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Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing.
Particular attention paid to
LADIES' DRESS GOODS and TRIMMING.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!!
WILL be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY the 12th inst., the lot in the Fayetteville Ice House, estimated at 2000 Tons, in good state of preservation, having congealed into a solid body. To persons wishing to speculate a rare opportunity presents itself. Any one desiring to examine the ice can do so by applying to
C. K. LEECH,
Proprietor,
Terms of Sale: Approved notes at 4, 6, and 9 months, payable and negotiable at bank.
April 2. 117-4

Fresh Spring Goods.
J. A. MEMBERTON has just received a large and desirable stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS,
Including a great variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Consisting of Plain, Pleated and Big'd Summer Silks; Hosiery; Tissues; Crapes; Parasols; Challis; Alpaca; and White Evening Dresses. A few Rich Col'd and Black Mohr Antique Silks. A large and beautiful assortment of
EMBROIDERIES,
Collars, Sleeves, French Emb'd Flirts, Bagnons, &c.; Plain and Emb'd Crapes; Shawls—a few very superior; Emb'd SILK and Lace Mantles, &c.
Hats; Plain Straw and White Craple Lace Bonnets; a few very superior Col'd and White Craple and Silk d'ets, of the latest styles.
Particular attention is invited to a large and well assorted stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
for Men and Boys, made in the LATEST STYLES and WARRANTED WORKMANSHIP.
The above Stock was selected with great care, and embraces every article so well kept in the Dry Goods line. Buyers would do well to call and examine the above Stock before purchasing.
J. A. MEMBERTON.
March 26.

A CARD.
MR. ARCH'D N. McDONALD (late of the firm of Slemwell & McDonald) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he is now doing business with Mr. J. A. Memberton, where he will be pleased to receive their calls and see them. Mr. P. has a very desirable stock of Fresh Goods, comprising everything in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress line, which he will take great pleasure in exhibiting.
ARCH'D N. McDONALD.
March 26.

Spring Goods for 1856.
B. F. PEARCE
I am now opening a large and well selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found for the Ladies,
Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Bagnons; Challis and Batiste; Brocades; Printed Laces; Jaconets and Organzas; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plain Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslins; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Underclothes; Embroidered Flirts; Corsets; Cactus, Grass, and Whitebone Skirts; Crapes, Silk, and Straw Bonnets; and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hosiery, &c.
For the Gentlemen.
Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting, White, Brown and Buff; Lawn Drills; Irish Linens; Broad Brims; Farmers' Sattin; Farmers' Drill; Mole-skin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.
B. F. PEARCE,
Late Pearce & Ferguson,
Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 115-4f

D. COLDEN MURRAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR
Murray's "Regular Line" of Wilmington Packets,
62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT,
NEW YORK.

CROCKERY.
I HAVE received my Spring supplies of Earthen Ware and Looking Glasses. Country Merchants are invited to examine my stock. They will lose time and not save money by ordering from the North themselves.
W. N. TILLINGHART,
Dealer in China, Glass and Earthenware.
March 22, 1856. 116-6w

BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
No. 89 Chambers and 71 Rensselaer Streets,
NEW YORK.
WE now have in store a beautiful assortment of the following Goods, selected by our Mr. Bell on the other side:
English Prints,
Manchester and Scotch Ginghams,
Printed Lawns and Jaconets,
White and Printed Brilliantes,
Printed Challises,
Printed Mousselines,
Plain Col'd and Bl'k do.,
Plain Col'd Persians,
Plain Col'd and Bl'k Bagnons,
Col'd Craple D'Espagnes,
Satin Plain Bagnons and Tissues,
Bl'k and Col'd Silks,
Bl'k Alpacaes,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.
WHITE GOODS—(A FULL ASSORTMENT.)
Irish Linens, Blue Linens, Hollands, Dimasks, Dewlans, Linen Ducks and Drills; Farmers' Sattin, Drap D'Espes, Glazed Cambrics, Bl'k and Col'd Cambrics, Niveas, &c., &c., with a full assortment of Foreign Goods.
We also have and will always keep on hand a complete stock of American Fabrics, such as choice Style Prints, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Strippings, Bleached and Brown Drillings, Tickings, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bagging, Orangeburg, Deims, Shirting Stripes, Plain Domestic, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.
In short, we offer our friends and the trade a complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, to which we cordially invite the attention, promising Good Bargains.
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.
March 13, 1856. 114-

WEST HARRIS, D. D. S.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.
Office on Roe bridge Street, next door to John H. Haughton's Law Office.
DR. HARRIS, having graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in the month of 1855, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. He announces to the citizens of Randolph, Moore, and Harnett counties, that he will visit their County Seats, during the several terms of their respective Courts.

