tate Lebrary

BURYING THE DEAD ..

A Petersburg correspondent of the Dispatch, says: On Sunday evening, about 2 o'clock, Burnside sent a flag of truce, asking for a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead between the lines. Gen. Beauregard responded that whenever a proposition came from the General commanding the army of the Potomac it would be entertained. Immediately after the return of the first paper General Meade sent a flag covering a similar request. About 2 o'clock Monday morning Gen. Beauregard replied, granting the request and fixing the hours between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. for the purpose indicated. At the hour named, or just before suprise, three gaily dressed flashing-looking offices raised and elegant white flag, mounted on a handsome staff, and advanced from their line of works.

Simultaneously two shabbily dressed but brave Confederates, mounting a dirty pocket handkerchief on a ramrod, proceeded to meet them. A brief parley ensued, civilities were exchanged, and then the details came to do the work of the truce-the burial of the dead. For five hours the work went vigorously forward. The Yankees brought detailed negroes, and we carried their negroes, out under guard to help them in their work. Over 700 Yankees, whites and negroes, were buried. A. P. Hill was there, with long gaunt-lets, slouch hat, and round jacket. Mahone dressed in little boys-fishion, cut of clothes, made from old Yankee tent cloth, was beside him. The gallant Harris, of the Mississippi brigade, and the gallant intrepid Saunders, who but 48 hours before had so successfully retaken those works-the best looking and the best dressed Confederate officer present was sauntering leisurely about, having a general superintendence over the whole affair. On the Yankee side there was any number of nice young men, dressed jauntily, carelessly smoking cigars and proffering whiskey, wine and brandy of the best labels, and of sufficient age to warrant its flavor. More than one Confederate took a smile. Some took two, and one told me that finding the liquor of the "peace," order, he went it seven times. Several bottles were sent as presents to our leading generals. The Yankees talked freely, said their loss would be 5,000, that the whites blamed the negroes, and the negroes in turn charged the disasters of the day upon the whites. They all agreed that Burnside was just an hour and a half behind time, and that he was the greatest of modern butchers, as Ma-tye's hill and Griffith's farm abundantly attest. Whilst the truce lasted, the Yankees and the "Johnny Rebs," in countless numbers flocked to the neutral grounds and spent the time in chatting and sight-seeing. The stench, however, was quite strong, and it required a good nose and a better stomach to carry one through the ordeal. About 9 o'clock, the burial being completed, the officers sent the men back to the trenches on each side. The officers bade each other adieu and returned to their respective lines.

COTTON AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR LINT.

Dr. Nott, of Mobile, recommends cotton as a substitute for lint, in hospitals, for the following reasons: 1. Its abundance, cheapness and general dissemi-

2. Its value in padding splints, where there are fractures to be treated. 3. Cotton has always been used as a soothing

dressing to burns, when the inflammation is of the highest possible grade.

4. Lhave used for twenty years on dressing stumps. wounds of all kinds, including gun-shot, cotton and line, indiscriminately and could never see any difference, where both articles were good.

5. Buggrave, Surgeon to the King of Belgium, has

written a volume on the advantages of cotton dressings, and other surgeons in Europe recommend

6. Under the name of patent lint, surgeons have been using, for many years, a kind of flimsy cotton flannel, which is nothing but cotton; and the profes-

sion has, therefore, fully sanctioned its use. When I was Medical Director of Gen. Bragg's army, at Corinth, I had the hospitals freely supplied with cotton and after the battle of Shiloff it was almost entirely substituted for lint, and answered all the indications.

With the exception of Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, I believe I have done more operative surgery during the last thirty years than any man South of the Potomac; and my experience is too conclusive, to my own mind at least, as to the value of cotton. I do not hesitate to say that I would prefer really well made. fine charpie for general use as a dressing if I could get it in abundance, but the cotton answers so well that it is ridiculous to keep our ladies wasting their time in scraping lint. Most of the lint sent to the army is very coarse, and far inferior to good cotton.

There are certain ideas which seize on the world and which cannot be eradicated, such as bleeding after concussions, putting irritating substances into fresh cuts to make them heal, tieing up the wool on a negro's head to draw his palate up, &c. So is the prejudice about cotton, which I hope you may do much towards eradicating.

