

GOV. VANCE'S SPEECH IN THE ARMY.

A correspondent writes from the Army to the Raleigh Progress, giving the following sketch of Gov. Vance's speech to the soldiers:

"Of course you are aware that Gov. Vance, accompanied by Surg. Gen. Warren and Maj. Graham, is at present on a visit to the army. They are guests of Gen. Daniel. On yesterday Gov. Vance delivered a speech to Gen. D's brigade, and to such other North Carolina Troops as could attend. There was a large attendance, perhaps 2,000, and he was listened to with marked attention. He was introduced to the audience by Col. Cox, of the 2d. His address to the troops had no electioneering cant in it, and not one single allusion to the election to be held in August next. Your correspondent had considerable difficulty in hearing the speech, on account of the immense throng that surrounded the stand, on the outside of which he was forced to listen. It was therefore impossible to make any notes. He began his speech by saying that he supposed the soldiers—his hearers—wished to know how everything was going in North Carolina, and that he would try to inform them. He said that everybody were like we are—they wanted peace, and would hail it with shouts and rejoicing; but he believed that there was not one man in one hundred throughout the State who would be willing to accept peace on any other terms than that of the independence of the Confederate States, and that he believed that even that one hundredth man would be found, if he was properly informed, at heart true and loyal to the Confederacy. He denied in the most positive and emphatic terms, that there were any considerable body of his people who were not willing to suffer and endure anything rather than ever again fellowship or affiliate with our enemies, and he told his hearers not to believe otherwise, it mattered not who made the assertion to the contrary. He said it was true there was some little croaking, but it proceeded mostly from those who had flattered themselves that they were to remain at home and make money, because they had bought substitutes, but whom the Confederate Congress had lately called out. He told us that they would shortly join us, and he begged us to treat them well, and learn them to make good and brave soldiers. He said the people were becoming daily more hopeful and cheerful, and were working with a hearty good will to keep us fed, and clothed, here and at home too. He knew that there had been and would continue to be much suffering among some at home, but he had never yet heard of a single case of starvation that had occurred. It was impossible to prevent some suffering, but every effort would be made to mitigate it as much as possible. The good and patriotic all over the State were devoting their every energy to that end. He told us to believe that there were many such left in the State—that all who were at home were not speculators and extortioners, and that no effort would be spared to relieve the wives and relations of our soldiers as comfortable as possible. He said our people were fast becoming, thanks to the blockade, independent in everything; that manufacturing and all industrial pursuits were in a flourishing condition, and would soon be able to furnish all the requirements of the people. He told us that our prospects were brighter now than they had ever been, and that he had no more doubted our final success than he doubted the Providence of God. He believed that the war was on its last legs, and with proper energy and determination on our part, this year would see its close. He drew a graphic picture of our resources and strength, and scouted the timid fears of the desponding—that we were stronger now than ever, while the enemy were daily growing weaker. He exhorted us to still stand by our colors; that in us were the hopes of the whole nation centered, and assured us that with us alone lay the weal or woe of the land and that if we would only whip out this Northern hero, Grant, as we had Old Scott, McDowell, Pope and Burnside, he thought the North would be convinced that it was useless longer vainly to attempt our subjugation. In eloquent terms he exhorted North Carolinians never to desert. He depicted in truthful and glowing colors the disgrace and dishonor it entailed not only on the deserter, but upon his family and posterity, even to the tenth generation. He closed by expressing the gratification it gave him to speak to the soldiers of the State, and of the happiness it afforded him to see us all looking apparently so comfortable, in such good physical condition, and so buoyant, hopeful, and determined. He said he would go back to the State exceedingly well pleased with his visit.

Although the notice of Gov. Vance's intention to speak was very short, yet it was generally known throughout the army, and but few if any North Carolina regiments were unrepresented at the speaking. I noticed on the speaker's stand, Brig Gen Stewart and Ramseur, Maj Generals Edward Johnston, Jeb Stuart and Keady; Lieut-Generals Ewell and A P Hill, and last but not least that great and good man, Gen Robert E Lee. It is said that Gen Lee is barely ever known to smile; but he certainly done some unmistakable laughing at the side-splitting jokes and imitable mimicry with which the Governor illustrated his speech.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The soldiers at camp Holmes and the hospitals near this city, from the 7th Congressional District, voted on yesterday for a member to represent them in place of Mr. Christian deceased.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Leach, Foster, Ramsey. Rows include Camp Holmes, Fair Grounds Hospital.

The following is the statement of the vote polled at the Arsenal at this place for members of Congress in the 7th District.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Rows include Leach, Foster, Ramsey.

