

North Carolina News.

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NEW SERIES—VOL. III—NO. 11.
JOHN W. CAMERON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm trading under the name and style of SHENWELL & McDONALD, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. R. Shenwell having purchased the entire interest of N. McDonald in the above said firm, is also authorized to settle the business of the concern.

W. R. SHENWELL,
ABOU D. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1856. 112-41

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BRITISH INVASION OF 1780-81.
BY GENERAL JOSEPH GRAHAM.

The object of the writer not being to compile a regular historical work, but to furnish facts for the correction of errors, and to supply omissions and defects in the authors who had published histories of the war in the South, to be used by Judge Murphy in his contemplated history of North Carolina, he prepared a general narrative of the battle of Hanging Rock, to which the article in our last number contained the result. The following letter, however, contains the details of that action, as furnished to the author by a party in command of the militia of Mecklenburg, and as to be published in connection with the above mentioned work.

Mecklenburg who constituted the greater part of his force, and were now returning home to their country, without them, her fall would have been in the field under General Rutherford. It had recently joined General Gates, then ascending between Pedee and Lynch's Creek, and to have 6 or 7000 men.

General Sumter was so discommoded of his wounded, passed the Catawba, and availing himself of the report of Gates' arrival with a force, moved his army to join his standard, it being the first time a respectable force of South Carolina militia appeared in the field after the enemy came into the interior. The object of the British General was favorable to the views, for shortly after his arrival at Camden he ordered the inhabitants west of him and the militia of Mecklenburg, and some directed to some of their homes and their persons and property to be removed to some place of safety.

found that so little was to be placed in British promises, justice, generosity, or honor. Several of them declared that while there was any part of the North American Continent to which the British authority did not extend, they would endeavor to occupy that. This was one of the times when emotionally "fried men's souls," rather than when, with the enemy at a distance, sitting in deliberative bodies and passing abstract resolutions, to which it is generally applied.

alarm of the enemy advancing. He (Graham) was requested by Col. Davis, as his men were best acquainted with the country, and by roads, to go down to the enemy's lines, and relieve a party who had been put to sleep. He relieved Col. Davis's party in the afternoon, and in the evening took four men, straggling, as it was adjacent to the encampment, who had gone out in search of milk, and sent them on to Col. Davis.

WM. H. HAIGH,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OFFICE ON OLD STREET.
January, 1854. 1-17.

COOK & JOHNSON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
English, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery.
January 10, 1854. 117

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1856.
Edward W. Boroughs
vs
Joseph F. Dunlap and others, heirs at Law of Bryan Boroughs.
Petition for Partition of Real Estate.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary Winfield, Thomas W. Boroughs, and Westward Armstrong and wife Elizabeth, and Bryan Boroughs, defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the North Carolina Argus, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or confess and stand on or pay as to them, as the Court shall direct.

Incidents of Hanging Rock—Causes of failure of the militia of the part of the American.

—Severity of the engagement and narrow escape of officers and men—Capture and recapture of a piece of artillery.

VIRGINIA FURNACE,
March 9th, 1821.

DEAR SIR: In the sheets forwarded herewith it is omitted in its proper place to state that when Gen. Sumter was on the expedition to Rocky Mount, Major Davis cut off a detachment of Bryan's Tories near the British lines, &c.—for the particulars I refer you to Lee's account, and generally his statement of the Hanging Rock; but some incidents are omitted. When the men under Sumter and Davis united, had made their disposition of attack, their guides, though well acquainted with the position in which the enemy was encamped, and unfortunately led them on to Bryan's Tories instead of the British. Their attack was so impetuous the Tories fled on the second fire, and the ardor of Davis's Cavalry was such they could not be restrained, but pursued them. On the first alarm, the British near a quarter of a mile distant, detached a party of about one hundred men to support them; they arrived on the eminence directly after the Tories had left it, and commenced a fire by platoons in succession, over the top of the eminence, who by taking steady aim and in a half circle around the eminence, in a short time caused one-third of them to fall, the rest retreated to the main body, and were briskly pursued by Sumter's men. When the British joined their comrades, the entire became general. After a few discharges they retreated, taking their artillery with them for about three hundred yards, when they halted, though somewhat scattered and out of order, and the action was renewed—the Whites were scattered, some intoxicated, others plundering in the British camp; however a respectable number still followed the enemy and pressing them closely, they were compelled gradually to give ground two hundred yards further, at last leaving a few stragglers, who were taken to Lee's command. When the firing ceased, the British were about a mile distant, and the straggling collected as he could, near the action.

