

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus is the people's right, both an eternal right and a no soothing statute of State's law can null his hundred years to sleep.

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862.

ANSON INSTITUTE.

Our promised assistant, Mr. H. McMillan, as we have just been informed, is so much prostrated by a protracted illness of two months, that he will not be able to take his place here under four or five weeks. School opens this day, the 27th January.

Col. L. L. Polk requests the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, of the 81st regiment, to meet at Piney Grove Church, on Friday, the 7th of February, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of drill.

We ask the attention of the reader, and especially of our county officers, to our Fort Bee correspondent's letter. We ask for an explanation.

The Chaplain of one of our N. C. Regiments has requested to be furnished with books, to be loaned to the volunteers for their perusal and profit. Moral books are the kind needed—books that will teach them, not only how to live—but how to die. The best soldiers are those who are enlisted in the army of the God of battles, and who fight, trusting more to His power than to their own efficiency. The people of Anson are requested to look up all books suitable for this purpose, and leave them at this office, to be forwarded to the chaplain—Rev. Mr. Powers, who will make the best possible use of them. Do this at once, without delay, for it is an important matter.

A small box of books have already been received, packed, and forwarded—but many more are needed.

The militia of the following counties have been ordered out, as we learn from the Raleigh Journal: Beaufort, Green, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Onslow, New Hanover, Duplin, Lenoir, Wayne, Halifax, Sampson, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Johnston, Wake, Carrizuck, Pasquotank, Camden, Perquimans, Chocwan, Washington, Tyrrel, Gates, Hertford, Northampton, Bertie, Martin, Edgecombe, Wilson, Pitt and Hyde. When ordered to the field (says the Journal) the militia will receive the same pay, rations, and quarters, as the volunteer or regular army.

It was reported in Baltimore that five vessels of the Burnside Expedition had grounded in Pamlico Sound and were burnt to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Confederates.

The Baltimore South says a large steamer with troops for the Burnside Expedition was wrecked on the South Carolina coast and burnt. The crew and troops were all saved. Three coal vessels were also beached and burnt. It was stated at Fortress Monroe that the steamer Louisiana, of the Burnside Expedition, with seven hundred troops on board, had been lost.

RICHMOND, January 26.—Intelligence received in official quarters, from Wilmington, states that the British vessel, York, had stranded near the mouth of Cape Fear. Some Yankee vessel threw combustible material on board of the York, and set fire to her. Her crew escaped.

The statement that a large Federal fleet had been officially reported as having been seen in Pamlico Sound, is officially contradicted.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 22d, says: Intelligence has been conveyed to us that McClellan was preparing to cross the Potomac; and when our informant left the point of observation, the necessary preparations were very nearly completed.

The Yankees are represented as being about to make one more great effort, upon which they rest their ability to subjugate the South.

RICHMOND, January 25.—It was stated in Congress to day, that a message had been received by a high official of the Government, conveying intelligence of the failure of the Burnside Expedition, most of the vessels having been wrecked.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—Passengers by the cars last night, report that there are 10,000 Yankees four miles south of the Tennessee river, and sixteen miles north of Paris. Their heavy artillery is stuck in the mud and unable to be moved forward. The Confederates are collecting there from different points.

Speaking of the scarcity and high price of corn, the Wilmington Journal says—

Why is this? Why plainly because distillers, getting \$1.50 per gallon for whiskey a day old, can afford to buy up the corn on the spot, thus preventing it ever going abroad to perform its legitimate function in supporting life—supplying bread to man and food for horses.

It is a burning shame and a heinous sin, that it should be so—a sin that our rulers and lawmakers will have to answer for at the bar of God if not at an earthly tribunal. It is an exhibition of the basest ingratitude to Him who gave the people of this State, and the Confederacy such bountiful crops the past season. Is it right that His bounties—given for the sustenance of the people, should be converted into poison for their destruction? He who knows all things, sends to this people, just at a time when they need such a favor most—when their enemies are straining every nerve to lay waste and destroy and enslave them—when all communication with the outer world is cut off, and the means of obtaining supplies from other sources inhibited and in consequence the people subjected to great inconvenience and suffering—at such a time—a time of universal distress, Heaven sends a most bountiful crop of corn!—A supply so abundant that the hearts of the poor and the rich are rejoiced and made glad, and they send forth their sons to the battle-field, confident of support in their absence. But how is it? Suddenly there comes a scarcity! Prices go up. Flour, which ought to bring from three and a half to four dollars, brings nine, and corn, which ought to sell for fifty cents, goes up to \$1.50. Why is it? Why, it is because the gift of God has been prostituted—that which he gave to nourish and strengthen them, has been converted into whiskey! There are men in the Confederacy, as well as elsewhere, who care for nothing but themselves—so they make money, they care not how much wretchedness and misery come upon their fellow men! The people pay taxes to Government for protection! Ought they not to be protected from the mercenaries who buy up their bread and convert it into poison?—Who have gone so largely into this business as to cause a scarcity amidst plenty! They will—they do demand it, and the day is not far distant, when they will call their legislators and representatives to a reckoning, if they do not act promptly and give them relief.

