

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

NEW SERIES—VOL. IV—NO. 91

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862.

[WHOLE NO. 165.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
FENTON'S BARLEY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 Single copies, One Dollar and fifty cents per year
 in advance. No subscription received for less than six months.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
 ONE SQUARE, FOR THREE MONTHS 70c.
 One insertion 50c.
 Three insertions 1 50
 Two months, or nine insertions 2 00
 Three months, or thirteen insertions 4 00
 Six months 8 00
 One year 15 00
 Advertisers must state the number of times they
 wish their advertisements inserted; otherwise they
 will be continued till forbidden, and charged accord-
 ing to the above.
 Agreements will be made with yearly advertisers
 on liberal and advantageous terms.
 (Whitney notices) when not exceeding twenty
 lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

Support your
COUNTY PAPER.
\$1.50

For the ensuing Year, is
 all that is asked
 For the
"ARGUS"
 IN ADVANCE.

It contains
THE LATEST NEWS,
 OF THE PROGRESS OF THE
WAR,
 Up to the hour of going
 to press,
 And all other matters of
 interest to the general
 Reader.

WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT
THE NEWS?
 We design making the Argus more
 of a family paper than we have been
 enabled to do heretofore. There is
 no question likely to arise to disturb
 the harmony existing among us. We
 have confidence in our President, in
 our Generals, in our soldiers, in our
 people. We have confidence in God.
 So long as we have this confidence,
 we are invincible. We shall give the
 news—the news first, and then fill up
 with matter interesting, instructive,
 profitable. Come and subscribe; and
 stop borrowing your neighbor's pa-
 per.

J. E. Hill,
 HOUSE, SIGN AND PLAIN ENDED WALL PAINTER,
 PAPER HANGING GILDING,
 GLASS PAINTING &c.

ANSON COUNTY OFFICERS.
 Special Court—S. W. Cole, (Chairman),
 and S. V. Simons.
 Finance Committee—Stephen W. Cole, Miles W.
 Mash and John Broadway.
 Clerk of Superior Court—Robert T. Hall.
 Clerk and Master in Equity—R. H. Battle, Jr.
 Clerk of County Court—Patrick J. Coppedge.
 County Solicitor—W. M. Hammond.
 Sheriff—G. B. Threadgill.
 County Trustee—George W. Little.
 Public Register—Eli F. Kendall.
 Coroners—Arch Niven and G. W. Willoughby.
 Wardens of the Poor—John Robinson, G. W. Little,
 J. White, Wm. Allen, D. Carpenter, J. E. Barber,
 W. H. Cox.
 Superintendents of Common Schools—W. P. Kendall,
 L. D. Bennett, P. Richardson, H. B. Hammond, H.
 A. Crawford, G. W. Little, John Broadway, Jas. A.
 Leak, J. White.
 Examining Committee—B. H. Battle and W. M.
 Hammond.

WADESBORO' TOWN OFFICERS.
 Intendant—H. A. Crawford.
 Commissioners—A. E. Bennett, E. Hutchinson, and
 Jesse Edwards.
 Constable—J. Bruner.
THE MAILS.
 Postmaster—W. H. Patrick.
 The Northern and Southern Mails close daily (ex-
 cept Sunday) at 8 o'clock, a. m.
 Western Mails close at 11 o'clock, a. m., Mondays,
 Wednesdays, and Fridays.
 County mails close Thursdays, at 12 m.
BANK OF WADESBORO'.
 President—H. B. Hammond.
 Cashier—H. Beverly.
 Clerk—Thomas Smith.
 Directors—H. B. Hammond, J. A. Leak, W. C.
 Smith, Thomas Robinson, S. W. Cole, J. White.
 Wednesday, discount day.

