

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus is the people's right doth an eternal right keep—
No nothing strain of Main's son can tell his hundred eyes to sleep.

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY:.....JUNE 25, 1863.

W. R. TERRY, of Rockingham, Richmond, N. C., is our acknowledged Agent and Correspondent.

PRAYER MEETING.

There will be a prayer meeting held at the house of the widow Lilly, this (Thursday) evening. All are invited. Exercises at early candle-light.

THE ROADS, need working very much. Somebody had better see to it, or they will be presented. We are requested to say this much.

After a horse is stolen—the stable door is always locked. But it would have been better had the door been locked while the horse was in the stable. After some mischief has been hatched and executed, we will, we suppose, have a patrol. Had we not better prevent the hatching and execution of the mischief?

SAVE THE CROPS.

A BUSHEL OF WHEAT A DAY FOR A HAND. This is good pay. Let those who have hands to spare send them out to help save the crop of wheat, which else will be lost. Help one another. Remember the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." God has given to man a noble crop of wheat. It must be saved. Let every man who can spare a hand, send him forth.

CONSCRIPTS.—It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from President Davis to Gov. Vance, that conscripts have a right to select the companies in which they prefer to serve. After a conscript is received and drilled at the camp of Instruction, it is proper that he should be allowed to choose his own company, and it is to be hoped that the wishes of the conscript in this respect will be respected hereafter:

(EXTRACT.)

RICHMOND, VA., May 22, 1863.

His Excellency Z. B. Vance, Governor of N. C.:
DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th instant and fully appreciate your efforts.
* * * Orders were long since issued to meet one of the evils you mention, and I do not understand how the impression prevails that Conscripts are not allowed to select their own companies.

In General Orders No. 82, of 3d November, 1862, paragraph 2d, section 5th, it is expressly enjoined on the Commandant of Conscripts in each State that "he will consult the wishes of the Conscripts in assigning them to companies or regiments so far as may be consistent with their proper distribution, and will not separate men from the same county, district or parish, if it can be avoided. The same rules will be observed by Commandants of Corps in assigning Conscripts to companies."

Under this order each Conscript can select his company (unless it be already full,) and is secure from being forcibly separated from his friends and neighbors in service.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

TREASURY NOTES—FUNDING.

The recent notice from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to funding Treasury notes, and the action of the Banks of Richmond and other places, refusing after a certain date to receive on deposit or in payment of debts, notes of a certain date, have created some uneasiness and misapprehension in the public mind respecting our currency. It has been stated, says the Daily Rebel, that after the 1st of August, Treasury notes, dated prior to the 1st December, 1862, being refused by the banks, would depreciate. This is true only in reference to their funding qualities. They are still receivable in payment of all dues to the Government, except export duties, and for this purpose and the purposes of circulation will continue as good as any other issue of notes. The aggregate amount of non-interest bearing notes issued by the Confederate Treasury, prior to December 1st, 1862, was about \$200,000,000. Of this about two hundred millions have already been funded, leaving only about one hundred millions in circulation or in the hands of the people. Until the 1st of August this is fundable in 7 per cent bonds. This is the most desirable investment offered to the public, since no class of Treasury notes after the 1st of August will be fundable in bonds bearing a higher rate than 6 per cent, interest, and some as low as 4 per cent. By prompt action the whole of this outstanding one hundred millions may be easily converted into 7 per cent bonds, much to the advantage of the people, as well as to the government. The taxes would then be payable in notes of subsequent dates and thus the issues would be rapidly absorbed, the bulk of the circulation reduced, and the val-

ue of Confederate notes appreciated. To bring about this most desirable result the aid of every good citizen should be given, and in no other way can it better be done than by the prompt conversion of all Treasury notes dated prior to December 1st, 1862, into Confederate bonds bearing 7 per cent interest.

The inference that the acts of Congress, the Treasury Department and the banks in relation to this subject, is a step towards repudiation is entirely groundless. It is really the interest of the citizen to fund these notes at once—it is the interest of the country that they should be funded; and while it is remembered that, if they are not funded, they are still receivable for taxes, and that the taxes already laid and soon to be collected will consume, perhaps twice the amount outstanding, it is plain that there can be no real or permanent depreciation of the class of notes in question.

For the Argus.

Mr. H. Good morning. How would you like to take charge of a class in the Sabbath School?

D. I would not like it at all. I know nothing about it. I pray you excuse me.

H. We are very much in need of teachers, and I would be glad to have you. You have a good many children, and I think, for their sakes, you ought to become a teacher.

