

OUR INDIAN ALLIES WHIP THE YANKEES.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th has been furnished with the following extracts from letters received in that city:—

"1ST INDIAN BRIGADE, CAMP LONGSTREET, CHOCATAW NATION, March 30, 1864."

"It is reported that a heavy force of the enemy from Fort Smith is on the march to clear out the Indian Nations; it probably numbers ten regiments, or four or five thousand men. So you see we are likely to have some fun soon. Stand Watie now commands the 1st Indian Brigade, is in fine spirits, full of confidence, and anxious to meet the enemy. Look out for stirring news from us."

In another letter of later date this writer says: "We have met the enemy and they are ours, that is, what's left of them. Old Stand, with a portion of his brigade, attacked a force of the enemy, 1500 strong, thirty miles from Biggy Depot. He fought them until dark, and retreated several miles, leaving the Yankees in full possession of the battle field; and under the pleasant delusion that Stand Watie was beaten—but Watie out Yanked them this time. In the still hours of the night Watie and his cut throats, as the Yankees uncharitably call us, fell upon the slumbering Yankees and scattered them to the four winds. We captured six hundred horses and equipments, hundreds of arms, and literally smashed them 'into a cocked hat.'"

There is little doubt but this force, so roughly handled by Watie, was a part of Thayer's column. From the Swamps of Florida to the prairies of the Indian country, our successes run unbroken.

Our Indian allies, under Stand Watie and others, who have never wavered in the darkest hours of our struggle, who have sacrificed their all to the great cause of Southern liberty, will ever be gratefully remembered by the people of the Confederate States.

[Thayer's force was 8 regiments, and marched from Fort Smith for Sureport at the same time Steele left Little Rock—all expecting to be in with Banks 'at the death.']

#### FROM VIRGINIA!

#### ENEMY AGAIN REPULSED IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY—ALL REPORTS FAVORABLE.

Richmond, May 10.—All reports from Northern Virginia continue to be favorable.

The country between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers is swarming with Yankees, deserters and stragglers.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Spotsylvania Co. H. to-day.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION FROM THE BATTLE FIELD—THE GREATEST SLAUGHTER OF THE WAR—GRANT'S COURIER TO BURNSIDE CAPTURED—GRANT CALLS FOR CO-OPERATION.

We learn semi-officially that one of Gen. Lee's aids reported there were more dead men on the field of battle than he had ever seen on any occasion, and that a courier from Grant to Burnside had been captured with dispatches for the latter, urging him to push forward, as he, Grant, was fearfully pressed.

#### OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL LEE—ENEMY ENTRENCHED NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE—GENERALS HAYS AND WALKER WOUNDED.

Richmond, May 11.—An official dispatch received from General Lee, dated Spottsylvania Court House, 10th inst., says Grant is entrenched near that place. Frequent skirmishing was taking place along the lines, all resulting favorably to our side. Among the wounded are Brigadier Generals Hays and H. H. Walker.

Full copies of dispatches are filed for transmission at the earliest practicable moment to the press.

#### FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT IN VIRGINIA—OUR CASUALTIES NOT EXCEEDING SIX THOUSAND—THE ENEMY'S MUCH HEAVIER, &c., &c., &c.

[Special dispatches to the Savannah Republic.] HEADQUARTERS, May 7, via ORANGE COURT HOUSE, May 8.—Gen. Lee ordered Gen. Ewell to make a demonstration on the enemy's right last night, during which we captured Generals Seymour and Shaller.

It has been discovered that the enemy have thrown up entrenchments along his whole front on the Germanna road. His position behind these works and the thick woods is very strong. It is not improbable that we will get possession of the Germanna road on the extreme right.

The enemy's position is precarious. Longstreet is doing very well.

All quiet this morning but not idle.

HEADQUARTERS, via ORANGE C. H., May 7.—My two telegrams of this morning brought down the news to 2 o'clock P. M. General Longstreet was wounded in the neck by the 6th Virginia regiment through a mistake. At that hour Gen. Longstreet had completely turned the enemy's left, but during the delay that ensued, the enemy fell back behind their line of entrenchments, thrown up at the intersections of the road from Germanna to Bowling Green up the Orange and Fredericksburg Plank Road. He had massed a heavy force; having been driven back elsewhere, he made a great effort to hold the cross-roads as his only salvation. At 4 o'clock an effort was made to carry this point, which was successful, but the force engaged was too weak to hold it.

Our casualties do not exceed six thousand. Most of the wounds are slight, owing to the thick woods. The enemy's loss is far heavier.

We took between three thousand and four thousand prisoners all told.

At night we held possession of the battle field.

Gen'l Johnson repulsed the enemy at Mill Creek Gap, with great slaughter.

It is reported that Banks surrendered at Alexandria on the 12th.

