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A McCaldwell

North Carolina Argus.

JOHN W. CAMERON, PUBLISHER. This Argus-n'er the People's rights doth an eternal vigil keep; No sunthing strain of Main's Son can lull his hundrd eyes to sleep. TERMS: TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

New Series.—Vol. III.—No. 7. Fayetteville N. C., Saturday February 23, 1856. Whole No. 111.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY
JOHN W. CAMERON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid during the year;
Three Dollars, if not paid during the year of subscription;
No subscription received for a less period than a year, unless paid for in advance;
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Those wishing to discontinue their papers at the end of the year, must notify the Editor of their intention two weeks before the expiration of the year, otherwise the paper will be continued to their addresses, and charged according to the above rates;
No paper sent out of the State, except the money accompany the order, unless to a known responsible name.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For Square, of fifteen lines, or under, (Brevier,) for the first insertion, ... $1.00
Each subsequent insertion up to three months, ... 25
For three months, ... 4.00
For six months, ... 6.00
For twelve months, ... 10.00
Professional or Business Cards, not over five lines, per year, 5.00
Longer notices in proportion.
Advertisers must state the number of insertions they wish; otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PITTSBOROUG, N. C.
☞ Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
July 14, 1855. 29-tf

JOHN WINSLOW
Attorney at Law.
Office on the South side of Hay street, opposite the Fayetteville Bank.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
February, 1854. 7ly

R. H. SANDFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
Office at Dr. Hall's New Building, on Bow Street.
Sept. 1855. 1855-39y—

WM. H. HAIGH,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OFFICE ON OLD STREET.
January, 1854. 1-ly

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.
MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Haigh, Esq., on Bow Street.
Will attend the courts of Moore, Cumberland, and Robeson. And obtain County Land and Pension orders the various acts.
March 13, 1855. 43-tf

COOK & JOHNSON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
English, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery.
January 26, 1854. 1ly

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
J. A. WORTH, JOS. UTLEY.
February 20, 1854. 7ly

A. M. Campbell,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
GILLESPIE STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb 1 10, 1854. 4-1

Charles Banks,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff,
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
January 16, 1854. 2-tf

B. S. HOPKINS, WM. H. HULL,
ROBERT HULL, THOS. W. UTLEY.
Hopkins, Hull & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 258 Baltimore Street,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
BALTIMORE, MD.
Febuary, 1854. 4-y

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing.
Particular attention paid to
LADIES' DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 25, 1855. 72-tf

DANIEL CLARK,
Successor to CLARK & WOODWARD.
HAS just returned from the North, where he has selected one of the best stocks of
READY MADE CLOTHING
Ever offered in this market, and to which he respectfully calls the attention of a discerning public.
N. B. Customers' Clothing made to order, as heretofore, in the best style of the art, and on reasonable terms.
Those gentlemen who wish to adopt the very latest Styles would do well to call in and examine the large and beautiful assortment o SHANGHAIS on hand at their esta. lishment.
September 8, 1855. 8"-t

J. S. BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, North Carolina.
Jan. 5, 1856. 104-ly

McLAUCHLIN & CO.,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
January 3, 1855. 104-tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Attends the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake, and Johnson.
Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.
119-ly. 4?

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the Brothers' Steam Boat Company, will not be responsible for any damages or loss on way Freight, unless the consignee or his agent, is on the river bank when the goods are delivered, to make his objection or claim.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent
Brothers' Steam Boat Company.
Jan. 10, 1856. 105-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1856.

Jacob Lassiter, administrator of Moses Gibson dec'd.
vs.
Mary Gibson, Jno. A. Gibson, James W. Gibson, Jacob Gibson, Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson, W. B. Gibson, Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for settlement.

It this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jacob Gibson, Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson, W. B. Gibson, Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolina Argus, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held in and for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the Town of Troy, on the first Monday in April next; and answer the petition, or the same will be told *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, Jno. McLennan, clerk of our said Court, at office, in the town of Troy, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1856.

