

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus o'er the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep—
No scolding strain of Malasson can lull his hundred eyes to sleep

G. W. FENTON, Editor.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862.

SALT.

The last resort—that from the Virginia Salt Mines—for a supply of this most essential and indispensable article for the State of North Carolina, for the coming winter, other than depending upon a supply from the coast, seems likely to be interfered with by the authorities of Virginia, and in consequence, the situation in which we are about to be placed, will be most critical.

There are indications in the interior of this State, that salt can be obtained from the earth as readily and as plentifully as from the Salines of Virginia. Has anything been done by the State authorities to develop these resources? In this county there are plain and unmistakable indications. On a certain plantation that we could name, the salt rock out crops in several places where the land has been washed, and salt found, an inch thick, adhering to quartz. Attempts are being made to bore, in the hope of striking a supply of the liquid; but being in private hands, the work is not as energetically prosecuted as the exigencies of the times demand. The party undertaking the job, can only work as he can spare his hands from necessary plantation work. We feel satisfied that there are other Salines in the State, and we hope that the Legislature, at its next session, will take prompt steps to have a suitable corps appointed to seek out these Salines and have their supplying abilities tested.

The *Charlotte Democrat*, in giving the statement from the *Raleigh Standard*, that some of our manufacturers refuse to comply with the exemption act and to be satisfied with seventy-five per cent profit, says:

"Any reasonable man ought to be satisfied with 75 per cent profit, and we have heard of a few instances where the manufacturer was satisfied with less than 75 per cent. But the instances are precious few. Mr. John F. Phifer, of Lincoln, until recently sold his yarn at \$1.50 per bale, and he now only charges \$3, while others charge \$6. Gen. Neel of this county, we learn, has been selling at \$3 and \$4. Young, Wriston & Orr, of this place, proprietors of Rock Island Woolen Factory, have agreed to furnish cloth to the State for soldiers' clothing at about 50 per cent profit."

We have heard it said by the spinners themselves, in the piping times of peace, that if they could sell their yarn for double the cost of the raw material, they would be satisfied, for they would be making a handsome profit indeed. We learn that factories in this neighborhood are selling yarn at \$4.50 and \$5.00 a bunch, and yet cotton can be bought in this county for from 15 to 18 cents per pound—good clean cotton at that. Even at 20 cents according to what they have heretofore said, a bunch at this time ought to bring only \$2.00.

RATHER SELFISH.

The Virginia Legislature, at its late session, passed an act for supplying the people of that State with Salt, and under that act Gov. Letcher has published regulations to be observed in regard to the Salt-Works of that State, which may and will be considered selfish and illiberal. The Governor directs that all Salt manufactured in the counties of Smyth and Washington, on hand at the time of the passage of the act, or hereafter made, shall be held to belong to the State of Virginia, until notice be given to the contrary; and all transportation of Salt from the State by canal, railroad or by individuals, is prohibited until the State of Virginia is supplied! An exemption is made in favor of contracts already entered into with the proprietors of the works, provided there is enough salt to supply the wants of Virginia, but if the supply should be insufficient, then the contracts with other States are to be annulled and disregarded. The regulations show a spirit of selfishness that we hardly expected to see exhibited, even by the Virginia authorities, and are unjust and unneighborly. We hope there may be no occasion to enforce these mean regulations, but if Gov. Letcher does enforce them and prevents the fulfillment of contracts with the States of North Carolina, Georgia, &c., an indignation will be aroused against Virginia that will never be forgotten. The action of the

Virginia Legislature and Governor exhibits a discreditable spirit, unbecoming a great State. We must all sink or swim together in this crisis, and States at least should be liberal towards each other.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

SALT.

