

# NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

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WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 142.

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**FENTON & DARLEY.**

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

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### NORTH CAROLINA

## FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CULTIVATORS, PLOWS, CORN-SHELLERS, SEED SOWERS, HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, THRESHING, SEPARATING AND CLEANING MACHINES,

CIDER AND SUGAR MILLS,

SHAFTING AND MACHINERY FOR GRIST, CIRCULAR AND VERTICAL SAW MILLS, GOLD, COPPER AND SILVER MINES,

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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 rates of tuition range from \$12 to \$20 per session of twenty 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 businesses of life.

Although strict morality has been insisted on all the time, yet more strenuous efforts will be made to inculcate moral and christian principles.

It is particularly desired that each pupil be present at the opening of the term.

118-43\* JOHN C. McLAUCHLIN, 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 Cherraw Carriage Factory, opposite Moore's Hotel. (90-4f) A. BACE.

270. N. CLARK.] [WM. H. TURLINGTON

## CLARK & TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, BACON, TIMBER, &c., &c., and other Country Produce, either for sale or shipment.

For Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or 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 Wilmington Branch Bank of N. C.; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

November 13, 1860-97-ly

### BAD FAITH OF THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT.

On the 8th inst., President Davis communicated to the Southern Congress the following letters from Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1861.

Sir: On the 15th March, ult., I left with Judge Crawford, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, a note in writing to the effect following:

"I feel entire confidence that Fort Sumter will be evacuated in the next five days. And this measure is felt as imposing great responsibility on the Administration.

"I feel entire confidence that no measure changing the existing status, prejudicially to the Southern Confederate States, is at present contemplated.

"I feel an entire confidence that an immediate demand for an answer to the communication of the Commissioners will be productive of evil and not of good. I do not believe that it ought at this time to be pressed."

The substance of this statement I communicated to you the same evening by letter. Five days elapsed, and I called with a telegram from Gen. Beauregard, to the effect that Sumter was not evacuated, but that Major Anderson was at work making repairs.

The next day, after conversing with you, I communicated to Judge Crawford, in writing, that the failure to evacuate Sumter was not the result of bad faith, but was attributable to causes consistent with the intention to fulfill the engagement, and that as regarded Pickens, I should have notice of any design to alter the existing status there. Mr. Justice Nelson was present at these conversations, three in number, and I submitted to him each of my written communications to Judge Crawford, and I informed Judge C. that they had his (Judge Nelson's) sanction. I gave you on the 23d of March, a substantial copy of the statement I made on the 16th.

The 30th of March arrived, and at that time a telegram came from Gov. Pickens inquiring concerning Col. Lamson, whose visit to Charleston he supposed had a connection with the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter.

I left that with you, and was to have an answer the following Monday (1st April). On the 1st of April, I received from you the statement in writing, "(I am satisfied) that the Government will not undertake to supply Fort Sumter without giving notice to Gov. P." The words "I am satisfied," were for me to use as expressive of confidence in the remainder of the declaration.

The proposition, as originally prepared, was: "The President may desire to supply Sumter, but will not do so," &c., and your verbal explanation was, that you did not believe any such attempt would be made, and that there was no design to reinforce Sumter.

There was a departure here from the pledges of the previous month, but with the verbal explanation I did not consider it a matter then to complain of. I simply stated to you that I had that assurance previously.

On the 7th April, I addressed you a letter on the subject of the alarm that the preparations by the Government had created, and asked you if the assurances I had given were well, or ill-founded. In respect to Sumter, your reply was, "Faith as to Sumter, fully kept—wait and see." In the morning's paper I read:

"An authorized messenger from President Lincoln informed Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably, or otherwise, by force. This was the 8th of April, at Charleston, the day following your last assurance, and is the evidence of the full faith I was invited to wait for and see. In the same paper, I read that intercepted dispatches disclosed the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson, on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that his plan had been adopted by the Washington Government and was in process of execution. My recollection of the date of Mr. Fox's visit carries it to a day in March. I learn he is a near connection of a member of the Cabinet. My connection with the Commissioners and myself was superinduced by a conversation with Justice Nelson. He informed me of your strong disposition in favor of peace, and that you were oppressed with a demand of the Commissioners of the Confederate States for a reply to their first letter, and that you desired to avoid it, if possible, at that time. I told him I might, perhaps, be of some service in arranging the difficulty. I came to your office entirely at his request, and without the knowledge of either of the Commissioners. Your depression was obvious to both Judge Nelson and myself. I was gratified at the character of the counsels you were desirous of pursuing, and much impressed with your observation that a civil war might be prevented by the success of my mediation. You read a letter of Mr. Weed, to show how irksome and responsible the withdrawal of troops from Sumter was. A portion of my communication to Judge Crawford on the 15th of March was founded upon these remarks, and the pledge to evacuate Fort Sumter is less forcible than the words you employed. Those words were: "Before this letter reaches you (a letter by proposed me to President Davis,) Sumter will have been evacuated."

The Commissioners who received those communications conclude they have been abused and overreached. The Montgomery Government hold the same opinion. The Commissioners have supposed that my communications were with you and upon the hypothesis prepared to arraign you before the country in connection with the President. I placed a peremptory prohibition upon this as being contrary to the terms of my communications with them. I pledged myself to them to communicate information upon what I considered as the best authority, and they were to confide in the ability of myself, aided by Judge Nelson, to determine upon the credibility of my informant.

I think no candid man who will read over what I have written, and consider for a moment what is going on at Sumter, but will agree that the equivocating conduct of the Administration as measured and interpreted in connection with these promises, is the proximate cause of the great calamity.