Is it not monstrous, that while the judgments of heaven are resting upon a people—whilst they are being visited by the terrible scourge, war—whilst our patriot soldiers are fighting for our liberties—yielding up their lives to secure our independence, and all the blessings that flow from peace and good will among men—that men can be found so undeserving—so recreant to the cause of liberty—so ungrateful to Heaven—so uncharitable to their fellow beings—so unutterably selfish as to prefer their own individual aggrandisement, to the success of the Confederate cause? The fact is, these men are doing more to defeat the accomplishment of success, than our enemies! They are preying upon the soldier—his wife and children, and the result will be, that our volunteers, when their time is out, will refuse to leave their families a second time, to the tender mercies of grain destroyers and bread speculators. Instead of being all in union—each doing his best to defeat our enemies—instead of those at home, striving to make comfortable and assist each other in bearing a mutual burden—these men—thankless and indifferent to all but themselves—are preying upon the poor and needy. Can we—ought we, to expect success—have we any right to expect the blessing of heaven upon our arms? Are we worthy of it? God has manifestly shown his favor to us heretofore—but if we despise his blessings and continue to oppress and take advantage of each other, and turn his blessings into curses—he will withdraw his favor, and we shall become a conquered people. God will not be mocked.

A dispatch, received by the authorities in Raleigh, states that there are 125 vessels, with 25,000 men, in the Sound, an escaped Pilot gave the information; and he says they propose to attack Newbern, Washington, and Roanoke Island.

The Principal of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh, desires to purchase broom corn. Farmers pay attention.

The Federal government, is about to levy a stamp tax to help fill their empty treasury.

About 100 men near Wilmington, are engaged in making salt. It sells there at \$4 per bushel.

Col. Samuel Colt, the inventor of Colt's

Information has been received at Washington to the effect that the English part of the allied expedition will soon, or has already occupied Metamoros, and that they will open an illicit trade by way of Brownville with the "rebels." It is more than hinted that England joined France and Spain for the especial purpose of importing cotton. If so, look out for war.

Two men, supposed to be British subjects, were shot, in the Parish of Plaquemise, La., a few days since. The two Englishmen owned a small craft, with which they carried on an illicit trade with the slaves along the coast, at night. They assaulted a man by the name of Clement, going to his house for that purpose, and beat him cruelly and threw him into the river. They then ransacked his house, took all the money they could find and departed. Clement pursued them and shot them both.

McClellan asserts that the war will be short but desperate, and that he sees the way clearly through to success in conquering the rebellion. He can see a long ways, if he does. But seeing is one thing—doing another! He must have very little faith in the success of his schemes—for faith is the substance of things not seen.

E. J. and Henry Lilly, of Fayetteville, have each presented the Cumberland Association, one hundred dollars, each, for the benefit of the soldiers. This is noble.

Forney says there are public men in Washington who favor a peaceful and prompt separation from the Confederate States, and who are acting with a co-operating party in the free States.

The Prussian Minister at Washington has been officially informed from Berlin, that the seizure of Mason and Slidell is regarded by his Government as unjustifiable.

Mrs. J. & F. Garnett, of Greensboro', have established a hat factory in that place. They are manufacturing hats of any grade or quality.

Col. C. C. Lee, of the 87th Regt. N. C. Volunteers, has been appointed Commander of the post at Newbern.

Richard Hughes, from Virginia, aged about 40 years, a shoe maker, was found dead, a few nights since in the grog shop of Grandison Roberts, in Salisbury, kept by one Mr. Little.

