

# North Carolina Argus.

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WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863.

[WHOLE NO. 218.]

## ATTENTION!

Head Quarters 81st Reg. N. C. Militia, Feb. 10, 1863.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF COMPANIES, will report to the Colonel Commanding, immediately, all soldiers at home, in their respective Districts, on expired furloughs. Also, all Conscripts who have not volunteered. They will notify all such that there are Recruiting Officers from most of the companies from this county, now in Wadesboro, who will remain but a few days longer.

A. MYERS, Colonel.

A. G. ASHCRAFT, Adjutant.

## CHARGE BAYONET!

TO ALL SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY!—

I HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY GEN. B. E. LEE, Commanding the Department of Virginia, to visit Anson county, for the purpose of obtaining recruits for that Army. I am desirous of enlisting men into my company, the ELLIS ANSON RIFLES, Co. A, 23d N. C. Regiment, but will muster you into any Company you may select. You will receive \$100 bounty, and avoid the otherwise disagreeable necessity of being sent to a Camp of Instruction. There is no getting out of this thing. You must go to the war, peaceably if you will, forcibly if you will not. This is no time for skulking. Old Anson has done her duty, and will continue to the end, faithful and true. Now is the pinching time. Our enemies are about to make their last grand effort to subjugate us. All the attempts heretofore made, will be as nothing in comparison with the efforts they are about putting forth to enslave us. We must make a corresponding effort. We must meet and defeat them, and we can do it, and will do it, if every man will do his duty. One more effort and the cause for which we are struggling is won. We are free. Come, then, at once, and aid your brothers already in the field, in giving to your enemies the coup de grace.

I can be addressed at Ansonville, N. C., and shall be in Wadesboro, every Saturday, where I request those disposed to enlist to meet me, and be mustered into service, when I will furlough them for a sufficient length of time to make all necessary preparation for leaving.

Absentees and Deserters will report to me, if they wish to avoid the death penalty, which will assuredly be visited upon them.

Those having socks and gloves, which are much needed by the boys, will please send them to me, at the Argus Office.

Lt. SAML. T. WRIGHT,  
Co. A, 23d N. C. Regiment.

Feb. 9, 1863.

## SHOULDER ARMS!

MEN OF ANSON, ALL OF YOU WHO ARE subject to military duty in the Armies of the Confederate States, and have not yet enlisted in that service, have now the most desirable privilege of enlisting in any company now in service, which you may select. By coming forward and enlisting immediately, you will receive all the benefits secured by law to volunteers—you will receive a bounty of \$50 from the Confederate States, and \$50 from the State of North Carolina; you will also escape the unpleasant necessity of being sent to a Conscript Camp, and being assigned to any regiment requiring recruits, by which you may be compelled to do duty in any Company from this State, without any regard to your preferences.

The undersigned having been detailed by Major General G. W. Smith, on recruiting service, will remain in this county fifteen or twenty days, and will be glad to receive recruits for my company, or any other company in the Army of North Carolina. Come forward and enlist as soon as possible, for there are only TEN days allowed in which you can volunteer. I will be in Wadesboro every day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., until further notice. I can be found at the Anson Hotel, where I will muster you into service and furlough you for a sufficient length of time to make all necessary preparations for leaving.

I deem it entirely needless to make any appeal to your patriotism. Anson has done her duty thus far, and I have no reason to believe that her patriotic citizens will ever forget the duty they owe to their country, when her safety is imperilled.

Although there are no deserters from my company, I will state that by order of Gen. G. W. Smith, there is a general amnesty granted to all deserters, if they return to duty by the 10th day of this month. If, then, there are any deserters in Anson county, it matters not from what command they may be, they will consult their own interests by returning to their respective companies, or reporting to some one of the officers now in the county on recruiting service, before the 11th inst. If they do so, a full pardon is granted to them, except a forfeiture of pay for the time of their absence—but if they still so far forget themselves as to continue absent from their posts of duty, they will be hunted down like beasts, and visited with the extreme penalty of death provided by law in these cases.

J. C. McLAUGHLIN,  
Capt. Co. K, 26th N. C. T.

W. T. DAVIS,  
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,  
IS AT HOME, READY AND WILLING TO DO all kinds of repairing, mending and cleaning, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice consistent with neatness, durability and strength.

Feb 4, '63—216 if

## [From the Standard.]

### The Coward and Traitor Extortioner.

"Ha! ha! I'm told they cry for bread,  
Those soldiers' wives and little brats,  
That 'neath their feet no shoes they tread,  
That on their heads they wear no hats.  
I'm told their garments are in rags,  
Their little cabins cold and drear;  
They say the feeble mother drags  
A stick of wood her brats to cheer.