#### LATEST FROM ARKANSAS.

#### GEN. MARMADUKE VICTORIOUS—FEDERALS BADLY WHIPPED.

HOLLY SPRINGS, May 7.—A gentleman just from Memphis reports as certain, that Marmaduke had a fight near Duval's Bluff, and whipped the enemy badly, killing and capturing one thousand, and taking 240 wagons.

GEN. D. H. HILL.—A correspondent of the Augusta Sentinel says Gen. D. H. Hill is now acting as volunteer aid to Gen. Beauregard.

The proprietor of the Salisbury Watchman proposes to commence the publication of a daily paper at that point as soon as it shall have been ascertained that the enterprise has friends enough to ensure its success.

#### FROM THE SOUTH WEST VIA NASSAU.

WILMINGTON, May 13.—A letter from Nassau states that dates from Texas of the 6th inst., had been received. Smith and Price had had many fights with Banks and Steele, our troops always successful. The aggregate of prisoners taken is ten thousand, forty one cannon, one thousand wagons, horses and mules without number.

Capt. Scott, from Texas, says the probability is that both of the Federal armies will be captured. We have taken three gunboats and destroyed several others. Dick Taylor he says will take all. Our loss in one of two engagements heavy. The Harriet and Isabella are at Havana from Texas.

Wetbox, May 12.—The Conductor on the Government train from Stony Creek to Gaston, reports to-day that Beauregard has driven Butler's forces to their gunboats; also that we have sunk six of the enemy's gunboats. He says he read it before leaving Stony Creek, and the Conductor on the train from Petersburg to Stony Creek, told him that such were the facts. And also, that Ewell, (Stonewall Jackson like) has got in the rear of Grant and badly used him up.

No other reliable news here. Troops are passing through continually.

Nine blockade runners have come into Wilmington since the "Raleigh" iron-clad scattered the blockade squadron a few days since. Five of them are entirely new vessels on their first trip. They saw no blockade on their way in.

The line is down between Gold-bore and Raleigh and I must send this by mail. The telegraph it is thought will work through to Petersburg to-morrow.

### NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus on the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep—Nesoothing strain of Mala'sson can lull his hundred eyes to sleep.

13] C. W. FENTON, EDITOR. [280

#### WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 19, 1864.

Price of Subscription, \$3 per year.

We recommend to Teachers and others, our *Primer and Speller*. It is uniform. There will be no difficulty in classing their pupils, and thus much trouble will be saved.

#### TO THE CITIZENS OF ANSON:

Many of our brave soldiers are now returning from the Northern prisons—where they have been confined for many weary months—to their homes. On their way, many of them must pass through Wilmington. Sad would their hearts be, should they arrive there sick, wounded, and fatigued, and find no kindness among those for whose sakes they have so willingly and bravely hazarded their lives: but we are pleased to say that this is not the case. The kind ladies of Wilmington have established a Way-side home, at which the weary soldier may be refreshed, the sick and wounded attended to. But shall they bear the burden alone. We should rather say, shall they alone have the honor of cherishing the weary soldier on his way? Are we not as much interested in this good work as they? Are there not as kind, and patriotic hearts in Anson, as in Wilmington? Come then, and give to this good cause. Let those that have much give according to their abundance, and those that have little give of that little, remembering the words of our Lord, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

It matters not how small the gift. Come, and send something to cheer the weary soldier.

Any offering, if a half dozen eggs only—bring them and place them in the hands of Mrs. Jesse Edwards, and they shall reach their destination.

#### A SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

See advertisement of Lost, between Wilmington and Wadesboro', a \$1500 Bond or Certificate, forwarded to W. M. Pickett, Esq.

#### HOW TO KNOW A HOLDENITE.

A friend sends to the Daily Courier, the following tests for the infallible detection of a Holdenite. He hesitated long before publishing them because he was fearful some of his neighbors might consider them personal:

1. It is hard to persuade a true Holdenite that the Confederates have gained a victory. When forced to admit the truth, he says with a solemn shake of the head, "It may be so, but our loss was terrible. We had more men killed than the Yankees. Storming that battery was awful. A few such victories will ruin us."

2. He jumps to conclude that the Confederates have suffered a defeat. With a doleful look he hastens to spread the tidings. His comments are, "I always knew it. We can't cope with a nation so much stronger. Our men do well on a sudden charge, but the Yankees beat us in a long fight. They can out-reinforce us."

3. He says the Confederate government is so bad, there cannot be a worse; that we are tending to despotism, and he argues that we will lose our liberties, if the Davis government continues in power. He concludes that he would not give a toss-up between Davis and Lincoln.

4. He says that a good bargain can be struck between the North and the South. He is of opinion that if North Carolina should send members to the United States Congress, they would be received with applauding thunders of cannon. He forgets to mention that the Yankees have refused to consider any terms, except absolute submission and emancipation of slaves.

