

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

NEW SERIES--VOL. IV--NO. 13.]

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[WHOLE NO. 169.]

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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 paper.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

GREENWOOD, S. C. }
Dear Old Argus: } Feb. 11, 1862. }

As tis said give the Devil his due
Please change that "ten" to a "few," [2]
Was it the fault of the Editor's eye?
If not it was his devil in pie. Four.

One of the diseases developed by the war, North as well as South, I reckon, is a poetical *cacoethes scribendi*, a sort of eruption, produced by self-scratching, mistaken for the muse. The fact that your correspondent has attempted it, is proof that he is diseased. He is well now of that, but nine of Job's boils on this writing hand; and the pressing duties of commissary domestic with "roads impossible," changes the pen for a poultice. Not worth more than '96.

For the Argus.

RICHLAND, MISS., Feb. 5, 1862.

Dear Argus: I have just returned from the cold regions of Kentucky. I was a soldier in the sixty days call. I have suffered much from cold and travel. We had a hard time of it. We lost a great many men from sickness. We went out at a bad time for people of this climate, but we have the consolation of knowing that we did our duty though we did not get a fight. The chance is still good. There is a call for ten thousand more men. In answer to that call, we are enlisting for the war. We see there is no use of enlisting and re-enlisting, so we are going the whole figure. If all the States will do as we do Old Abe's kingdom will fall and float down the Mississippi with the ice next Spring. The Argus is a welcome visitor. Yours,
M. L. H.

THE PRIVILEGE OF RE-ENLISTMENT.—The following question was propounded to the Richmond Enquirer:

When a man re-enlists singly, (as the act authorizes) is he bound to enter any particular company or branch of service?

The Enquirer replied:

He may select both the arm of the service and the company to which he wishes to attach himself. He should do this at the time of enlisting.

From Norfolk Day Book, 12th.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF OUR REVERSES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

To a gentleman attached to the fleet in the waters of North Carolina, who reached this city yesterday morning, we are indebted for the following particulars:

The fleet, after falling back from Roanoke Island, ran up the Pasquotank river for the purpose of receiving ammunition which was expected from Norfolk. On Sunday, the enemy's vessels crossed the Sound, and early on Monday morning advanced up the Pasquotank river. Our vessels had then gained the battery on the river and were drawn up for the purpose of engaging

Monday, the Federal fleet came within 2 or 300 yards of our fleet and battery before being discovered. Our fleet was therefore compelled to retire again, and the battery was abandoned. Before it was left, however, all the guns were spiked.

The fleet proceeded towards Elizabeth City, closely pursued by the enemy. After proceeding some distance, three of the vessels were overtaken and captured, and Com. Lynch, together with their officers and crews made prisoners. The Beaufort, Empire and Raleigh, however, succeeded in making their escape, and are now safe near the south end of the Canal.

Capt. Parker, who was in command of the battery on the river, is thought to have escaped with his men in the direction of Edenton. Capts. Hunter and Simms are reported to be on board their vessels at the end of the canal, and Capt. Cook is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

From Elizabeth City.—The report of the burning of Elizabeth City and its capture by the Federalists is fully confirmed. The town was attacked on Monday morning about 8 o'clock, and was set on fire and evacuated after a fight of about a couple of hours duration. The torch was applied by the patriotic citizens themselves, and although the destruction was only partial, yet a sufficient display of self-sacrifice has been made by these gallant Carolinians to satisfy the enemy that they are fighting a people they never can subdue.

The Confederate steamer Forrest, attached to Com. Lynch's fleet, and which was undergoing repairs at Elizabeth City, we are glad to say, was not left to the enemy, as at first reported, but was burned by the citizens before they left the town.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that General Wise is safe.

Death of Capt. O. Jennings Wise.—This brave officer was among the killed at Roanoke Island. He received a wound shortly after the engagement began, which disabled him. While his comrades were bearing him from the ground, a shot from the enemy penetrated his body, inflicting a mortal wound. He died almost immediately.

Capt. Wise was a brave and efficient officer and much beloved by those under his command. It is related that after he had fallen on the field one of his men approached him and enquired if he was badly hurt. His reply was: "Never mind me! Fight on men! fight on! and keep cool!"

Captain Wm. Selden, of this city, attached to the Engineer Department was also among the killed.

The Richmond Blues and McCulloch's Infantry are represented as having conducted themselves nobly during the battle. Not a man among them but displayed the utmost coolness and intrepidity and the great success made by them among the foe. They kept at one time two regiments at bay, and finally at the point of the bayonet drove them up to their arms pits into the Sound. Before surrendering each man coolly broke his gun against the trees, determined that though they fell into the hands of the enemy they should be useless.

