

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus for the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep— No sleeping strain of Main's son can fall his hundred eyes to sleep

C. W. FENTON, Editor.

WADESBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY:.....OCTOBER 29, 1863.

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CHRISTIAN COURTESY.—The Presbyterian Church of Augusta having been taken for a hospital, and it being understood that St. John's M. E. Church was about to be appropriated to the same object, the facts elicited from the congregation of the Green-street Baptist Church as set of Christian courtesy. The act to which we refer is the passage by the Green-street congregation of the following noble resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That we cordially invite our Presbyterian and Methodist friends to unite in worship with us in our Church edifice.
Resolved, 2d. That on Communion or other occasions (when they desire it) we tender them its exclusive use for such purposes.
Resolved, 3d. That our Pastor arrange for such alterations as may be most agreeable to each.

The Commissioners of Appraisal have fixed the prices of many things entirely too high. The prices paid by government for supplies for the army are doing as much as anything else to depreciate the currency. Sweet potatoes sold in this county the other day, at a public sale, at one dollar per bushel. Corn sells now for three dollars per bushel. Holders will take more if they can get it—but if government fixes the price at \$3, that price will rule. It is enough, and if the government pays more, it is doing itself and the poor injustice. In the Cumberland District, the Commissioners have fixed the price of potatoes at \$4, while the holders are asking only two. This is not right. Let the government fix a reasonable scale of prices, and impress what it cannot buy at these prices, and the cost of articles of necessity will come down at once. We repeat, the government has done as much toward keeping up prices and undervaluing the currency, as all other parties combined.

It being extensively noised about that Jesse Edwards, of this place was paying four and five dollars for corn, and was buying largely, he has requested us to say that this report is false in every particular—that he has not bought a bushel and does not intend to. He thought he would have to buy—but the Almighty has been bountiful to him (beyond his deserts) and has given him a crop sufficient for all purposes. This report was raised by speculators to enhance the price of corn. There are men in Anson to-day who have a thousand bushels of old corn, each in their cribs, who are waiting to get a higher price. They had no corn to sell the past season, but when that season is ended and another begun, with a new crop coming in—they have thousands of bushels of old corn hoarded in their cribs. They have saved their corn—but, may it not be fed to the hogs that they will take up the lament, at last—"The harvest is past—the summer is ended, and we are not saved!"

It was excellent advice, says the correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel, which President Davis gave to the citizens of Kingston, in this State, when he told them to take care of their Confederate money, that it would be of full value after a while. The Sentinel in referring to the President's remarks, truthfully says: "many persons are throwing away money under the prevailing mania for all kinds of extravagance, which they could most advantageously use, perhaps, more sorely need after a while."

"As soon as the war is ended the Confederate Government will have a higher credit than that of any of the States. It was so under the old Union, it will be so under our Confederacy. It was the case immediately upon the formation of the old Government, in 1787. The obligations of the States had been selling far below par, but the prospect of their being assumed by the central Government caused them rapidly to advance, and when the assumption was made they rose to par."

A BEAUTIFUL LETTER.
The following letter speaks for itself:
CULPEPPER C. H., VA., Oct. 12th, 1863.
MRS. TEAL—Dear Madam,
It is with a deeply sympathizing heart that I write you, this evening; for it is my painful duty to inform you of the death of your brother, Lieut. Benton. He died this morning at my sisters, Mrs. Lamb's of a wound received in a fight about half mile from this place. He was shot through the stomach and bowels. The fight took place yesterday morning. Your brother, Archibald Benton, was wounded at the

same time. His wound is a severe flesh wound in the left thigh; but I am glad to say the Dr. does not consider it a dangerous one. He is at a Mrs. Jones' where he will receive every attention. I was to see him this morning and am glad to say he was doing well. I was on the street yesterday evening when the ambulance containing your two brothers came in town. I knew the Surgeon who was with them, and he asked me to get them in at private houses. I made an effort, and got my sister to take one and a friend to take the other. I was with your brother, the Lieutenant, most of the time. He was a very great sufferer until about an hour before his death, and then he seemed quite easy. He died quietly that I could hardly tell when the breath left his body. I feel truly thankful that it was my sad duty to be with him in his last hours, and to add my mite to his relief, when he was far from his sisters and home. I know you are deeply grieved at this sad affliction that our Heavenly Father has sent fit to visit upon you, for you had a right; from all I can learn, to feel proud of your noble brother. But yet you have the precious thought to comfort you in your dark hour of trial, that he has gone to that home "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

