

POINTS AND DISTANCES.

The following statement of points and distances about to be made historic by the great armies of the East and Southwest, may be useful to those unacquainted with them:

In the Southwest, Chattanooga, Cleveland, and Dalton, are connected by rail forming a triangle, the two sides 27 miles, the end from Chattanooga to Dalton 38 miles.

Kingston is 41 miles from Dalton, and is the village from which a branch railroad makes off to Rome 18 miles.

Between Kingston and Etowah, are Cass Station and Cartersville, 5 miles apart, the former 7 from Kingston and the latter 3 to 5 from Etowah.

Etowah is about 15 miles Marietta is 20 miles from Atlanta, Big Shanty 7 north of Marietta. Atlanta is 7 miles from the Chattahoochee.

DISTANCES IN VIRGINIA

Hanover Junction is 28 miles from Richmond by the Central, and 23 by the Fredericksburg road. Hanover C. H. is 18, Beaver Dam 40, Louisa C. H. 62, Gordonsville 77—the latter 20 from Charlottesville, which is 28, from Staunton.

Between Richmond and the Junction are (by roads) the Chickahominy, the South Anna and Little River. Between the Junction and Fredericksburg, are the North Anna and the Mattopony.

Jarratt's, in Sussex county, (where the late raid was made,) is a mere hamlet 30 miles from Petersburg and 34 from Weldon.

The White House is on the Pamunkey, about 17 miles from Richmond.

As most of these points are at present of more than ordinary interest, it may be well to preserve this paper for reference hereafter.

DESERTERS KILLED.

On Thursday last a deserter from company E, 15th North Carolina troops, by the name of Marshall M. Dunn, was killed at the residence of Mr. Davenport near Marietta, in the upper part of this district.

CROPS IN THE PECREE COUNTY.—A letter from a friend in Richmond county (says the Fayetteville Observer) gives the following cheering view of the crops:

"The wheat crop in this and the adjoining counties is unusually promising; and the oat crop, which had been regarded as almost a failure from being badly winter killed, has greatly improved under late propitious seasons and now promises something like an average yield.

HOBACK GREELY AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.—A correspondent at Washington, writing to the N. Y. Herald, June 1st, says:

Mr. Greely surrendered to-day, horse, foot and artillery to the Democrats. Upon visiting the floor of the House a few Republican members surrounded him, when suddenly Mr. Brooks led him over to the Democratic side and, in a most fraternal manner, commenced a tête-à-tête upon one of the sofas.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus for the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep— No soothing strain of Mal'ison can lull his honored eyes to sleep.

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W. W. DESBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY:.....:.....JUNE 30, 1864

Price of Subscription, \$3 per year.

Advertisements—\$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.

WANTED.

Immediately, a few more Candidates for the Commons. Each application or announcement must be accompanied by a fee of \$15. Come along.—Ed.

THE ROADS.

We would respectfully, but earnestly, call the attention of the County Solicitor to the dreadful condition of the roads leading to and from Wadesboro.

There are thieves and prowlers about. On Monday night last, a fellow was run out of our premises. He was trying to break in through the window.

Another was prowling round the premises of J. A. Leak, was discovered and fired upon. Should we not have patrols?

Wm. C. Smith, it will be seen is a candidate for re-election to the Senate. Col. S. H. Walkup has been nominated by his friends as his opponent.

Z. B. VANCE AND THE SOLDIER.

It has been charged by the two papers opposed to the re-election of Gov. Vance (the only papers in the State advocating the election of Holden, one of which is his own) that Gov. Vance has done nothing to furnish the needy families of our brave soldiers with bread and meat.

It thus appears that Gov. Vance has issued and sold tens of thousands of dollars worth of the prime necessities of life, to hospitals for our sick and wounded soldiers, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth to equity-commissioners, who are charged with the distribution of provisions among the needy families of soldiers.

Through the provident care of Gov. Vance in buying these provisions when and where they could be bought cheap, the commissioners for many of our counties have been enabled to buy, when otherwise they might not have been able to purchase at all, and all of them who have bought from the State, have done so at prices far below those they would have had to pay in any market in their reach.

