M.C. Ldrany

[From the Petersburg Express, Aug. 274 THE BATTLE ON THE WELDON AND PETERS-BURG BAILBOAD ON THE 25th AUGUST.

General Lee having ascertained that the enemy was moving his infantry from the front down the railroad for the purpose of tearing up the track, determined te make counter movements to check them. Accordingly, on Weilnesday night Gen. A. P. Hill moved from his position, south of the city, and marching down the county roads, encamped in the vicinity of Reams' Station, ten miles from Petersburg, and on Thursday got his command in postion for action, when the proper moment should arrive.

The enemy had erected a strong line of works on the road about one mile this side of Reams' station: A brigade of eavalry under command of the notorious Speer, were found engaged in tearing up the railroad track three or four miles the other side of Reams', with a heavy support of infantry in convenient distance. About eight o'elock a. m., Gen. Hampton swooped down upon this cavalry force, and gallantly charging them, drove them from their work of destruction, and pressed them back behind their infantry support in great confusion.

Dismounting his men, Geu. Hampton formed his line and attacked the infantry. This fighting was sharp, but gradually and steadily he gained ground, and pushed the enemy back, until they reached their breastworks this side of Reams', capturing in the meantime, about 800 prisoners. Having thus accomplished his full share of the work, the fight ceased uptil our infantry could be brought into action.

About 5 o'clock p. m., Gen. Hill having a position on the enemy's flank, attacked their works, behind which a large force of infantry was massed, and upon which bristled a heavy line of cannon. Our troops moved forward in beautiful order to the attack, but before reaching the works, were checked by the terrible fire of grape, canister and musketry poured into their ranks. Such was the severity of the firing, that a temporary faltering was visible, but there was no retreat. The assaulting column threw themselves upon the ground until the supports came up, when with a yell they arose and advanced upon the enemy. The cannon and musketry firing from the enemy's works, was, if possible, now increased, but their desperation availed them not. Without check or faltering our men charged up to and over the works. . Nearly if not quite two thousand prisoners, belonging to Hancock's (Second) Corps, were captured, with nine pieces of artillery.

The Yankees who were not captured in the assault fied in great confusion, dropping their guns and many of them throwing away everything that at all encumbered them. Col. Pegram, of Richmond, commanding a battery of artillery, turned the captured guns upon the enemy with most excellent effect, greatly assist-Ing their speed and terror. The enemy scattered in every direction, but our forces were unable to pursue in consequence of lateness of the hour and the near appreach of night.

The battle here ended with the above result, and the enemy in full and disordered retreat towards their main position at the Yellow Tavern. Two or three hours more of daylight might have brought about a still greater change in the aspect of affairs.

Our loss for the fighting done was very small, and one thousand will cover it. Many of the wounded are but slightly hurt. We could hear of the loss of no

Up to dark last evening, about two thousand prisoners had been brought in, among them about one hundred commissioned officers from Colonel down. Col. er, acting Brigadier-General, is among the captured. The number of prisoners will reach over twenty hundred. The enemy's loss is unknown, but believed to have been severe.

Hancock's corps was engaged in the battle, and pro-

bably other infantry troops, besides cavalry.

The loss of this corps on Thursday could not have been less than five thousand, and when this is taken into consideration, with the previous losses it has sustained, it may safely be said that it is nearly ruined. Col. Speer was not captured, as reported. His flight was too rapid to admit of being overtaken.

We still hold the works captured from the enemy, and we predict that our men will not be so easily driven from them as the Yankees were. From an officer who examined them we learn they are very strong and very favorably situated.

## THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We have official information that the-Confederate authorities have offered to exchange officer for officer and man for man with the Federal authorities. Heretofore the point of contention has been the delivery of the excess of prisoners, our Government insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of all prisoners on both sides within ten days where practicable, the excess to be on parole. Owing, however, to the large number held on each side, and the suffering consequent upon their confinement, the Confederate Government has abated a portion of its just demands under the cartel, and offered to accept the proposal heretofore made by the enemy, viz: exchange officer for officer and man for man, leaving the excess, if any in, their hands until other captures were made. This last offer of our government, though made early in the month, has not yet been accepted, seeming to show a persistent purpose on the part of the enemy to refuse all offers of exchange, even upon terms offered by themselves .- Confederate.