JOHN McLENNAN, C. C. C.
Jan. 25, 1856. 107-6w pr$5 70.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale five hundred and sixty acres of
VALUABLE LAND,
situated on the Lowry road, near Lumber Bridge, in the county of Robeson. This is a part of the lands owned by the late Archibald A. Smith, and as such is generally known. It is well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton, and persons wishing to purchase property of this description are respectfully invited to call and examine the premises.

W. A. EVANS.
December 18, 1855. 103tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Usual advances made on consignments.
7-1-ly-pd

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Munn,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, Cash will be required upon the delivery of all freights at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Cotton from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 50 cents per bag; Flour at 75 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 50 cents per cask, and that a **reduction of 50 per cent.** from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Evans,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chair'n.
R. M. ORRELL, Secretary.
Jan. 24, 1856. 104-tf

LOST.

LOST or mislaid a note for **One Hundred and ten 46-100 Dollars**, made by Christopher Monroe, payable one day after date, executed the 17th 1852, with a credit of Fourteen Dollars July 12th 1854. Said note was placed in my hands for collection by Dan'l B. Campbell, to whom it is payable. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note. JOHN R. McLEOD.
Sept. 18, 1855.-39tf

NEW CROP OF SEEDS,
FOR SALE BY
Samuel J. Hinsdale.

Asparagus.
Beans—Early China,
" Early Valentine,
" Early Mohawk,
" Large White Lima.
Beets—Early Turnip-Rooted,
" Early Blood Turnip,
" Long Dark Blood,
" White French Sugar.
Cabbage—Early York,
" Early Large York,
" Early Sugar Loaf,
" Large Late Drumhead,
" Large Flat Dutch,
" Green Globe,
" Red Dutch.
Carrot—Large White,
" Large Orange.
Celery—Large White Solid.
Cress—Or Peppergrass.
Collards.
Cucumbers—Long Green.
" Early Short Green,
" Early Frame.
Corn—Sweet, or Sugar.
Egg Plant.
Lettuce—Early Head,
" Paris Cose.
Melon—Long Island Water,
" Green Citron,
" Green Nutmeg,
" Yellow Cantaloup,
" Large Yellow.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Onion—Large Red,
" Large Yellow,
" White Portugal.
Parsley—Curled and Double.
Parsnip—Long Dutch,
Peas—Early Prince Albert,
" Early Washington,
" Large White Marrowfat.
Pepper—Large Bell,
" Long Cayenne.
Radish—Early Short Top,
" Long Scarlet,
" White Turnip.
Rhubarb.
Spinage.
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Early Bush Scallop,
" Summer Crookneck,
" Boston Marrow,
" White Crookneck.
Tomato—Large Red,
" Large Yellow.
Turnip—Early Flat Dutch,
" Large White Globe,
" Large Norfolk,
" Ruta Baga.
Sage.
Sweet Marjorum.
Summer Savory.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan. 25, 1856. 107-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

An Abstract of the SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524; whole number issued 1233; covering property amounting to $2,126,363 00
Policies canceled and expired, 851,685 00

Amount now insured, $1,274,717 00

Am't of Prem. Notes, $16,238 00
" " " expired & cancel'd, 126,474 00
" " " now on hand, $189,850 00

Increase during last year, $61,275 00

Premium Notes averaging 14.80 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report, $772 89
" for Premiums renewed, 6,166 28
" for Policies, Surv's & Trans. 337 50
" for Rent, 70 00
$7,282 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. B. Stowe, fire loss, $950 00
" " Lot & bal. Office build. 1,450 00
" " Salaries, 1,550 00
" " State Tax, 100 00
" " Contingent expenses, 275 62
" " Premiums returned, 70 05
$4,396 77
Balance, $2,887 90

To wit:
Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (as above,) $2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents, 637 40
$2,887 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c., $2,887 40
Rent due, 100 00
Real Estate, paying 18 per cent., 1,000 00
$3,987 40
Premium Notes on hand, 189,850 00
Amount Outstanding Liabilities, $193,837 40

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very favorable and successful operations of the Company during the past year. We have met with no loss which, [illegible] Store C—— subject to the care of Strangfeller & Easton, at Kinston, whose claims are now under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:

Geo. McNeill, A. L. Mycrette, Chas. Donohoe, Peter Lilly, Jos. Ecks, A. W. Tillinghast, E. J. Hawley, D. S. Cumberlish, Wm. McLauchlin, N. A. Strickland, J. H. Shepherd, E. J. Hinsdale, D. L. Bell, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. B. Cook, J. K. Hall, A. W. Mord, J. C. Munn, of Fayetteville, and E. E. Thomas, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
E. J. HINSDALE, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. D. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for the next quarter:
Geo. McNeill, A. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLauchlin.