5. The true Holdenite never speaks of, except to apologize for, the evil doings of the Yankee govern-

ment. He shuts his eyes to the fact that Lincoln, without even the authority of Congress, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*; that afterwards the United States Congress suspended it long before our side did; that Lincoln has imprisoned a hundred men where Davis has imprisoned one. He never tells you that the destruction of Democratic printing presses is common at the North.

6. He praises Brown and Stephens for their opposition to Confederate laws and their advocacy of offering negotiations for peace. He finds it convenient not to mention that Brown and Stephens are staunch war men; against reconstruction on any terms and pledged to accept no peace unless accompanied by the independence of the South.

7. He proves to you the men are exhausted, the people starving, that our cause is desperate, that it is impossible to gain our independence without help, and it is idle to expect help from any quarter.

8. He can't vote for Gov. Vance because he is supported by Destructives; but has no word of praise of his opposition to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; of his constant efforts to protect the rights of North Carolina; of his endeavors to effect a negotiation of peace. He forgets to mention that Vance has been accused for appointing so many Conservatives; that he gave a high office to the brother in law of one of the editors of the *Progress*. He finds no fault with Holden for being a secessionist in 1850, and again in 1856, and never quitting the secession party until beaten for state printer.

MORAL.—If the Holdenite thus depreciates Confederate victories, and magnifies Federal victories; if he believes there is no choice between Davis and Lincoln; if he flatteringly assures the people that the Yankees are ready to receive us with open arms; if he is a Brown man as far as he advocates negotiations, and an anti-Brown man as far as he is for war; if he is for any peace whatever, short of subjugation, as Dr. Leach says he is, if he thinks we will be whipped without help and that we can't get any help—then, in the name of truth and honesty, what are the sentiments of such Holdenite? Isn't he a *reconstructionist*? Isn't he a *unionist*? To parody the phrase the soldiers use: "Come out from behind that mask of a patriot—we see the cloven hoof sticking out."

For the Argus.

ATLANTA, April 27, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: The place from which I write has, since the beginning of this "civil war," become one of the most important points in the Confederacy—second, perhaps, only to the national capital. Its importance naturally leads to many inquiries concerning its location, appearance, size, &c. Supposing that it may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn something of these things, I shall attempt a brief outline of its foundation and growth.

The city of Atlanta is situated in Fulton county, about one hundred miles north-west of the geographical centre of the State. It is the centre of four railroads—the Western and Atlantic—which is the property of the State—connects it with Chattanooga, Tennessee; the Georgia with Augusta, the Macon and Western with Macon; and the Atlanta and West Point with West Point, Montgomery and the Southwest.

The growth of the place has been unprecedentedly rapid in the history of Southern cities. In 1845, when the first Railroad train reached this place, it was a village of a few hundred inhabitants, having none of those elements of growth and prosperity about it which are usually to be found at a county site, for what is now the county of Fulton was then comprised within the limits of DeKalb county, and its Court-House was located at Decatur, only six miles distant. The place was then called Marthasville, but at this time, at the suggestion of some prominent citizens it was changed to Atlanta. The name is taken from Heathen Mythology, and most of your readers are doubtless aware of the story of this maiden. The name was considered as applicable to the place because this goodliest was the fleetest of all the youth of her day, and outstripped them all in the race, and it was then predicted that this infant city should far outstrip all its competitors and become, at an early day, a large and prosperous place.

For the sake of convenience, the orthography of the word has since been changed to Atlanta. Nineteen years have passed since the first snout of the iron-horse was heard in these streets, and to-day where stood that unpretending village stands a city whose resident population reaches about twenty thousand; and instead of one train we have on the different roads, nine passenger trains arriving, and the same number departing, besides freight trains innumerable. In addition to our resident population we have at this time about ten thousand refugees from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and other States. These having come among us since the beginning of the war, have been unable to build houses for their accommodation, and consequently every building in the place is crowded to its utmost capacity, and rents are at an enormous figure, but this is cheerfully endured by our citizens and the flying friend is received with a Southern welcome.

Atlanta cannot be termed a pretty place, it is situated in a hilly country, and but little attention has yet been given to grading. Being—unlike the city of magnificent distances, whose level and spacious streets you and I used to perambulate—one of those places which was built without being previously planned, the streets are by no means mathematically straight, but follow the paths which were probably made by the cows of the first settlers in their search for water; nevertheless the general appearance of the place is highly picturesque.

