

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

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WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 143.]

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E. Hutchinson,

CABINET MANUFACTURER, IS STILL AT HIS old stand, ready to execute all orders in his line. COFFINS 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 of him. Repairs also neatly and expeditiously done. Orders solicited, not only from his old customers, but from new ones. 107-1y

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JAMES THREDDGILL, WILL, AT ALL TIMES, do all repairs that Gins may need. He will put in 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 sell or trade. 107-1y

NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, SALISBURY, N. C.

FREERCKS & RAEDER,
SUCCESSORS TO N. BOYDEN & SON,
Manufacturers of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CULTIVATORS,
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HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS,
THRESHING, SEPARATING AND CLEANING
MACHINES,
CIDER AND SUGAR MILLS,
SHAFTING 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 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 illnesses.

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 Cheraw Carriage Factory, opposite Moore's Hotel. [90-4] A. RACE.

WM. H. TURLINGTON
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
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 Wilming-
ton Branch Bank of N. C.; W. H. Jones, Cashier Rail-
road Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
November 18, 1860-9/1y

[For the North Carolina Argus.]

A PLAN FOR COUNTY HOME DEFENCE.

Preparatory to organization, let there be called and held one general meeting of the citizens at the county seat. The following is submitted for the consideration of such a meeting.

1. Let there be a central county committee of nine, chosen, if possible, within the vicinity of the county seat; a committee of seven for each beat, chosen as nearly as possible together and near the centre, and a committee of five similarly chosen for each (school) district.

2. Let each beat committee have a roll of the several district committees within its bounds, with the place and time of their regular meetings; and let the county committee have, besides such district rolls, a roll of the several beat committees, with their places and times of regular meetings, respectively.

3. Let the district committees meet every Tuesday, at 9 a. m.; each beat committee every Wednesday, 10 a. m.; and the county committee every Thursday, 11 a. m. Any one or more of the members of any of the committees may be present at any of the regular meetings of any other committee, but shall not vote on any matter belonging to the committee in session.

4. Besides the regular meetings of the several committees, the members of each shall heed promptly the call of the chairman.

5. An efficient patrol shall be appointed in each district by the committee thereof, of such number and under such regulations as the county committee shall establish.

6. Any misdemeanor of a slave that may not be fully met by the patrol lash on the spot, shall be immediately brought, with the offender, before the district committee. If the latter judge the offense to involve the life of the offender, the case shall be brought before the county committee at its next ensuing regular session. Any white person, trading, associating or tampering with a slave, or known to give, sell, or cause to be given any intoxicating liquors to a slave, shall, on conviction, be dealt with according to present civil negro law. Any distiller who refuses immediate cessation of distilling spirituous liquors shall be reported to district committee. The district committee shall visit, as often as they judge necessary the families of the volunteers, and report to the county committee such as need aid, what kind, and measure. The county committee shall grant such aid, through the district committee, as they judge proper.

7. In no case shall the penalty of death be inflicted except by the judgment of county committee. Any person implicated in treason, insurrection or incendiarism, but not judged worthy of death, shall, besides other merited punishment, submit to a well-drawn cruciform blister on the forehead, just above the nose.

8. During the existence of this organization, there shall be but one regular postoffice in the county. The chairman of each beat committee shall report daily in person or writing to the chairman of county committee, of business entrusted to the committee of the beat, and receive at the postoffice all mail matter belonging to his beat, and distribute the same through the chairmen, respectively, of the districts in his beat. The district chairmen shall report daily to the chairmen of the beat committee, and receive and distribute the mail matter belonging to their respective districts. No mail matter, sealed or unsealed, directed, or received from beyond the limits of the Southern Confederate States, shall pass through the postoffice without the inspection of the post master, with at least one of the county committee.

9. Every white male citizen from sixteen years and upwards, excepting such only as on account of mental or physical inability are exempted by the county committee, on the recommendation of the district committee where such may live, shall enroll or cause to be enrolled his name as one of the "Home Guard" in his district, under the command of a lieutenant, to be appointed by the county committee on the recommendation of the district committee. The district committee shall secure the immediate enrollment as provided above, and hand over to the lieutenant such roll when completed, and report to the county committee any one who may refuse to enroll himself.

10. Let each lieutenant furnish the captain of his beat with a copy of the roll of enlisted men in his district, to be incorporated with the other district rolls in said beat. And let each beat roll be furnished by the captain to the colonel at the county seat. In the beat rolls let the district squads be distinguished, and besides this let the county roll distinguish the several beats.

11. The colonel and majors shall be elected by the county committee, the captains by the beat committee, and the lieutenants by the district committees, each respectively.