His Chaplain told me, this morning, that he had been noticing for some time the very great interest your brother had shown on the subject of religion, and that he was always among the first at preaching and prayers, and that he looked upon him as one of the noblest young men he had ever known. He will be buried in the soldiers burying ground, near this place, and the grave will be marked, so that, at some future day, you can have the body taken home if you wish. I send you some of his hair and a tract that was found in his pocket. It has some of his precious blood on it, and I thought you would like to have it. His other things your other brother has taken charge of. I will promise to pay every attention to your remaining friends that is in my power; but the lady with whom I am staying, I am sure, will give him every attention. Her daughter has promised to write you a letter for him every day. I have just had a letter to her, written at his request. I am sure he will be able to get home in about a week. He is very anxious to do so. I will write you more like writing. Please excuse this hastily written letter, but I am in a great hurry as I would like to send by mail this evening. Truly yours,
EDDIE A. FOSHER.

THE NEWS.

Reports from Virginia would indicate that active operations have been resumed by our forces in that department. We have advices of heavy skirmishing, eight battles, the falling back of the enemy, and the pursuit of him by Gen. Lee.

An engagement occurred on the 14th at Bristol Station, between a portion of the enemy, and Cooke's and Kirkland's Brigades. It seems that Stuart had driven the enemy during the day from Jeffersonville, Culpepper county, four miles beyond the Rappahannock, back as far as Auburn, a little more than four miles below Warrenton, in the direction of the railroad—a distance of nearly twenty miles. Here, just before night, our cavalry came up, for the first time, with the enemy's infantry, and were forced to give back a mile or two, towards Warrenton, and our pickets on Tuesday night, extended three miles out of Warrenton on the Culpepper road. Early on Wednesday morning the advance began to move on this road, with Rode's division in the advance. Our artillery, or rather detachments of it, Snowden's and Col. Carter's batteries, opened a brisk fire on the enemy, to which they responded quite energetically. Simultaneously with this, Rode's three forward one of his brigades as skirmishers, and this line soon succeeded in driving the enemy before them from the temporary stand which they had taken. After this, Ewell's corps moved forward, steadily pushing the enemy before them, by Cattle's Station, and on to Bristol, capturing some three hundred Yankees, early alone taking one hundred and seventy. After the skirmish at Auburn, Early led the advance of Ewell's corps, for the reason that in order to dislodge and drive the enemy Rode had to make something of a detour.

A. P. Hill's column left Warrenton on Wednesday morning by the Centreville turnpike, passing New Baltimore, immediately beyond which he turned to the right and took the road by Greenwich on towards the Bristow Station. The column of Yankees which he was pursuing on this road, encamped the night before at Greenwich, twelve miles beyond Warrenton, and had about two hours start of Hill on Wednesday morning. The head of Hill's column came up with them, however, on yesterday, at Bristow Station, about three o'clock, and here a fight ensued, lasting until near sunset, in which our forces were repulsed, or rather Kirkland's (formerly Pettigrew's) and Cooke's brigades of North Carolinians were driven back, and five of our guns were captured, belonging to Lusk's and Rice's batteries of McIntosh's battalion. One of the guns, however, was retaken the next morning, so that our loss will only be four pieces. Kirkland's brigade lost one hundred and sixty-eight wounded, as follows:

11th North Carolina,	18
20th " " "	52
44th " " "	60
47th " " "	28
52d " " "	14
In all,	168

Gen. Kirkland himself was wounded in the arm, but is now on the field. In General Cooke's brigade, the Division Surgeon says he thinks one hundred would cover the wounded. These were the two brigades which were engaged with the enemy's force, consisting, as some say, of a whole Yankee corps, but, as others affirm, of only a line of skirmishers. Gen. Cook was wounded in the left leg. It is quite serious. His leg is well nigh crushed. His surgeon says that he had taken a handful of bone out of the wound. In reply to an inquiry as to whether he thought the general would lose his leg, he said he thought it probable. Lieut. Colonel Martin, of the 11th North

