

Written for the Patriot.
MARTYRS
OF
SOUTHERN FREEDOM.

BY HARRY HALL.

"Friend after friend departed!
Who has not lost a friend?"**THE GUILFORD DIXIE BOYS.**

CORP. JEREMIAH RANKIN DEVALUE.

Jeremiah Rankin is the eldest son of Mr. Gilson Devalue, who resides a few miles from Greensboro, in Guilford county. His son was where he now lives on the 7th of July, 1841. His father raised him with great care, endeavoring to implant in his heart the germs of truth, fair-dealing and charity; nor were his labors in vain. These lessons, learned on his father's lap, were carried with him through his boyhood and afterward shaped the character of his manhood. He learned self-control as he grew up, which often kept him secure from the wiles of temptation and evil. He was impressed, too, with the correct belief, that ingratitude is a base and soul-ruining sin. To be the object of kindness and favors and then, to forget them, is not only a blot in any one's character, but is surely displeasing to the Giver of all gifts. This he felt, and this influenced him in all his acts.

Not only was his heart-culture regarded by his parents, but Rankin was favored with excellent opportunities of acquiring a sound English education. These he wisely improved. He was a ready reader, good in arithmetical numbers and rules, and well advanced in the grammar of his own language. He studied the latter at Bethel Church under Capt. N. P. Rankin, who was a very excellent instructor.

Rankin was an agriculturist, and he loved very much the airy, outdoor, delightful labors of the field and meadow. In his father's absence, he looked after his farming interests with the steadiness and prudence of a middle-aged or oldish man. Though he had the hilarity and gaiety of a mere youth in the circle of his associates, yet in all business transactions, he had the head and wisdom of age. During the wars and winters, he went away with the wagon in company with his father and others of his neighbors to the town of Fayetteville and hauled back loads of goods for the merchants of the town of Greensboro. He was fond of this business. It afforded him an opportunity to see something of that section of the State and to visit that ancient trading town; and, besides this, it was an agreeable diversion from the sober-cult of agricultural life.

One of his most striking characteristics was his cheerfulness. Naturally kind-hearted and sympathetic, he was taught by his father to be benevolent and liberal toward the poor. As a boy his disposition was exhibited only in small things; but it had been sagely said, that "straws show which way the wind blows." This is proof conclusive, that he had the heart of a Dorcas and that his life would have been illustrated by sweet and generous charity, if he had lived to accumulate means of his own wherewithal to bless and comfort the poor and suffering. At all times such men are the glory of their race, but, especially, in times like these when want and misery are in the land and in the field.

Mr. Devalue loved the "piping time of peace" better than war, still he enjoyed the soldier-life in a measure experienced by few. No matter where he was, or how adverse to happiness the circumstances by which he was surrounded, he was lively, gay and frolicsome. But his gaiety never ran into wildness or waywardness. Nor was there aught in his life inconsistent with the profession of faith in Christ, which he made some twelve months before he entered the Confederate service. He was a patient, faithful and dauntless soldier, who could not bear for his honor to be beset by the least violation of military duty. His affectionate and patriotic mother remarked to me, the day before company left Greensboro, that she preferred that Rankin should sacrifice his life in battle rather than do the least thing which would bring dishonor on his name. In that was the ring of the true Spartan maternal heroism and courage; nor did the gallant son contravene to the wish of the noble mother!

On the reorganization of the regiment, he was made one of the Corporals of the Dixies. Though he had experienced the shock of hostile arms on the fields of Bull Run and Manassas, yet he had never breathed the enemy with the bayonet or been in a close musket engagement, until the 25th day of May, 1862, on the hills of Winchester. He participated most gallantly in that battle, nor did he receive the least hurt, until a short time before the battle closed. Our men had fallen back and rallied behind a rock wall when Corp. Devalue, who was near a gap in the wall and was loading and firing over it, received a ball through his chin while he was on his knees and reloading his gun. He expired immediately as he fell forward on his face. Like the heroes in Homer's Douglas,

"... he went forth
Gay in the morning, as to the summer's sport;
When evening came, the glory of the morn;
The youthful warrior was a cloud of clay."

He was buried by his comrades in arms, on that afternoon, in the town of Winchester where his remains yet are. His father did intend moving them to this country; but such has been the shifting fortune of that country, that he has never been able to reach there and long in safety. No spot is so fitting the soldier's long sleep as that where his life's blood was poured out for the freedom and independence of his country. Reprint in part!

WILLIAM RANKIN HUFFINES.

As Generala, the honest old counsellor of Naples in the play of the Tempest, after the escape of the king, others and himself from a dreadful storm at sea, remarked at themselves and "the masters of some merchant."

"... Our hint of woe
Is common: every day, some sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,
Have just our theme of woe."

"... this war, our cause of grief and mourning is common—almost every one, either directly or indirectly has just our theme of woe." Every day, it comes early and painfully to different persons just as it did to his father's household when William Rankin Huffines fell mortally wounded.