We learn from a friend that in the 43d Regt., including Capt. Johnson's Company, Foster received 49 votes and Ramsey 23.

VOICE OF TWENTY-SIXTH REG'T.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Foster, Leach, Ramsey. Rows include Co. G, Chatham, E. Chatham, H. Moore, K. Anson, 44th N.C. Troops, 52d N.C. Troops.

This is a correct account of the vote of Kirkland's Brigade. Three of the Companies are from Chatham.

One hundred thousand dollars in \$1000 counterfeit notes have been found in Richmond, and no clue to the sender—clear loss to the Government.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus of the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep—Nose-aching strain of Malt's son shall fill his honored eyes to sleep.

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR. [276]

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

Price of Subscription, \$3 per year.

ADVERTISING—\$2.00 per square of ten lines for first insertion and \$1.50 for each subsequent insertion. For inserting only one time, \$2. Obituaries over five lines one dollar per square.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Z. B. VANCE.

ELECTION IN AUGUST NEXT.

We ask attention to the article over the signature of Rev. Charles F. Deems, Financial Secretary of the "Orphan's Endowment Fund."

See advertisement headed—"To the Sick."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—We are glad to be able to state, for the benefit of our self-sacrificing, patriotic ladies, that the Steamer Advance brought in thirty thousand pairs of cotton caps on the last trip. We hear this from good authority, and believe it to be true. We hope they will soon be distributed to the noble women of the State who may have the benefit of them.—Raleigh Progress.

Gov. Vance has, by his foresight and indefatigable efforts to provide for the comfort of the soldiers and people of the State, earned their undying gratitude. The importation of cotton and wool cards, and furnishing them to the people for five or six dollars, while speculators are selling them at from sixty to eighty dollars, is such a favor as that all must feel it. This single cargo of cards will save to soldiers' families in North Carolina, the enormous sum of \$1,550,000, which, but for the efforts of Gov. VANCE, would have gone into the pockets of speculators. But this cargo, as we learn, is only about one third of the quantity the Governor has secured for the State, so that on the article of cards alone, he will effect a saving to soldiers' families of a sum three times the above, which would be nearly five millions!

But whilst he has thus enabled soldiers' families to save this large sum, he has been laying the foundation of a sure credit for the State in Europe; so that, should the war end within a reasonable time, it is said the State will be richer than when it commenced.

NOW THEN,

You, who want books for your children, come and get them. We shall be ready to dispose of the Confederate Primer and Speller by the first of the ensuing week, possibly by the last of the present. Our aim has been to get as much useful matter into a small space as possible. The pages are large 12 mo. closely printed, to economize space. The book contains all that is necessary for the beginner. By the time the child has thoroughly mastered the contents of this book, he or she will be prepared to read. We have introduced some reading lessons at the close of the book, so that the learner cannot only learn to spell, but to read. The book will have a plain white paper cover, on which each child or parent can paste cotton cloth, which will make a far more enduring cover than the flimsy paste-board ones now in vogue, which go to pieces directly.

SUSPENSION.

We are compelled to suspend the publication of the Argus for the present, owing to two of our contributors having been conscribed by Lieut. J. M. Prior, Enrolling Officer for the 8th Congressional District.

Lt. Prior acted without authority in this matter. The law is plain and cannot be misunderstood. Never mind, by either R. As, Col. Moffett will make it all right, and, we hope, administer such a reproof to the Enrolling Officer, as will make his ears tingle.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, April 13th, 1864.

Messrs E. F. Ashe, G. B. Threadgill, and J. R. Hargrave.

GENTLEMEN: His Excellency, Governor Vance has received your letter enclosing him the proceedings of a public meeting in Anson County inviting him to visit and address them.

He desires me to return his thanks for this evidence of confidence and esteem. It will afford him much pleasure to accept the invitation, but he cannot now name any particular day. Accept his thanks for the kind manner in which you have communicated the wishes of the meeting.

Yours very respectfully, DAVID A. BARNES, Aide de Camp to the Governor.

Wont our country friends take pity on us and bring us something to eat?

BOBBING AROUND.

When Mr. Leach, late Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, dodged the eyes and nose high on to five hundred times in one session, as Mr. Holden says he did, what a head work he must have had of it. It must have been "bobbing around" pretty well all the time. Only to look at him—high on five hundred dodges!

No bullet will ever hit such a head. The New Congress will meet on the first Monday in May—second day.

For the Argus.

THE ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

The object is to secure a permanent fund which shall be safely invested, and the interest used in support and education of Orphans.