## LOSSES IN THE WELDON RAILROAD FIGHT.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says our mes in the fight on the Welden Kallroad, on Thursday last, will foot up between six and seven hundred killed and wounded. Among the wounded, he men-tions Col. Lane, of the 26th N. C. Regiment. As the troops engaged in this terrible battle were nearly all North Carolinians, we dread to receive the lists of the casualties, as the six or seven hundred killed and wounded must of necessity be among the N. C. troops. We are glad to learn that the list of killed is very small -and the entire loss is astonishingly small, compared with the enemy's loss of ten shousand .- Confederate.

The victory at Ream's Station has grown in results with each succeeeding account. The prisoners at first reported at fifteen hundred, when driven into Petersburg and counted turned out to be twenty-five hundred.

In Decatur, Ga., the Rev. Mr. Holmes, an aged minister, was shut up in his own house by the Yaukees and the house burned, the minister perishing in the flames. Mr. Holmes' offence was that he had a gun in his hand when they took him at his own gate.

It is said that the Electric Spark, which was tured recently by the Confederate cruiser Florida. will be put under command of Captain Semmes until | on such terms is not a whit better than a thief. be can get a better vessel.

From the Wilmington Journal. APPEAL OF THE POLISH DELEGATION.

We publish to-day, and respectfully request our exchanges to copy, the subjoined appeal. We can vouch for the fact that it is made by a delegation of Poles, of high standing and character, who arrived last week at this port, and have gone on to Richmond. That the appeal is genuine and that the credentials of the gentlemen issuing it are satisfactory, we feel fully aathorised to say. We trust that, as a matter of courtesy, as well as humanity, the press of the Confederate States will give it general circulation. The language of the appeal bears the impress of a foreign idiom, but that we have not thought it proper to alter. It is the utterance of a suffering and crushed people, and will not be unheeded by those themselves struggling for their rights and nationality. We repeat, that if we were not satisfied of the character and genuineness of the document, we would not make the request that we do-namely, that it be copied by the press of the Confederate States :-

WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 26th, 1864. APPEAL

Of the Delegation of Poles, as resolved to seek for any lum with the Confederate States of America, to their fellow countrymen established therein.

Our nation, ejected by violence unexampled in the annals of the world, out of the paternal homes which the Almighty has alloted to her, driven by the ruthless invaders into the icy deserts of Siberia, consequently to unavoidable destruction-proceeds, in this overwhelming misfortune, to beg of the Confederate States of America, in the voice of injured mankind, for a friendly asylum to herself.

The honorable States on which Providence, in the distribution of her infinite bounties has lavished so many goods, has bestowed so much land, assuredly will not, in their humane feelings, refuse a moreel of it to ue, the only refuge now left us.

Our desire is to settle in Texas. There are several thousand of us, to transfer what remains of our mangled nationality, our families not yet extinguished, our religion, our bodies saved from the clutches of the foe, our destinies in mankind.

Our endeavor most strenuous will be to conform is all to the general legislation of the Confederation, but in our actual miserable plight we are met, for want of means wrenched from us by our Muscovite foe, by innumerable obstacles to accomplish our first step of

Fe'low countrymen : you who have settled in this hospitable country long before us, when we are grasping this only saving plank left to us, aid us with efficacious support, with your experience, your counsel, your interest and your social relations. Guided by the brotherly love, perhaps some of you would ea deavor to direct our efforts, to fill our bearts with solace, to teach us to know the new hand and the new skies, all of which would be to us an infinite boon.

At the present moment we invite you to co-operate with us, and to do all that would be requisite to be done. Confer, therefore, with us in all what at first is to be provided for. Address to the

POLISH DELEGATION, P. O., Richmond, Va.

IMPORTANT "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."-The following correspondence is important. It settles the question of the liability of exempted and detailed men. It will be seen "exempted" men are liable to do mili-tary duty under the call of the Government, and that the de ailed men are liable for service when called on by the Confederate commander of the reserves in a

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA. Montgomery Aug 5, 1864. To Hon. James A. Seldon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va:

De you regard the bonded agriculturalists and other exempted men subject to militia duty? If they are not subject to militia duty, they should be called out as reserves.