May 26, 1855. 75-y

NOTICE.

Land Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the **25th day of March** next, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the premises, **Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land**, lying on Chalk Fork Creek, in the upper End of Rockingham. Known as the Nathan Gibson place, on which there is a lasting stream and a good Mill seat, and an abundance of fine timber suitable for farming. Terms a credit of six and twelve months will be given.

N. T. BOWLES, Adm'r.
Feb. 5th, 1856. 106-tf

JOSEPH HOSTLER
HAS removed to the Brown or Green Street House South of the Market House, where he will be happy to wait on his old customers and the public generally.
He can say that his shop is not surpassed in size, grace or comfort by any Barber Shop in Town. He can do any thing in the "Barber" line from trimming Hair to shampooing the head, with skill equal to that of any one in town.
February 8, 1856. 108-3y

SAVE COST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either by Note or account, previous to the 1st January, 1856, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same by 20th of February next, or further indulgence will not be given.

D. & J. McRAE.
Jan. 20th 1856. 105-3t

DR. K. A. BLACK,
OFFICE FRONT ROOMS, OVER
Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's
Chemist and Drug Store.
February 7, 1856. 109-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGERY.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Dr. BENBOW may be found at his Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of **Artificial Teeth**, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.
He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)
February 8, 1856. 108-tf

Plows! Plows! Plows!!
150 No. 6, 10, 11, and 60's,
and Casting to Match.
C. E. LEETE.
February 9, 1856. 109-4t
Town papers copy.

The Subscribers are now receiving, at their store, in Springfield, a large quantity of prime **English Dairy Cheese.** Also, a good supply of **Sack Salt,** which we offer low for cash.
M. W. McNAIR & SON.
Dec. 14, 1855. 101-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE mercantile firm heretofore existing between Buie & Cameron, in the county of Robeson, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The notes and accounts due to the firm have been left with Duncan M. Buie, who is authorized to settle and give receipts for the same. Persons having claims against the firm will present them to Duncan M. Buie, who is to pay them off.

DUNCAN M. BUIE.
GEORGE W. CAMERON.
Feb. 13, 1856. 110-2t pd

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Kerseys, Blankets, &c., &c.
Corner Market and Gillespie Sts., Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LONDON BOY.

Young people in our favored land have very little idea of the sufferings of the poor in England and elsewhere. The following little sketch will give them some idea of the truth:

Upon one of my visits to the various ragged schools in the metropolis, I became much interested in a lad of ten or eleven years of age, with a fresh, open countenance; though somewhat dirty and dressed in a suit of rags. He was reading loudly to his Testament, and would stop occasionally and ask such curious questions of his teacher that I could but smile. His 'particular observations' on certain portions of Scripture, if published in theological language, would do honor to any of the clergy. There was a free, inartificial manner that seemed to run through all his rags and dirt, and I sat down by him to ask some questions.

'Where do you live, I asked, 'and how?'

'I live anywhere I end,' he replied, 'and almost how I can?'

'But,' said I, 'what is your trade or business? What do you generally do for a living?'

'I am a water-cress boy,' he replied, 'and get up every morning at two o'clock and, go on foot three or four miles and sometimes six or eight, into the edge of the city to buy water cresses. I get a basket of them for a shilling, and by crying them the whole day, generally clear another, which pays my board and lodging.'

Just then the superintendent came along, and as I took his arm he said:

'The lad you have been talking with comes here every night to learn to read; and although he cannot get to sleep before ten o'clock, and is obliged to be up at two in the morning, yet he is very punctual. Not long since his mother was imprisoned for arrearages in her rent—the sum needed to release her was but ten shillings. Well, this boy almost starved himself, and slept out of doors to save money, out of his scanty earnings, to release her from prison.'