The first claimants upon this Fund are to be the destitute Orphans of deceased soldiers who have been engaged in the service of the Confederate States, and when in the lapse of time there shall be no longer such claimants, then, of other Destitute Orphan children. These Orphans to be clothed, fed, and taught; the pupils being thus prepared, according to their several capacities, for different stations of respectability in society.

To secure this object, each donor of \$50, or more, is a Trustee, and, in the management of the fund, has one vote for every \$50 contributed by him. He may also designate the County which is to have the benefit of his donation. There are no Trustees but the donors. Thus, the fund is preserved from being sectarian or sectional.

The donors have been incorporated by the Legislature of North Carolina; the act making substantially, the provisions above recited. All details have been left until other donors, and, if possible, donors from all the counties may have a voice in the final direction of the Fund. A mere provisional organization obtains, in which every county and every church from which donations had come, are duly represented.

The whole fund now exceeds \$200,000, and is invested in real estate and bonds. These investments have been made by the donors at a called meeting, or in the recess, by gentlemen of well known integrity and financial skill.

Much of the service having been rendered gratuitously, it may, perhaps, be fairly said, that never in this country, has so large a fund been collected at so little cost.

Whether an Institution shall be founded, as was the intent of the original donors, or the income of the Fund be divided among the existing Literary Institutions of the country, is a question to be here after determined by the donors. It may be proper to say that the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in N. C., has tendered to the Fund the real estate of St. John's College, Oxford, embracing an excellent building and one hundred and twenty-four acres of land, on condition that the Fund shall liquidate the College debt of \$6,000 or \$7,000, and shall take a proportionate number of the Orphans of Masons among its beneficiaries. There having been no meeting of the donors since the tender of the Grand Lodge, no action has been had in regard to this handsome offer.

As much of my time as can practically be so employed, is spent in canvassing the state in behalf of this enterprise—declared by a distinguished citizen of South Carolina to be the "noblest undertaking since the war began"—I cannot reach every man. Let the wise and good and charitable send me their contributions by safe hands, or by express, and they shall be properly acknowledged. Send money or bonds or your own personal obligations, none payable any date, you choose, with interest from 1st January 1864. The annual interest in all that is needed. My address is Raleigh N. C.

At the suggestion of several donors, Wm. P. Kendall, Esq., Rev. A. E. Bennett, Col. E. R. Liles and Townly Beaufort, Esq., are respectfully requested to present the claims of this Fund in their several neighborhoods, and so increase the contributions from Anson County.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, Financial Secretary. Wadesboro, 16th April, 1864.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

Addressed to a friend in Anson, by a soldier in the army of Virginia.

CAMP AT RACON FORD, VA. April 10, 1864.

The people down in the Eastern part of the State are very joyful. It seems that the part of the old North State that is yet unblest, is the part which is most desolated. Those who have never felt the effects of this war, are crying for peace on any terms. Yes, those whose territory is yet uninvaded, and which will probably remain uninvaded, unless they should succeed in their present designs, are creating disturbance and dissatisfaction and are the most unloyal people in the State. Why did the people of North Carolina ratify the bill of secession, if they were not willing their State should share the fate of the other States of the Confederacy? I do think it is the most absurd thing I ever heard or read of—after the noble lives that have been sacrificed in this struggle for independence—that which our fore-fathers so bravely achieved for us—that now we are to allow our enemies to invade our soil, and commit every depredation. No, I shall fight them as long as we can raise an army of five hundred men. Let the people at home cheer up and not be desponding. Our army is in better condition for fighting now than it ever was. They are all well clad. The boys are eager for the spring campaign to open. They seem to be assured that a great victory awaits them, and that it will be the close of this horrid war.

J. W. D. [For the Argus.]

MR. EDITOR: Gamma generally writes what he knows, the refutation of "Justice" to the contrary notwithstanding. I regret much that the facts are as stated in my communication. But for the fact that Justice referred to Martin county to prove what was done in Bertie, I should have remained silent. The people in Martin have been true, during the whole war and have very seldom deserted. But the people of Bertie are a different people. I could give you the statistics of certain companies in proof of this statement, but deem it useless.

The hero—who went on to get the Conscrip Act suspended in the county in question, received as a special donation for his services, from one little town alone, the sum of one thousand dollars. Yet, according to "Justice," the Bureau of Conscription favored this District of its own will. It is passing strange to me

that men should throw money away to individuals for services done by the Government.