What Governor in the Confederacy has done more in this respect than the present Governor of North Carolina?

Fact is, the assailants of Gov. Vance are compelled to resort to fabrications and falsehoods to sustain themselves, and to injure him. They dare not speak the truth, for the truth would blast them and strengthen and sustain him.

People of North Carolina, is it possible that any of you are so blinded—so deceived by the arts and machinations of this man Holden and his worthy coadjutor, the Progress, as to think of voting for him for Governor?

He is not a man to be trusted. If a man is found false in one thing he is most apt to be false in another. If a man is known to have been false, vacillating, and changeable in politics, that man—mark it—will be found false in morals and religion.

Let Holden be tried by this infallible standard. How many different creeds and principles and platforms has he professed since 1840? Has he been true to one of them? Is there any evidence in his past life, that he will be true to any thing he may profess in the future, or that he now professes?

We speak for your good, reader—for the interest of North Carolina and the Confederacy. We believe that the election of Holden will result in disaster and defeat—that it will bring dishonor and disgrace upon North Carolina—that it will embolden and encourage our enemies—that it will transfer the battle ground from Virginia to this State—that it will cause our enemies to swarm upon our soil like the locusts of Egypt—that there will not be an ear of corn or a blade of grass left standing in your fields—the water in your pools will be turned into blood—your wives and your daughters and your cattle will perish for food—the very dust of the earth will be turned into lice, and your sons—your first born and your younger born, will be slain by the sword of the foe—all who can bear arms—save cowards and traitors—old and young—will confront the foe, and the children and women must take care of themselves, or perish.

Have you thought of these things? Holden promises you peace. Do you believe that he can give you peace? He may traitorously betray the State into the hands of the enemy, and that we do fear, for in the examination of his life, we find no thing to induce us to believe that he is a bit of good to do it. Will that bring peace? Yes, such peace as vultures give to lambs, creeping and devouring them.

If there are those who could look with any thing like complacency upon such a result, in the Confederacy, we know them not, and trust we never shall know them. As to Holden Candidates for the Legislature, as far as we are concerned, we have no fears that any one entertaining his views, will be elected. We believe that it is in contemplation to put such a Candidate on the track, should the times look propitious, as, owing to the number already announced, they would seem to do. Verbi sat.

You have to choose between Gov. Z. B. Vance, and W. W. Holden. Look at the lives of the two men. The one, bold, fearless, brave, outspoken, having nothing to conceal—going fearlessly before the people and expressing his views and principles without stint. The other confining himself to his printing office, and issuing his Standard filled with home-made news of his Progress in the affections of the people and falsehoods concerning his opponent. What has he done to merit the confidence of the people. The one, useful, the other useless—eminently useful—we need not ask, what has he done—but rather what has he not done for the soldier and the citizen? All in their senses will vote for Vance. Certainly those who vote for Holden have lost their, if they ever had any.

GOV VANCE AND THE STATE RESERVES.

To support our denial that Gov. Vance was in any way blameable or responsible for the calling out of the Reserves in any part of our State, we have obtained leave to publish the following letter from the Governor to the War Department. It is, if we mistake not, one of the letters that accompanied the recent message from our Executive to the General Assembly, and one, therefore, which should have been published by the public printer, while the Legislature was in session.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., April 16th, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SKEDD, Secretary of War: DEAR SIR—Permit me to express the hope that you will suspend, for the present at least, the enrollment and conscription of the State reserves in North Carolina from 17 to 18 and from 45 to 50 years.

Their enrollment now, with the present prospect of their being called to the field from their crops, causes the most general consternation and gloom. I have no hesitation in assuring you that the partial oblation even of these men from their crops, at any time between this and August, would be followed by the most distressing consequences.

In addition to these considerations, I beg to remind you that the authorities of this State would be left powerless, without the shadow of a militia organization, to enforce obedience to law. Having no second class militia, as most of the States have, I presume it cannot be the intention of the Confederate Government to reduce a sovereign State to this dangerous and humiliating condition. Such a course would be utterly at war with the genius of our new Government, and repugnant to all the professions of the administration.