I went back again and talked with the boy, and in my eyes he was a truer hero than Wellington or Napoleon.—*Hartford Republican.*

THE FIRED SOLDIER.

"Stop, there is a strange man by the wall" cried little Babette.

"I suppose it is only a soldier," added the aunt.

Father Marie sighed. "My Pierrain was a soldier," she reflected. But this was a grief of three years standing, and though she sighed, she found it possible to give her mind to strange guests and other subjects.

There he sat by the well—a grand man, and one browned soldier. A prisoner, gentle man he seemed, too, as one that had borne and suffered the many great hardships and griefs to be lightly moved by either. Courage and fortitude rather have been defiant and unbelieving—they had influenced this man into kindness and silence.

Possibly the fatigues of the day's journey had wearied him into apathy, for he gazed on the joyous and children curiously, yet said nothing.

A woman coming, the soldier spoke then and asked for water. He drank eagerly, and regarding it with closely gazed upon the face with a steadfast and somewhat sad air.

"You are mother?" he enquired, yet in a tone which rose to silence.

"No," said Marie.

"The prisoner's glad action needs hearts," remarked the soldier to the parents. This was a thoughtful sort, but it was conveyed with such a tone of sadness, wisdom, that the old people nodded as if the same thought had spoken it.

"I do not know whether I have a lover in the world," replied Marie. And she replied in a grave tone. For a passing conversation on such a subject, and with a stranger, this was the strangest manner of carrying it on.

"Perhaps, then, you would be glad to hear of Pierre Buail," said the soldier.

"He is dead," answered Marie, her eyes filling with tears. "Why do you talk so?"

Here the *old* gentleman, who, posted behind Marie, had been intently scrutinizing the stranger, winked to himself with an air of satisfied ingenuity, nodded downwards with the right corner of his mouth, and laid his hand on the old lady's shoulder. That touch said distinctly:

"Hush! Keep still. Here's something coming of it."

"Not yet," replied the soldier to Marie, meaning that Pierre Buail was still alive. "Not yet." And looking intently in her brown eyes, he added:

"Don't you know me, Marie?"

There was no fainting or extravagant joy manifested. Both had seen and suffered too much for that. But Marie clasped her arms around her old lover's neck and kissed him, and as her tears ran down his brown cheek, she whispered:

"Pierre, I have always been, and always will be thine."

A HARD HIT.—By reference to the proceedings of the United States Senate on the 6th inst., the reader will see how severe a blow was dealt to the demagogues of the Senate by Senator Pearce of Maryland. They had no conscientious or constitutional scruples about paying four or five thousand dollars of the people's money, for board, wine, brandy, segars, carriage hire, &c., &c., for the travelling Foreign mendicant Kossuth, and his menials for ten days, at a Hotel in Washington City, but their constitutional scruples rose mountain high, when a proposition was made to relieve the distresses of the destitute in Washington.

The reason for this distinction and difference in a Democratic Senate—these proverbial lovers of the people and the people's money—is that the poor of Washington City and Georgetown, had no vote. The Germans scattered all over the country, have. The distinction is a very broad and palpable one. Hurza for the Democracy! the party which styles itself, *par excellence*, the "*poor man's friend!*"

The Legislature of Virginia is deliberating upon a bill to amend the third section of chapter 103 of the Code of Virginia, so as to declare all persons having one-sixteenth or more of negro blood in them, mulattoes. Ex-Governor Floyd opposed the bill, on account of the difficulty, if not impossibility, if it passed, of defining the status of individuals of this class. He argued that there should be a line of demarcation, beyond which the pollution of African blood would cease to be transmitted.

It has been beautifully said that "the veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy." Seek not to raise that veil therefore, for sadness might be seen to shade the brow that fancy had arrayed in smiles of gladness.

From the University Magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BRITISH INVASION OF 1780-81.