D. I have some girls and some boys. Do you mean that I should take them in a class, and teach them together?

H. No I don't mean that. We have lady teachers who will take charge of the girls. Besides, while you are trying to do good to your own children, you can at the same time, be benefitting others. If you have boys enough of your own to form a class you can teach them, but if you have not, you can have a number of others. You send your children to school—somebody must take charge of them, and I cannot see that it is not as much your duty as another's. You ought to feel as much interest in your own children as a stranger. You are willing that another should teach your children the truth—but you are unwilling to teach them yourself.

D. I send my children to Sunday School because it is a good place, and I expect teachers to be provided for them. You seem to think that every man who sends his children to the School should himself become a teacher!

H. When, as in the present case, teachers are needed, I do think so. I should not have asked you to become a teacher under other circumstances, though I think it singular that parents should expect others to feel a deeper interest in their children than they themselves do.

D. Why don't you ask Mr. B. He has as many children as I have.

H. I have asked him, and many others, but they all decline, and I really know not what to do. If members of the Church and the parents of the children of the church do not consider it their duty to do what little they can for her prosperity, then, indeed we are in a bad way.

D. Why don't you go to the officers of the Church. They are the ones to apply to. They have the offices and the honors. Let them do the work.

H. They, too, beg to be excused. There are only two of them who take any interest, apparently in the Sunday School.

D. Well, I don't know what you will do. I can't teach. I am not competent, I need teaching myself.

H. So do we all. We need to be taught by the Holy Spirit, and the Sunday School is the place to be taught. God, by his spirit, will teach both teacher and pupil, and being taught, the Church will advance—for the Sunday School is the nursery of the Church—if that fails—the Church fails too.

D. Well, I'll come and see you next Sunday.

H. Do, and bring all your children.

Well, I think I have secured one teacher. I'll not despair.

PAT.

For the Argus.

FROM THE THIRTY-FIRST REG'T. N. C. T.

June 15, 1863.

DEAR ARGUS: Having leisure time I address you a few lines for the purpose of letting our friends know that we are still in the land of the living, where bacon can be drawn and fish bought. The health of our regiment is very good at present. We get plenty to eat—if you call half a pound of fat bacon a plenty. I see letters from some of our Anson boys that give a bad account of Eastern North Carolina. I have been in some of the Gum Swamps in that part of the State, though we got plenty to eat, and I am sorry to hear that some of our boys fared badly down there. I reckon that Mr. Laird fared well when he was on picket duty round the baggage near Kingston. I don't blame him for volunteering to guard the baggage, it was easier than tramping through the swamps. Mr. L. talks of starving but he is mistaken. If he could see the wheat crops he would not think so. This is the way that old Abe keeps his men fighting—by telling them that we are nearly starved out. He told his men to pitch in—it would not take long to subjugate the South! Well, he has been doing all he could for nearly two years, and what has he accomplished? He has taken some of our sea port towns—but that is nothing. Too many of our men live in towns anyway. Lincoln has called out all the men that could rock the cradle,

and has not been able to subjugate the South, and now he has made a requisition for the use, groen to help him. Well, Uncle Abe, I can tell you you are one of the lost sheep of the Yankee tribe. You ought to come over and see our growing crops, and then you would say, when you went back, "If we whip the Rebels, we will have to do it by fighting. You need not say that we will give up—for we will fight as long as we live. We have not called out our fighting men yet! We are going to call out the Secessionists and Speculators! When they take the field, we will give you out."

A PRIVATE,

Co. B, 31st Reg., N. C. T.

NEWS GENERAL AND STATE.

GREAT NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE.—GLORIOUS VICTORY OF GEN. EWELL, SUCCESSOR TO GEN. JACKSON.—SURRENDER OF MILROY'S ENTIRE COMMAND, ARMY STORES, HORSES, WAGONS, EQUIPMENTS, ETC.

RICHMOND, June 16.—A dispatch to President Davis from General Lee, dated 15th, says: "God has again crowned the valor of our troops. Early's division stormed the enemy's entrenchments, capturing their artillery," &c.