## TO THE SALT COMMISSIONERS,

For the several Counties of North Carolina.

It may be known to most of you that our railroad communications with the Salt Works in Virginia are, and for some months have all been, interrupted by raids. I now take this mode of informing you that in consequence of this suspension of transportation, the corn purchased in North Carolina in the Spring and shipped for the State Salt Works, is yet on the road at Petersburg and elsewhere, while some remains unshipped.

The consequence of this is the suspension of manufacturing Salt during the greater part of the summer at our Works, while all other manufactures have been entirely suspended, and it is believed most of them must continue in suspense, for want of provisions. Hence, Salt must be scarce and command a high price, and especially as the Works on the coast have suffered so much by raids. In view of these facts I ask you each to send forward wagons wherever it is Practicable, and send grain out by them.

You will be allowed two bushels of Salt for one

bushel of corn, Wheat or Rye, and one bushel for albushel of Oats,

The teams can carry twice as much as will feed them, and in this case more. Then the remaining half will pay for a full load of Salt.

But if each wagon will bring one third or one

fourth of a load of grain, it will give an abundant

Please make it known to your citizens that the same terms will be made with any of them who may send on their own account. We give preference to the counties, but must have grain and have no fear that we will get too much, or that it will come in faster

than the Salt can be made to exchange. We have on hand between five and six thousand

cords of good dry wood, capable of producing at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushes of Salt. This wood must be hauled, and for that purpose we want additional teams, and under the late order of the Conscript Bureau, none will be detailed as teamsters who are under 45 years of age. I thereforeask each of you to endeavor to send he a few men between 45 and 50 years, that I may at once procure them to be detailed to haul at the Sat Works. N. W. WOODFIN, Supt.

SINGULAR BATTLE FIELD INCIDENT .- The Peters. burg Register gives the following:

A negro slave who had run away from Alabama some time ago, recognized "young master" in the fight of Saturday, and throwing down his musket, rushed to the young man and threw his arms around his neck, at the same time exclaiming, "You shan't hart my young massa." Just at this time a cuff, not so mercifully disposed, fired at the Alabamian, but, the ball instead of bitting the object aimed at took effect in the body of the repentant slave, who threw his regis of protection around his "young massa," inflicting a severe wound upon him. Master and slave came safely off the field together, and the wound of the latter was properly attended to, and thus did his last minute repentance save him from the fate which overtook so many of his race and color on Saturday, the 80th of

## NORTH CAROLINA ARG

This Argus o'er the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep-Nosoothingstrain of Maia'sson can full his hundred eyestosleer

25.1 C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY::::::AUGUST 18, 1864

Price of Subscription, \$3 per year.

Adventising-\$2 00 per square of ten lines for first insertion and \$1.50 for each subsequent insertion. Forfinserting only one time, \$2. , Obituaries over five lines one dollar per square.

TO THE LADIES:

Do you know, Ladies, that there are many of our wounded soldiers, at the Hospital, at Kittrell's Springs, who, for the want of bed-clothing, are compelled to lie upon the bare floors? It is a fact. It is a new hospital, and has not yet been adequately supplied with bedding and clothing. A soldier writing to us saysif the patriotic ladies of Auson could visit this place and see the sufferings of our brave boys, they would almost be willing to part with the last of their bedding." They are extremely destitute of the following articles-mattress ticks, sheets, pillow slips, but want comforts or quilts more than anything else. No matter how coarse the cloth is. Four yards of cloth will make a mattress-three yards, a sheet, and four yards comfort. The Surgeon is going to send details to the different counties for the purpose of procuring these articles. Mr. J. H. Sturdivant will visit Anson in September for this purpose, and we know that Anson will not be outdone by any county in the State.