A bill has been introduced into the Yankee House of Representatives giving Congress the power to reduce to a territorial condition nine Southern States. Texas, Virginia, and Kentucky and Missouri, are excepted from the operation of the proposed measure.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.—Ex-President Tyler died suddenly, at his rooms in the Exchange Hotel, in the city of Richmond, on Friday night at a little past twelve o'clock. While sipping a cup of tea on the Sunday morning previous he was seized with a sudden faintness, and remained indisposed during the following days; but as he had been at different periods of his life subject to severe attacks of vertigo, no serious apprehension was entertained until Friday evening, when he was suddenly taken worse, and failing rapidly, without pain, died precisely at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock. President Tyler was 72 years of age, and served his country with fidelity and distinction in many important offices.

W. J. Hoke, of Lincoln, has been elected Colonel of the 38 Regiment N. C. Troops, O. H. Dockery, of Richmond, Lt. Colonel and G. W. Sharf, of Alexander, Major.

The Confederate authorities are taking measures for the more effectual protection of the loyal people of Western Virginia.

Malcolm J. McDuffie, Esq., has been elected delegate to the State Convention from Cumberland and Harnett, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. W. Winslow. The vote was a small one. Mr. McDuffie's majority over Mr. W. McL. McKay was 73.

It is said that Charleston will be visited by the French naval authorities to investigate the matter of the attempted stone blockade.

General McClellan has fully recovered from his recent illness, and the Yankee newspapers are quite jubilant over his plans for a speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among

General Butler recently said: "Mark my words, before sixty days a servile insurrection will be raging over the South. I know the material is there for it, and have studied the matter."

The Smithsonian Institute at Washington has been prostituted to an anti-slavery engine. All the most rabid Abolitionists and nose others are filling the series of lectures there this winter.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the "Democrat," says that 25,000 troops are on their way there from different points. As soon as they arrive a column of from 60,000 to 75,000 strong will march from there and Paducah under Gen. Grant. The destination of this force is said to be Nashville, where, if a junction can be made with Gen. Buell's command, the entire army will proceed to New Orleans. The movement will undoubtedly be made within six days.

Mr. Sumner has presented to the Yankee Congress petitions from citizens of New York and Brooklyn against sending the slaves out of the county, but proposed instead to send the slave owners out of the country.

The mortality in the Federal army since the war broke out will reach 22,000 men. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, and the number of wounded were 17,000.

The entire strength of the Federal army, as appears by returns in the Adjutant General's office, foots up 521,000; about 480,000 now reported as fit for service.

Many of the fig trees in Galveston are now bearing a second crop of figs, some of which are nearly ripe, and appear quite as large and fine as the first crop.

Ten and a half miles of insulated copper wire, with batteries, &c., have been made and sent to the Confederate army, for field operation, at a cost of \$4,763,86.

The manufacture of pure Vinegar upon a large scale has just been commenced in Wilmington, N. C.

Capt. John C. McCauley, with three hundred other Arkansians, have offered their services to the Confederate States for three years.

The Federal steamer Pensacola, which lately succeeded in running the blockade of the Potomac, is rated as one of the most formidable vessels of the enemy. She has, it is said, a very heavy armament. In addition to her broadsides of twenty-two nine-inch shell guns, she has one eleven-inch gun, and two eighty pounders. It is supposed that she has joined the Burnside expedition.

One hundred and one vessels have arrived at Havana from Confederate ports since the blockade was established. This fact, at least, ought to convince foreign nations that the blockade is not effective.

A CONFESSION.—A Lincoln correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, speaking of the progress of the war, says:

The fact is, the cause of the Union has not progressed one inch, anywhere, but has constantly lost ground everywhere. It is not in the power of Mr. Seward—in accordance with whose ideas the war has thus far been conducted—to put his finger on the spot where the cause of the Union has progressed one inch, either in Europe or in America."

ARREST OF BRIDGE-BURNERS.—Lieut. W. F. Parker, of 26th N. C. Regiment, got on the trail of a couple of Tennessee bridge-burners last week, and with a squad of his men followed them into this State and arrested them some 12 or 15 miles north of this place at 1 o'clock in the morning.—Ashville News, 18th.

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.—On the approaching 22d of February, the Permanent Government of the Confederate States will be inaugurated at Richmond, President Davis will be installed for six years, and other interesting ceremonies take place. It will be a memorable and interesting occasion, and a vast concourse of persons, no doubt, will assemble to witness the ceremonies of the day.

In a speech delivered last week in the Federal House of Representatives, by Mr. Conklin, of New York, he stated that besides the defeat, and the large loss of arms and munitions of war, there was a sacrifice of nine hundred and thirty men at the battle of Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, on the Potomac, where the Confederate troops under General Evans, drove the Federals under Baker,