Thomas G. Whitaker, Esq., Salt Commissioner for the county of Wake, has just returned from an official visit to the Abingdon Salt Works, Virginia. Mr. W. has succeeded in securing six thousand bushels of salt for the use of Wake County. And yet the Magistrates of this county were informed, at their last sitting, that there were at that time but about 650 bushels ready for this county, which is at the top of the list of counties and Wake at the bottom. We are afraid that the people of the county, in view of the exigencies of the times, have not been as alive to their interests as they should have been.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The Manufacturers of Georgia are to hold a meeting in Atlanta, on the 17th of next month. The Atlanta Commonwealth, in calling attention to the notice for the meeting, says:

"We are glad that some one has taken in hand so important a movement, for, with cotton goods at the present prices, the manufacturers will ultimately be the sufferers, and manufacturing enterprise checked, by the hostility to them which the prices now current, will engender. We hope the various companies will be represented directly or by proxy, and that a uniform and lower schedule of prices will be adopted, for at one half (if not less) the present prices, the manufacturers will clear one hundred per cent. per annum, on their capital stock."

We are glad to see that some of the manufacturers are, at last, getting alarmed. We have no doubt that the present course of manufacturers is engendering hostility to them, and that, hereafter, they will certainly reap the crop from the seed they are now sowing.

TANNERY.—The tanning establishment of Messrs. Robinson and Murr, in this place, is a very complete affair. We have visited many tanneries in our day, but we think, not one more complete in all its arrangements, than this. We cannot give a description of the various machinery in use, nor do we know that it would be profitable to do so, if we could—but advise those who have not yet visited the establishment, to do so, promising them much gratification. They have thirty vats in operation. They will soon commence the manufacture of shoes. In connection with all this, they intend to use their steam power, as soon as the necessary machinery arrives, which they have ordered, in grinding corn. This will be a great convenience to the people of this neighborhood, which they will, doubtless, appreciate.

Two corps of McClellan's army recently crossed the Potomac—one at Harper's Ferry and the other at Shepherdstown, and occupied, especially Charlestown on the Winchester railroad, and Kernersville on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Charlestown is fifteen and Kernersville about twenty miles distant from Winchester. Gen. Jackson made an advance to meet the enemy, when he immediately withdrew and crossed the Potomac into Maryland. McClellan has no intention of giving Gen. Lee battle in that region for the present, at least. He is drilling and preparing his new levies for the field, preparatory to another advance on Richmond, or some other important point.

The *London Times* says that the proclamation of Lincoln is a political concession to the Abolitionists. When the Union existed the Constitution gave no right to the President or Congress to free the slaves. Emancipation was the thunderbolt in the hands of the President to destroy the social organization of the South at a blow. Lincoln has assumed the right to launch it without the power to enforce his decree. The North must conquer every square mile of the South before it can make the proclamation of more effect than merely a waste of paper.

THE FEVER AT WILMINGTON.

The Journal's bulletin of the 25th gives the following summary of the progress of the epidemic for the week ending the 24th:

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Saturday, October 18	49	17
Sunday, " 19	55	28
Monday, " 20	36	25
Tuesday, " 21	33	13
Wednesday, " 22	16	7
Thursday, " 23	6	11
Friday, " 24	17	10
	194	111

At the special election in Wake, on Thursday last, to supply a vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Henry W. Miller, Daniel G. Fowle, late Lieut. Colonel of the 31st N. C. T., was elected over Capt. O. R. Rand, the former receiving 717 votes, and the latter 257.

Wm. T. Magrader, of Maryland, a commissioned Lieut. Colonel and acting Major in the United States cavalry service, has arrived in Richmond, having resigned his commission and ran the Potomac blockade. The Colonel could not stand old Abe's emancipation proclamation.

JACKSON ONCE SURROUNDED.—An army correspondent tells the following incident that occurred in Maryland between Stonewall Jackson and the ladies. They surrounded the old game cock, (he said "Ladies, this is the first time I was ever surrounded,") and cut every button off his coat, and, they say, commenced on his pants, and at one time it was feared he would be in the uniform of a Georgia Colonel—minus all except a shirt collar and spurs. For once he was badly scared.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER.