THE GRAY-BAY MARE.
"Well, sir, I can just bring a mare that will trot the legs off your horse any day. She can go inside."
"Of the track?" interrupted a bystander.
"You may bet high she'll try for it," was the answer. The speaker, familiarly known as Big Bill, here rose from his seat near the stove, in the Horse and Halter bar room, and advancing toward the man he first addressed, added:
"And now, Sifter, if you want to trot your Ragbag, agin my gray mare, Ladyshinbone, say the word, and we'll trot!"
"Done!" said Sifter. "I'll trot my horse agin your gray mare, a mile heat, to-morrow afternoon, weather permitting; fifty dollars a side."
This little affair settled, all parties at once renewed their legitimate business—whiskey drinking and talking horse.

"I never saw dies worse," said Sifter, "than the ones you're using." "You're wrong," said Ladyshinbone, "I've seen 'em worse than yours." "You're right," said Sifter, "but I'll not use 'em no more." "You're wrong," said Ladyshinbone, "I've seen 'em worse than yours." "You're right," said Sifter, "but I'll not use 'em no more."

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REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BY GENERAL JOSEPH GRAHAM.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.
As mentioned in our last No., the writer of these sketches, being in the hospital at the time of the battle of King's Mountain, did not participate in that action, and in his memoranda, for Judge Murphy, in 1826-'27, he furnished, only the brief notices of some of its incidents, already published by us. Not being intimately acquainted with many intelligent actors in the engagement, he afterwards made himself familiar with all the details of the expedition; visited the battle ground, in Company with some of the actors, made a diagram, illustrative of the battle from personal observation, and prepared an account of it, which after death was published in the Southern Literary Messenger. The diagram is copied, with acknowledgment of the authorship in Ramsey's history of Tennessee, and the account is believed to have given the most full and satisfactory narrative of the affair that had appeared at the period of its publication. It is copied by Dr. Fiske as a chapter in his sketches of North Carolina; and our design being to present in a connected series, according to chronology, the writer's contributions to the Revolutionary History of the State, we here insert it with the diagram, and then resume the Murphy memoranda.—EVS.

After the defeat of Gen. Gates and the army under his command, on the 16th of August, 1780, and the defeat of Gen. Sumner, two days afterwards, near Rocky Mount, by Col. Tarleton, the South was almost entirely abandoned to the enemy. Most of the troops, both officers and men, who had escaped from Gates's defeat, passed through Charlotte, N. C., where most of the militia of Mecklenburg county were assembled, in consequence of the alarm. The regular troops chiefly passed on to Hillsborough, where General Gates finally established his head quarters. William L. Davidson, who had served as Lieutenant Colonel of the regulars in the Northern army, was appointed Brigadier General of the Militia in the Salisbury District, in the place of Gen. Rutherford, who had been taken prisoner at Gates's defeat. He formed a brigade and encamped on McAlpin's creek, about eight miles below Charlotte, and in the course of two or three weeks, was reinforced by Gen. Sumner, a continental officer, but having no regulars to command, he took command of the militia from the counties of Guilford, Caswell, Orange, &c.

After Gates's defeat, the attention of Lord Cornwallis was chiefly occupied with the burying the dead, taking care of the wounded, and forwarding under suitable guards, the great number of prisoners he had taken, to the city of Charlotte, and regulating the civil governments he was establishing in South Carolina, and examining the State of the posts occupied by his troops on the Congaree, Ninety-six, and Augusta. By the first of September, he had his arrangements made, and detached Col. Ferguson over the Waters with only one hundred and ten regulars, under the command of Capt. DeForest, and about the same number of Tories, but with an ample supply of arms and other military stores. His movements were at first rapid, endeavoring to intercept the retreat of a party of mountain men, who were harassing the upper settlement of Tories in South Carolina. Failing in this, he afterwards moved slowly, and frequently halted to collect all the Tories he could persuade to join him. He passed Broad river, and before the last of September encamped at a place called Gilbertstown, within a short distance of where the thriving village of Rutherfordton now stands.

His forces had increased to upwards of one thousand men. On his march to this place, he had furnished arms to such of his new recruits as were without them. The greater number of these had rifles, but a part of them had fixed bayonets on the butt end for two inches or more of the handle to slip into the muzzle of the rifle, so that it might be occasionally used as a bayonet to intercept the retreat of a party of mountain men, who were harassing the upper settlement of Tories in South Carolina. Failing in this, he afterwards moved slowly, and frequently halted to collect all the Tories he could persuade to join him. He passed Broad river, and before the last of September encamped at a place called Gilbertstown, within a short distance of where the thriving village of Rutherfordton now stands.

Col. Charles McDowell, of Burke county, had gone over the mountains to obtain assistance, and was in consultation with Col. John Sevier and Col. Isaac Shelby what plan should be pursued, when the two paroled men spoken of arrived, and delivered their message from Colonel Ferguson.

