necessary consequences of their acts; if this be so, the conclusion is irresistible, that when these men are called upon to render support to the cause of the country and they refuse to do so, but threaten violent resistance to the law, they are prepared for submission, for re-union! Nor does it matter whether they avow these sentiments or deny them, if they are prepared for resistance to a law of the land most essential to the defence of the country, does not their conduct lead directly to this result?

It would be unwise as it would be unjust, to attempt to magnify the importance of these manifestations of disloyalty, but they cannot be without evil tendency in encouraging our soldiers to desert their colors and abandon their comrades, in repressing their ardor, in sowing the seeds of distrust and despondency among the people of our sister States, and in encouraging the enemy to persist in his designs of conquest, prolonging thereby the horrors and distresses of the war. Beyond this it is possible that the conduct of these men may bring on us a calamity to be deplored even by themselves. It is not impossible that these men should succeed in lighting the blaze of in estine civil war in our own State. The fate of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri is before us for solemn warning. Be assured, the North Carolina troops will not turn back in the course which they have pursued hitherto. Their honor is too deeply pledged in blood to admit of this. Hardships and dangers we know lie in our onward path, but a ruin, worse than ignominious death. we know to be involved in turning back, men. Those who refuse to aid us and invite the enemy to our conquest, would not escape in the general wreck of our political fortunes.

But there is yet a consideration to which your attention has not been invited. The systematic violation of the laws of civilized warfare by the enemy, has not been without its natural influence in inflaming our resentment and exciting towards him extreme hatred. He has paid no respect to the inviolability of private property or the personal liberty of non-combatants. He has made war upon innocent and dedriving them as refugees from their homes, burning their dwellings and taking from them their means of subsistence. He has employed in his service-in command of his armies, beasts in human shape, who have not hesitated to inflict upon ladies of the greatest refinement, the most cruel insults. His cruelties to our people have been limited only by his power. Surely there cannot be a man of honorable impulses or generous nature in our whole State, who has not felt his heart swell with indignation at the recital of the inhuman barbarities of our foe. But it must occur to you as a matter exciting the greatest astonishment, that the employment of the slaves of the South and the free negroes of the North, to murder our citizens and oppose us in honorable combat as soldiers, should not have fired the soul of every man in the South, and raised every strong arm in her defense. He who bears this enormity with patience, is a coward or a brute, "whom it would be base flattery to call a man." And course of conduct tends to this result, escape this condemnation? And under such circumstances, could we fail to transfer to our enemies at home and the main authors of our calamities, the hatred and revenge which we cherish for our public enemy?

But let us invite you to a policy which shall void all apprehensions of evil and disaster. Let all the good and patriotic people of the State, unite in a public avowal of their opinions, in denunciation of the sentiments and designs of this faction. This cannot fail to destroy it. If errors in the conduct of our affairs have been committed, let us brush them from our memory or throw over them the mantle of charity. Let the disgusting bickerings of partizans and politicians be once more banished from the arena. Let us in the midst of the fearful dangers that surround us, renew our pled e of devotion to the cause of the country, and light upon her altars eternal blazing fires. If the materials of war which have been gathered together, have been misapplied or wasted, let us make use of the wisdom of the boy, who when he has lost an arrow,

"Shoots his fellow of the self-same flight, The self-same way, with more advised watch To find the other forth. And by adventuring both He oft finds both "

Let us above all not permit North Caroline to recoil from the contest. Let her not

and legally, to intend the natural and the | become a laggard in the conflict, and let no stain rest upon ber eschutcheon, and then we shall be able through all time to say with true and just pride:

"Though the scorper may sneer at and witl ingede-Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name

THOS. M. GARRETT, Col. 5th N. C. Troops, Bertie co. BRYAN GRIMES, Col. 4th N. C. Troops, Pitt co. JOHN D. BARRY, Col. 18th N. C. Troops, New Hanover. SAM'L P. HILL,

Lt. 6th N. C Troops, Caswell co. H. C. JONES, JR., Lt. Col. 57th N C Troops, Salisbury. SEATON GALES, Capt. A. A. G. Ramseur's Brig. Raleigh.

J. G. HARDY, Surg. 6th N. C. Troops, Buncombe co.

THE APATHY OF THE PEOPLE.

There is an apathy pervading our country at this time, says the Columbia Guardian, which is far more appalling than all the hosts of our ene. mies. What has brought about this state of morbid indifference we know not, unless the patriotism of the country has been swallowed up by the spirit of speculation and greed of money which has taken possession of the hearts of our people and spread itself like a fatal pestilence. Under the debasing influence of this passion, men who ought to be in the army, manage to keep out, the labor necessary for the complete defence of the metropolis is withheld, and such high prices are placed upon the products necessary for the support of the country and the army. and such must be the fate of all parriotic that we are in danger of destroying the value of our currency and involving ourselves in universal bankruptey, at the very moment that the enemy is thundering at our very doors. Fellow countrymen! shall we continue to slumber on the very verge of rain? Shall we not be aroused to our danger until the iron heel of the enemy is firmly planted upon our necks? This is no time for a patriotic man to be engaged in making a fortune. The man who is tutent up a accumulating money in the moment of his country's agony, is unworthy of the independence for which we are struggling It is time for us to put aside our seifishness and devote our lives, our property, our influence and everything we have to the establishment of our country's independence. Let this be done heartly. fenceless old men, women and children, by promptly and universally, and every doubt about our ultimate success vanishes at once.

