

Daily Carolina Argus.

NEW SERIES—VOL. IV—NO. 38.]

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

[WHOLE NO. 200.]

READING THE LIST.

"To there any news of the war?" she said,
"Only a list of the wounded and dead."
Was the man's reply
Without lifting his eye
To the face of the woman standing by.
"Is the very thing I want," she said,
"Read me a list of the wounded and dead."
He read her the list—'twas a sad array
Of the wounded and killed in the fatal fray:
In the very midst was a pause to tell
Of a gallant youth who fought so well
That his comrades asked, "Who is he, pray?"
"The only son of the Widow Gray."
Was the proud reply
Of the Captain high.
What ails the woman standing near?
Her face has the ashen hue of fear!
"Well, well read on: is he wounded? quick!
O God! but my heart is sorrow-sick!
"Is he wounded; not he fell, they say,
Killed outright on that fatal day!"
But not the woman has swooned away!
Slowly she recalled the event of the fight;
Painfully she murmured, "Killed outright;
To have lost the life of my only son—
But the battle is fought and the victory won;
The will of the Lord, let it be done!"
God pity the cheerless Widow Gray,
And send from the halls of Eternal Day,
The light of His peace to illumine her way!

THE GREAT VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

From the Knoxville Register of Thursday last, we extract the following intelligence relative to the great victory achieved over the Yankee forces, near Richmond, Ky., on Saturday last.

Immediately after the battle the following congratulatory order was issued by General Smith:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30

The Major General Commanding returns his heartfelt thanks to the troops of his command, officers and men, for their exceeding gallantry in the several actions of this day, their patient, uncomplaining endurance of fatigue during two days and nights forced marches, and fighting three battles in twelve hours.

"The country shall know of your sufferings on the march, as well as of the bold, pressing charges of this day.

To-morrow being Sunday, the General desires that the troops shall assemble, and under their several Chaplains, shall return thanks to Almighty God, to whose mercies and goodness these victories are due.

E. KIRBY SMITH, Gen. Com'g.

The following extract of a letter from Capt. McErath of Gen. Smith's command, furnishes many interesting particulars:

RICHMOND Ky., Aug. 30, 1862.

We have had to-day three different and hotly contested battles. The enemy's force reported at fourteen thousand. They made their first stand at the foot of Dig Hill, eight miles from Richmond, and the last one at Richmond.

Our loss in killed is about 100, perhaps less, and as many wounded. That of the enemy, killed and wounded, double ours, besides over 2,000 prisoners. Capt. Scott is now—9 o'clock P. M.—in the rear, so that in the morning we shall capture the entire party.

Our men behaved most gallantly, charging the enemy each stand they made, killing one General, four Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, and capturing large quantities of commissary stores.

Colonel Scott, who was pursuing, is just now in, and says we have captured the entire army—more than 10,000 men.

It is glory enough fore one fight.
No enemy now between this and Lexington.
God be praised?

The Register also publishes the following highly interesting letter, which it says is from a very worthy source, and entitled to the utmost credit:

Gen. Smith and staff mounted their horses at seven o'clock, Saturday morning, and moved to the front some eight miles to where our forces arrived last night. Just before reaching the place the enemy attacked us, opening with artillery, and in about an hour the infantry opened. In less than an hour we drove them from their position, with great slaughter on their side, we taking many prisoners. Our loss quite heavy, especially in officers. We moved on about two miles beyond Cogersville, at which place the first fight occurred, and found them again in position, when we made the attack, and the second time drove them from their position with still greater loss both in killed and wounded and missing, with smaller loss on our side. This second fight occurred about two or three o'clock, and our troops having marched some eight miles, and having no water except a little taken from the stagnant pools along the road, and seeing the enemy again preparing to receive us, we halted our men and gave them several hours rest. Everything being ready, a

moved on and attacked them the third time. After hard fighting, we routed them, and drove them through the place a little before sundown, in utter confusion. In this last fight we did not lose many men, but we captured from 1,300 to 15,000 prisoners, besides their killed and wounded. After we had whipped them in front and started them running, Colonel _____, with his command, who had been sent around on the Lexington road to catch them, keeping his command in ambush until the retreating army came up, attacked them and succeeded in capturing and killing nearly the whole army, taking all their guns and some ten pieces of artillery, with all their wagons, stores, etc. It is estimated that their killed, wounded and missing will reach some ten thousand, whilst ours will not reach more than from three to five hundred killed and wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded officers is very heavy. The troops were from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky and commanded by General Bull Nelson. Col. Cassin M. May commanded a brigade. General Smith commanded our troops, and by hard fighting and the blessing of God we destroyed their line army. It was a grand sight to see our ill-clad and sometimes barefooted troops, with no food and but little water, marching with a steady front on their splendidly equipped foe. It was one of the grandest battles I ever saw.