He rode along the line personally inquiring of each man his stock of ammunition. It was found they had not an average of three rounds per man, which was the true cause of their retreating. In great blunder committed in this action was in suffering Davis's Cavalry to charge the Tories in their retreat at an early period, which neither Davis nor Sumter could prevent; it was not doubtful after it was over that if they had kept in a compact body until the Tories were driven to the British were forced from their camp, by the gallantry of the Infantry, and had turned their backs for three hundred yards, a charge of Cavalry would have made them surrender, but at that period, had few of the Cavalry had returned from pursuit of the Tories and they were yet unformed—the whole number lost on each side was never ascertained. Of the Militia from Mecklenburg, Capt. David Reid, a man equally distinguished for his patriotism and piety, and eight others were killed, and Lieut. D. P. Plowden, Ensign McClure, and Ensign Plowden, and twelve private wounded. In no action were there more acts of individual heroism displayed, or more brave escapes. Col. Robert Reid, who commanded the North Carolina Militia, had his clothes perforated with four separate balls, and escaped unhurt.—Lieut. Geo. Graham, who commanded Capt. Reid's company after he was killed, (early in the action) and many of the soldiers, had their clothes cut in like manner. On the British retreat from their position after being forced from their camp, on the right of their line, they kept firing a three pounder. Capt. James Knox* of Mecklenburg, gave order to his men to load their guns, and when that piece fired the next time, they would take it—on the discharge of the gun they started in full run, and before the artillery could load, the British retreated, and Knox and party took the gun and turned her on their adversaries, but unfortunately some of them knew how to manage or had her, though in their possession several minutes. The enemy rallied and came on with fixed bayonets and took the gun. From this time until after Gates and Sumter's defeat on the 16th and 18th of August, I refer you to the details of Marshall Ramsey and Lee as being more accurate than I can give.

These appointments accorded with public opinion and settled the difficulty referred to. The General arrived in camp the next day after he received his commission, and assumed the command to the great satisfaction of all parties. He used every exertion to increase his numbers, and improve them in military discipline, and Col. Davis kept increasing his corps of Cavalry, as fast as the limited means of the country would admit. Several of the most important blacksmiths were employed in making swords, sabres, bayonets and harnesses for them, made by country shoemakers. Both were but coarsely manufactured, but found to answer the purposes.

Within two miles of Charlotte where the road from the ferry comes in, Tarleton joined them. In five minutes after he arrived, being indisposed by his night's march, Maj. Hanger took command of the Cavalry, and coming in front compelled Graham to keep at a more respectful distance.—He was pursued by the front troop, in a brisk canter for a mile; after that, they went at a common travel, until they came in sight of the village, when they halted, that the rear might close up, and some of their officers endeavored to reconnoiter.

Worth & Uley,
Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
J. A. WORTH, JOS. UTLEY.
February 20, 1854. 712

A. M. Campbell,
Auctioneer and Commission-Merchant,
GILLESPIE STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1854. 67

Charles Banks,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff,
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
January 16, 1854. 2-47

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1856.
Daniel C. Stewart, Guardian, Peter McArthur and others.
vs
Wm. McArthur and others.
Petition for Partition of Land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. McArthur and Evanor McArthur are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Argus, a newspaper published in Fayetteville, for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Wm. McArthur and Evanor McArthur, personally to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or confess and stand on or pay as to them, as the Court shall direct.

It is generally believed, he was killed or taken, but on the 3d day after the battle, he arrived in Charlotte, to the great joy of the troops he had commanded. His conduct in the action for skill and bravery gained him the confidence of his regulars, which in a great measure was transferred to the militia, whose officers considered him and other regular officers as what they should pursue at the present crisis. They were encouraged to keep emboldened and enter what resistance they could, if the enemy advanced—that as soon as Congress was advised of the defeat another army would be ordered to join them—that the enemy must have suffered much, and could not advance for some time. (On the 20th Gen. Smallwood and the rest of the officers and privates who had been in the action set out for Hillsboro, all except Maj. Anderson of the 3d Maryland Regiment, who was left behind, with orders to stay on or twelve days to collect what stragglers he could and then follow. In the time he collected about sixty and went on. On the same day that Gen. Smallwood and the officers and men in a serious fight Charlotte, the news was received of Sumter's defeat on the 16th.—The officers commanding the Mecklenburg Militia, and some of the most influential citizens convened to consult what should be done.—Their being a frontier county, the Regulars and Militia, who had been in service all passing on a numerous and victorious expedition shortly expected to invade them, and no expectation of assistance for some time to come except from their old and well tried friends from Rowan county. They had to rely on their own strength and resources. Though the regular officers encouraged them to expect assistance yet the manner in which they did it, and their conduct evidenced that they did not expect it. Several aged and respectable citizens, instigated that further resistance would under such circumstances, be temerity, and only produce more certain destruction to themselves and families, which by some other course might be averted. But this was indignantly repelled by a great majority, and especially those who had been in action at Hanging Rock. Several of them stated that they had seen the British soldiers man-like, sheep, and many of them blue the dust—that they were by no means invincible—that under suitable commanders and proper arrangements, they would at any time fight a conflict with them men to men—that their cause was just and they confided that Providence would ultimately give them success, notwithstanding the present unfavorable appearances. As to endeavoring to obtain terms of the enemy that was out of the question. That their sister State South Carolina had tried the experiment and