Carolina, was badly wounded, his arm being broken and being struck in the head, besides Captain John Montgomery of 44th, (Kirkland's) was killed. Col. Gilmer and Lieut. Col. Whitfield, of the 27th, were wounded. The regiment went into the fight with 450 and brought out 131.—*Patriot.*

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—The Charleston Courier says that Mr. E. W. South, a young man of ingenuity and industry, has put up, on Rock River, near Lowndesville, S. C., two power looms, a machine for re-setting cotton cards, and also a machine for pricking holes through leather for cards—all of which are his own invention. His two looms were sixty yards of nice cloth per day—his little daughter attends one of the looms. He has re-set over 2000 pairs of cards this year, at prices ranging from fifty to seventy-five cents.

Gen. D. H. Hill has been relieved of his command in Bragg's army, and ordered to Virginia for service. It is also stated that Gen. Polk will be restored to his command, the charges against him having been withdrawn.

ARE JUSTICES EXEMPT FROM CONSCRIPTION.—In reply to inquiries, we give officially the decision of the Governor of this State:

"Justices of the Peace in commission and performing the duty of the office, are exempt from military service; but the election to this office of a person while in the field, will not entitle him to a discharge from the service."

We understand the above decision has been approved by the War Department.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

During this forenoon, whilst some freight, which arrived by the Southern train, was being taken into the Express office, attention was attracted to one of the boxes by seeing some hair protruding from a crack in the box, when it was examined and found to contain some one. The box was opened, and a man calling himself William White, was taken out. The account he gives of himself is that he is a native of Barbadoes, that he came to Selma, Ala., in the steamship Neptune, and from thence to Savannah, wishing to leave Savannah, and being unable to procure a passport to get out, a friend of his called him up in the box, and shipped him for Charleston, and thence to this place.

The box was marked Lieut. W. T. White, N. C. R., Wilmington, N. C., Camp Williams. He states that he was shipped from Savannah on the 18th, whilst we learn from one of the Express men that the box was entered on the way bill at Charleston, on the 17th inst. White has been placed in charge of the civil authorities, where an examination of the matter will be made.

The above are about the facts of the case as given us. The examination may bring out other facts.

Wm. White, the person noticed in our issue of yesterday, as having arrived in this place per express in a box, has had an examination before J. J. Conley, Esq., and has been turned over to Capt. Keddiffe, Enrolling Officer, who has furnished us with the following facts in regard to him: He claims to belong to St. Michael's Parish, Barbadoes, and says that he arrived at Selma, Ala., in the steamer Neptune, from Nassau, about four months ago; that he subsequently left Selma and went to Savannah, Ga., where he was detained by sickness for several weeks; and that after his recovery he went to Charleston, boxed up by Express. He affects not to know the person who released him from his close quarters in that city, and farther states that he was re-shipped at Charleston on the 10th, and arrived in this place on the 20th, when he was discovered by the Express Agent arrested as a suspicious character and turned over to the civil authorities. He alleges as his reason for travelling in this way, the impossibility of unknown persons procuring passports either Savannah or Charleston. He has been committed to the military prison. Said White, is about twenty-eight years of age, has black hair, dark eyes and dark complexion, and is 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high.

The attention of the authorities of Selma, Savannah and Charleston, is called to this matter. Any information in regard to this individual will be gladly received by Special Magistrate Conley, or Capt. R. S. Keddiffe, Enrolling Officer.—*Daily Journal, 21st.*

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE—ROUT OF KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY—CAPTURE OF TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS, ETC.

RICHMOND, October 21.—A dispatch from General Lee to General Cooper, received last night, says: "General Stuart opposed on the 19th instant the advance of Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, whilst General Fitz Lee attacked his flank and rear. The enemy was routed and pursued until he reached his infantry support at Haymarket and Gainesville, Prince William's County. Two hundred prisoners with their horses, arms, equipments, eight wagons and ambulances were captured."

The Baltimore American, of the afternoon of the 17th instant, says: "Lincoln has granted a respite of one week to Dr. Wright, who was sentenced to be hung in Norfolk."

Gold in New York on Saturday 150.