The casualties among the first mentioned command have been greatly exaggerated. Only one of the entire company—its commander—was killed, and only eight or ten of them wounded.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Roanoke arrived at the Quartermaster's wharf in this city. She brought those of our forces at Roanoke Island who were sick and who were removed from the Island previous to the attack upon it. There were about 100 of them.

The arrival of these men created considerable excitement in the city, and before the boats had made fast quite a crowd had collected on the wharf to welcome them.

Our Loss.—Our loss was not over one hundred killed and wounded while that of the enemy is estimated at least one thousand killed. Indeed we have information that at Old Point the number is estimated at fifteen hundred killed. The beach is represented as being strewn with their dead bodies and the probability is that when the truth comes out it will be found that this victory has been purchased by the Yankees with a fearful out lay of life.

The Landing at Edenton.—A special train of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad arrived in Portsmouth, yesterday, about one o'clock. Information was brought that the enemy had entered Edenton and taken possession. This news was communicated through Dr. Warren, of Edenton, to the people of Suffolk and forwarded by them to us. We have received no confirmation as yet of the statement and it may be that the intelligence is premature.

The enemy was represented as being on the way to Blackwater, and the non arrival of the boat due from there yesterday seemed to corroborate the statement.

Treachery the cause of the Disaster.—We

about our forces and fortifications. It appears that Com. Shaw got wind of his intended desertion and told him that if he attempted to desert he would blow him out of the water; but Doe afterwards made his escape we have this terrible disaster:

Flag of Truce.—There was a flag of truce by steamer yesterday. On her return she brought up the remainder of the Hatteras prisoners—numbering in all upwards of 400 men. The following is a list of the officers among them: Captains Thos. Sparrow, John C. Lamb, G. G. Luke.

Lieuts. A. J. Thomas, T. Norman, Whittle, C. A. Abrams, Ezel, M. Fotherly, N. Taylor, M. T. Moye, J. Whitehead.

NORFOLK, Feb. 13th.—Brig General Stone, commanding the forces opposite to Leesburg, was arrested last Sunday, on the charge of treachery at Bull's Bluff, and secession proclivities, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.—We hear that Congress has passed the bill, the confiscation of the property of alien enemies.—Rich. Dispatch.

The Memphis Appeal says:

"We have confidence that our recent disasters will prove beneficial in many respects, by bringing good out of evil. The effect is already being seen by the manifold developments, which will soon be palpable to every observing mind. The hour of trial is now upon us, but the morning of our future will break brightly."

Thus speaks and feels the true patriot. Let all who preach despondency, and who go about with faces as long as the list of Lincoln enormities and iniquities be sent to mind the baggage. The battle of Southern regeneration and redemption will be fought by brave men and brave women, not by creakers or carpet knights.
[Charleston Courier.]

The Memphis Avalanche, of Saturday, containing the latest news concerning Gen. Beauregard's movements, says: As the movements of this distinguished leader possess unusual interest at this time, we may state that he left Bowling Green yesterday, and will arrive at Columbus Saturday afternoon. His arrival is anxiously looked for by the patriotic army at Columbus, who ardently desire an opportunity to meet the foe.

BE NOT DISCOURAGED.—We advise our readers, says the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, to read the thirteenth and fourteenth Chapters of the Second Book of Chronicles, in the Bible. They will find in them food for reflection and encouragement. It gives the history of a battle between Abijah, King of Judah, and Jeroboam. The former had 400,000 men, and the latter 800,000 men. The army of Jeroboam ambushed the forces of Abijah, and attacked them in front and rear. Abijah cried unto the Lord for help. With a shout the followers of Abijah entered into battle, and routed the enemy, slaying 500,000 of them. Asa, son of Abijah, went out with an army of 500,000 men to give battle to Zerah, the Ethiopian, with an army of one million, or a thousand thousand men and three hundred chariots, as the Scriptures have it. Asa cried unto the Lord, and said—"Lord, it is nothing with thee to help whether with many, or with them that have no power; help us, O Lord our God, for we rest on thee; and in thy name we go against this multitude. O Lord, thou art our God; let no man prevail against thee." The Ethiopians were defeated with great slaughter. Let the people of the Confederate States profit by these examples. They teach a salutary lesson.

We learn that Gen. Burside had proposed a general exchange of prisoners, and that his proposition had been accepted, and would be carried into effect right away. The Roanoke prisoners will, therefore, be speedily released. Any excess of prisoners on either side are to be paroled. The number of our men taken at Roanoke, was 2600.

ANECDOTE.—A young lady, without either parasol or parapluie, meeting a youth of her acquaintance, in a shower of rain, said to him: "Will you be my rain bow (rain bear)?" "Yes," replied he, "if you will be my rain deer."