In justice to the people of Bertie allow me to say there are many loyal men there—men, good and true—who have lost hundreds of valuable slaves and other property, and are still true to the South. But the facts in my communications are true, and the proof can be furnished. Let Justice remember that Martin is a different locality from Bertie. GAMMA.

For the Argus. Hillsville, April 10, 1864.

Dear Argus: A careful student of the New Testament is struck with the importance attached to cities by the band of Apostolic laborers. Their missionary efforts centered always in the great marts of commerce and trade. At the present day, the hard struggles and the noblest triumphs of the gospel in the great cities of the world. If the fountains of wealth and influence can be purified by Christian truth, the evangelization of the world is certain.

GOOD NEWS FROM MOBILE—DEFEAT OF BANK'S ARMY—GREAT LOSS OF THE ENEMY.

Richmond, April 12.—An official dispatch from Mobile says a Surgeon of General Banks' army admits that the Union forces were repulsed with great loss at Shreveport, six Yankee boats destroyed by the Confederates on Red River and a transport captured by the Confederates. Farragut, it is reported, is preparing to attack Mobile.

Mobile, April 15.—The very latest advices from different points West of the Mississippi river report that a great battle was fought between General Kirby Smith and Banks, near Shreveport. Banks was defeated with a loss of fourteen thousand. Baton Rouge and other hospitals are full of the Yankee wounded.

WHEELER ATTACKS A YANKEE CAVALRY FORCE.

DALTON, April 18.—General Wheeler attacked a small force of the enemy's cavalry at daylight this morning, near Dalton. He killed seven and captured thirty-five, including one Lieutenant, together with their horses, pistols and carbines.

The Baltimore Gazette says there can be no longer any doubt that the Yeechee and Leflore regions will once more be soundly to the Confederates.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says preparations for a grand movement on Richmond are going forward with energy.

In pursuance of directions from General Schofield and in accordance with Gen. Grant's orders, Kentucky has been divided into two districts. The Western District comprises all between the Nashville Railroad and the Cumberland River, under Gen. Ewing, with headquarters on the railroad. The Eastern District comprises all between the Nashville Railroad and Big Sandy River, under Gen. Holston, with headquarters in the field. The whole is to be under command of Gen. Harbridge. That part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River belongs to the Department of Tennessee.

A private letter from Oxford, Mississippi, says: "It is impossible to give an adequate description of the damage inflicted by Forrest upon the command of Smith and Grierson. For sixty miles the line of their retreat was marked by dead Yankees and horses. They rode their horses so hard that heavy hills died after reaching Memphis. Smith returned alone to Memphis, and when asked where his men were, replied that 'one half had straggled and the other half had gone to L—!' which was nearly the truth."

The Lake City (Fla.) Columbian, of the 6th says: We learn that on Saturday last, the "Maple Leaf," a large Yankee Transport, was blown up on the St. Johns River by means of a torpedo, located opposite Doctor's Lake. The wreck was entirely destroyed on Sunday last by a detachment of troops sent down for that purpose. This is the first attempt in Florida to send Yankee vessels "up the spout," and reflects much credit on those managing the trick.

THE TAX ON THE HUNDRED DOLLAR NOTES.—The following copy of a telegram is deemed of general interest to the public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A. Richmond, April 7, 1864.

The tax of ten per cent. per month on the hundred dollar notes commences on the second day of May, 1864 and is to be rated upon the face value. Port one of the month are not to be charged. You will therefore deduct ten dollars per month additional from each hundred dollar note presented on or after the second day of May and of each succeeding month.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

The Milton (N. C.) Chronicle is assured by farmers that the late fall of snow has improved the appearance of oats and wheat astonishingly. Oats supposed to be dead are re-sprouting and looking up.

St. Louis dates state that the Presbyterians decided at a late meeting that the Rev. Mr. McPherson should not be allowed to continue his ministerial labors at the Perry-street Presbyterian Church in that city, on account of his disloyalty.

EXEMPTING FARMERS.

We are glad to learn that the government is awakening to a sense of the danger likely to follow the conscription of farmers at this time. We learn that thirty-one farmers have been released from Camp Holmes and sent home to cultivate their farms. This is a good step, and we hope it will not stop there but that every farmer taken by the last law will be left at home to make something to eat. Any one not acquainted with the real condition of the State at this time and the great suffering that many now experience, knows that not another man should be taken from the cornfield. Take non-producers but let the farmers stay at home.

The above is from the Progress. We heartily endorse it.

The funding returns to date exceed two hundred and thirty millions.—Richmond Dispatch.

Jno. C. Rives, of the Congressional Globe, Washington, is dead.