Our Legislature will convene again in the latter part of May, when I have no doubt steps will be taken to provide such a militia force as the exhaustion of the country will allow. Till that time I trust that you will leave the present organization untouched.

In the meantime the home guard, now thoroughly organized and pretty well officered, are entirely at your service, in case of emergency.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Z. B. VANCE.

For the Argus.

Anson Co., N. C., June 20th, 1864.

Mr. FAYSON—Dear Sir: A Wayside Home has been established in Cheraw for the benefit of the wounded and sick soldier on his return home. You are aware that when they arrive in Cheraw they have to lay over and be cared for until they can be sent for, or be sent out by some friend.

Through the columns of your paper you can do very much for this noble work.

Believe me, with great respect, yours, &c., ALEX. Y. LEE, Eng'r. C. & C. F. R. R.

Mr. Lee lives on the Plank Road, near Billy Edwards. Persons desirous of sending something for the relief of our poor wounded soldiers, can forward them to him, and they will be speedily and safely in possession of the ladies of Cheraw, and disbursed promptly among our noble defenders.

WILL MR. HOLDEN BE ELECTED?

We are frequently asked of late, says the Raleigh Confederate, if there is any prospect of Mr. Holden's election. Not the slightest. We have not thought it necessary to extract from our correspondence the evidences which we have every day of his weakness. If he really fancied he has any hope, he is the most deluded moral alive. There is not a single paper in the Confederacy, out of North Carolina, that is not outspoken against him.

For the Argus.

"I AM SO FORGETFUL."

At the present time this expression is common—more so than formerly. How can it be accounted for, assuming it to be true? To remember well it is necessary, 1st, That the mind be in a state of quietude or rest; 2d, That the attention be engaged of the thing to be remembered; 3, That sufficient time be allowed for the thing to impress the mind.

Concerning the first condition it may be remarked that any excited or disturbed state of mind is unfavorable to remembrance except the excitement is connected with the thing to be remembered. The remembrance of the looks of a dying child is not affected by the excitement of the weeping parent, except it be to impress the fact more deeply. The attention and excitement both referring to the same thing and at the same time there will be connected with the remembrance of the looks of the dying child more or less of the original feeling. But a month after the child's death, the mother has an indistinct remembrance that some body told her during her child's illness that neighbor Jones' son had been wounded. In this case the excitement was from one cause—the attention for a moment directed to another. In this wayward the mind is excited all the time but finds it difficult to remember any thing not connected with the war. The second condition—attention—is important. The power of attending to the thing before the mind is, the secret of remembering well. Attention is not difficult where one is interested. But attention must be commanded and held to the point, if we would remember things in which we have no present interest. Unless this is done we shall forget things of little or no interest. Think now, if the things you forget were not of little interest to you or that wiffling you heard the intelligence, saw the man, or made the engagement your attention was divided between that and something else. One forgets the hour for prayer meeting, but not the time the sale begins; One forgets "the text," but remembers the price of gold; and if you believe a third, he forgot that he was to let you have wheat at ten dollars but remembers that on the next day he heard flour was worth in Cheraw one hundred dollars per barrel.

But sufficient time must be allowed for the thing to impress the mind. The length of time necessary is different with different persons, according to the power of attention. The condition of the mind and other circumstances likewise affect the time. For lack of time the impression is not made and in that case the remembrance is never clear. The increase and variety of claims upon the attention (as in our war-day) crowd the mind so that only a short time can be given to each, the attention is sometimes divided—doing one thing and thinking of another. In the rapid succession of things in the mind, the predecessor has not made an impression on memory before its successor pushes it off to be served in like manner by its follower and so on. This rapid succession is unfavorable to memory. Continued excitement even on a subject of interest is unfavorable to memory. As we cannot attend to every thing, let us attend to the most important first: "Seek first the Kingdom of God." As we cannot remember every thing, let us "Take heed lest we forget the Lord our God."

MNEMONIES.