It filled our hearts with pride to see our men move onward, and never give way. Glory be to God on high for the splendid result.
Gen. Smith and staff escaped unhurt.

The Register editorially says: "The courier who brings the despatch of Gen. Smith further reports that a regiment of Kentucky infantry and a large body of cavalry, hitherto in the Federal service, have joined Smith's victorious army, and the Southern rights Kentuckians are flocking to his standard in great numbers. We think we may safely say that the day of Kentucky's deliverance from the hateful thrall of the Abolition despotism has brightly dawned.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

LYING.

What a liar Bill Seward is! His letter to Earl Russel is a tissue of lies. It is written, "liars shall have their portion in the lake which burns with fire and brimstone." We do not know what impression Bible truths have, at any time, made upon the mind of Seward. Certain it is that truth has made no impression upon his heart, judging by his life, which has been a lie—he has lived to lie. He is a liar from the beginning. His letter to Earl Russel was intended to be read to him by Adams, Lincoln's minister at the Court of St. James. It was not to be published. Adams, designed reading the letter in his interview with Russel of the 19th June, but accidentally left it at home. The next day, he sent a copy, which Earl Russel published, with his reply. Thus has the world become acquainted with another illustration of Seward's lying diplomacy. The burden of the letter is that a servile war is inevitable in the South. He says—

"Everywhere the American general receives his most useful and reliable information from the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom."

How reliable this information is, let their utter defeat and failure evidence. Seward knew this was a lie, when he penned it. The Federal general who depends upon the nigger for "reliable information," is a fool. The only difference between these "reliables" and those who rely upon them, is that one is black and the other white—but both are niggers. The one is black in the face the other in the heart. If Seward's face was as black as his heart, it would be difficult to find in Africa, a visage so appallingly dark. God forgive the man and send him better thoughts.

"Wherever the national army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it, and offer their services and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired."

And are glad to get back again, for, in every instance they verify the truth, that the "tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

Seward would have Europe believe, that the South is in danger from the niggers. He says that they voluntarily flock to the Federal Standard, and insinuates that from that cause alone, should the Southern people resist their escape, the civil war now progressing must degenerate into a servile war. Poor fellow! He has shift-

He draws upon his imagination." "Not less," says he "than one hundred, escape every day, and as the army advances, the number increases." Now the Federal armies have been advancing backwards for some time past, and two thousand niggers, coaxed and wheedled from their masters, have been returned to them. If, as he assumes, the escape of the nigger depends upon the advance forward of the Federal forces, there is not much danger, (thanks to the intervening arm of a kind Providence) of the South's depopulation in that respect, and still less apprehension of a servile war. Speaking of the letter, the Atlanta Commonwealth, says:

Mr. Seward has afforded another specimen of his diplomatic cleverness in his letter to Lord John Russell, of May 28. A more mendacious document has never disgraced political history. It is insidious in its design while it is feeble in execution. It is insidious because it was intended to damage the South by the utterance of falsehoods which would be beyond, it was hoped, the possibility of contradiction, if the purpose of the wily Mr. Seward had been effected. This purpose was defeated. Lord John Russell, penetrating the design of the author, has given it publicity. It presents a counterpart to those lying bulletins of victories which have emanated from the Headquarters of the Federal army, thus forming a perfect harmony between war and diplomacy as conducted by the government at Washington.

There are three flagrant falsehoods in Mr. Seward's despatch on which he intended to build a scheme of deception towards the British ministry.

First, that the Secessionists did not constitute a people, but were merely a faction.

Second, that the South by the successes of the Federal arms, was on the verge of subjugation, or at least, submission.

Third, that if the conflict continued, a servile war was inevitable. By these falsehoods Mr. Seward hoped to prevent intervention.

Lord John Russell comprehending the diplomatic strategy of the wily minister, in the first place treated his despatch with contempt by not replying to it until one month after it was received. In the second place he published it contrary to the request of the writer, and finally in his brief reply, denies that the successes of the Federal arms had been so decisive as to lead to the speedy submission of the South, accompanied by the pointed rebuke that the approach of servile war which was insisted on by Mr. Seward would introduce "another element of destruction of property and waste of industry which already afflicts a country (the South) so lately prosperous and tranquil," not omitting to remind the minister of those evidences of bitterness of strife, the confiscation bills of the Federal Congress, and the Proclamation of Butler at New Orleans.