He was born in Winchester on the 25th of December, 1829. He is son of Mr. Abel Huffines. He never enjoyed any literary advantages; but he was blessed with a mind capable of much improvement by education. It had been his fortune to have received such advantages unattended. He had a heart full of noble and generous impulses, and, notwithstanding the unrestrained life he led on the farm and in his neighborhood, he bore the confinement and discipline incident to the soldier life with a patience and philosophical amableness, which was truly admirable. He loved to do his duty and never endeavored to absent himself from the post of hardship and danger. An army of such soldiers as he was, pa-

tient, ready, never-tiring, cheerful, heroic, fond of discipline, would have caused the eye of Napoleon to have danced with admiration.

After marching with his regiment down that lovely river, in the valley of the Old Dominion, called by the American Indian "the Daughter of the Stars," he went into the fight at Winchester on the morning of the 25th of May, 1862, where he received the wound, which deprived the country of his services and him of his life. He was wounded in the shoulder; was sent back to Crawfordsville, Va., and lingered only until the 6th day of June when he died. His suffering was extreme, but was meekly and patiently borne. His body is deposited and returning to its kindred dust in the bosom of that rich and magnificent country around Mt. Crawford. There the willow of sorrow droopeth lowly, and gracefully, and lovingly over the emerald sward which greeneth his grave! Brave boy! his meed is his country's honor, love and gratitude!

CORP. DANIEL WAYNICK, JR.

Now that the Spring-time hath come, "when the wild flowers are scattered o'er the plain," the grave of the gentle and good Daniel Waynick will become verdurous, and the flowers of affliction will "mingle their perfumes" over it, for though it is in the distant village of Charlottesville, Virginia, yet the violets, nesting modestly among the grass which grows upon it, will catch

"The tear most sacred, shed for other's pain,
That starteth once—bright—pure—from pity's mine,
Already polished by the hand divine!"

Daniel is the youngest son of Mr. Daniel Waynick, Sen., and was born in Guilford, on the 7th of January, 1841. His father is an intelligent gentleman and knew well how to estimate the benefits of a good education. He sent this son to school a great deal. He was a lad of steady habits and industrious mind, and he improved his time at school to the utmost. He was always a very correct and exemplary youth, and as he ripened in years, his heart was softened and purified with the hope of that blissful inheritance which lieth on the other side of the vale of death. He was a member of the Christian Church at Bethlehem in this country.

He was a farmer; but he was, emphatically, a handcraftsman. He could turn his hand successfully to all the mechanic arts. He was skillful in working in wood and iron, and never failed in making well and handsomely anything to which he set his hand. Notwithstanding his youthfulness, he had quite an extensive reputation in the eastern part of the county for mechanical ingenuity and genius. He was a paragon of soldierly honor and gallantry. He was careful, in his conduct and words, to offend none; his kindness, in its boundlessness, sought the happiness of all his fellows; and he went calmly, courageously and unflinchingly to whatever post duty called him in the camp, or on the field.

He was, as all thought, slightly wounded in the neck at the battle of Winchester; but it proved to be mortal. He was carried back to the hospital at Charlottesville where he died on the 16th of June, 1862. He was filling the office of Corporal under Capt. Rankin at the time he received the wound which caused his death. His sojourn in this state of probation was short; his career, though humble, was useful; and, dying, he left a sweet hope with the mourners to cheer them in their grief.

Editor Patriot:—Will you be so kind as to give to the public, through your columns, the proceedings of a meeting held by the Twenty-seventh regiment, North Carolina Troops, on the 17th instant.

The meeting was called to order by Orderly Sergeant Campbell, of Company B. On motion, private F. Nash, of Company G, was called to the Chair, and Sergeant Steiner, Nunn, and private J. T. Roberts were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion a Committee of two was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Whereas, We, the officers and soldiers of the Twenty-seventh, North Carolina regiment, have heard, with mingled shame and indignation, of the existence in our dear old North State of a feeling of discomfiture, on the part of a few who have never known the impulses of a true soldier, at the recent reverses to our glorious cause, which feelings, unless immediately checked, will serve but to discourage our brave men, now so cheerfully struggling for the establishment of our independence; to raise the hopes of our wicked, though disheartened foes, and to disgrace the name of the beloved North Carolina; and whereas, that unprincipled and weather-cock sheet, the North Carolina Standard, has constituted itself the exponent of these prejudicial views, and has been laboring assiduously to establish a *subtlety*, by the editor of the North Carolina Standard, to the effect, that the officers and soldiers of our unqualified and perpetual separation from the Northern States, and the sure and complete independence of the Southern Confederacy. 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Rates of Advertising.

ONE DOLLAR per square for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each continuance, twelve lines or less constituting a square. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements as follows:

3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One Square, \$5.00	\$8.00	\$12.00
Two Squares, 10.00	16.00	24.00
Three Squares, 15.00	24.00	32.00

Advertisements inserted as special notices will be charged double the above rates.

Tributes of Respect (except those of soldiers) charged as advertisements. Also obituary notices exceeding six lines in length, will be charged for at the rates of TEN CENTS per line of manuscript. The money should accompany the notice. Mere announcements of deaths or marriages are solicited as items of news.