You have, doubtless, read the eloquent Appeal of Gov. Vance in behalf of the soldier, and are only waiting an opportunity to give. We feel that we can add nothing to what he has so feelingly said, and that no further appeal is needed by the patriotic sons and daughters of Anson. Bleeding, suffering humanity calls. Your country calls. Duty urges. Your sympathies ought to be enlisted—your love stimulated. Patriotism demands and God commands. Be up and doing, then, friends of the soldier. The blood of your fathers, husbands, and sons calls from the gory field. Will you respond?

We have been requested by Col. William C. Smith to ask you to send in articles of clothing to Mr. JNO. STACEY, who has kindly consented to receive them, and keep a correct list of names of donors and articles. Such as are not able to give, (if any) will please sell to Mr. Stacey, or the Commissioned Officers of the 80th Regiment, whatever clothing, or material they may have to dispose of, who will pay fair prices for them.

The Acting Adjutant General states that the recent Exemption Act is shortly to be published, with instructions as to its application. We trust that some of its exceptionable provisions may be rendered less partial. As we understand it, it bears harshly and onerously upon a large class of people, who, though they are not the possessors of many acres and own no niggers, are rich in those more essential possessions, in times like these—patriotism, and disinterested and unselfish love of liberty, and hatred of oppression, which induces them to pour out their blood like water in defence of the lives and property of those whose inclination to stay at home is encouraged by this bill.

Frost in this neighborhood last Thursday, and again on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings of this week; good white frosts. We hope that this week will wind up Yellow Jack's doings at Wilmington.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION.—President Davis has caused a special order to be issued by Adj't. General Cooper, calling for the enrollment of all between the ages of 18 and 40, who are not exempt. There is, no doubt, an absolute need of more men. The first conscription has been partially executed in some of the States. We learn that North Carolina has furnished four times as many men under the first conscription as any of the States.

In 1850, there were in this State, upwards of 29,000 men between the ages of 30 and 40. At present there are about 15,000 between the ages of 35 and 40, but of these there are, perhaps, 5,000 exempt or in the army already.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Oct 20, 1862.

XXIX. Officers Commanding Camps of Instruction, under the Conscription Acts, will cause the enrollment of conscripts to be extended to all men not subject to exemption, who are between eighteen and forty years of age.

By command of the Secretary of War,
JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant-Adjutant General.

The recent Exemption Act will be published shortly, with instruction as to its application.
A. A. G.

The New Orleans Delta has over two columns of advertisements calling for recruits to serve in the Federal army. One Captain A. Montfort calls his company the "John Brown Guards."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World says: "A leading General in the army of the Potomac, one who is noted for saying very little, and that little very reliable, said yesterday that he should not be surprised if the war was not virtually terminated by Christmas." The correspondent of the *Evening Post* makes substantially the same statement.

There will be some trouble in portions of Maryland about enforcing the draft. In Charles and St. Mary's counties resistance to the draft seems likely to be carried to a dangerous extent. In an adjoining township of the latter county, the mob entered the office of the Assessor, who was making up the lists of persons liable to draft, seized and destroyed his lists, and threatened to tar and feather him if he attempted making them up again. They declare they won't fight against the South.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature will not meet until the regular time, which is the third Monday in November. Gov. Vance called the Council of State together to consider the propriety of assembling the Legislature at an earlier day, but failed to get a quorum to meet.

The Lunatic Asylum near Raleigh always attracts the attention of travelers. The building is very large and conspicuous. It cost the State \$260,000 and has been in operation about seven years, during which time there have been over 500 patients under treatment—some 200 of whom are there now. An ordinary case of insanity, Dr. Fisher, who has charge of the Institution, says, requires about six months' treatment. Not one fifth are restored. Most of the patients are sustained by the State, for which there is an annual appropriation of \$25,000. \$200 a year is charged for board and treatment of a patient.
[Fayetteville Observer.]

SENSIBLE.—Ex-Senator Pugh, of Ohio, having received an invitation to be present at a war meeting in Cincinnati, made the following reply: "You must excuse me; I think it is time for those who have not themselves enlisted to quit exhorting others on the subject."

THE BIBLE.—The Austrian Government has been constrained, by popular sentiment, to place the circulation of the Bible in the vulgar tongues of the various nationalities in the empire, on the same footing of privilege with the circulation of other books.