Mobile is attacked, and General Maury has called for all the troops I can send him. I hold these as subject to militia duty, and have issued my orders accordingly. Let me hear from you at once.

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

RICHMOND, August 6, 1864. Gov. T. H. Warrs: The exempted men are all liable to militia duty. Detailed men are liable to be called in an exigency by the commander of the reserves in your State. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

AN ATTEMPTED INSURBECTION,-A number of men detailed to visit the plantations in Brooks county, Ca., for the purpose of keeping in subordination the negross, recently detected and, it is to be hoped, broke up an organization for a very extensive insurrection. A white man by the name of John Vicory was implicated in the diabolical conspiracy. The following from the Augusta Chronical and Septiael will show what disposition has made of the guilty parties;

THE DECOKS COUNTY AFFAIR .- John Vicory, the white man who endeavored to create an insurrection among the negroes in Crooks county has been hung. Three slaves were also hung with him. Vickory askedleave to make a speech before the execution took place and occupied the time allowed him, with abuse and in proclaiming his innoceace. After the cap was drawn over his eyes, however, and just before the drop fell, he exclaimed, "God have mercy on ma for my lies."

Our Ranhoads.-The Richmond Enquirer of 25th

Measures have been taken to establish near Lynchburg a mill for re-rolling old railroad iron. This will supply a great wast, and we may hope in a few months. to see the speed and safety of our roads greatly im-

proved. In the meantime, we are assured of certain important facts: The interruption of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad cannot effect our supplies of food, ammunition or clothing. 2. Our railroads can be repaired before the raiders can recover from the fatigue of their raid. 8. Where it costs us a dollar to repair a road, it has cost the Yankees thousands of men and money to destroy it.

SERVED HIM RIGHT. -Some seven months ago, a fool, of this city, bought of "the Government" a confiscated rebel estate in Mississippi, and moved his whole family on to it. . The family were five in number, and the dead bodies of all have been sent back to this city for burial. They were killed by guerillas supposed to be friends of the owners of the property. Cheerful prospect for Uncle Abe's customers. The man who will consent to occupy the property of others

N. Y. Day Book.

## NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY .....SEPTEMBER 1864:

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.

Many of our exchanges are publishing what purports to be a correct list of the Senators and Commoners elected to the next Legislature.' We know nothing about the other counties; but we know that the Commoners elected from this county are not given correctly. The Commoners are Gen. A. J. Dargan and Lieut. L. L. Polk, the latter being elected by thirty-nine majorit ... We make this statement in justice both to Messrs. Liles and Polk.

HIGH PRICES AND THE CURRENCY.

The course of the Board of Assessors of this State, under the impressment law, in their last assessment fixing the prices of many articles so high, wuch higher than it was generally expected they would, has caused a great deal of speculation among the people and called forth many animadversions from the press. In many instances the farmers have shown a very commendable spirit to sell below the prices fixed by the Board. We should like to see some movement on the part of the farmers, merchants and mechanics of this State, similar to the action of the farmers of Virginia, that will cause the A-sessors to recede from their present prices. What say the farmers of Anson? Will they strike hands with the farmers of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and show a more patrictic spirit than has been shown for some time past, and instead of keeping down the currency of the Confederate Government, take action to put it on a par with the best? Truly, as Secretary Trenholm says, it lays with the people of the Confederate States to make good or rain the credit of their own Government and its currency. On the subject of reform the Raleigh Confederate says:

"A Farmer in the Charlotte Bulletin enquires: When shall reform begin, and what will be the most advisable course to pursue to bring it about? We answer: Let it begin at once. Let farmers, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, tradesmen, business men of all kinds, meet in public assembly and first demand of the Confederate Commissioners to reduce their schedule, which is wholly inexcusable. Then resolve that they will estimate the Confederate currency at an approximation at least to specie value. Let them determine to sell and buy only on this estimate. Let them instruct their Representafives to legislate for preserving the national integrity. and let them mark all absentees-all who encourage who would marplot-and bet the force of public animadversion bear upon these men, or on any class of men who withhold countenance and support from the e wise measures.