"Odd zounds! and what is this to me?  
I wonder why folks poor will be,  
But sure no matter how they rue it,  
They soon become accustomed to it,  
And need not grumble and complain  
The aid of rich men to obtain.  
'Tis true I for secession went,  
But only of a peaceful kind;  
And though on separation bent,  
The fighting was not to my mind;  
And I by solemn pledge am bound  
Never to be in battle found,  
I swore 'secess' should peaceful be,  
And so it ever shall with me.  
Let others fight, I calculate  
I'll stay at home and speculate.

"But when I saw the war began  
I tried to rally every man  
Whose poverty and patriotism  
Were pictured in the self same prism;  
I promised—ay, God only knows  
What pretty promises I made;  
I think I said 'no wintry snows  
Should make their families afraid.  
I promised while of meal a dust,  
I promised while of bread a crust,  
I promised while of meat a pound  
Should on my premises be found,  
I would with unremitting care  
See soldiers' wives received a share.  
All this I promised, and much more,  
For I had fooled poor folks before.  
I only meant for each I'd share  
With soldiers' wives my dainty fare.

"Why did I thus? I knew the poor  
Had nothing of their own to lose,  
And they could make my wealth secure,  
And I could do just as I chose.  
The simple fools thought me sincere,  
And each became a volunteer;  
And rightly too, for what had they  
At home to pleasant make their stay?  
As for their wives and little elves,  
Why, let them take care of themselves.

"I've earn to sell to soldiers' wives,  
But not to give, to save their lives;  
Nor do I on a credit sell—  
The cash must come, then all is well.  
Nor am I anxious to sell yet,  
I think that corn will higher get.  
Fifteen dollars per barrel now  
Is a pretty good price I'll own,  
But twenty is better, all allow,  
And so it need not here be shown.  
I've pork and bacon too to spare,  
And soldiers' wives can have a share  
By paying fifty cents a pound,  
Cash up, and no objections found.  
I've also many other things,  
And he or she that money brings,  
Provided that they bring enough  
Can share with me my stores of stuff,  
But I shall try to be precise  
To get the very highest price.

"Talk of patriots—who are they?  
For such as I a lawful prey.  
Let them go where battle rages—  
I'll stay at home and get their wages;  
I know what can be bought and sold,  
I'll coin the soldier's blood to gold."

Man—monster—devil—has this rhyme  
Disclosed what feelings in you move?  
"No, no," you say: then it is time  
Your deeds should your professions prove.

F. I. W.

Lincoln's Secretary of War has authorized Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts to raise negro regiments for three years service. It is stated that the negroes around Newbern, N. C., have been organized into companies and regiments, and armed. Of course, if any of these negro soldiers are caught they will be executed forthwith, and like punishment should be meted out to white men who lead them or approve of the scheme of arraying the negroes against the South.

### THE HOTEL KEEPER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

"It there's been a grand dinner, always get the party to settle before leaving. The dinner-bill, my son, is never so severely scrutinized over night as when a gentleman looks over it the next morning!"—Punch.

## A BRIGHT PAGE IN OUR HISTORY.

When the present bloody struggle shall have ceased, and Southern Independence shall have been established, there is one page of history to be written, which will reflect great credit upon President Davis, and through him upon the whole Confederacy. That page, says the "Soldier's Friend" will read about as follows:

"Though the Federal Government issued many brutal proclamations outraging civilization and humanity; though the Abolition Government acted with sufficient barbarity to justify the Southern Government in raising the black flag; yet President Davis never uttered one extreme sentiment; never displayed any animosity in any of his proclamations; was exceedingly slow to inaugurate any measures of retaliation; and, when such measures were imperiously demanded they were always moderate; showing that they emanated from a man who much regretted the necessity of adopting such means of protection. The cool, dispassionate style of his retaliative proclamations does credit to his head; the spirit of moderation in which they were dictated, reflects honor on his heart."

How proud will we all be that our President was not a rash, vindictive man; that he was a man, who, though the waters were strangely muddy and boisterous, steered our fragile, though precious bark, with composure and dignity into the harbor of peace.—Mississippian.

CAMP ANECDOTE.—A correspondent of the Eutaw Whig and Observer, writes thus from Fredericksburg:

A young, stout, hale, hearty young man in a S. C. regiment, went to Gen. Lee a few days ago, for the purpose of getting a furlough, when the following amusing incident took place:

[Gen. Lee.] Sir, do you know the position of a soldier?

[Soldier.] (Saluting the General) I do, sir.

