

Waldon May 8, 1861

Having discharged the duty detailed upon me at Raleigh, I left that place yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. On the same train a very large company of volunteers from Greensboro, S. C., one hundred and twenty strong, called the Butler Guard, commanded by Capt. Aug. Hoke, (a nephew of the Adjutant General of this State) took passage. They were direct from Charlotte, via Salisbury and Greensboro. At Franklinton, between this and Raleigh, a fine breakfast was set before them, which they seemed to highly relish. The Company was on its way to Virginia. Arrived here, I found the boys in comfortable quarters, and getting along finely. There has been some little sickness among them, but nothing serious, all the cases yielding to light remedies in a few days. They are making fine progress in drilling, and are said to be further advanced than any other on the ground. There are six companies here, including ours, numbering one hundred members each. Preparations are making for forming the companies into one encampment at Graysburg, two miles from here, on the other side of the river. At present the companies are quartered in vacant buildings in different parts of this village. Lieut. Pender, late an officer in the U. S. Army, has been assigned to the command of this station as Colonel in command, and entered on the discharge of his duties yesterday afternoon. We have begun to draw upon the State for rations—bacon and corn-meal, &c. To-day, the company unanimously passed a resolution complimentary to W. M. Hammond, commissary, for his unwearied exertions to make the boys comfortable. The resolution has been placed in Capt. R. T. Hall's hands for publication in the Argus. The Captain returned home to-day on a short furlough, taking with him some two or three of the boys, who intend to return with him. We expect our uniforms in a few days from Wilmington. This is a great place for excitement. Every day military companies are passing on their way to Virginia. Yesterday we had speaking by Gen. Daniel, one of the candidates for a seat in the convention, and to-day from Messrs. Low and Smith, also candidates, the former a minister of the gospel, and the latter the successful candidate at the Convention election of February. They are all, of course, in favor of immediately passing an act pronouncing the separation between the State and the late United States final, and opposed to reconstruction under any circumstances. More anon. D.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus or the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep—No soothing strain of Maa's son can lull his hundred eyes to sleep.

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 16, 1861.

THE ELECTION.—Candidates for Convention elected by acclamation—Dr. A. Myers and J. A. Leak.

THE STAY LAW was passed on Friday. It goes into immediate operation. It suspends proceedings in all cases of debt, taken or to be taken. Publish next week. Also the act to raise 10,000 troops.

COL. J. C. CARAWAY is about making up a Company. See his notice in this paper. Now is the time, young men, to prove your attachment to your institutions—to your country. War exists. The invader threatens to defeat, conquer and subjugate you. Will you quietly see your soil pressed by the feet of abolitionists, who come to place arms in the hands of your servants to be used against your families—your wives, children and sisters and brothers? Will you not rather meet them on the threshold of your borders and beat them back, or die in the attempt? Strong arms and willing hearts are needed. Your country calls. Your brothers are in the field. Will you see them slaughtered for the want of your assistance? They want help. They are looking for, and expecting you. Are you ready? Alton!

WE respectfully ask those indebted to us to pay at once. We cannot live on air. A man who will read an unpaid for newspaper is no man at all, in our opinion.

P. O. STAMPS.—On and after this day, the use of United States Postage Stamps will be abandoned, and ten cents be required on all letters mailed and received at this office. Persons having stamps in possession, purchased of Mr. Patrick can have them redeemed on application. Mail closes daily, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is reported that a party of fifty men attacked the Piquet Guard of Camp Butler, near the Rely House. Twety shots exchanged. That the steamer Pawnee, slipped her cable at Washington Navy Yard and dropped down along the wharves of Alexandria, Va. Port holes open. A large number of Confederate troops, with heavy ordnance were concentrating at Alexandria. New Jersey troops at Perryville threaten mutiny, unless supplied with wholesome food. A battle train has been seized by Confederate troops at Harper's Ferry. Large numbers of Confederate troops, headed by Gov. Jackson, have invested St. Louis.

They who made the war, can secure peace beyond peradventure, by at once ceasing to strive to secure themselves for all time to come in the government of the South.—Washington Star.

This language is addressed to the Baltimore Sun, which is out for peace. The Star tells the truth when it says that "they who made the war can secure peace." Who made the war? The miserable ass who disgraces the chair of State! who has falsified his pledged word, and now shamefully confesses that he did it to satisfy his party. "What is to become of the revenue?" asks the dolt, when told that an expression of willingness on the part of his government to recognize the independence of the Southern States, would at once put an end to the conflict. "I should have no government—no resources!" Where will be the government—the resources—when half the people North and South have been slain in the fratricidal conflict? He told the delegation from the Christian Association of Baltimore, when urged to pursue a peace policy, that there would be no "spunk" in that. Well did the delegation, and well may we exclaim—"God have mercy on us, when the Government is placed in the hands of a man like this!"