For the Argus. ON THE SKIRMISH LINE, July 24th, 1864. DEAR FENTON: I will write you a line to-day, giving you some of the latest items, but I have no assurance that it will even reach you, as the Railroad communication is likely to be cat-any day, between us. It is already cut, on the Atlanta & Augusta Roufe, and I have some misgivings that it is cut via Macon and Augusta, which are the only Roads leading from here to the old North State, in our possession. But I learn that the Macon route is reepened now, in fact, I do not know that it has ever been cut. I suppose it has from the fact that we have received no mail from the East in several days, and the Atlanta, West Point & Mentgomery Road has been cut for several days. But the papers of yesterday's date said that the train would resume her trips to-day/as the road was free from obstruction. I hope she may, as we have a great many troops here who depend upon that Road to hear from their families and homes. What makes it worse, is, that since the road has been cut we have fought a a severe fight, and I know that our friends are anxious to learn the result, and if possible, to ascertain if their relations or friends are safe. "

Well, Iswill tell you something of the fight. On the night of the 20th, our army fell back from our ditches, which were just 14 miles from this place, which is on the outer edge of the city. Next morning, the enemy took the works that we had abandonded during the night, and reversed the works during the day, at the same time moving a heavy line of skirmishers, supported by a heavy line of battle to the front, and against our skirmishers and succeded, to some extent, in driving in a portion of Gen. Baker's pickets and taking three rifle pits, but they were promptly retaken, and held until now, as the whole picket or skirmish line is. During the night of the 20th and the day of the 21st, we built good works both on our picket line and our line "of fight," (as the old lady said by Gen. Wheeler, at Chicamauga.) On the night of the 21st, we all slept soundly, and early on the morning of the 22d we were ordered to make our works stronger. which we did, and about 3 o'clock, P. M., our brigade was put under arms as if the Yanks were advancing, and while we were in readiness I heard pretty heavy skirmishing on our right in the direction of the Augusta Railroad, it waxed warm and warmer until it became & general engagement. I could hear charge after charge and knew that our brave Hardes was there, and would gain the day. The firing kept getting further off and at last our division was put in motion and moved by the right flank to support Gen. Hardee. We arrived at the place pretty soon and re-

obeyed and took them, without losing many men in so doing. Our brigade (Gen. Holtsdain's) was the extreme left of the division (Clayton's) that made the charge, and only two regiments of it ever succeeded in getting to the works. They were the bloody 38th and the 36th Ala. We captured four pieces of artillery, (20 pound Parrot guos,) horses and all, but owing to the height of the breast works we could not get them off, and I know that there never was any two regiments that were exposed to as heavy a fire of grape and canister as our two were. We were enfiladed from two directions and every fire we had some one killed or wounded. We were exposed thus for at least twenty minutes-one four gun battery on our left about four hundred yards and a six gun battery on our right about the same distance. We held the works about .15 minutes, and would have been there until now, if some body had done their duty, but they did not. I wont say who, as I do not like to be personal. But Gen. Mannigault withdrew from our right, and we had no one on our left to support us, the result was, that the Yankees flanked us on both the right and left, and had us nearly surrounded before we were apprised of the fact that Gen. Mannigault had withdrawn his brigade, and it was then too late for us to withdraw with any safety to ourselves and men. But we ventured to run the gauntlet rather than be cap-tured. The 36th Ala., began to withdraw on the left and the 38th on her right, leaving the right of the 36th and left of the 38th to come out last, and just imagine 10-20 pound Parrot guns with a cross fire and about 5000 rifles with the same as we left those works playing on us for a distance of two hundred and fifty yards without any protection for us whatever except the wreck of a splendid mansion that had been riddled by the balls from the enemy's guns, and here I must state something that was quite amusing. While we were lying down close to this mansion, under the hottest shelling I ever witnessed, a shot, or rather a shell from one of the enemy's gons struck this fine building, passing about midway of it—then exploded I looked in the direction, and to my great astonishment, I saw lots of Yanks come pouring out of the cellar. One of Gen. Mannigault's staff officers hallowed out—kill 'em all d.-n 'em, they are no account. I then learned, Gen. M. had captured about 400 of them and had placed them in the cellar for safety—a good many of them were wounded, but Gen. M. brought out all that was able to walk. I saw a good many dead Yanks on the field and a good many of our men. The result of the fight was that Gen. Hardee drove them from their works at every point, capturing smartly over two thousand-prisoners and 22 pieces of artillery. Our loss was comparatively small. The loss in our regiment, the 88th, was thus, we went into the engagement with a hundred and twelve guns, Maj. Ruffin of the 18th Ala., commanding, and four officers. Maj. Ruffin was killed; Lt. J. P. Agee, Co. B, was killed and Lt. H. W. Hannier, of Co. F, was killed on the skirmish line early in the evening. Lt. B. C. Adams, of Co. H, was slightly wounded by the concussion of a shell and Lt. Jno. C. Dumas was wounded in two places, left arm, slight, with minnie ball, and left knee slight with shell-both still on duty. I can't say how many were killed and wounded, but the loss in killed, wounded and missing in the 38th Ala., was about 40, all told. The gallant 36th did her whole duty, as she always does. Her loss was four officers wounded, about the same in killed, wounded and missing as the 38th, Lt. Col. Herdon commanding. I think Gen. Hood has determined to hold Atlanta