Now, the baseness of this purpose, to secretly utter falsehoods against the Southern people, to influence the policy of foreign governments, is more than trick or artifice of diplomacy. It is an evidence of inherent baseness. But the cunning of the tortuous minister overreached itself. English fair-dealing and manliness were superior to Yankee craft and duplicity. The thing stands exposed to the world as a transparent trick. The design of deceiving the British government failed, while the purpose of operating on its fears by a menace of servile war in the South, cutting off the supply of cotton and thus damaging, materially, British interests, deserves a place by the side of the falsehoods which have been brought to its support. The adroit Secretary has supplemented his menace by affirming that Northern manufacturing industry, will be stimulated, and that of England correspondingly depressed, as if that government could be deceived by so shallow an invention as that a supply of the raw material would be afforded Lowell which is denied to Manchester, by the difficulties of commercial intercourse.

The logic of this precious document is equal to its morality—its respect for truth and its threat of instigating a servile war. Let us throw its leading propositions into the form of a syllogism.

Intervention by Europe will indefinitely prolong hostilities, and would be both useless and impolitic, as the South is nearly subjected to the Northern arms, the Secessionists [rebels] being only "a faction not a people." [How a mere faction could indefinitely prolong the war is not stated.]

2. Intervention would compel the North to convert a civil war into a servile war, of which there are encouraging indications. Ergo, intervention is not the policy of Europe, as it would greatly injure European interests.

Now, as the premises here are entirely false—as both the major and minor propositions are gratuitous assumptions—falsehoods—this beautiful fabric of reasoning falls to pieces. First, it is false that the Secessionists [rebels] are a faction and not a people on the verge of being subdued. Their claim to Nationality is having beat their enemies in almost every encounter on land, the disparity of numbers being 8 to 20. Second, it is no less false that there are signs of insub-

incite a servile war. It is by these flagrant falsehoods and these atrocious menaces that the Lincoln administration signalizes its diplomacy.

MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

We like greatly the device stamped on an ancient penny: "Mind your business." That is it. A man of business must mind his business or his business will not mind him. If he give his energies to pleasure, others will pick up his neglected living. If he devote his chief attention to party politics, he will soon be in the mire. If he run wild after some new ism of the hour, his name may be made notorious, but he will become a bankrupt. We do not say that he should debar himself from occasional recreation, that he should be indifferent to the welfare of his country,—or that he should pay no heed to the spirit of the times. Not at all: but these are side-issues, and should have attention only commensurate with their importance, and subordinately to the main question.

"Mind your business!" Not another man's; but your own. Let him alone, so far as interference with him is impertinent. When he asks your advice or aid, render it cheerfully if in your power: but do not intermeddle in matters where your ignorance of his moving motive or reason for conduct only makes you appear presumptuously prying.

"Mind your business!" Slender no one, politically, morally, or socially. If your rival is prosperous and respected, surpass him in industry and virtue, if you can; but do not seek to put him down by artful and lying appeals to sectional prejudice or sectarian partiality.

"Mind your business!" Be progressive in your own line. Outside of that, be conservative. Respect the legal rights of your neighbors hard by, and of your countrymen at large. You would resent their dictation in your personal matters, whether social, moral, or political:—be assured they will treat you with equal contempt, and justly.

"Mind your business!" Every one of you—kindly, actively, perseveringly,—and you will thus be an agent in carrying out a portion of the plans of a benevolent Providence, who would have men to be "diligent in business" as well as "fervent in spirit."

"Mind your business!" But not to the neglect of your family. Make money as means to valuable ends. Your chief social end is to train up a genteel, educated, virtuous God-fearing family. Money is an important means to this end; but this end is to be aimed at, whether you make money or not. Remember this; and attend most assiduously to the cultivation of your own spirit and manners, and by example as well as precept train virtuously the tender and lovely beings who are increasing around your table and fireside; and when your locks waiten, and your eyes grow dim and your step falters, you will have in them a blessing better than "thousands of gold and silver."

Well doth he who ever doeth
What the penny legend sheweth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, offered a resolution that each member of this House appropriate his per diem, for the next two days, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in and around Richmond, and deposit the same with the Speaker.

After considerable discussion, the vote was taken, and only twelve members voted in the affirmative. So the resolution was lost.

The above resolution was offered on the 27th of August. We are sorry that it was offered, though we honor the mover, believing that he was influenced by motives high and holy, and doubted not that it would be responded to with promptness and alacrity. We are sorry, only because it has opened up another page in the history of the selfishness of men, who, unless wilfully blind and recreant to duty, know the necessities and sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in and around Richmond. All honor to the mover and the noble twelve who sustained him. We respectfully ask for the yeas and nays on this question. We want to know the names of these twelve representatives, whom, without knowing—judging only by this one act of their lives—we pronounce worthy of, and hope will receive at the hands of their constituents,