Richmond, October 21.—A special dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer, received from Staunton, Va., today, says: "Imboden engaged the enemy at Charlottesville on Sunday. He surprised the Yankee garrison there and brought off four hundred and fifty prisoners and some valuable property."

The prisoners captured during General Lee's recent advance movement, numbering about twelve hundred, have arrived.

A flag of truce boat with a large number of women and children on board arrived at Suffolk this morning from Norfolk. The weather here is quite warm for the season.

ALL QUIET IN FRONT—SENTIMENTS OF THE PRISONERS—REPORTS FROM IMBODEN.

GORDONSVILLE, October 21.—Everything appears quiet in front. Most of the prisoners sent through here to Richmond last night were foreigners, and expressed themselves tired of the war. Many desired to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

Imboden, it is reported, has taken seven hundred prisoners at Charlestown.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY VICTORY.

RICHMOND, October 22.—An official dispatch received here, states that our cavalry forces under Morrison and Debbol, attacked and routed the enemy's cavalry at Philadelphia, Tennessee, on the 20th, capturing seven hundred prisoners, fifty wagons, loaded with stores, ten ambulances, six pieces of artillery, a lot of horses, and much other valuable property.

DIED.

In Rockingham, N. C., on Friday morning, 23d instant, of typhoid fever, Mrs. **HARRIET ANN STEELE**, wife of Col. W. L. Steele, and daughter of Thomas Crawford, deceased, late of Henry county, Tennessee. Chattanooga Rebel please copy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

CORDIALLY INVITES THE CHILDREN of Wadesboro, and their parents, and others interested to assemble in Temperance Hall, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. The design is to open a Sunday school to meet at that hour, thenceforth.
CHAS. FENTON.

Executive Department N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, October 8, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT OF THE General Assembly, passed July 7th, 1863, was intended to apply to the militia as then organized, and not to the organization for Home Defence.

II. The Commission of the Militia Officers are suspended only while members of the Home Guard organization and doing duty in it. When not on duty, they may be required by the Commandant of their Regiments to assist them in the execution of orders from this office.

III. The officers and men of the Guard for Home Defence will be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and the General Regulations of the Confederate States Army, when called out by orders from this office, either for drill or for special or general service.
By order of Governor Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct 17-63

Executive Department N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia)
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 19.

THE MILITIA OFFICERS IN EACH COUNTY where the Guard for Home Defence has been organized, may hereafter be fully organized, will turn over to the commander of the larger arms, accoutrements and ammunition in their possession belonging to the State, taking receipts for the same.
By order of Governor Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct 20-63

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ANSON COUNTY.

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

Petition for Division of Slaves.
Wm. A. Rorie, and others, vs. Albert Rorie and wife Judith.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court that the defendants Albert Rorie and his wife Judith Rorie, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks 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 Wadesboro, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to present answer or demur to Plaintiffs petition or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard or passed as to them.

Witness, PATRICK J. COPPEDGE, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadesboro, the second Monday in October, A. D., 1863.
254-597 P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ANSON COUNTY.

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

Petition for Seizure.
Gideon E. Winfree, Administrator vs. Wm. Hairre, Leonard Hairre, and others.

IN THIS CASE IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that the defendants Benjamin Hairre, Sanford Hairre and Milton Hairre, reside beyond the limits of this State, and that the defendant Benjamin Hairre is absent in the Confederate Army, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Argus for six successive weeks 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 Wadesboro, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to present answer or demur to Plaintiffs petition or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard or passed as to them.

Witness, PATRICK J. COPPEDGE, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadesboro, the second Monday in October, A. D., 1863.
254-60 P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

Exchange Notice, No. 7.
Richmond, Oct. 18, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONFEDERATE OFFICERS and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This exception, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863, except those who were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 6, Sept. 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other places before Sept. 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Fort Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harrison and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery, the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 36th Mississippi Regiments all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.
ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Oct 29-63

Lost.

BETWEEN LILESVILLE AND WADESBORO on Thursday night, the 22d instant, a WHITE SOW PIG, unmarked, about three months old, weighing, it is supposed, about thirty-five pounds. Any person finding said pig is requested to put it up and inform me thereof, and they shall be suitably rewarded.

Wadesboro, October 28, 1863-264-34 J. H. SANDERS.