I have a profound conviction that the telegrams of the 8th of April of Gen. Beauregard, and of the 10th of April of Gen. Walker, the Secretary of War, can be referred to nothing else than their belief that there has been systematic duplicity practised on them

through me. It is under an oppressive sense of the weight of the responsibility that I submit to you these things for your explanation.

Very respectfully, JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Dispatches to L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.

An authorized message from President Lincoln just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably or otherwise by force.

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard:

If you have no doubt as to the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1861.—Sir: I enclose you a letter corresponding very nearly with one I addressed to you one week ago (13th April) to which I have not had any reply. The letter is simply one of enquiry in reference to facts concerning which I think I am entitled to an explanation. I have not adopted any opinion in reference to them which may not be modified by explanation, nor have I affirmed in that letter, nor do I in this, any conclusion of my own unfavorable to your integrity in the whole transaction.

All that I have said, and mean to say, is that an explanation is due from you to myself. I will not say what I shall do in case this request is not complied with, but I am justified in saying that I shall feel at liberty to place the letters before any person who is entitled to ask an explanation of myself.

Very respectfully, JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

No reply has been made to this letter. April 24, 1861.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 7, 1861.

Sir: I submit to you two Letters that were addressed by me to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, that contains an explanation of the nature and result of an intervention by me in the intercourse of the commissioners of the Confederate States with that officer. I considered that I could perform no duty in which the entire American people, whether of the Federal Union or of the Confederate States, were more interested than that of promoting the councils and the policy that had for their object the preservation of peace. This motive dictated my intervention. Besides the interview referred to in these letters, I informed the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States (not being able to see the Secretary,) on the 11th of April ult., of the existence of a telegram of that date from Gen. Beauregard to the Commissioners, in which he informed the Commissioners that he had demanded the evacuation of Sumter, and, if refused, he would proceed to reduce it. On the same day I had been told that President Lincoln had said that none of the vessels sent to Charleston were war-vessels, and that force was not to be used in the attempt to supply the fort. I had no means of testing the accuracy of this information, but offered that if the information was accurate, I would send a telegram to the authorities at Charleston, and that it might prevent the disastrous consequences of a collision at that Fort between the opposing forces. It was the last effort that I could make to avert the calamities of war. The Assistant Secretary promised to give the matter attention, but I had no other intercourse with him or any other person on the subject, nor have I had any reply to the letters submitted to you.

Very respectfully, JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Gen. Davis, Pres't of the Confederate States.

A PROCLAMATION. BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, by the provisions of an Act, approved March 16th, 1861, and amended by the first section of an Act approved May the 6th, 1861, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States "is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States," and all conveyance of mails within their limits, from and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster-General thereof is thereby prohibited:

Now, therefore, I John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all postmasters, Contractors, and Special and Route Agents, in the service of the Postoffice Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the first day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein and I hereby direct all Postmasters, Route Agents and Special Agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the Laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction: And the said Postmasters, Route Agents and Special Agents are also required to forward to this Department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are Postmasters (giving the State and county,) to be directed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Alabama," in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this Government; and all Postmasters are hereby required to transmit to the Postoffice Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes, remaining on hand belonging to the Postoffice Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits there-

for, in the adjustment of their accounts; and they are further required to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenues which shall have accrued from the postal service prior to the said first day of June next.

All contractors, Mail Messengers, and Special Contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by the terms of said contracts, and the provisions of the second section of an act approved May 9th, 1861, conformable thereto: And the said contractors, Special Contractors, and Mail Messengers, are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Ala."

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of Mails between that Government and the Government of this Confederacy, Postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on Mail matter sent to or received from those States; and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the prepayment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an act approved March 1, 1851.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Postoffice Department of the Confederate States of America, [L. s.] at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General.

### NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

W. F. Leak nominated Hon. Weidon K. Edwards for permanent President.  
Hon. G. E. Badger nominated Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

The vote resulted Edwards 65, Badger 47, and Mr. Edwards was declared duly elected President.

On taking the chair, Mr. Edwards was received with loud applause. He gracefully acknowledged the unexpected compliment paid to him and pledged, as the best return he could make, his utmost efforts to discharge the duties imposed upon him in an efficient and acceptable manner. After an allusion to the circumstances in which the State was placed, he said North Carolina was not responsible for any of the troubles with which the country was convulsed. He paid a high tribute to the character of the men composing the Convention and sat down amid loud cheers.

On motion of the Hon. Asa Biggs, the Convention proceeded to the election of Principal Clerk.

Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, and Jas. A. Moore, of Raleigh were put in nomination. The vote resulted—Steele 94, Moore 18. Mr. Steele was accordingly elected.

Ex-Gov. Reid nominated for Reading Clerk, J. A. Engelhard, of Tarboro'. L. C. Edwards and three others were also put in nomination. The vote stood—Edwards 68, Engelhard 33, scattering 23. Mr. Edwards was elected.

James Page of Randolph, was then elected Principal Doorkeeper and—Lovell and J. C. Moore, Assistants.

### AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the Convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

### AN ORDINANCE

To ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the "Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th day of February, 1861, by the Convention of delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter into the Federal Association of States upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

Old Francis P. Blair, who made his money out of the Democratic party under Jackson and Van Buren, is the leading demon urging on all sorts of schemes for subjugation and extermination against the South. He moves his son, Montgomery F. Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster General, just like a puppet, and he infuses the leaven of hatred into the minds and hearts of all the rest. It is true it requires little leaven to see their depravity working.