"BETTER TO DIE ALL PREEMEN, THAN TO LIVE

How strange it is that there are men (mankind, I beg your pardon) who, with the vain hope of being permitted to retain their slaves, should be willing to become slaves themselves. And vet this is what is meant by reconstruction. When some, in the days of our revolution, were willing to go back to the protection of the British flag, it was after conciliatory acts had been passed by the Parliament, and proclamation of full pardon and amnesty issued by their Generals. Now, there are no such acts of conciliation, no proclamarions of pardon. On the contrary, the Congress, the President, the Generals, denounce fire and sword, the destruction of our property and homes, and our own extermination. If we retain anything, it will be at the mercy of the despot,

"Where's the mercy despots feel?" [Exchange.

DRAUGHTS .- However unpopular draughts may be in some places, it is by no means the case can he who counsels submission, or whose in Wadesboro'. Since the issue of the first draught, our people have taken quite a fancy to the thing; so much so, indeed, that they play the game of draughts from morning till night. Go where you will, in the neighborhood of the Court House, you will see them, knee to knee, intently watching each other's novements, with eyes upon a little chequered board, upon which are placed some white and black rounded pieces of wood, which they try to take from each other with the utmost eagerness. They are so full of pluck and fight that they seem to be impelled to let off their surplus courage by engaging in this game of give. and take-thus demonstrating the deadly blows they intend to inflict upon the Yankees when they attempt to take the capital of Anson. The young men-boys-imitate the example of their seniors in this respect, as we expect they will imitate them, when the time comes, in dealing stalwart blows upon the heads of our enemies, and stand by to fil up the gaps made by those who plead they are over "forty-five."

> HIDEA! GIDES!! CATTLE! CAT-ToE!! SHEEP! SHEEP!! WING TO T E SCARCITY AND DIFFICULTY of procuring Holes, the Subscribers will pay tue highest cash price, in Cash or Leather, for Holes of any and all descriptions; also for Bref Cattle and Sheep. Persons wishing to sell, by informing us. we will give

Hides tanned on the same terms as here ofore. ROSINSON & MUR. Wadesboro', Aug. 26th, 1863-246-tf

Executive Department N. C. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 14 1803.

GENERAL ORDER,)

No. 18. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE . Muitia will prepare a statement of the number of men furnished by their respective Regiments to the Armies of the Confederate States, either as volunterrs or con cripts, specifying the number of each.

II. They will enroll the name, rank, regiment and residence of every soldier of this State who has been killed, or died from wounds received in battle, or died from disease, contracted in the Army during the pre-

III. They will enro'l the names of such soldiers as have deserted from the Army, and not voluntarily returned to the same.

IV. The statement and rells will be forwarded to this office as soon as practicable.

By order of Governor VANCE: DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

Executive Department N. Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. (MILITIA,) Rateigu, Aug. 18th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER,) No. 46.

ALL AUTHORITIES ISSUED FROM THIS . Office and not signed by the Governor, to raise troops, are hereby revoked, unless the muster rolls are filed in this office by the 10th of September next. By order of Governor VANCE:

Aug. 22-945-47]

DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

QUE CAUSE AND OUR COURSE!

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA. OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY, C. S.

Greensboro', July 2 th, 1863. CONFORMABLY TO THE CIRCULAR OF THE J Commissary General of Subsistence, approved by the S cretary of War, the Commissariat Departent in this State for the purchase and proper distri-

Maj. W. W. Merrison Golisboro, has been appointed Citef purchising Commissary for the first District, o consist of all the counties east of Warren, Franklin Johnson Sampson, Dupin and Oaslow, inclusive.

button of subsistence stores is now in operation.

Copt. W. D. Reynords, Raleigh, will take charge of the second District composed of the counties of Granville, Wake, Chatham, Orange, Person, Caswell, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes and

Maj. E. M. Lawe, Charlotte, third District, composed of the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Davidsen, Stenly and Union, and all counties west.

Capt. C S. McK oney, fourth District composed of the counties of New Hanever, Brunswick, Columbus, Barien, Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Rich-

ond, Anson a d Montgomery.

Jour, officials of ability and experience have been appointed Chief C manssaries of the several Districts with full nutbority to nominate sub-agents for each county when in their judgment, the interest of the service will be benefitted. This system is deemed adequate to meet such emergencies as may arise, and I nereby earnestly appeal to the people of this State to oring forward to these purchasing agents of the Gover ment all articles of subsistence of every kind which they can possibly spare. This is a patriotic duty which every good citizen owes his country, and it is hoped that there will be no necessity for impressing such articles as the Army will be obliged to have for its support. The orders in force indicate but one method by which Commissacies from other States, whether at depots or with armies in the field, can obtain supplies from this State, and a strict adherence to them is indispensable to develop the resources of the States alike. Ill District Commissaries in this State and their subcommissavies and agents are, therefore, hereby directed to prohibit interference within their appropriate limits, and if shipments of purchases so made be at tempted, they will take steps to prevent them, and, if necessary, impress the stores.