or take a whipping, I hope so at least, I still believe we can whip them-our army is yet in fine spirits. Skirmishing all along the line to-day, no prespect of a fight unless the Yanks advance, and when they do we will give 'em fits. Several of the boys captured a lot of coffee and many other little notions, I only captured a fine coat. I hope when you hear from us again that we may be still in possession of Atlanta, or following up a victory for I am tired of the fall-back

and flank movements.

As ever, yours, &c., P. S .- Sherman has demanded the surrender of Atlanta. Hood's reply was the firing of every gun he had on the line.

> For the Argus. BROWN CREEK, ANSON COUNTY, r August 15th, 1864.

Mr. FENTON: There is a report in circulation that the negroes of this neighborhood are, and have been, drilling every Sunday at Polk's bridge acres Brown Creek, from fifty to seventy-five in number. Now I I will give you a true statement of the affair. I suppose there were several negroes met there, and there were some among them who had been on to the army to wait on their masters, and had learned some of the commands, and no doubt, they, to show off, formed them in line and gave some of the commands-but no one in the neighborhood believes they intended any harm, as they were all young boys and in the public road. The patrol, as soon as they heard of it, went down and broke it up, and there has been none of it since. It is also reported that Mr. John W. Hailey has been drilling them. Now every one that knows Mr. Hailey knows this to be false. Mr. Hailey is a loyal man, and has more sense than to be drilling negroes to cut his own throat; and all such reports ought to be stopped before they reach the ears of our enemies, or do put something in the heads of the ne-groes that ought not to be. The negroes in the neigh-berhood are as humble and obedient as they ever

We the Patrol testify to the above facts:

THOS. J. POLK. L M. WILLIAMS, Patrot. JAMES HANNAH, JOHN BOYET.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?-A friend inquired of us "what's the difference between a government con-tractor and a government chaplain?" Not immedi-Not immediately seeing the point, he replied, "One prays for the government and the other preys upon it. We caved in and left .- Montgomery Mail.

Perform a good deed, speak a kind word, bestow pleasant smile, and you will receive the same in re turn. The happiness you bestow upon others is reflected back to your own bosom.

MILITARY CHANGES .- Major Gen. Maury, of Mobile, has been ordered to take command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisians-a place made vacant by Gen. S. D. Lee being assigned to the command of Hood's corps in the army of Tennessee. Gen. Higgins succeeds Gen. Maury in the ceived orders to charge their works. We promptly Mobile District.

GENERAL McCook DEAD. The Cincinnati Comme cial, of the 20th ult., announces the death of Ger Daniel McCook, late of Sherman's army, and say. He died at the residence of his brother, Col. G. W McCook, in Steubenville, Ohio, at two o'clock, P. M Saturday last. It will be remembered that he wr shot through just below the right shoulder, in the a sault upon Kennesaw. Mountain, on the 27th of Jun When the terrible nature of the wound is considered the wonder is, not that he is dead, but that he live so long, traveled so far, and was so hopeful of recovery

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here from Montgomery county on Tuesday aftersoon, that of the previous day in that county, he saw 25 men cross the road, supposed to be making their way from th neighborhood of Troy, where a company of soldier had arrived in search of them.