**SPICY INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL DIX
 AND A LADY OF BALTIMORE.**

A Mrs. W., of Baltimore, about to pay a visit
 of a few days to the country to some relatives,
 was driving through the city, in her own carriage,
 with her own trunk strapped behind. Suddenly
 the vehicle was stopped by a policeman, who as-
 sured the lady she was under arrest and would
 be obliged to repair immediately to the office of
 the provost marshal.
 Mrs. W., somewhat indignant at the request,
 refused to go, alleging as an excuse, that such a
 public place was unfit for a lady to frequent; she
 said that she would go to the commanding Gen-
 eral, Dix, at Fort McHenry, but if the police-
 man attempted to take her to the provost mar-
 shal, she would shoot him.
 The miserable hireling, cowed from fear of an
 armed woman, said very humbly, "As you please,
 Madam; I will get into the carriage and go to
 the Fort with you."
 "You are mistaken," replied Mrs. W., "this
 carriage is mine, and if you attempt to get into
 it, I will immediately fire upon you."
 The policeman again cowed, obeyed Mrs. W.,
 who ordered him to take his seat with her coach-
 man, in whom she now confided as her protector.
 Mrs. W., told him to drive to Fort McHenry.
 Reaching the Bastille, she sent for Gen. Dix,
 who, always disconcerted when visited by ladies,
 was peculiarly so on this occasion—seizing a lady
 with baggage, as though she were a "State
 prisoner."
 Advancing to Mrs. W., he said: "Madam, I
 do not know how to address you."
 Mrs. W.—It is time you did, Sir, since I am
 arrested, on your authority.
 Gen. Dix.—Madam, you look wearied; walk
 into my office. (Ordering some regulars to
 bring in the trunk and search it, he remarks to
 Mrs. W.) This is a military necessity, madam.
 I would these things were not, but the govern-
 ment must be supported. "United we stand,"
 you know Madam, have you any sons in the Con-
 federate army?
 Mrs. W.—I have three, Sir.
 Gen. Dix.—Did you aid and encourage them
 to enlist in that service?
 Mrs. W.—Gen. Dix, are you a married man?
 Gen. Dix—I am madam.
 Mrs. W.—Then ask your wife what she would
 have done under similar circumstances.
 Then was heard from one of the General's
 satellites, "The rebel spirit of the Baltimore
 women! It will never be extinguished!"
 Gen. Dix.—Madam you look faint and weary,
 let me order you some refreshments.
 Mrs. W.—What, eat here! I, a Southern wo-
 man, break bread with the Yankees. Never
 while they are the miserable foes they have
 proved themselves. Every day I see more clearly
 the necessity of an eternal separation. And
 where the dividing line is fixed, I want a wall
 built so high that a Yankee can never scale it!
 The trunk breakers having satisfied themselves
 that nothing objectionable to the administration
 could be found, reported the same to Gen. Dix,
 who consulting with the above mentioned satel-
 lite, (brilliant and no doubt) determined to have
 the person of Mrs. W., searched. The gallant
 General remarked: Madam, it is necessary now
 that your person be searched; you will not object
 I hope."
 Mrs. W.—Oh, no, Sir, if the person to per-

nor my equal. Were she either, she would not
 do the degrading work you assign her.
 Mrs. W. was taken to a private apartment, and
 the search was begun. Finding the woman delin-
 quent, Mrs. W. threatened to report her if
 she did not perform her duty more faithfully.
 "Pull off my shoes," she continued, "look well
 into them; make a thorough search, and see if
 you can find a combination of red and white, or
 anything inimical to the union-savers; look well, or
 I will report you."
 The woman finding nothing treasonable upon
 Mrs. W., returned with her to the gallant Gen-
 eral, telling him she would not search another
 lady for five hundred dollars; that such a perse-
 vering character she had never encountered.
 Gen. Dix, checked, no doubt, at Mrs. W.'s agi-
 tated appearance, again proposed refreshments:
 "Madam," he said, "do have a glass of wine."
 Mrs. W.—Only on the condition, sir, that you
 will drink with me to the health and success of
 General Beauregard.
 The wine, I believe, was not taken.
 Mrs. W. then turning to Gen. Dix, said: "Sir,
 I hope you are satisfied that I have nothing tra-
 ditious to your righteous cause. You thought to
 find the Confederate flag in my trunk, or on my
 person; indeed, you are not good at hide and seek.
 Your soldiers are too little interested in your right-
 eous cause to serve you faithfully. They searched
 my house a fortnight since for the flag. Both you
 and they have been fooled. I sent that flag to
 Virginia ten days since under a load of wood;
 it now waves over the glorious Confederates at
 Manassas. Sir, it seems the Yankees' peculiar
 pleasure is to try to frighten women and children.
 They cannot gain battles, so they revenge them-
 selves in this ignoble manner. And now, sir, I
 imagine you have done."
 Gen. Dix—I regret, madam, that we should
 have met under these unfortunate circumstances. I
 will detain you no longer.
 Mrs. W.—Sir, I demand one thing of you be-
 fore I depart. I have been arrested on suspicion.
 I desire now an honorable discharge.
 Gen. Dix—Oh, madam, that is unnecessary;
 it is a mere form, and therefore useless.
 Mrs. W.—I like forms, Gen. Dix, particularly
 when connected with official documents.
 The General, seeing Mrs. W. determined, or-
 dered the secretary to write the discharge, and,
 handing it to Mrs. W., said, Madam, I believe
 that is all. No, Sir; not all yet. I wish your
 name added. I believe that is essential to such
 a document.
 The General, more reluctant to sign his name
 than to grant the discharge, was finally brought to
 the point.
 Mrs. W.—And now, Gen. Dix, do you know
 what I intend doing with this discharge? I
 shall send it to my sons at Manassas, and, if they
 have any of the spirit of their mother, they will,
 one day, make you rue this encounter.
 After Mrs. W. left they say the General vowed
 he would not see another woman for three years
 three months, three weeks and three days, calling,
 no doubt, to mind, Richard Cœur de Lion's fa-
 mous truce with Saladin.
 The number of dead letters received and opened,
 at the General Post-office of the Confederate
 States, since June 1, 1861, is 88,682. The
 number of drop letters, 8,512. The number of
 letters held for postage 7,818. 967 dead letters
 contained in money, \$5,751 80, and 1811 con-
 tained drafts, bills of exchange, notes and other
 valuable papers, amounting to \$1,238,643 57.
 A large amount of the foregoing belongs to
 persons not residents of the Confederate States,
 and will be placed in the hands of the proper
 judicial officers, to be disposed of under the
 Sequestration Act. 694 dead letters, containing
 money to the amount of \$4,598 30, have been
 returned to the writers thereof. 57 letters, con-
 taining \$352 05, have been sent to the offices at
 which they were mailed, to be delivered to the pro-
 per persons by the postmasters, and have been again
 returned to the Department unclaimed.
 The first delivery of postage stamps by the
 contractors was made on the 15th of October
 last, and since that date only 1,430,700 stamps
 have been received, all of which have been issued
 to post-offices near which large bodies of troops
 have been situated, with a view to their special
 accommodation.
 The postmaster General has decided that Post-
 masters ought to receive Confederate Treasury
 notes on deposit for payment of postage, and that
 there can be no objection to making change for
 such notes in postage stamps, when parties will
 accept them.