But we are not to have peace, according to the Star, unless we "at once cease to strive to secure ourselves for all time to come in the government of the South." This applies to the people of Maryland specially, but is indicative of the fate which awaits all the States that join the Southern Confederacy—a compulsory stay in the Union. Prince Hal couldn't get a reason out of Jack Falstaff, on compulsion, even though reasons were as plenty as blackberries. This talk of compelling the South to remain in union with those who have for thirty years robbed them of their property and oppressed them in every conceivable way, is ex-ceratingly tragic. Hear that old escapegallows, Horace Greely.

Therefore shall we imitate the South no more in war than in peace. But, nevertheless, we mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat them but to conquer to subjugate them—and we shall do this the most mercifully, the more speedily we do it. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.

Subjugation! Hear ye that, young men of Anson, and Stanly and Union! Lincoln intends to conquer, defeat and subjugate you, and what is worse still, as is stated in Northern Abolition prints, and printed in handbills and posted in New York city—their watchword is to be "hoity and beauty." Do you understand the meaning of the words? The honor of your sisters and your mothers and your wives, is threatened. These would-be conquerors would revel in the possession of the persons of your sisters and mothers, Pretty Christians, ain't they, to use such incentives to inflame the passions of the rabble of New York city. It may be said, that the people of New York do not approve nor sanction such things. Will that make the reality any the less abhorrent? If they do not approve, why do they suffer the presence among them of those who do? Why do they not rebuke the greasy Greely, who, at safe distance, talks about subjugating a people, who, if defeated to-day, will fight more energetically and fiercer by to-morrow! Conquer! subjugate! big words to come from weak stomachs! Horace talks about poverty at Southern firesides, and privation and anxious mothers and ragged children. Plenty of that in New York at all times. It don't exist in the South, and it is out of the power of Northern Abolitionists to cause it to exist here.

Are there any Christians in the North? Have they no influence, that they suffer these things? For the information of the moral and physical coward, Greely, we will state that there is not a nigger in the South, who is not better fed and more comfortably clothed than thousands of the population of New York city—aye, and happier far than Greely himself—for they have peaceful consciences. Conscience, Horace! Is the word found in abolition dictionaries? Will you head a company Horace? Do come, and look upon the "poverty" and "ragged children," and "anxious mothers," caused by "subjugation." We know you will enjoy it. We will give you such a welcome as will constrain you to remain with us, Horace.

"ON STANLY ON."

There was a tremendous gathering of the people of Stanly on the 5th inst., at Albemarle. The ladies were present in vast numbers. The right kind of speeches were made. The speakers were Mr. Montgomery, J. M. McCorkle, and Elder Browne. The utmost unanimity prevailed. Volunteers from Montgomery were present. Over one hundred volunteers were enrolled. In Montgomery about the same number. Vigilance committees were formed in each precinct, who are busily engaged in the formation of Home Guards. All is well in Stanly. There is but one feeling—that of resistance to Northern oppression. As an instance of the unanimity of feeling and enthusiasm of the people, an old gentleman, over seventy years of age. Mr. Levi Shankle, went up to volunteer, but was told that he was too old and infirm—that he must stay at home and take care of the young and helpless, and let the young men fight the battles of their country. "Well," said the old man, "if you want let me fight, (pulling out his pocket book) perhaps you will let me support those who do. Here is fifty dollars. God bless you!" Eight hundred dollars were raised by individual subscription on the spot, and a depot for the deposit of provisions of all kinds, established at Albemarle. Three free negroes volunteered, and were accepted.

In this county, (Stanly) two delegates are sent from each precinct to attend each meeting of the Committee of Safety for the precinct of Albemarle—thus there is concert of action all over the county.

There has been a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Edinboro', in Montgomery—the largest ever held. We know not what was done, as yet.

LILLESVILLE, May 9, 1861.

At a meeting held here on the above date, Dixon Ingram was called to the Chair, and Drs. Jno. G. Smith and A. L. Jackson appointed Secretaries. It was moved by Col. W. C. Smith that a Home Guard be formed, composed of the people of Smiths' and Lillesville precincts—unanimously carried. It was moved that all persons over the age of thirty-five years be received as members of the Guard. Lost. It was finally decided that over the age of eighteen years be received. W. M. Pickett was elected Captain; R. Crump, 1st Lieut.; S. E. Liles, 2d Lieut.; Thos. Capel, 3d Lieut.; Wm. C. Smith, Orderly Sergeant; Sam. Smith, Jno. G. Smith, S. Jones, Corporals; Daniel McDuffie, Drummer, and J. F. Fort, Fifer.