RICHMOND, June 17.—A dispatch, dated the 16th inst., from the Rockingham (Va.) Register, to the Agent of the Associated Press, says: "Gen. Ewell attacked the enemy at Winchester on Saturday, fought them Sunday morning, and renewed the attack yesterday (Monday) morning. After a struggle of one hour, the Abolition flag was lowered, and our victorious veterans took entire possession of the place. The command of Milroy, from six to seven thousand strong, surrendered, with all the stores, embracing several hundred horses, wagons, equipments, artillery and trains. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, will not exceed one hundred. No officers were killed. Milroy endeavored to escape, but, it is rumored, has since been captured. Col. Alcott, while on the march, endeavoring to reinforce Milroy with about two thousand men, was captured by Gen. Edward Johnson, on Saturday evening, near Berryville."

FROM THE NORTH.

The enrollment of persons liable to military service under the enrollment act meets with great resistance. In Fulton County, Pa., the enrolling officers were pelted with eggs, their lives threatened and barns burned. The terms of service of nine New Jersey regiments expire this month.

LATE.—Northern dates of the 13th instant, received, contain the following interesting intelligence: "Whilst the steamer Maple Leaf was conveying three hundred Confederate officers from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware on Wednesday, the prisoners overpowered the guard, captured the boat, and ran her in near the Virginia shore, when all but twenty-six of them escaped. General Dix sent a cavalry force after them, but up to the latest advices they had not been recaptured."

The Democratic State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, has unanimously nominated Vallandigham for Governor. The resolutions adopted by the Convention denounce the arrest and banishment of Vallandigham, and provide for the appointment of a Committee to demand his restoration.

Our Victory at Winchester.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY CAPTURED. HARPER'S FERRY REPORTED TAKEN.—GEN. EWELL MARCHING ON MARYLAND, ETC., ETC.

RICHMOND, June 18.—Passengers by the Central train this evening bring but little additional news from Winchester. The number of prisoners taken is fully seven thousand, number of horses from two to three thousand and an immense number of wagons. It is also reported that the wife of General Milroy was captured on Sunday at Martinsburg.

Before the capture of Winchester, Milroy notified the rebels he would burn the town if an attempt was made to storm his position. Ewell replied he would hang every Yankee captured.

It is reported that Ewell has taken Harper's Ferry, with immense stores, and is en route to Frederick City, Maryland.

Heavy explosions have been heard in the direction of Aquia Creek. It is believed that the enemy is blowing up the wharves and buildings at that point.

The Yankees have entirely disappeared from Stafford County. The buildings at Aquia Creek were not destroyed. The citizens of Fredericksburg, so long exiled, are preparing to re-occupy their homes, and the good people of the place are reaping a rich harvest of spoils from the enemy's deserted camps in Stafford County.

Nothing official has been received to-day from Northern Virginia.

RICHMOND, June 19.—The serious apprehension entertained of a drought in this vicinity have been relieved by a copious and refreshing rain last night.

The Sentinel of this morning says it has received a number of communications indignantly denying that our cavalry were surprised at Brandy Station.

BRITISH CONSUL FOR NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, June 16.—H. Pinckney Walker, Esq., having submitted satisfactory evidence of his appointment, is officially recognized as Acting British Consul for the States of North and South Carolina.

Important from Port Hudson.

OUR TROOPS IN FINE SPIRITS. ENEMY EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

MOBILE, June 17.—A special dispatch from Jackson, June 7th, says: "A courier arrived at Brookhaven last night from Port Hudson. He reports our troops in fine spirits, having repulsed the enemy twenty-seven times, and successfully attacked them in their entrenchments. Aid was close at hand."

LATER.—Another dispatch from Jackson, same date, says: "A courier from Port Hudson has arrived. He states that the enemy have been punished severely. His color front Zouave Regiment made good marks. Our boys took deliberate aim, and killed and wounded immense numbers. Our troops have sixty days provisions, and no fear is felt for the final result. We are determined to hold out to the last."

OSYKA, June 16.—A desperate fight has taken place at Port Hudson. On the 12th inst., the Confederates

left their entrenchments, charged on the enemy, drove him from his fortifications, and spiked his siege guns. A citizen from New Orleans, who left Saturday evening, 13th inst., reports many regiments arriving from Baton Rouge. The Federals were very despondent and said that Port Hudson could not be taken by assault. The price of provisions was high and rising at New Orleans. The river was very low. Other cheering news has been received, but as yet is contraband. The St. Charles Hotel is filled with the Federal wounded from Port Hudson, brought up to the city by boat loads at night.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL DASH.

SUMMIT, June 17.—A courier from Gen. Logan states that Logan made a dash into Jackson, La., on Monday, and captured one hundred Yankees of the 40th New York Cavalry, and twenty negroes, with their arms, wagons, and one hundred and twenty horses. A Major and other officers are among the prisoners.