A Paris correspondent of the New Orleans
 Picayune says:
 I am at liberty, however to repeat what the
 Emperor has declared to several persons recently:
 "All my sympathies are with the Southern
 States."
 I am at liberty to repeat, too, that an eminent
 diplomatist of the French Government, in active
 service, has said: "All the reports of our agents
 in America are unfavorable to the North and fa-
 vorable to the South. They unanimously state
 that they have never seen such incapable men in
 office in America as are now to be found. This
 is the report made to every European Government.
 The blackguardism of the Yankee statesmen has
 disgusted the whole world." I quote the gen-
 tlemen's expression *literatim et bervatim*.
RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CAMERON.—
 The rumor in circulation some days ago of the
 resignation of the Hon. Simon Cameron, the
 Federal Secretary of War, is confirmed, and he
 has been appointed, it is said, Minister to Russia.
 The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton of Pennsylvania, has
 been appointed to succeed him as Secretary of
 War. Mr. Cameron's personal relations with the
 President and the members of the Cabinet are said
 to have been of the most cordial description, and the
 change has been made at his own request. Mr.
 Stanton was Attorney General towards the close
 of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and is the
 legal adviser and intimate friend of Gen. McClel-
 lan; and the result of the change will be the entire
 adoption of McClellan's views in relation to the
 mode of carrying on the war.
 It is reported that Secretary Wells of the Navy,
 and Smith of the Interior, have both resigned.
THE BRITISH AND THE YANKEE NAVIES.—
 The disparity between the British and Yankee
 navies shows at a glance the result on the high
 seas in case of a war between the two countries.
 The British navy is composed of 619 vessels, 32,
 000 guns, 80,000 sailors. That of the United
 States number 246 vessels, 1,892 guns and 20,
 000 sailors.
 A careful examination of the resources of the
 Northern States, says the Charleston Mercury,
 shows that there is but \$23,000,000 of coin in
 the vaults of the New York banks, and but little
 elsewhere. Their grain crop has gone forward
 and has been drawn against, and the Morrill Tariff
 is scarcely likely, with the reduced importations,
 to yield much revenue.
 In the vaults of the Southern banks there are
 \$20,000,000 of coin, and of Foreign Exchange
 \$70,000,000. Add to this \$300,000,000 worth
 of cotton and other produce, which must eventu-
 ally be as good as gold, and some idea may be
 formed of the comparative abilities of the two
 sections to sustain themselves in the great contest.
 The 33d Regiment N. C. Troops, Col. C. M.
 Avery; the 34th Regiment, Col. U. Leventhorpe;
 the 35th Regiment, Col. James Sinclair, and the
 36th Regiment, Col. C. C. Lee, have all been or-
 dered from Raleigh within a few days past for
 places where they may have work to do shortly.
 The tobacco warehouse at Henderson, Kentucky,
 owned by Kerr & Co., of Liverpool, was burn-
 ed on the night of the 4th, together with \$9000
 worth of tobacco. The fire is attributed to incen-
 diaryism.
 Halleck, of Missouri, has appointed a new
 Board of Yankee Assessors for St. Louis, to as-
 sess levies upon the Secessionists. No appeal is
 allowed from their decision.
 The Louisiana Baptist asks: 1. Have produce
 sellers and dry goods merchants reflected upon
 the influence which extortionate prices must have
 upon our soldiers on the battle field, whose
 families at home are compelled to pay extravagant
 prices for the necessaries of life?
 2. Have they reflected what effect the same
 course must have upon those who may be called
 on hereafter to volunteer?
**DIRECT MONTHLY MAILS FROM ENGLAND AND
 FRANCE TO SOUTHERN PORTS.**—From the Nor-
 folk correspondence of the Petersburg Express
 of the 14th inst., we take the following:
 The foreign Consuls—that is, the Consuls of
 England and France—are to receive mails every
 month. The two governments are to take it by
 turns, and in that way either a French or British
 man-of-war will reach Norfolk monthly. So, it
 will be seen, our trans-atlantic brethren do not
 mean to trust their mails to the care of the Lin-
 colnites any longer. This is a move in the right di-