

THE BATTLE ON THE WELDON AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD 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 to make counter movements to check them.

The enemy had erected a strong line of works on the road about one mile this side of Reams' station. A brigade of cavalry under command of the notorious Speer, were found engaged in tearing up the railroad track three or four miles the other side of Reams'.

Dismissing his men, Gen. 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'.

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.

The Yankees who were not captured in the assault fled in great confusion, dropping their guns and many of them throwing away everything that as all encumbered them. Col. Pegram, of Richmond, commanding a battery of artillery, turned the captured guns upon the enemy with most excellent effect.

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 general officer.

Up to dark last evening, about two thousand prisoners had been brought in, among them about one hundred commissioned officers from Colonel down.

Hancock's corps was engaged in the battle, and probably 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.

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.

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.

LOSSES IN THE WELDON RAILROAD FIGHT.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says our losses in the fight on the Weldon Railroad, on Thursday last, will foot up between six and seven hundred killed and wounded.

The victory at Reams' Station has grown in results with each succeeding 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 Yankees and the house burned, the minister perishing in the flames.

It is said that the Electric Spark, which was captured recently by the Confederate cruiser Florida, will be put under command of Captain Semmes until he can get a better vessel.

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.

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

APPEAL

Of the Delegation of Poles, as resolved to seek for asylum 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 allotted 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 heretofore.

The honorable States on which Providence, in the distribution of her infinite bounties has lavished so many goods, has bestowed so much love, assuredly will not, in their humane feelings, refuse a morsel of it to us, 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 in 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 transportation.

Fellow 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.

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.

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 military duty under the call of the Government, and that the detailed men are liable for service when called on by the Confederate commander of the reserves in a State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,

Montgomery Aug 5, 1864. To Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

Do 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. WATTS: 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 INSURRECTION.—A number of men detailed to visit the plantations in Brooks county, Ga., for the purpose of keeping in subordination the negroes, recently detected and, it is to be hoped, broke up an organization for a very extensive insurrection.

THE BROOKS COUNTY AFFAIR.—John Vickory, the white man who endeavored to create an insurrection among the negroes in Brooks county has been hung. Three slaves were also hung with him. Vickory asked leave to make a speech before the execution took place and occupied the time allowed him, with abuse and in proclaiming his innocence.

OUR RAILROADS.—The Richmond Enquirer of 25th says: Measures have been taken to establish near Lynchburg a mill for re-rolling old railroad iron.

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.

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.

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 to South Carolina.

[N. Y. Day Book.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

28.] WADESBORO', N. C. [296.]

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6, 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.

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, much 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 Assessors to recede from their present prices.

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.

And so 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.

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.

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.

This desideratum 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 confidence in Confederate credit; and we are very much inclined to think that it also ends there.

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 creation; 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 ruin, 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 paru passu with the reduction of the circulating medium. This desideratum 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 confidence in Confederate credit; and we are very much 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 higher rate than five or ten cents in the dollar.

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FROM THE 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 20, 1864. We left Banker's Hill on the 21st, taking up line of march in direction of Harper's Ferry. About two miles from Charlestown we ran up with the enemy and fought them all day with sharpshooters.

The next morning the Yankees fell back, we in pursuit. We came up with their cavalry, fought them and ran them through town, and a mile and a half beyond.

We are camped where we have a full view of Maryland Heights at Harper's Ferry.

In the fight of the 21st we had three wounded: D. N. Bennett, through the thigh—severely. Alex. Morton, 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 following:

List of casualties in Anson companies, 43d N. C. Regt., in battle of Charlestown, Va., August 21st, 1864.

Co. H—Killed; Serg. Jos. M. Hammond. Wounded; Corp. 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; Corp. David H. Crump, Privates W. L. Ljbreth and Sam'l. Gillmore. Wounded; George T. Dunlap, flesh wound, in back; Joshua Meachum, slight; in head; E. J. Teal, flesh wound, through right arm.

Co. K—Killed; none. Wounded; Lieut. J. A. Boggan in head, severely; Sergt Robert Barber, dangerously, 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 amputated.

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; Charlie Cox, in jaw and throat, dangerously; (I hear he has since died.)

We overtook the enemy two miles from Charlestown, and our regiment was deployed to reinforce our sharpshooters. We drove their skirmish line, which was very heavy, after a close and sharp struggle, until we gained a good position.

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

Co. A—Lt. J. P. Kendall, wounded slight in hand; Private W. F. Tyson, in leg, and B. F. Davis, in leg; Private Jas. P. Richardson, missing.

A TRIBUTE TO N. C. TROOPS.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writing from the scene 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.

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Just now the newspapers throughout this once united country are teeming 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 distracted country sooner 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 Cranston Station, below Newbern, tearing up a portion of the track sufficient to throw from the road the train from Morehead City.

The Yankees saw 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 Baltimore, has been sentenced by a military commission to be conveyed beyond the Union lines for transmitting contraband information to the rebels.