment, who, having had
some valuable experience in the Mexican War, had
been elected Captain. A fund was raised, and the
stores thrown open to supply them with blankets and
other necessities. Those left behind proceeded at
once to getting up another company.

The Boston Herald says one hundred young men
have left that city for the South within a few days as
recruits for the army of the Confederate States.

Six hundred dollars of the Confederate States
loan have been taken at Mobile, by the negroes.

CHAPEL HILL.—A letter from a friend at Chapel
Hill informs us that a full company of Volunteer
under Capt. Richard J. Ashe left that place on the 27th
ult. It comprised about 20 of the students and the
choicest spirits of the community. A fund of about \$1600
was cheerfully contributed in the village, and wagons
loaded with provisions had been coming in from the
country for some days. The free negro population
asked the privilege of contributing, and gave from
\$10 to \$15 each. A free washerwoman whose husband
in a slave went out and collected \$5 to expend for pro-
visions for the company. Our correspondent says,
justly, that with God's help, a people so united cannot
be overcome by any nation.

New Hanover county has appropriated \$20,000 to
be used by the committee of safety.

At Washington, N. C., two military companies have
been organized, one of them a Home Guard; and a large
amount subscribed to defray expenses.

John Wilder Cameron, formerly of this place, but
for several years past, Clerk in a department at Wash-
ington, has resigned that place, returned to Raleigh,
and been appointed Captain in the Quarter Master's
Department.

A large party of slaves and free men of color were
assembled here on Saturday last, from the town and
county, ready to start for labor at Fort Caswell, but in-
structions were received to send no more, and they
were reluctantly disbanded.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—We learn that a man
named Charles H. Siceman was arrested and lodged
in jail here upon unquestionable evidence of having
robbed the mail. He has been driving the sulky mails
for about a year past, first to Raleigh via Sumterville,
then to Fair Bluff and recently to Gilopolis. When
arrested by the postmaster and deputy sheriff Hardie,
he had in his boot a letter to the editors of this paper
from which he had abstracted a year's subscription,
and a letter to E. Murray & Co., covering a draft for
upwards of \$500. He confessed to numerous robbery
to an amount of which he professes to have no
idea. After examination before G. Deming, Esq., he
was committed to jail. He is a native of Connecticut.

The frequent losses by mail of late make this an
important arrest, and the public is under obligations
to our efficient postmaster, Jas. G. Cook, for the
effective measures he has taken to catch the rogue,
and to Messrs. Hardie and Deming for their hearty
co-operation.—Fayetteville Observer.

GENEROUS NORTH CAROLINA.—The prompt call for
30,000 volunteers, with the evident design of giving
aid and comfort to Virginia, in her stand for freedom,
can never be forgotten by the people of this State. It is
one of those free-handed whole-souled deeds which knit
hearts to the actors with manacles of steel. In ad-
vance of prosperity, in peace or war, North Carolina
will ever occupy the foremost place in the affections
of Virginia.—Richmond Whig.

A writer in the Richmond Whig says:
"I would respectfully beg to suggest if the con-
venience of the public and merchants as well as the many
strangers from our sister Southern States, would not
be greatly subserved by the reception of, and paying
out the notes of the banks of North and South Caro-
lina at the counter of your banks. That there is no
better money I believe is conceded, and certainly no
loss can result to the Banks of Virginia by adopting
a liberal policy in the present exigency of affairs."

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.—On Monday morning
says the Washington Star of the 27th ult., there will
appear another proclamation of the President, extend-
ing the contemplated blockade to the ports of Virginia
and North Carolina; but not to those of Maryland.
Commodore Strigham is to be officially named in it
as the commander of the whole blockading force.
These facts are certainly true.

THE IRISH ZOUAVES.—A company under this de-
signation, thoroughly drilled, equipped, and supplied,
is now being formed as an auxiliary corps to the Sixty-
ninth Regiment, and will be commanded by Thomas
Francis Meagher, Esq. It is specially provided that
it shall not be composed of any but young, strong and
hearty men.—New York Times.

WAR TERMS.—A casemate is a stone roof to a fort,
made sufficiently thick to resist the force of cannon
balls, and a casemate gun is one which is placed under
a casemate. A barbets gun is one which is placed
on the top of the fortifications. Loop holes are
openings through the walls to fire musketry through.

A LONG JOURNEY.—On Saturday night last we re-
ceived a business letter which was mailed to us at
Abernethy, Stanly county, on the 8th of March 1860
—one year, one month, and nineteen days ago. It
came down in the Raleigh mail via Sumterville. The
way bill and all looked in perfect order.—Fayetteville
Observer.

The latest news from Washington indicates that
Gen. Scott is still co-operating with Lincoln. It is said
that they are removing all the fine paintings and stat-
uary from the Capitol, and that public buildings, in-
cluding the Capitol, have been mined so as to be blown
up at a moment's notice.

ANOTHER NOBLE EXAMPLE.—The North Carolina
Presbyterian says:
It is stated that Judge Ruffin has raised and
equipped a company of 75 men in Alamance county,
and will maintain them in the field at his own expense
during the war. His example may and will be imitated
by hundreds of others in the State.