Horace Greely proposes allotments of land in Virginia and Maryland, as suitable rewards for the marauders the North sends down.

We accept the proposition. Every man of them shall have his farm chalked out. Six feet by four. There is soil enough in Virginia and Maryland and North Carolina to supply the whole North with farms. So

"Come along, come along, make no delay, For Uncle Sam is rich enough to give you all a farm." Our ground wants manuring. Come along, Horace. We'll take your measure before digging your grave, for you are so abominably awkward, that were it prepared ever so nice, your carcass would make a misfit. We'll cover you up decently, and tuck you in nice, though old Nick himself cannot prevent you from making a stink. You're used to it.

HEAD QUARTERS "ANSON GUARD."

WELDON, May 8, 1861.

At a full parade of the Company, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the "Anson Guard" are due, and are hereby tendered to their Commissary, Wm. B. Hammond, for the effective and eminently satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, laboring with indefatigable zeal and untiring industry to promote our comfort and efficiency, and that our Captain be requested to furnish a copy of this resolution for publication in the North Carolina Argus.

Nobly done, boys. May He who led your forefathers through many bloody fields, sustained them in the darkest hours of the Revolution—upheld their fainting hopes and finally made them victorious over their invaders, sustain, comfort and guide you to victory. The first revolution in which your fathers fought and conquered, was a war to repel invasion. So is the present. Your fathers sought to be let alone. That is all you desire. They aimed at and achieved independence. The independence of the Southern Confederacy acknowledged, the sword will fall from your grasp, and each and all of you return to your homes. Drive these invaders back. Suffer not an abolition foot to press the soil of North Carolina. But, boys, remember, when the fight is over, and you stand victors upon the bloody field, suffer no temptation to lead you to excess and cruelty. Be merciful to the conquered. Show them that all you want is peace—to be let alone. Tell them to go home and compel that miserable abortion, Abe Lincoln, and his wicked advisers, to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy as independent, and then there will be peace, and not till then. God bless you, boys. You are most affectionately remembered. Do any of you sing that beautiful song—"Do they miss me at home?" We do miss you, boys—we do miss you.

It is said that the oath of fealty to the Lincoln government, has been, and is being, readministered by the authorities at Washington. These fellows are not fighting for their firesides and homes. The soldier who fights for home and homes' loved ones, needs no oaths to bind him to fidelity. The law of nature and the law of God equally assure him. God forgive those, who are influenced by party spirit, to invade peaceful communities.

Brigadier General Cooke, commander of the troops and military defenses on the Potomac border of Virginia, in a general order, says that General Ruggles has taken up his quarters at Fredericksburg, and that he (General Cooke) is to take his position in front of Washington, and in connection with the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry, on his left, is thus to cover and defend the Potomac border against invasion from the North. He adds: "The capital of the United States has never been threatened, and it is not now threatened. It is beyond and outside the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia. The North has openly and according to the usage of civilized nations declared war on us; and we made no war on them, but should Virginia soil or the grave of Washington be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from the North of the Potomac, it will cause an open war."

During the first week's interruption of the mail, the New York Times noticed a remarkable fact: "It is a curious circumstance strongly illustrating the enterprise of the press, that in spite of this cessation of mail facilities, the Tribune's correspondence from Charleston has suffered no interruption."

It is said that "the census embraces seventeen millions of women."

The North Carolina herring fisheries are said to be yielding very abundantly this season.

Arkansas and Tennessee.—Information has been received that these two States have passed the Ordinance of secession. The first absolute, the other subject to a vote of the people, to be given the 8th of June, one month from to-day.

HARTLESS MANNERS.—The press of the State are denouncing in severe tones, the spirit manifested by heartless and unprincipled men to demand famine prices for everything to eat. The Spirit of the Age says truly the names of such persons ought to be exposed—for men who would thus speculate upon the soldiers who enter the ranks to fight the battles of their country, cannot be friends to that country. They would sell their country, as Judas did his Saviour for thirty pieces of silver. A man who demands higher profits now than he was asking before the war, deserves watching.

Verily it is too true that persons who have provisions to sell, are endeavoring to exact extraordinary high prices. We saw on Market street this morning, a lot of bacon hams. On enquiring the price, the owner replied 22 cents per lb. We remarked that any person who would pay it ought to be drummed out of town.