"And no where can the movement commence more properly than in Mecklenburg. One movement will beget others. It only needs to begin. The times are propitious to the movement. The advent of Mr. Trenholm to the Treasury is a new era. His assurances are bold and satisfying. His judgment may be relied on. Heaven has smiled on the labors of the husbandman, and the earth yields abundance. Victory camps with our soldiers and accompanies him in the battle. The auguries are of peace—early, honorable peace. The nation can pay all she owes with scarce a burden upon her people. Nothing can avert prosperity from us, if we are true to ourselves. But don't let one class wait on another; let the farmers begin; their influence will compel others."

The Richmond Examiner, discussing the same sub-

There is but one cure for the agony which the multitude are now suffering from the anomalous condition of financial affairs-the public confidence in the currency must be restored. To this end two facts are demonstrable: first the Confederacy is able, and honestly intends, to support the debt now in process of oreation; and, second it is the interest of the people. individually and collectively, that prices should be reduced to a moderate scale.

It is certain that the present state of things cannot be long endured; either prices must come down or money must be put forth in quantities sufficient to enable the public to pay the prevailing high prices. The latter alternative cannot be resorted to; for the public will not deliberately plunge into the abyss of financial rain, which it has escaped with so much difficulty; and it is more than probable a new inflation of the currency would produce a still higher rate of prices. Some expedient must be devised for reducing para passu with the reduction of the circulating medium.

This desidaratum is beyond the scope of the Treasury's functions. It is a task which belongs to the people, and which none but themselves can achieve. The task commences with establishing universal coffidence in Confederate credit; and we are very unch inclined to think that it also ends there. If the people felt confident of the solvency of the Confederacy, they would be willing to receive the Confederate money at a bigher rate than five or ten cents in the dollar. And it is monstrrus that while the Confederate armies are offering their lives for the cause, those people at home who have aught to sell are basely bartering the cause away at the low price of five cents in the dollar. For a long time this depreciation was plausibly ascribed to the redundancy of money. That cause certainly did have much to do with the high prices, but it did not have all to do with them. An all embracing and heartless system of speculation had engrossed all the great articles of necessity and convenience, and affixed prices to them so high that nothing on earth saved the people from ruin but the inflation which succeeded, and which enabled them to meet the demand of this extortion.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, under date of Bristol 29th, says that Wheeler burned Loudon bridge over the Tennessee river, thence went to Maysville and captured 700 prisoners—thence to New Market, capturing 200 more prisoners, which he sent beyond the Union lines for transmitting contraband in to South Carolina.

FROM TEH 14TH AND 43D N. C. T.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, received here from a member of Co. C, 14th N. C. T.:

CAMP 14TH N. C. T., August 29, 1864. We left Banker's Hill on the 21st, taking up line of march in direction of Harper's Ferry. About tw two miles from Charlestawn we ran up with the enemy and fought them all day with sharpshooters. On regiment was not brought into action until night. Th 43d were deployed as skirmishers, and lost very heav

The next morning the Yankees fell back, we in pur suit. We came up with their cavalry, fought them and ran them through town, and a mile and a half be To-day Ramseur's Division is skirmishing with th

We are camped where we have a full view of Mary

land Heights at Harper's Ferry. In the fight of the 21st we had three wounded: D N. Bennett, through the thigh-severely. Alex. Mor ton, through the lungs-severely. C. H. Cox, through the neck and lungs-it is feared mortal.

Since the above was put in type we received the

List of casualties in Anson companies, 43d N. C. Regt. in battle of Charlestown, Va., August 21st, 1861.

Co. H-Killed; Serg. Jos. M. Hammond. Wounded: Corpl. J. W. Thomas, flesh wound in left shoulder, left thigh, and right arm amputated; S. D. Cole, flesh wound in right arm and face. Co. I-Killed; Corpl David H. Crump, Privates W.