Gen. Sam Houston lately remarked that "if the Yankee pestered him much more, he'd shoulder a musket himself, old as he is."

DROWNED.—A valuable negro man belonging to Mr. Williamson Wallace, named Marshall, was drowned in Harvey Maxwell's mill-pond on the 6th inst.—The negro was swimming in the pond and after diving once or twice tried to get out by catching hold of tufts of grass on the side of the pond, but was too much exhausted to recover, and fell back and was drowned. Only two small boys were present when the occurrence took place.—Charlotte Democrat.

DROWNED.—We are called upon to record one of the most heart rending cases of drowning it has ever been our painful duty to perform.

On last Monday, Col. Joseph A. Davidson and his brother, Maj. A. A. Davidson, of this vicinity, in company with a friend, went to the Catawba River, at the Buffalo Shoals, for the purpose of fishing. The water being very deep in some places they were compelled to swim. Two of them had reached the shore. Col. Davidson after having proceeded some distance became exhausted, and called to his brother to render him assistance. Immediately Major Davidson plunged in and on reaching his brother, was caught by him in his expiring efforts, and both sank beneath the turbid stream. Their bodies were recovered late on Monday evening in thirty feet water.

They possessed all the characteristics of gentlemen, and were highly esteemed in the County. Both leave wives and an aged mother, with other relatives to mourn their loss; while the sympathies of the community are mingled with their grief.—Creditt Express, 11th.

PEACE.—Senator Wall, of New Jersey, in a letter to the New York World, dated June 5th uses the following language: "The fact cannot be disguised that the sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly for peace. It is opposed to sacrificing any longer at the shrine of this hideous Moloch of Abolitionism—war."

A great open air meeting was held at Sheffield, England, on the 26th May, at which Mr. Roetuck made a speech. The issue was the adoption of the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this meeting the Government of this country would act wisely, both for the interests of England and those of the world, were they immediately to enter into negotiations with the Great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining the acknowledgment by them of the independence of the Confederate States of America.

The address of the Peace Convention, lately held in New York, among other reasons why the Northern attempt at subjugation cannot succeed, has the following, which is worth all the rest: "Besides all this, God did not intend that we should succeed in this war. Had he intended it he would not have placed in command a Lincoln, with such confidants as a Butler or a Burnside. We will not compare these men to Davis or a Lee or a Stonewall Jackson. It is not necessary. Mind, character and capacity will always evince, declare and maintain its superiority. The hand of God is uplifted against us. His illimitable power overturns all our designs and subverts all our plans."

THE LATE CAVALRY VICTORY.

Dr. Ellison, the Surgeon-in-Chief of Stuart's Cavalry, reports, from official returns, the following casualties in the late cavalry engagement in Culpepper: Killed, 60; wounded, 280; missing, 158. Total 498.

On the other hand, over four hundred prisoners captured by us have been received in this city. As for their losses in other ways, we can only infer them from such expressions as these, in their accounts of the battle: "The 6th Pa. lost heavily;" "Col. Wyndham's brigade suffered severely;" "the brigade of regulars lost in killed and wounded twenty-one out of ninety officers present;" "Gen. Buford's whole force was much cut up," &c. On the 10th, a train is mentioned as arriving at Alexandria with 170 wounded, and on the night of the same day, another arrival of "about 70 fifteen of them rebels," is mentioned.

From data such as these there is no difficulty in determining that the Yankee loss very largely exceeded ours. When, in addition, it is remembered that we drove them back across the river, the man must be hard to satisfy who does not accept the day's work as a victory.

If, as is said, our men were surprised, it may result that, such a lesson, just on the eve of setting out on such an enterprise as we believe our forces are now engaged in, was not without its use. We shall be surprised if the gallant Stuart does not, before many days, make the enemy repent sorely the ferocity that led them to undertake so bold and insulting a feat.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

A number of gentlemen have reached Atlanta, direct from Central Mississippi, all of whom bring the most cheering accounts as to an improvement in the condition of affairs in that department. The Appeal gets from them the following information:

For several days previous to Monday last—when one of our informants left General Johnston's headquarters—there had been daily communications between the commanding general. The commanders are now acting in concert.—General Pemberton having signified his ability to hold his position so as to give General Johnston time to organize his army, which he is doing and placing it in position to add the besieged at any moment, or if fulltime is given him by Grant, to get ready to strike a decisive blow.

It has not been generally known that General Johnston's army concentrated with but little artillery, means of transportation and commissary supplies. It