OFFICERS TO BE DROPPED.—Col. Alfred Iverson, of the 20th N. C. Regiment, publishes a letter in the *Wilmington Journal*, stating that Gen. D. H. Hill has called for the names of all officers who have been absent from their regiments for an unusual length of time, in order that they may be recommended to be dropped. Several names have been sent in from the 20th N. C. V., and more will be forwarded if the officers now absent do not report in a satisfactory manner immediately. Charges are to be preferred against all soldiers who cannot furnish full and complete testimony for the necessity of their continued absence.

Col. Iverson says: "Every one in the army knows that if half the absentees who were able to come to us from home had been present, the battle of Sharpsburg would have resulted in a decisive victory for us, and our troops before this would have overrun Maryland."

Major Peyton is the bearer of a handsome present from Gen. Beauregard to Stonewall Jackson. It is a revolver, navy size, constructed to throw balls as a cannon throws grape-shot. With this formidable weapon, an officer hard pressed in action might destroy half a dozen enemies at a single discharge. An appropriate inscription is engraved on the silver plating.

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.—The Yankee draft has been commenced in Maryland. The *Baltimore Sun* of the 11th inst., says the draft calls for 19,344 men. Of these 13,344 volunteers have already been furnished, leaving 6,000 to be raised by draft. Baltimore city is to furnish only 40 men by draft, having been credited with 5,897 volunteers now in the Yankee army.

A Richmond correspondent of the *Petersburg Express* says that but one Maryland Battalion is in the Confederate army. Ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, recently stated that 10,000 Marylanders had escaped into Virginia, and the correspondent of the *Express* wants to know why it is they are not in our army fighting for their homes and rights.

President Davis has appointed Gen. Walter Gwynn to make a reconnaissance of the Eastern counties of this State with a view to their defence.

The annual session of the Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh on the first day of December.

The N. C. Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church will meet in Raleigh on the 3d of December.

Mr. James E. Thom has been appointed Postmaster at Greensboro' in place of B. G. Graham deceased. We have no doubt this appointment will be entirely acceptable to those who have business with the office.

OFFICERS OUT OF PLACE.—A correspondent of the *Mississippi* writes what no doubt has occurred to the minds of many readers:

It is astonishing, disheartening, mortifying, to observe at every railroad station, in every village, in every city, at every hotel, eating house and drinking house, crowds of officers in the Confederate States service, paid from the public Treasury, honored with titles, entrusted with authority, depended upon for the defence of the country, who are lounging, loafing, idling, loitering away their time under one or another of a thousand pretences, while true men are in the field with harness on, battling with the invader.

The planters and farmers have the destiny of the South in their hands.
Will they plant a Cotton crop or not during the war?

OUR NEW COMMISSIONER.—The "distinguished American," reported to have been sent to Europe as the representative of our Government, is said to be Commander Maury, formerly of the Observatory at Washington.

Vice-President Hamlin is in Washington. The *Herald* says he is one of the bitterest revilers of McClellan, and has probably come on to urge his removal from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

ARRESTED.—A crazy fool or a wicked knave named Bryan Tyson of Brower's Mills, Randolph county, was committed to jail in this city, last Wednesday. He has been publishing incendiary documents, it is alleged, and seems to have a system in his madness. He him be brought to his senses. It is conjectured that he has secret partners in his fiendish work.
[Ral. Journal, 18th.]

SALE OF NEGROES.—At a sale of negroes on Monday last, belonging to the estate of Irving Stallings, decd., in Franklin county, the following prices were obtained:

Boy	18 years old	\$1,555
"	" " "	1,555
"	12 " "	1,275
Girl	14 " "	1,525
"	18 " "	1,700
Boy	16 " "	1,450
Girl	15 " "	1,725
"	19 " "	1,900
Woman	23 " "	1,755
"	25 " " distased	445
Boy	5 " "	855

From the above prices, nobody would suppose that Lincoln had issued a proclamation.—*State Journal*.