When the high expectations of Gen. Gates' success was disappointed, it may be judged that the militia would have been in a state of dejection, and that the news of the defeat on the 16th of August, would have been a great blow to the confidence of the militia. However, the militia were not so affected, and they were not so much disappointed as they were supposed to be. They were not so much disappointed as they were supposed to be. They were not so much disappointed as they were supposed to be.

When the patrol gave information of the approach of the British army, on the 25th Gen. Sumner and Davidson broke up their camp on McAlpine's Creek, and marched directly towards Salisbury, leaving Charlotte on their march. The British army, which was moving on from York to Salisbury, was met by the militia of the Salisbury and York counties, who were well armed and equipped for the occasion. The militia were not so much disappointed as they were supposed to be. They were not so much disappointed as they were supposed to be.

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BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Row Street.
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harriet Counties.
March 15, 1855. 65-47

J. S. BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, North Carolina.
Jan. 5, 1855. 104-17

McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
January 2, 1855. 104-47

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Attends the Courts of Cumberland, Harriet, Wake, and Johnston Counties.
Address: Toyner, Harriet Co., N. C.
119-17.

W. P. BELMONT,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 12, 1854. 23-47

DR. K. A. BLACK,
OFFICE FRONT ROOMS, OVER
Dr. A. J. HANCOCK'S
Chemist and Drug Store.
February 7, 1854. 309-47

WIDE AWAKE!

WHITE, Black, Pearl and Male WIDE AWAKEN.
White (stiff Brims).
A fine assortment of Straw, Log Cabin, and Panama Hats. Also,
Silk Hats of our own manufacture (not to be surpassed), at wholesale or retail.

G. W. & D. GEE.
May 2, 1855. 69-47

NOTICE.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, obtained at March Term A. D. 1856, I shall, on the 12th day of May next proceed to sell at public sale, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, a certain negro man, calling himself James, who had been confined in the Common Jail of said county, as a runaway slave, for twelve months immediately preceding said Term, and duly advertised according to law, and who says that he is the property of Henry Maitland of Halifax county, North Carolina.

After the battle of Hanging Rock, General Sumter retired by slow movements with his wounded, unmolested by the enemy, towards Charlotte where the general hospital was now established.—When he crossed Waxhaw creek the wounded were placed in charge of the relatives

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ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PITTSBORO, N. C.
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harriet Counties.
July 14, 1855. 79-47

JOHN WINSLOW
Attorney at Law.
Office on the South side of Hay Street, opposite the Fayetteville Bank.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
February, 1854. 717

R. H. SANDFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
Office at Dr. Hall's New Building, on Dow Street.
Sept. 1855. 1856-887

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1856.
V. S. Garrett & Co., vs Frank Dumas.
Original attachment, Levied on a negro boy by the name of Sam.
In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the North Carolina Argus, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, commanding said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead answer or reply or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the property levied on consented to be sold for plaintiff's use.

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Hopkins, Hull & Co.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 255 Baltimore Street,
(Opposite Hanover Street),
BALTIMORE, MD.
February, 1854. 47

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
Hats 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 2, 1854. 72-47

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1856.
James G. Brooks and John W. Brooks, Administrators of Alexander Brooks,
vs
Eliza A. Brooks, Wm. M. Anselm and wife, Wm. A. Brooks and others.
Petition for an account and settlement.
In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William A. Brooks, one of the defendants resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Argus, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said William A. Brooks to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead answer or deny to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard as to the balance.

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