

# North Carolina Argus.

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WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1862.

[WHOLE NO. 191.]

## LIST OF CASUALTIES

In 26th N. C. Reg't., in the battles near Richmond Va., from 25th June to 4th July.

Company A—Private J Price, killed; Private T Perkins and S Harris wounded and have since died. Private G Osburn wounded.

Company B—Privates G W Cook and O F Doss killed, Sergt J E Gray and privates M F Boyett, J J McCain, J S McCain, S H Walkop, C F Helm, A Osburn, M J Brown, P Waters and Musician B B Johnson wounded, Private M Sykes missing.

Company C—Sergt W Curtis and privates J Ray, B A Nance, E Bell, T A Davis and J Southern wounded.

Company D—Capt J T Adams and private M Bowen wounded.

Company E—Privates A H Evans, J H Ray and H W Brewer killed, Corpl H M Rogers, privates J W Caulder, W J Welsh, O A Hanner, T B Smith and J H McNath wounded.

Company F—Privates G W Holloway, J A White, W Estis, W P Kirby, J M Crump, W C Phillips and J B Bradford wounded.

Company G—Sergt F A Mathews and privates H Johnson, H. Reves, J. Vinson, A Lineberry and W G Carter wounded; privates A J Bark, N Nelson and R Buckner missing.

Company H—Sergt L A Currie, Corpl W J McNeill and privates J A Jackson, D C Ferguson, A Malone and J B Kelly wounded.

Company I—Private J A West killed; private J A C Barton wounded, and has since died; privates B Laney, J A Sudderth, U Stallings, Talbert, W Wilson and J Simmons wounded; private W Collins missing.

Company K—Private George Bowman killed; Capt J C McLaughlin, Corpl W H Dabbs and privates S F Gathings, J F Henly, W J Horn, P W McGougan, H Willoughby and J D Winfield wounded.

8 killed; 61 wounded; 5 missing; 3 wounded have since died.

DRURY'S BLUFF, July 15th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: I will not attempt to give you an account of our doings since we left North Carolina, on the 19th of June; but reference to the above list of killed and wounded in our regiment, which you will please publish, will show that we have witnessed bloody scenes, and have not been idle spectators. Although we have been actively engaged with the enemy only three times on Virginia soil, yet we were almost constantly exposed to their fire during the whole of the progress of the great battle, which has relieved, from a state of siege, the capital of our glorious Confederacy. The casualties of this affair have thrown gloom over many a Southern home; but its results have caused millions to rejoice, and raise their hearts in humble thankfulness to the God of Battles, who has given us the victory. We cannot now reasonably doubt that the Lord is on our side, but the whole country, profoundly grateful for past blessings, should not cease to pray for a continuance of divine favor. It is unnecessary for me to state that our boys behaved well in the fight. They dashed on towards the enemy with shouts, amid storms of minnie balls, shells, grape, canister, and every other instrument of destruction an infuriated enemy could hurl against us; but they flinched not, and, in no instance did they leave the field until the last gun had been fired. We are now getting some rest near the battery at Drury's Bluff, and to-day we are getting tents and changes of clothing from our camp at Petersburg, consequently our personal appearance, and our feelings are beginning to improve considerably. I presume the most of our wounded have gone home to recover.

Our sick are scattered from Raleigh, N. C., to Richmond Va., and several are sick in camp. We have 69 for duty out of 126, the others are either sick or wounded. As far as my information extends, none of the company are dangerously ill. One of our company Wm. A. McLaughlin of Cumberland county, died in Richmond on the 9th inst., of typhoid fever. He joined the Co.

privations, which we had to undergo, but we mourn his loss, not as those who have no hope for we feel assured that he has exchanged this world of strife and sorrow, for one of perfect bliss where his gentle spirit will find scenes more congenial than the warring elements of this world.

We also have to mourn the loss of another of our brave companions, George Bowman, who was killed instantly, by a ball from the enemy, in an engagement on the old battle field of Seven Pines on the night of June 26th. He fell while in the act of loading his gun, and his remains now sleep near the consecrated ground of that famous field. He joined the company about the middle of May, but he was with us long enough to give us ample evidence of his worth. As a soldier he was brave, generous and faithful; he devoted his life to his country, and died a glorious death. In the engagement of Tuesday July 1st, some of our boys got lost from the company, but it was not because they tried to evade danger; we advanced into the fight at a run, over a distance of about two miles, consequently some were left behind through exhaustion but they advanced as fast as they could, and went into the fray with the first regiment they came to, some with Louisianians, some with Georgians and some with other North Carolina regiments, not being able to find the 26th in the thick darkness. Now since we have rested a little, we are ready to give McClellan a reception at any point, where he may presume to honor us with his presence.