Owing to the great demand for fags the price
of bunting in New York, has gone up from seventy-
five cents to eight dollars, and book muslin usually
worth not more than ten cents now brings a dollar
per yard.

Scores of Philadelphia tenement holders have
guaranteed to all their tenants who enlisted exemption
from house rent for their families during all the time
of absence in defence of their country.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—It has been de-
termined by the Lincoln Government immediately to
increase the regular army 25,000 rank and file. Also
the Navy, from 7,000, its present force, to 25,000.

We suppose, says the Richmond Whig, alluding
to the government at Washington, that there never
was a government on earth, in the hands of such un-
principled, mean, selfish, double-dealing scoundrels.
Not a patine of confidence can be reposed in anything
they say. They look upon government as an engine for
deception—and all whom they can over-reach, as
legitimate victims. They may be brave men; but if
they are, it will be the first time in history that trick-
sters and liars were entitled to the appellation.

A couple of wealthy men in Wilkes county,
pledge themselves to give \$6,000 to the first man from
that county who mounts Fort Pickens in time of war.

The New York Tribune says that a force of 200-
000 men will be sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, and
that this force will not march around Baltimore but
through the heart of the city, as well as through Rich-
mond, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery
and New Orleans, where they will be joined by a force
equally as large, which will have made its way down
the Mississippi.

During the bombardment of Fort Sumter, an
old slave passed through the hottest fire with a sloop
load of wool on Friday evening, and came safely to
the city. Somebody told him that he would get killed
in the attempt. "Can't help dat," said he, "must go
to de town to-night. If anybody hurt dis child or dis
beat, ma-sa see him about it, uhsh." His sloop re-
ceived four shots.

Lincoln will shortly issue a call for 25,000 ad-
ditional troops, which, with the 75,000 troops already
called, and the regular army and navy, will give them
a total force of 183,000 men.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland recommends an
"armed neutrality." The Senate of Maryland has
directed to refer the question of secession to the peo-
ple.

The House has appointed a Committee to draft a se-
cession Ordinance.

A man named Boyd, residing in the Seventh
Ward, Washington, who had expressed Southern
sentiments, was called up by two men at midnight and
shot.

The New York Seventh Regiment declare that
they will not invade the South. Consequently, they
are looked upon with suspicion by the Government.

The New York Seventy-first, quartered at in-
auguration Hall revolted on account of their bad quar-
ters, and had to be removed to the Navy Yard.

The free colored population of New Orleans,
at a meeting, resolved to tender their services to the
Governor, for the defence of the State.

A bill has been introduced before the Pennsylv-
ania Legislature to change the name of Palmetto
street, in Philadelphia, to Sumner street.

Says the Chicago Democrat: "There is no se-
cession paper printed in Chicago. All party differences
are forgotten—all party lines wiped away—and we all
stand shoulder to shoulder, resolved to live or die in
defence of our country and its flag."

The New York Express says in that city Lynch
Law would be instantly executed upon any ship
builder or ship owner suspected of such a thing as
building, or fitting out a privateer for the Southern
Government.

The German element of the country, much of
which has served as soldiers in Prussia, Austria, or
Baden, or Switzerland, is uprising almost in
mass to volunteer in defence of the Union.

Mayor Wood in a communication to the Com-
mon Council recommends the appropriation of one
million of dollars for the equipment of the New York
city volunteers and for the support of their families.

The New York Herald declares that 250,000
men have been enrolled for active service for the North-
ern States, and \$25,000,000 subscribed by States, cor-
porations and individuals for the aid of these volun-
teers.

A meeting of the lawyers of New York city
was held on Monday and some \$25,000 subscribed to-
wards the equipment and relief of the volunteers for
the South.

The Vice President of the Atlantic Insurance
Company, New York, pledged himself to settle an an-
nuity of \$1,000 on one of his clerks if the young man
should fall in the war.

OHIO.—THE WAR BILL.—The war bill, appropri-
ating a million dollars to the arming and equipping of
the State troops, passed the Senate of Ohio by a vote
of 31 to 1.

Dewey, music publisher of Rochester, an-
nounces that all who desire the "Star Spangled Ban-
ner," set to music, can have it gratis by applying at
his rooms.

One of the leading manufacturers of Phila-
delphia has offered the President fifty thousand dollars
of his private means for the use of the Government.

PROVIDING FOOD FOR THE GALLOW.—Jeff. Davis's
proclamation calling for printers to prey on American
commerce.—New York World.

In the vicinity of Mobile, a wealthy planter asks
leave to arm his negroes and form them into a com-
pany, offering to command them himself in any ser-
vice which they might be ordered.

Fashionable Millinery Store.
I WOULD INFORM MY FRIENDS AND THE
public generally that I am receiving my
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,
consisting of BONNETS, RIBBONS, and FLOWERS,
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, besides
many other articles too tedious to mention.
BONNETS MADE AND TRIMMED, and DRESSES
MADE on the shortest order.
Thankful to the kind people of Wadesboro' and
Anson for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed
upon me, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the
same.

All persons indebted to me for 1859 and 1860
will please call and settle or close their accounts by
giving good notes. I am obliged to have the money
or good notes. AGNES HORNE.

April 16, 1861-1y