Some apprehensions are entertained for the safet of Mr. Scarberpugh, the mail contractor and carrie from Troy, who has not arrived here, though due or Tuesday, and heretofore remarkable for punctuality. Fay, Observer. IMPORTANT TO COUNTERFEITERS .- Thos. Marquand

William Williams and Henry Marquez, found guifty o counterfeiting confederate Treasury notes, were sen tenced by Judge Magrath, on Wednesday last, at Gren ville, S. C., to be hanged, at Columbia, the former or the 16th September, the two latter on the 28d. POWDER MILL EXPLODED.—The "N. C. Powder Mill," located 12 miles from this place near the Tuckaseege Ford, was again blown up last Thursday.

blown up in the mill. The white man; Abernathy, and one of the negroes were killed. Others were badly and probably fatally injured. It has been but a snor. operation after the first blowing up. It has been but a short time since the mill was put in

Three men-ohe white man and two mulatoes-were

TERASURY Notice .- The Secretary of the Treasury publishes the following notice, which will be interesting to holders of old notes.

KICHMOND, July 28, 1864.—In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the outstanding taxed Notes, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said Notes (except the \$100 notes) at 603 per centum on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Losn, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said Certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days. And all agents for the sale of the above Bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66 per centum.
G. A. THENHOLM, Sec. of Treas.

The next session of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Warrenton, and will commence on Wednesday preceding the first Lord's day in November.

A deserter named C. M. West, in Rowan county, in attempting to escape from the Home Guard, a few days since was fired at and instantly kiffed .- Progress.

We would uvgo upon the farmers and gardners the great importance of saving an ample supply of seeds of all kinds for the next year. This is a matter of great importance and ought not to be overlooked.

Col. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, has been appointed a member of the Literaay Board of this State, in place of Rev. W. E. Pell, resigned.

DESERTERS ATTACK THE HOME GUARD .- We are reliably informed says the Carolinian, that a body of Home Guard, (forey in number,) dispatched for the purpose of carrying deserters to Raleigh, were attacked by a party of seventy or more deserters, near Carthage, in Moore county, on Monday or Tuesday last. Four of the Home Guard were killed and it is said seventeen wounded. One deserter was captured after being wounded, and was lodged in Carthage jail. The frequency of such acts of outrage calls loudly to both the State and Confederate authorities, to capture and execute every deserter found with a gun in his possession. The case calls for prompt and vigorous measures, and we trust that the authorities will arouse themselves to the importance of this matter, and act promptly and decidedly.

Revenue is Sweet .- "Seymour," an intelligent correspondent of the Daily News, is somewhat apologetic because the rebels destroyed bridges and private property in their march through Maryland. We confess we see nothing to apologise for in this act, even though they had razed every bouse to the ground, and destroyed every vestige of property in their track that they could not conveniently carry away. "Revenge is sweet," according to the old adage, and consequeatly, if they had burned and destroyed, leaving naught but the blackness of desolation and ruin whereever the feet of the invader pressed our soil, it would only be the mildest retaliation for the unnumbered outrages and crimes which have been committed against defenceless, unprotected women and children in the South by our armies during the last three years of terror and bloodshed .- Bergem (N. J.) Democrat.

THE DRAFT FOR A HALF MILLION OF MEN. - A few days ago we noticed briefly that Edward N. Fuller, editor of the Newark (N. J.) Evening Journal, had been arrested by the United States authorities, charged with publishing treasonable articles. The following is a

paragraph from one of the articles: "It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln has called for another half a million of men. Those who desire to be buschered will please step forward at once. All others will please step forward and defy Old Abe and his minions to drag them from their families. We hope that the people of New Jersey will at once put their feet down and insist that not a man shall be forced out of the State to engage in the abolition butchery, and swear to die at their own doors rather than march one step to fulfil the dictates of that mad revolutionary fanaticism, which has destroyed the best government the world ever saw, and would now butcher its remaining inhabitants to carry out a fanatical sentiment. This has gone far enough, and must be stopped. Let the people rise as one man and demand that this wholesale murder shall cease."

Mr. Fuller was arrested on two charges, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 on the first, and \$2,000 on the second charge.

Gov. Vance's majority in the State will approximate, if it does not exceed 40,000.