* Resident Quarter Masters are respectfully requested to refuse transportation to such shipments, and to report the cases to the commissary in whose District the transactions occur.

JAMES SLOAN. Maj. and Chief Commissary, 244-47] for the State of North Carolina.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

W HEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE necessines of our people still require the conthousace of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exp station of certain articles from

Now, therefore, I. ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, contheing the Proclamation of July 19th, in force for tairty days from and after the 12th inst., in regard to the experiation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather, and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

stal Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, --) anth signed these presents and caused the treat Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 863, and in the Eighty-Eighth-year of our indepen-

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE. R H BATTLE Jr., Private Secretary. August 11, 1863-244-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ANSON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS. July Term, 1863.

Nancy Bird, vs. James Parker and wife Ann E., and thers.

T APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Cou t that the defendants James Parker and wife Ann E. Parker, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication for six successive week be made in the North Carolina Argus, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead answer or demur to Piaintiffs petition or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, PATRICK J. COPPEDGE, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadestorough, the Second Monday in July, 1.62.

246-51*] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk. \$50 Reward.

WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension, confinement and delivery of my boy JACK, who ransway from me on the 18th of the present month Said Jack is of a dark copper color, very quick when spoken to, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, weight about 140 pounds and about 80 years of THOS J GADDY.

Deep Creek, Anson co., N. C. April 28th, 1868-228-tf

\$200 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSI RIBER ABOUT the middle of August last, JACK, a bright mulatto, about 86 years of age, five feet'8 or 9 inches in height, spare built, slow-spoken, has a large scar on the left cheek extending from the corner of the mouth two thirds of the way towards the ear, and is by trade

One hundred do lars will be paid for his delivery to the Subscriber living 8 miles south of Wadesburn', Auson county, N C, or for his confinement so that he may be had, and \$100 more, for evid ner sufficient to convict any white person or persons, for hart oring the said slave Jack. JAMES C. BENNETT. Wadesbore', December 18, 1862. 212-5m.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

HORSES,

HORSES, HORSES

HORSES. HORSES.

At the LIVERY STABLE, Wadeshoio, N. C.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID. J. C. CARAWAY.

Dentistry.

B. HORTON, RESIDENT DEN-B. HORTON, RESIDENCE IS fully Commenter on the prepared to perform any operation on the TEETH. He has now on hand a good supply of G. I.D FOIL, TEETH, and all other materials to a successful practice of his profession. Teeth mounted on Gold or Silver Plate, from one to a full set, or suction, or clasps. All work warranted for 5 years. After 28 years practice, I have have no hesitancy in saying, I can give entire satisfaction to those who patronize

N. B .- I will attend to all calls from home; but shall have to charge mileage, in addition to my other fees B. B. HORTON.

Wadesboro', Jan. 27, 1863-215 tf

W. T. DAVIS. WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER. IS AT HOME, BEADY AND WILLING TO DO

I all kinds of repairing, mending and cleaning, in the best manner and at the shortest notice consistent with neatness, durability and strength. Feb 4, '68-216 rf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY REOPENED.

TAVING FAILED TO FIND A PURCHASER for my Tannery, I have determined to commence, immediately, the tanning of Raw Hides-such hides as will make sole leather, for 50 cents per pound, and 75 cents per upper.

I will pay THIRTEEN DOLLARS per cord for good Oak Bark delivered at my Yard.

I will buy Hides-dry at \$1 per pound-50 cents, J. C. CARAWAT. March 23d, 1863-223-tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, BY THE SECREtary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or cash.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury, ' all Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be pad for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWISS, WILLIAMSO Charlotte, March 20, 1863-228-

Notice.

MONEY IS PLENTY AND OF BUT LITTLE value only to pay debts with

Therefore the undersigned would respectfully ask those who owe him (through the Argus) nates and accounts on his ewn account and also as . dmmistrator on the Estate of JOHN PRAIT, deceased, to onil at Lileaville, without delay, and pay up Mr SIMEUN E. LILES, will wait on those desirous of paying.

If you will consult self-interest, you will most assuredly comply with the above request, while money

is plenty and cheap.
When the above debts were contracted it took one bundred cents to pay one dollar, now ou can pay six

dollars with one. Oh, think and act nisely. J. J. COX.

June 9th, 1863-235-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES. REPAIRING, &c.

AVING MADE UP MY MIND TO GO into the manufacture of B()() TS. 7 into the manufacture of BOOTS, SHOES, and o do all kind of Repairing. &c., I take this method of notifying the public that I have rented Capt. J. C. CARAWAY'S Shoe Shop, at High Mount Tannery, where I shall be happy to repair and manufacture Shoes, Boots, &c., for all the old customers of the Tannery, and for the public generally. I will work che p, taking into consideration, the times, and the cost of everything necessary to the support of man.

J. C. STAFFORD.