Religion fills a prominent place in the hearts and minds of the citizens of Atlanta, for to accommodate our twenty thousand inhabitants, we have no less than fifteen places of worship. Of these seven belong to the different sects of Methodists, two to the Baptists, two to the Presbyterians, and two to the Episcopal. One of the latter has just been erected, and is under the charge of Rev. C. T. Quintard formerly of the Church of the Advent, Nashville, Tenn. The pulpits of the denominations are filled with men of piety and eloquence, among whom I will mention W. T. Brantley, D. D., formerly a professor of our State University, and more recently of Philadelphia, who has charge of the Second Baptist Church, Rev. L. D. Hussey, formerly connected with the Methodist Publishing House in Nashville, who has charge of Wesley Chapel; and John S. Wilson, D. D., who is generally known to the Presbyterians of the South, who is at the First Presbyterian Church.

Nothing gives better evidence of the social and moral standing of a people than an examination of the Societies which exist among them. Atlanta formerly boasted of one or two temperance organizations, but since the war these have all ceased to work, but this is not to be attributed to any retrogression of its inhabitants, but to the fortunes of war. Those best of human institutions—Massory and Odd Fellowship, exist and flourish to a high degree.

Fearing that I have already written too long a letter, I bring my epistle to a close, promising, if agreeable to you and your readers to give you some points relative to the business of the place at a future time. COLUMBIA.

#### LOCAL BOARD FOR ANSON COUNTY.

J. S. STREATER,  
MATTHIAS LOCKHART,  
J. F. DUNLAP.

#### CLOTHING.

The *Progress* indulges in a ridiculous attempt to make it appear that the troops from this State have not been properly clad, and insinuates that Governor Vance has been negligent in that particular. We simply desire to state a few facts, so that the people may form some idea of the desperation of those who favor the election of Mr. Holden.

1. The goods imported from England have been of the very best material.

2. More than enough clothing and shoes have been turned over to the Confederacy to fill the requisitions of every Quartermaster from this State in the service.

3. The fact that North Carolina soldiers are better clad and shod than those from other States, has produced so much discontent and dissatisfaction among the latter, as to induce the Quartermaster General to propose to take the clothing contract from the hands of our State authorities; so that all the troops in the service may be placed upon the same footing. The Governor of Virginia and Georgia are making preparations to furnish supplies for their troops, so as to imitate the example of North Carolina in furnishing proper clothing for her soldiers.

4. During Gov. Vance's visit to the army he received the thanks of every General, from Gen. Lee down, for the manner in which he had clothed the North Carolina troops.

5. State officials are not clad in the "best cloth," but in that of an inferior quality. They were not even allowed to purchase that until enough had been imported for the wants of all in the field.

6. With the manner of distributing clothing to soldiers in the field or "on furlough" Gov. Vance has nothing to do. His business is to import it, to turn it over to the Confederate Quartermaster, and then to see that it is paid for.

7. The *Advance* has been a splendid success in every particular.

We simply ask a candid consideration of these facts—all of which can be established by the most conclusive proof. The statement that our soldiers have been poorly clothed by Gov. Vance, has about as much truth in it as the assertion that the army will vote for Mr. Holden. They are both manufactured out of the "whole cloth."—*Confederate*.

#### SHOOTING OF A DESERTER.

We learn that on Tuesday the 3rd instant, a party of eight men detailed from Companies A, B, I and K, 40th Regiment N. C. T., under Lieut. Hardenburg, was sent to Kaintuck District, with the view of breaking up a nest of deserters and runaway negroes, already noticed in this paper as haunting the swamps in the upper section of this county, and said to be under the leadership of a well-known deserter named Jeremiah Collins.

The party proceeded up to the residence of Dr. Jas. E. Ken, in Kaintuck district, where it was ascertained on Wednesday night that Collins made his haunt at or near the house of Robert Huffham, where he was harbored. On Thursday morning they went in quest of him. As the party approached, they placed sentinels and beat and searched the swamps and covers in the neighborhood, but without effect. A sentinel placed near the house had observed Mrs. Huffham measuring the tracks of the party, and she was subsequently seen to go into a bay between one and two hundred yards from the house. After she returned a search was made and some bedding and other things were found there, supposed to have been used by Collins. A strict guard was set cautiously so as to secure him should he return, which he did do in the course of the day. Towards evening when the party approached his cover, he was found lying down, but instantly sprang up and ran away, and, refusing to halt, was fired on and killed. He fell and expired without speaking a word. When shot he had in his hand a double-barrelled gun, both barrels loaded and cocked. The discharge which killed him was from a double-barrelled gun, loaded with balls and buckshot, in the hands of Mr. Rouze, a soldier from Columbia county.

From his diary, obtained from Mrs. Huffham, as well as from revelations made by her, it appears pretty certain that Collins is only one of a number of persons either engaged in committing depredations or harboring those who do, and also in receiving plunder.

The small party detailed, having no further orders of a definite character, and besides being worn out by their arduous duties in beating through the swamps and mud, returned to report.

All credit is due to Lieut. Hardenburg and his little band for their persevering exertions.

Wil. Journal, 12th.