BY GENERAL JOSEPH GRAHAM.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The Tories were encamped on a hill, three hundred yards East of Ramsour's Mill, and half a mile North of the present flourishing village of Lincolnton. The ridge stretches nearly to the East on the South side of the mill pond, and the road leading from the Tuckaseege ford by the mill, crosses the point of the ridge in a North-Western direction. The Tories occupied an excellent position on the summit of the ridge; their right on the road fronting to the South. The ridge has a very gentle slope, and was then interspersed with only a few trees, and the fire of the Tories had full range in front for more than two hundred yards. The foot of the ridge was bounded by a glade, the side of which was covered with bushes. The road passed the western end of the glade, at right angles, opposite the centre of the line, and on this road a fence extended from the glade to a point opposite the right of the line—the picquet guard, twelve in number, were stationed on the road, two hundred and fifty yards south of the glade, and six hundred yards from the encampment.

The companies of Captains Falls, M'Dowell, and Brandon, being mounted; the other troops, under Col. Locke, were arranged in the rear, two deep, behind them; and without any other organization or orders, they were marched to battle. When the horsemen came within sight of the picquet, they plainly perceived that their approach had not been anticipated. The picquet fired and fled towards their camp. The horsemen pursued, and turning to the right out of the road, they rode up within thirty steps of the line and fired at the Tories, who being in confusion had not completely formed their line; but seeing only a few men assailing them they quickly recovered from their panic and poured in a destructive fire, which obliged the horsemen to retreat. They recoiled in disorder, passing through the Infantry, who were advancing; several of the Infantry joined them and never came into action. At a convenient distance the greater part of the horsemen rallied, and returning to the fight, exerted themselves with spirit during the remainder of the action. The Infantry hurried to keep near the horsemen in their pursuit of the picquet and their companions being very imperfect their files were opened six or eight steps, and when the front approached the Tories, the rear was six hundred and sixty yards back.

The Tories seeing the effect of their fire, came down the hill a little distance and were in full view. The Infantry of the Whigs kept the road as the point between the glade and the corner of the fence, opposite the centre of the Tories—from the action was renewed. The fence first stopped their balls the rear came up. The Tories being on their left, they displayed to the right in front of the glade, and came into action without order or system. In some places they were crowded together in rank after rank, in other places there were none. As the road came up they mounted those places, and the first generally remaining, the action became general and resolute on both sides. In a few minutes the Tories began to retire to their position on the top of the ridge, and some fell back a little behind the sides. Colonel Moore and Maj. Welsh soon joined them, and those of the Tories who continued the fight to the last, crossed the creek and joined them as soon as the Whigs got possession of the ridge. Believing that they were completely beaten, they formed a stratagem to secure their retreat. About the time that Wilson and Alexander were dispatched to General Rutherford, they sent in a flag under a pretence of proposing a suspension of hostilities, to make arrangements for taking care of the wounded and burying the dead. To prevent the flag officers from perceiving their small number, Major Jas. Rutherford* and another officer were ordered to meet them a short distance in front of the line. The proposition being made, Maj. Rutherford demanded that the Tories should surrender as prisoners within ten minutes, and then the arrangements should be made which were requested. In the meantime Moore and Welsh gave orders that such of their men as were on foot, or had inferior horses, should move off singly as fast as they could; and when the flag returned, not more than fifty remained. They immediately fled. Moore with thirty men reached the British army at Camden, when he was threatened with a trial by a court martial for disobedience of orders, in attempting to embody the Royalists before the time appointed by the commander in chief. He was treated with disrespect by the British officers, and held in a state of disagreeable suspense; but it was at length deemed impolitic to order him before court martial.

As there was no organization of either party, our regular returns made after the action, the loss could not be ascertained with correctness. Fifty-six lay dead on the side of the ridge where the heat of the action prevailed; many lay scattered on the flanks, and over the ridge towards the mill. It is believed that seventy were killed and the loss on each side was nearly equal.—About an hundred men on each side were wounded, and fifty Tories were taken prisoners. The men had no uniform, and it could not be told to which party many of the dead belonged. Most of the Whigs wore a piece of white paper on their hats in front, and many of the men on each side having exercised riflemen, this paper was a mark at which the Tories often fired, and several of the Whigs were shot in the head. The trees behind which both Whigs and Tories occasionally took shelter, were grazed by the balls; and one tree in particular, on the left of the Tory line, at the foot of which two brothers lay dead, was grazed by three balls on one side, and by two on the other.