It was decided that each of them should use his best efforts to raise all the men that could be enlisted; and that their forces when collected, should meet on the Watgan, on the 25th of September. It was also agreed that Col. Shelby should give intelligence of their movements to Col. William Campbell, of the adjoining county of Washington, in Virginia, with the hope that he would raise what force he could and co-operate with them.

and travel by night, they did not reach Charlotte until the morning of the 7th of October, (the day of the battle.) Col. Ferguson occupied the first night at the noted place called the Company, about 20 miles from Gilbertstown. On the 5th of October, he crossed Broad River, at what is now called Deer's Ferry, sixteen miles. On the 6th he marched up the Ridge Road between the waters of King's and Buffalo creeks, until he came to the fork turning to the right across King's creek, and through a gap of the mountain towards Yererville, about fourteen miles. Then he encamped on the summit of that part of the mountain to the right of the road, where he remained until he was attacked on the 7th.

When the troops from the different counties met at the head of the Catawba river, the commanding officers met, and finding that they were all of equal grade, and no general to command, it was resolved that Col. Charles McDowell should go to head quarters, supposed to be between Charlotte and Salisbury, to obtain Gen. Sumner or Gen. Davidson to take the command. In the meantime, it was agreed that Col. William Campbell, who had the largest regiment, should take command until the arrival of a general officer, who was to act according to the advice of the Colonel commanding, and that Major Joseph McDowell should take the command of the Burke and Rutherford Regiment, until the return of Col. McDowell.

Shortly after these measures were adopted, intelligence was received that Col. Ferguson had left Gilbertstown, and it was decided that they would march after him, by that place, and on their way received evidence that it was his intention to evade an engagement with them. On the evening of the 4th of October, the Colonels in council unanimously resolved, that they would select all the men and horses fit for service, and immediately pursue Ferguson until they should overtake him leaving such as were not able to go, to come after as fast as they could. The next evening the selection was made, and nine hundred and ten men including officers were marched off, leaving the others to follow.

They came to the Company, where Ferguson had encamped on the night of the 5th, and there met Col. Williams, of North Carolina, with near four hundred men and about sixty from Lincoln county, who had joined them on their march, under Col. Hanbrite and Major Christie. After drawing rations of beef, the whole proceeded on, a little before sunset, taking Ferguson's trail towards Deer's Ferry, on Broad River. Night coming on, and being very dark, their pilot got out of the right way, and for some time they were lost; but before day light they reached near to the ferry, and by direction of the officers, the pilot led them to the Cherokee ford, about a mile and a half below, as it was not known but the enemy might be in possession of the eastern bank of the river. It was on the morning of the 7th before sunrise, when they crossed the river, and marched about two miles, to the place where Ferguson had encamped on the night of the 5th.

There they halted a short time, and took such breakfast as their wallets and saddlebags could afford. The day was showery, and they were obliged to use their blankets and greatcoats to protect their arms from wet. They passed on a dozen of miles without seeing any person; at length, they met a fox, in an old field, by the name of Fenderlin, about twelve or fourteen years of age, who had a brother and other relations in Ferguson's camp, and who was directly from it, within less than three miles. A halt was ordered, and the Colonels met in consultation. Several persons knew the ground well on which the enemy was encamped, agreeably to the information given by the boy, of their position. The plan of battle was immediately settled, that the force should be nearly equally divided, and one half should take the right, cross over and occupy the southern side of the mountain, and that the other should advance to the northwest side, and that each division would move forward until they formed a junction, when all should fire to the front, and press upon the enemy up the sides of the mountain. Orders were given to prepare for battle, by laying aside every incumbrance, examining well their arms and guarding against alarm. The orders were speedily obeyed, and they moved forward over King's creek, and a branch and ravine, and between two rocky knolls, which when they passed, the top of the mountain and the enemy's camp upon it was in full view; about one hundred poles in front. Here they halted and tied their horses, leaving the necessary guard with them. It was now three o'clock in the afternoon.

The enemy's camp was to the right of the road, seventy or eighty poles in length, and on the summit of the mountain, which at this place runs nearly North-east and South-west; (the shadow of the timber at half past one p. m., ranges with it.) The troops were led on in the following order: To the right, Major Winston, Col. Sevier, Col. Campbell, Col. Shelby and Maj. McDowell. To the left, Col. Hambride, Col. Cleveland, and Col. Williams of North Carolina.

Each division moved off steadily to the place assigned them in the order of battle. Some of the regiments suffered much under the galling fire of the enemy, before they were in a position to engage in the action. Some complaints began to be uttered that it would not be to be shot down without returning the fire. Col. Shelby replied, "press on to your places and shut your fire will not be lost."