We call again for some action relative to the price of provisions. Persons who have articles of food to sell, should understand that exorbitant rates will not be allowed.—Fay Observer.

The Legislature on Thursday, unanimously, upon the motion of Mr. Barringer, of Cabarrus, repealed the 5th Section of the 70th Chap. of the Revised Code, which requires all officers in this State to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States before entering on their duties. The Act further provides that it shall not be lawful to administer any such oath or affirmation to any officer in this State, civil or military.

The Newbern Progress learns that Hon. Z. B. Vance is now in Salisbury at the head of about a hundred mountain boys on their way to the seat of war, where they expect, instead of making Buncombe speeches, to make a satisfactory demonstration of Buncombe shooting.

Mr. Scott, of Nashville, Tenn., is now busily engaged in the manufacture of percussion caps. The Gazette learns that arrangements have been perfected by which they can be turned out at the rate of 20,000 per day. This will keep the Southern army supplied for some time to come.

The United States Marshall for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, has given notice that he shall take into custody all flour and other provisions, and also all munitions of war and military stores, directly or indirectly to be sent to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and all the other seceded States.

The Board of Magistrates of Rowan county have appropriated \$50,000 for military purposes, to be applied in equipping and subsisting the volunteers from the county.

The Onslow Cavalry have sunk a couple of vessels in Bear Inlet, having been sent down by order of the Governor, thus securing the town of Swainsboro' against an attack.

The celebrated yacht Wanderer and the steamer Habana have been bought by the Southern Confederacy. The former was at New Orleans fully armed and ready to sail.

TENNESSEE IN ARMS.

NASHVILLE, May 8.—Tennessee, by her Legislature has declared herself out of the Federal Union. The Ordinance of Secession is to be submitted to the vote of the people on the 8th of June. A military league has been formed with the Confederate States, and confirmed by the Legislature. The war expenses are to be borne by the Confederacy and the army to be under the Confederate authorities.

The proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature have been made public. The Ordinance of Secession and Alliance of Tennessee with the Confederate States will be voted on by the people on the 8th of June. The Legislature also passed a Military Bill calling for fifty five thousand troops, and appropriating five millions of dollars; two millions positively, and three millions conditionally.

The Charleston Courier learns from the "Journal of Havre," of the 9th ultimo, that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a frigate to repair to the coast of South Carolina. This has been done, it is said in consequence of the receipt of communications from President Davis.

We learn that seven companies, among whom are the Warren Guards, Cleveland Grays and Granite Grays, have been ordered to leave Weldon to-day, where they will meet five companies already stationed at that point. The whole force, when assembled at Weldon, will be organized into one regiment.

It is reported that a battery is being created opposite Gen. Butler's station, off the Patuxent, which can effectually rake his position. Gen. Butler is preparing to take it.

MONTGOMERY, May 9.—From reliable information received, it is believed in official circles that eleven States will be in the Confederacy early in June. Senator Clingman, from North Carolina, has arrived here.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, left this city to-night fully convinced of the pecuniary and military resources of the Government of the Confederate States.

MONTGOMERY, May 8.—Hon J. H. Regan, Postmaster General, reports the Department is ready to take charge of the mails, as soon as Congress shall deem it expedient. The office seal, office books, blanks, post routes, and clerical force, are now complete. They will, therefore, be no detention of the mails in consequence of any policy the Lincoln government may think fit to adopt.

The Pennsylvania Legislature passed an Act making invalid any transfer of Senator Mason's property on his decease. Reason given, his alleged treason.

REICHMOND, May 9.—It is reported in Philadelphia that a large force of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont militia is being concentrated at the Navy Yard Portsmouth, New Hampshire, whence they will be shipped soon for some point near Charleston. It is undeniable that at the Navy Yards of Charleston and Portsmouth, a large fleet is being fitted out, which is said to be destined for Charleston.

The Governor of Missouri sent in his message to both houses of the Legislature of the State on the 8d instant. He says that the sympathies and interests of Missouri are with the South; that Lincoln's proclamation calling out troops to subjugate the seceded States is unconstitutional and illegal, and tends to a consolidated despotism. He says that Missouri is at war with neither side, but recommends that she be immediately put in a state of complete defence.

AT HOME.—Dr. Horton is "home again" and ready to attend to all calls upon him.

JOB WORK. OF ALL KINDS, AND IN COLORS, NEATLY, cheaply and expeditiously done at the Argus Office.