We would be very happy to hear from our friends at home occasionally, a letter is a considerable curiosity in camp now, we see one so seldom. Our friends should now direct their letters as before to Co. K, 26th Reg't. N. C. Troops, Petersburg, Va., and we would like to see the Argus too, we have not received one since we left North Carolina. Yours &c., K, 26th.

The Argus has been regularly forwarded to Petersburg.

PROMOTED—Lieut. Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, of the 7th N. C. Troops, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of that gallant regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the brave, lamented Col. Campbell. A well merited reward.

THE YANKEE GUNBOATS AT HAMILTON—Gov. Clark has been officially informed that the Yankee gunboats whose commanders last week immortalized themselves by shelling the undefended town of Hamilton and murdering an infant have abandoned the place and returned down the river with all the glory of the achievement.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.—The North Carolina Railroad Company has declared a dividend of eight per cent. This is cheering. Besides the benefit to the patriotic individuals who have so long waited in vain for some return for their investment, the State treasury will realize the handsome sum of \$240,000 from this dividend.

Among the Yankee prisoners at Salisbury is a chaplain, who was taken by General D. H. Hill. He says that, having heard of what a pious man the General was, and belonging to the same church with him, he expected to be treated with some consideration by that officer; but that, upon asking sundry favors, he found that his ecclesiastical relation was of little service, and that he is inclined to think that the General has a small opinion even of a preacher who comes to aid in subduing the South.

The Charleston "Mercury" says the rumor which has been current for some time and which has been endorsed by several newspapers, that Gen. Beauregard's wife died recently, is, we are glad to say, unfounded. The brave Creole leader will, we trust, ere long be heard from.

LOSS OF SPOILS.—It is reported on authority deemed reliable that a number of mules and horses sent down to West point to haul up the wagons and stores left there by the enemy in their flight, have been captured by the Yankees.

Thirty-seven hundred men are employed in

## Outrage of a Federal Commander in Alabama.

### HORRIBLE BARBARITIES.

Gen. O. M. Mitchel, who has been in command of the division of the United States troops in North Alabama, has been summoned to Washington, to answer charges against him for showing brutality towards the people of his troops. Gen. Turchin, one of his subordinates, is now being tried by court-martial at Huntsville, Ala. The Louisville Democrat (Yankee) says:—

Gen. Turchin said to his soldiers that he would shut his eyes for two hours, and let them loose upon the town and citizens of Athens—the very same citizens who, when all the rest of their State was disloyal, nailed the national colors to the highest pinnacle of the Court house cupola—these citizens, yet to a wonderful degree true to their allegiance, had their houses and stores broken open and robbed of everything valuable, and what was too unwieldy to be transported easily, broken or otherwise ruined; safes were forced open and riddled of thousands of dollars; wives and fathers arrested if they dared to murmur; horses and negroes taken in large numbers; ladies were robbed of all their wearing apparel except what they had on—in a word, every outrage committed and every excess indulged in that ever was heard of by a most savage and brutal soldiery towards a defenceless and unarmed population. All, too, by those who pretend to represent the United States Government. This is an everlasting disgrace, that can never be wiped from the page of history, but which demands immediate and prompt action, and the execution of all lovers of law and good government.

I am responsible for these statements. I have no more doubt that they occurred just as stated than I have of my own existence. I know similar acts disgraced the same brigade of our army when we occupied Bowling Green, Ky., and the matter was hushed up to save the credit of our army, hoping it would occur no more; but this leniency failed to have its proper effect, and it is no longer endurable. The good of the service and the character of every Union soldier cries for the punishment, without mercy, of such disgraceful conduct.

In republishing the above, the St. Louis Republican says:

We could hardly give credence to the above story, but are told that it is even worse than this correspondent relates. The conduct of some of these men was the worst a licentious and brutal soldiery could inflict upon defenceless women; so vile indeed that an officer of the army who regards the honor of his cloth, has determined to lay the matter before the Government. We do not doubt that the men who have committed the horrible crimes alleged, as well as those who winked at it, will meet swift and retributive justice. The honor of the army calls for it, and humanity demands it.