In this battle neighbors, near relations, and personal friends fought each other; and as the ranks would from time to time blow off, they could recognize each other. In the evening, and on the next day, the relations and friends of the dead and wounded came in, and a scene was witnessed truly affecting to the feelings of humanity.

After the action commenced, scarcely any orders were given by the officers. They fought like common soldiers and animated their men by their example, and they suffered severely. Of the Whigs Captains Falls, Dillon, Smith, Bowman and Armstrong were killed, and Captains Brandon and M'Kissick wounded.† Of the Tories, Captains Cumberland, Murray and Warlick were killed; and Captain Carpenter wounded. Few, either of the officers or men had ever been a battle before.

General Rutherford marches from Ramsour's to surrender the Tories, assembled in the forks of the Yadkin, under the command of Col. Bryan.

When General Rutherford reached the battle field at Ramsour's mills on the 20th June, 1780, he had under his command upwards of 1200 men. Davie's Cavalry and others were dispatched through the country in search of the fugitives who had dispersed in every direction. They found a number of them and brought them to camp, all of whom were permitted to return to their homes on bail, except a few of the most active and influential characters, who were kept in confinement, and sent to Salisbury Gaol. The men who went with him as volunteers as well as those under Col. Locke, considered themselves at liberty to return home after the battle except those who had been designated to serve a tour of duty of three months, the usual term of service at that period, and some of these were furloughed for a short time. By this means, by the 22nd, his numbers were reduced to less than 200 men. On that day he received information, by an express, that the Tories were assembled in the Forks of the Yadkin, in the North end of Rowan county, adjoining Surry, about 75 miles northeast of Ramsour's, under the command of Col. Bryan, who lived a few miles below the Shallow Ford, on the West side of the river, and had persuaded his neighbors and acquaintances to rise in arms, for that after the capture of Charleston and the defeat of Buford, the only regular troops in the South, the rebellion was certainly crushed. The same day General Rutherford ordered Major Davie's Cavalry to march and take a position in advance of Charlotte, on the Camden road near Waxhaw Creek, to keep under the disaffected, and watch the motions of the British in that quarter. He marched with the Infantry that were with him the direct route towards Bryan, and sent orders to the officers on each side of his line of march, to join him with all the men they could raise on his way. After crossing the Catawba river his force began to increase, and when he arrived within 15 miles of the Tories it was augmented to upwards of 600 men, and he prepared to attack Bryan the next day.

* Son of the General. He was killed at the battle of the Eutaws.

† Captain M'Kissick was wounded early in the action, shot through the top of his shoulder, and finding himself disabled went from the battle ground about 80 poles to the west. About the time the firing ceased, he met ten of the Tories coming from a neighboring farm where they had been until the sound of the firing started them. They were confident their side was victorious, and several of them knowing Captain McKissick insulted him, and would have used him ill but for Abraham Keener, Sen., one of his neighbors, who protected and took him prisoner. While marching on towards the battle ground, Keener kept lamenting, to that a man so clever and such a good neighbor, and of such good sense should ever be a rebel. He continued his lecture to Captain M'Kissick until they came where the Whigs were formed. Keener looking round seeing so many strange faces said, "Hey, boys, I believe you has got a good many prisoners here." M'K thinking his party was victorious—immediately a number of guns were cocked at Capt. M'Kissick, though much exhausted by loss of blood, had to exert himself to save the lives of Keener and party.

* When the Tories were driven back the second time and the left of their line became mixed with the Whigs, a Dutchman (of the Tories) meeting suddenly with an acquaintance of the Whigs addressed him, "Hey, how do you do Pilly?—I has known you since you was a little boy, and I would not hurt one hair of your head, because I has never known no harm of you, only that you was a rebel!" Billy, who was not so generous, and was much agitated, and his gun being empty, clubbed it and made a blow at the Dutchman's head, which he dodged. The Dutchman cried out, "Oh, stop, stop, I is not going to stand still and be killed like a dumned fool needer!" and raised the but of his gun and made a blow at Billy's head, which he missed, and one of Billy's comrads, whose piece was loaded, clapt his muzzel under the Dutchman's arm, and the poor fellow fell dead.

As soon as the action began, those of the To-