12. The district squads shall drill weekly; the beat companies monthly. And once in each month all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be drilled at one time and place by the colonel. The week of the beat drill shall supersede for that week all the district drill in said beat.

13. All guns, excepting one to each enlisted citizen and one to each house occupied by whites, shall be deposited with the several district committees to supply destitute enlisted men. Each enlisted man so receiving a gun, shall, if judged able by the committee, pay in cash or note the original owner, if unable the price (fixed in every case by the committee) shall be incorporated in the amount of the county tax. The gun of an enlisted citizen shall be regarded as the gun of the house where such citizen lives.

14. The county committee shall procure, at the expense of the county, immediately, and keep on hand ammunition in quantity and variety, sufficient in their judgment for the present and probable future wants, distributing to the several beat committees, as the county committee judge necessary, and the beat committees distributing in like manner to the several district committees. All vacancies in office outside of the committee to be filled by county committee, its own vacancies filled by the remnant.

Without attempting to argue the above plan it is submitted for examination. It can doubtless be improved, particularly in number and dates. It may look like marshal law. Whether it does or not, I believe that something very much like it alone will do. Wisdom prepares at the best for the worst—much more so when the worst is already upon us. What with many may be most objectionable—the concentration of power—is, in my opinion, the best feature in the plan. If any change is made in the number composing the several committees, let it be a reduction of number of members. And if there is authority unappropriated, let it be given to the committees—if not clearly inexpedient let it be given to the county committee. It is not designed to ignore the existence of several committees already in the county. May not there be a more extended, systematic and strict regulation—a plan covering the whole ground effectually and harmoniously. TO-DAY.

FROM ANSON GUARD.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
GARYSBURG, MAY 24, 1861.

A general order was read on parade this evening, announcing the formation of the Third Regiment, and we are not in it. Other companies that were equally as well entitled to be in it as ours were left out, either through spite or political jugglery. Companies are in it that have not left home more than a week, some of which have had to borrow men from us to drill them. The "outsiders" did a little cursing on their own account, "not loud but deep." The regimental officers of the Third will be elected on Monday. It is very probable that the regiment as announced will not stand, as the two that have gone off have been remodelled two or three times—a la Hoke-us pocus. D.

Garysburg, May 28.

The Third Regiment was organized yesterday, by the election of W. D. Pender as Colonel, S. D. Ramseur as Lieut. Colonel, and D. H. Hamilton as Major. This Regiment it is understood will leave here to-morrow for Suffolk, Va.

A general order was read on parade last evening announcing the formation of the Fourth Regiment. It will be seen by the following list, the position we take in it, and that we are with old acquaintances, and in very good company. It is said in Raleigh that from its composition the Fourth will be the crack Regiment. The composition is as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Roanoke Minute Men, Capt. Johnson, | Comp. A |
| 2. Thomasville Rifles, Capt. Miller, | " B |
| 3. Anson Guards, Capt. Hall, | " C |
| 4. Cleveland Blues, Capt. Dixon, | " D |
| 5. Oak City Guards, Capt. Faribault, | " E |
| 6. Rough & Ready Guards, Capt. Vance, | " F |
| 7. Reid Guards, Capt. Slade, | " G |
| 8. Stanley Marksmen, Capt. Anderson, | " H |
| 9. Lexington Wild Cats, Capt. Hargrave, | " I |
| 10. Raleigh Rifles, Capt. Harrison, | " K |

The election of the Regimental officers takes place this morning at 8 1/2 o'clock, and I hope to give you their names before I close this letter.

The following officers of the Stanley company arrived in camp yesterday, and took quarters with us last night. They have come to be present at the election of officers: Capt. Richard Anderson, First Lieut. Martin Schoffner, Second Lieut. J. A. Kendall, Third Lieut. John Simpson. They report their men as all doing well, and very well in health.

Our boys donned their new uniform, coats and pants on Sunday. They are very proud of their uniform, and its appearance in camp elicited remarks that flatter the boys very much. The coat is a beautiful gray, with the faintest blue tinge, trimmed with the State buttons, with a narrow black silk stripe on the upper and lower edges of the collar. The pants are also gray, but a shade darker than the coat, with a neat black cloth stripe down the seam. The caps arrived yesterday, and were distributed to the men. They are also gray, and very neatly trimmed with a narrow black band rising to a small peak in front. We anticipate being thoroughly equipped with knapsacks and tents at our own expense before we get into active service. As I stated in one of my former let-

ters, owing to the hurried manner in which the State has been obliged to put her forces in the field, she has not been able to as thoroughly equip the men as they ought to be and as she will do if they are kept at service any time. For the present, in lieu of knapsacks the men are being furnished oil cloth for coverings for their blankets, &c.