[Gen. Lee.] Assume the position of a soldier.

I want to see if you can execute two or three orders, as I give them.

[Soldier.] (Squaring himself, facing the General, putting his heels together.) I am in the position of a soldier now, sir.

[Gen. Lee.] (Viewing him closely and scrutinizing his position) said: "About face, forward, march!" and never said halt.)

The following amusing incident took place in the 5th Alabama regiment, I am told, with a lately enrolled conscript and Gen. Rhodes:

The General was riding around his brigade, and came up with the conscript, who had taken his gun in pieces for the purpose of cleaning and rubbing it up.

[Gen. Rhodes.] "What are you doing, sir? What are you, anyhow?"

[Conscript.] "I am a sort of sentinel. What are you, anyhow?"

[Gen. Rhodes.] "I am a sort of General."

[Conscript.] "Well, General is you will hold on, I will show, or give you, a sort of salute."

[Gen. Rhodes.] "Well, sir, you hold on a while, and I will show you a sort of guard house."

The last we heard of the conscript, General Rhodes had him in the guard house at his headquarters, bucked and gagged.

MISSISSIPPI.—It has been stated that the conscript law had not been enforced in Mississippi. We find in the Richmond Enquirer a correspondence between the Hon. Thos. D. McDowell, member of Congress from North Carolina, and the Hon. E. Barksdale, member of Congress from Mississippi, in regard to the matter. Mr. McDowell asks Mr. Barksdale if it is true that the law has not been enforced in Mississippi. Mr. Barksdale replies that up to a certain date no steps had been taken to enforce the law because order to enrol had not reached the officer charged with that duty—it miscarried—but as soon as the order was received, the enrollment was proceeded with strictly, and the Legislature of Mississippi passed a law to bring into military service those who were exempted by the Confederate law, thus showing that Mississippi has done her duty in placing all her available men in the service. The correspondence between Messrs. McDowell and Barksdale is dated January 31, 1863.—Western Democrat.

## Complaints at Camp Holmes.

We have received a letter from a soldier at Camp Holmes (says the Raleigh Progress of the 9th) making a series of complaints about things in general and about the matter of pay in particular. The writer complains about beef furnished the men—not the quantity but the quality. This we suppose can hardly be remedied, for we in town can get no beef at all, good or bad, for it don't come to market. The Soldiers will be fed, we hope, with such as the country affords, as long as there is any thing to feed them with. He complains too about salt. Salt is scarce, but we hope the Government will be able to procure enough to supply the wants of our army.

Soldiering is all hardship, privation, danger and suffering and many are disposed to complain when all is done for them that can be. The writer too complains about shoes, and says that some of the men at the Camp are without shoes. We regret this, but can assure him that there are many out of the army equally as bad off. The Government, however, has almost a monopoly in the leather business and we hope all the soldiers will be shod. The Quartermaster here, Maj. Pierce, we know is doing all he can in having shoes manufactured, and is furnishing a great many to the army. It may be, however, that the supply is unequal to the demand. Another cause of complaint is that boys have been placed over the men at Camp Holmes as officers. We know nothing about this, but we do know that a great many youths as well as men of mature years hold commissions in the army that ought to be in the ranks; we are not prepared however to pass judgment upon any officer at Camp Holmes.

There is one cause of complaint, however, in which we take sides with the men, and shall not drop the subject until the matter is attended to. We allude to their pay. If they have been six months in service and received no pay there is fault somewhere, and those whose duty it is to attend to this should do it immediately. The Government is making millions of money—it is only a question of blank paper and printers' ink, and the private soldier ought to be paid and must be paid. These men cannot go, one at a-time to the Quartermaster, and demand their pay, but the officers whose duty it is to look after their welfare can draw the money and pay it to them if they will, and they ought to do it. Why is it that six months pay is now due the men at Camp Holmes?

A VALUABLE PAPER.—The farmers of the South who neglect to patronize the "Southern Cultivator" published at Augusta, Ga., deprive themselves of a great help in their agricultural labors. We would advise all, who either love the farm or the garden to send for this valuable paper. Those who regard this notice, are requested to see the Cultivator's advertisement in another column of this paper.

We understand from Northern sources that Edward Stanly has resigned his Governorship over North Carolina. The alleged cause is his opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln. This fact if true, is significant, and shows, that the old coasters are making tracks for a harbor before the storm of revolution overtakes them.—State Journal.

## FROM KENTUCKY.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 8.—A resolution has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, in favor of an armistice. The Louisville Journal of the 2d favors the proposition for a conference between the Kentucky Legislature and Northern Legislatures, to see what shall be done.