The Louisville Journal states that Gen. M. has arrived in Washington, and loudly demands an investigation of his case. It says:

General Mitchel and a portion of his command have perpetrated in North Alabama deeds of cruelty and of guilt, the bare narration of which makes the heart sick. The particulars in the case will be laid before the authorities at Washington in the course of a few days, when we take it for granted the honor of the nation and the welfare of the national cause will be promptly vindicated. The case will not brook delay. It cries out for investigation and determination. Let it be investigated and determined at once. We at present forbear to go into the heart-sickening particulars of the case, but, if necessary, we will not hesitate to do so hereafter. Meanwhile, we invoke the authorities, as they value the national honor and cherish the national cause, to visit swift justice upon the epauletted miscreant who has recklessly set both at defiance.

General Mitchell is now in Washington, and can answer the charges against him, if they are answerable, without delay. We hope, for the country's sake, there will be in the matter no delay and no clemency. The matter justly admits of neither. Feeling deeply, we speak strongly, but not certainly without the keenest sorrow. General Mitchell's villainous misconduct is a national calamity. It must pierce with sorrow the heart of every patriot as of every man.

A Washington dispatch says: "McClellan's

SALT.—We published a statement last week that Gov. Clark had made arrangements to procure a supply of Salt for this State. We have no information from Raleigh concerning the arrangements but learn from a gentleman who ought to know, that the Governor has made a contract with the Virginia Salt Works for an abundant supply. If the contract is fulfilled by the Virginia Company we suppose there will be no difficulty about a supply of the needful article. In the meantime, however, we would advise all who can, to supply themselves wherever and whenever they can. We saw a letter last week from the Salt Commissioner of this State, saying that salt was selling in Wilmington at \$7 50 per bushel. The Commissioner is furnishing it to the counties as fast as he can at about \$2 50 per bushel.

CORN AND FLOUR.—Why is it that corn, corn meal and flour is so scarce in this market? It cannot be because there is none in the country, certainly there is an abundance of both, especially corn, somewhere in this section. We heard general complaint last week that flour or meal was not to be had. It is a shame that such should be the case when it is well known there is plenty in the country. We expect the miserable speculators have alarmed the farmers and caused them to hold on to their corn and wheat expecting a great scarcity and higher prices. Any reasonable man, with a soul, ought to be satisfied with present prices. The present and seasons we hope will dispel all thoughts about starvation and scarcity of grain. Will the people of the adjoining counties bring along their flour and corn, or will they keep it hoarded up like a miser does his gold? Those who have any liberality or patriotism can now show it. What's the use of starving while there's an abundance in the land.—Charlotte Democrat.

IS IT POSSIBLE?—We have heard that a certain beardless youth has been so bold as to express his disapprobation because some of the ladies of Charlotte are in the habit of dressing the wounds of soldiers on their arrival in Charlotte, and re-adjusting their bandages.

The language attributed to this youth, if correctly reported, will if persistently uttered, subject him to severe punishment, for the boys of Charlotte will not longer permit the utterance of reproach, especially when contemptuously employed, by persons from beyond the Chesapeake. A word to the wise is sufficient. [Bulletin.]

Wool men estimate the clip of the State of Ohio this year to be about thirteen million pounds, being two million pounds greater than the clip of last year. Of this probably about three-fourths has been sold at prices averaging forty-eight cents, leaving the first grades unsold.

Among the arms captured during the recent battle below Richmond, were three rifled revolvers, two of them, we believe, being sixty shooters, and one of them a one-hundred shooter, throwing ounce balls something like two thousand yards. They were mounted on a light wagon gage, and protected from musketry by light iron screens.

Gen. Bragg's army grows by the return to duty of convalescents, and by the joining of new troops. It is now much more formidable than it was at Corinth, and unless all signs fail, we may expect to hear from it before long.

When is a woman a vehicle? When she is "a little sulky."

General McClellan has issued an order prohibiting the disinterment of bodies from the place of burial on the field of battle.

Salt is being produced about Charleston now and the production can be increased to almost any extent.

General Halleck has resigned the command of the army of the Southwest, and it is said will repair to Washington.

A general exchange of prisoners has been agreed to, the surplus on either side to be paroled. The terms of the agreement are the same as those of the cartel of some time ago.