On Sunday we had religious services in camp, led in the forenoon by the Rev. Mr. Miller, the Captain of the Thomasville Rifles. He belongs to the Presbyterian denomination. In the afternoon, the services were led by our Chaplain, Rev. W. C. Power. On both occasions the attendance was very large, and the interest manifested very gratifying. I was not able to be present at the forenoon services, owing to being on duty all the night before and up to ten o'clock in the morning. The sermon in the afternoon was on the first clause of I Tim. ii, 8, "I will therefore that men pray everywhere," and was very appropriately applied to the circumstances by which the troops are surrounded. At the conclusion of the services the long metre doxology was given with an unctious and melody that could not be excelled anywhere by any set of men. More than one heart was touched and felt it.

The boys are all well, and seem much better pleased than at any time since they left home. We are divided into messes, and it is amusing to see the attempts at cooking by those who never dreamed that they would ever have anything of the kind to do for themselves.

I see by the Richmond papers that the First and Second Regiments of the volunteers from this State have been assigned to active duty in Virginia, the first at Yorktown and the latter at Norfolk.

The report in camp this morning is that Governor Letcher has telegraphed to Governor Ellis that all the available forces at this point be sent immediately to Suffolk, near Norfolk. If the report is true, the probability is that we will go off with the Third to-morrow. More anon. D.

P. S.—I have just learned the result of the election for the field officers of the Fourth Regiment: Major Stokes, formerly of the U. S. Army, Colonel, Capt. Daniel, late U. S. Army, Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Paul Faison, Major.

OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

DEATH OF ELLSWORTH AND JACKSON.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th has the following relative to the heroic and devoted Jackson: A gentleman, who arrived in Richmond last evening, reports as follows:

Ellsworth ascended to the roof of the Marshall House, and secured the flag. Coming down with the flag wrapped around him, he met Mr. Jackson, when Ellsworth remarked, "Here I have got a prize." Jackson replied, "Yes, and here is another prize," at the same time leveling his double-barreled shot gun, and shooting Ellsworth dead on the spot.

Jackson was speedily murdered by the Zouaves. The shot that killed him pierced his brain.

Mrs. Jackson and her sister, as we are informed, took possession of the flag, drew revolvers, and defied the Zouaves, who endeavored to take it from them. The ladies tore the flag into shreds, determined that it should not pass into the hands of Lincoln ruffians.

Another account says: The Zouaves, from New York, constituted the principal part of the first instalment of invaders, and as soon as they were upon the wharf, they separated into different portions, each of which took different positions. One proceeded up the line of the railroad to the depot on the intersection of Fairfax and Prince streets, and one, commanded by the famous Col. Ellsworth in person, to the Marshall House, from the top of which proudly floated the flag of the Confederate States. As this last portion arrived opposite the King street door of the hotel, a squad, headed by Ellsworth, broke from ranks and rushed up the stairs for the purpose of tearing down the flag. They succeeded, but as Ellsworth was descending with his trophy under his arm, James Jackson, the proprietor of the hotel, who had been aroused by the noise of the crowd, came from his room, but half dressed, with a double-barreled shot-gun in his hand, and as his eye caught sight of the prized and cherished banner, his gun came to his shoulder, and instantly the Colonel of a regiment, the leader of the Zouaves, the finest drill officer in the Lincoln host, was sent to his long account by a leaden messenger which went straight to his heart. Poor Jackson survived him but a moment. He was shot through the head, but, as he fell, he discharged the remaining barrel of his gun. The body of Ellsworth was carried to the wharf escorted by a file of soldiers marching with reversed arms. What became of Jackson's body your correspondent does not know. On the Little River Tarpike, he met a carriage going to Alexandria for it. The United States flag soon replaced the Southern flag on the flag staff of the Marshall House.

A sailor from one of the ships, in attempting to place an American flag upon the top of the pole at the market house, fell and killed himself. The death of the man who removed the Southern flag, and the death of the man who attempted to raise the United States flag, in a State which had severed its connection with the Federal Government, constitute a curious, and may we not hope an instructing coincidence.

A body of artillery, formerly commanded by Colonel Magruder, was sent across the country, above Alexandria, to cut off the Virginians, but they arrived at the railroad about fifteen minutes after our troops had passed. It is now rumored that this command has deserted, and is on its way to Richmond, to join its commander. Capt. Ball's company of Fairfax Cavalry were unable to leave Alexandria in time, and were consequently taken prisoners. They were handcuffed and carried to Washington. A friend informs me that he saw them marched up Pennsylvania avenue.