L. Lildreth and Sam'l. Gillmore. Wounded; George T. Dunlap, flesh wound, in back; Joshua Meachum, slight; in head; E. J. Teal, flesh wound, through right Co. K-Killed; none. Wounded; Lieut. J. A. Bog-

gan in head, severely; Sergt Robert Barber, danger-ously, in back; W. T. Harrington in shoulder; John Sneed in heel; Isaac Sneed, contusion on arm; W. I. Cadwell contusion on leg; Andrew Jackson, right arm

I learn that from Co. C, 14th N. C., the following were wounded on the skirmish line: David N. Bennett, flesh wound, through thigh; Alex. Morton, through right breast, seriously; Chartle Cox, in jaw and threat, dangerously; (I bear he has since died.)

We overtook the enemy two miles from Charlestown, and our regiment was deployed to reinforce our sharp shooters. We drave their skirmish line, which was very heavy, after a close and sharp struggle, until we gained a good position. The firing was heavy along the entire line from 10 a. m. until dark. The pnemy's loss, as accertained from citizens, far exceeded ours. They threw up two lines of rifle pits an a strong position, but abandoned them at night and fell back to Bolivar Heights in front of and near Havper's Ferry. We are jumediately on their front and ong skirmishers are firing regularly. It is not probable, however, that we will fight here as they will hardly attack us. On their retreat from Strasburg they burnt the barns and wheat in stacks, and killed or drove off all the stock. In haste, yours, &c ..

CASUALTIES IN ANSON COMPANIES .- In an official list of the killed and wounded of the 26th Regiment, in the fight at Ream's Station, on the 25th ult., we perceive the name of but one Amonian, Sergeant J. T. Gaddy-flesh wound, right arm.

From an official list of recent-ensualties in Co. A. 4th Cavalry, we take the following :

Co. A-Lt. J. P. Kendall, wounded slight in hand; Privates W. F. Tyson, in leg, and B. F. Davis, in leg; Private Jos. P. Kichardson, missing.

## A TRIBUTE TO N. C. TROOPS.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writing from the scence of the late fight, says:

"It is due to our noble sister State-North Carolina-to say, that the entire infantry column engaged in the assault on the left of the railroad was composed of her sons. Never did men move forward with a firmer step when ordered to charge, and never did troops fight with more distinguished gallantry. Any one who will visit the battle-field as I have done, and see the character of the work they had to perform, will concur with me in the opinion that the men who carried them in the face of such a fearful fire, from both infantry and artillery, are worthy of being classed among the bravest. As a Virginian, I am proud to award this humble tribute to the gallantry of the brave North Carolinians who participated in this desperate fight. It is true that they have fought on every battle field since this war commenced-commencing with Bethel in June, 1861, and closing at Ream's Station, Aug. 1864, -- with as much gallantry and determination as the troops from any other State, but on yesterday, as none but North Carolinians participated in the assault on the left, there can be no dispute as to who did the work. Amid the leaden bail and iron storm they rushed directly on 'to glory and victory.'

non. Just now the newspapers throughout this once united country are teaming with "Peace!" North and South the word has been caught up and passed from paper to paper, and from mouth to mouth, till the whole country resounds with the cry and the whole atmosphere seems laden with the sound of "Peace!" We wish we could tell our readers when to look for this consummation so devoutly to be wished; but we very much fear that "the end is not yet" -that we "cry peace, peace, when there is no peace!" But let us hope for the best, putting our confidence in God, our Government, our armies and the Generals who lead them, and we may yet have peace to our destructed country sooper than the most sanguine may expect .- Carolinian.

We learn from the State Journal that on Sunday morning last, a party of men belonging to the 67th regiment State troops, under command of Major, Whitford, struck the Atlantic and N. C. railroad near Crostan Station, below Newbern, tearing up a portion of the track sufficient to throw from the road the train from Morehead City. The Yankees say the train was much damaged and several persons injured, perhaps some killed. Our troops made a complete circuit of Newbern and returned on yesterday morning to Kinston, having killed some seven Yankee negroes and captured several more, without themselves sustaining any injury. The Yankees at Newbern, we learn, were much excited at this daring raid.

Mrs. Wm. Key Howard, of Raltimore, has been sentenced by a military commission to be conveyed formation to the rebels.