For announcing a candidate for office, the space not to exceed five lines, five dollars, to be paid in advance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

"SERGT. SINCLEAR" STILL LIVES!
Camp 6th N. C. Troops
Near Rapidan Station Aug. 24th 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—You have no doubt concluded long ago that "Sinclear" had gone up the spout; but I shall be most happy to inform you that he is yet alive and able to destroy his full quota of Mr. Davis's bountiful rations. I will have to request that you excuse Sinclear for his prolonged silence on the ground that it was impossible until very lately for him to get more than paper enough to write a line or two every week to his parents and Miss Seraphina—

That you know

That bothers him so,

Especially when she writes such letters as the last he received about the calico frock he promised to bring her from Pennsylvania. Since he got that fatal letter he has been able to save paper enough to write several letters to the Patriot.

It would be useless for me to bore the readers of the Patriot at this late date with a recital of events connected with the Md. and Pa. campaign, as there has been enough written about it already to disgust both North and South, neither of which were very greatly benefited by it. For the last week or two I have not heard much else talked of in camp but the conduct of North Carolina in regard to the peace question. The rumors we get from the citizens of different parts of the State who are visiting their people in the army are various. One day we hear that the deserters and Unionists have formed a league in the western part of the State, and threaten to force those who are opposed into submission and reconstruction. Another day we hear that the whole State of North Carolina is regular in for peace upon any terms, and to cap the climax we were informed last Tuesday that the Stars and Stripes were defiantly waving over the Capitol at Raleigh.

To some this news is very disheartening, others notice it very lightly and give it little or no credence. As for my part I know that there is bound to be some stench where so much rottenness and corruption exists. I have an idea that there is a class of men in North Carolina who never have been anything but enemies to the cause, and by the aid of a few croakers have managed to get up an excitement among a portion by preaching to them that there was no other alternative but submission and reconstruction, and that if steps were not immediately taken to reconstruct the Union the South would be reduced to beggary in a very short time. I hope that there is no sensible man who is friendly to the cause for which we are fighting that will be convinced that such a course as suggested by those insolent croakers is at present or ever will be inevitable for the common good of the Nation. I hope that North Carolinians will always bear in mind when such a question as peace is at issue that the blood of some of their noblest sons has crimsoned the soil of over sixty of the hardest fought fields in the South and will testify upon the pages of future history against the conduct of all traitors and Tories. The health of our Regiment is remarkably good at present, there being no sickness except a few cases of diarrhoea. I have not heard anything from the enemy in several days, but suppose they are lying in the shade like the rebels. More in future.

SERGT. SINCLEAR.

For the Patriot.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Messrs. Editors: Please acknowledge in your paper the following receipts for Army Colportage:

G. W. Brown, \$20; R. D. Lambeth, \$10; Thomas Wilson, \$3; H. Barbee, \$3; John Hoskins, \$5; Miss Julia Lanier, \$2; C. Case, \$2; Mrs. Saunders, \$1; John Gamble, \$1; Dr. Powell, \$5; Miss Bettie Tharp, \$1; Mrs. Margaret Tharp, \$2; Levi Stephens, \$5; B. M. Lewis, \$2; Jesse Case, \$2; Mrs. Bevil, \$1; J. Winchester, \$3; Wm. Scott, \$5; Bel Scott, \$1; Anna H. Scott, \$1; Wm. P. Scott, \$1; H. R. Scott, \$1; Roda Scott, \$5; Fannie Scott, \$5; James Baynes, \$10; Dr. Winchester, \$5; Mrs. Mary Brown, \$5; Miss Emma Brown, \$5; Walter Brown, \$10; J. F. Fitzgerald, \$1; P. Fitzgerald, \$10; Mrs. Sarah Baynes, \$2; Mrs. Jane Johnson, \$1; James Colly, \$25; Mrs. Ideolt, \$25; Miss Catharine Prather, \$2. Total \$119.60 which amount has been paid over to Rev. N. B. Cobb Superintendent of Army Colportage in North Carolina.

Rev. L. H. SHUCK.

LATEST WAR NEWS AND RUMORS.

FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

The Brandon Republican of the 20th gives some particulars of the fight at Jackson, La., gathered from a participant.—There were about six hundred Yankees and negroes engaged in the fight; we killed about two hundred, mostly negroes, and captured about fifty prisoners, two six-pound rifled guns, a flag and nine wagons loaded with provisions. Our loss fifteen killed and wounded. Logan's cavalry have burned all the bridges around Natchez, and captured sixty negroes at Washington, who were making their way to the Yankees.

FIGHTING BETWEEN YAZOO RIVER AND VAUGHN'S STATION.

By a gentleman who left Canton on the morning of the 24th (Monday) the Jackson "Mississippi" learns that commanding and musketry were distinctly heard at that place. The fighting was supposed to be between Vaughn's Station and Yazoo City about fifteen miles above.

On Thursday last the enemy, landed at Yazoo several transports loaded with cavalry, and it is supposed that these are the forces met by our troops.

Nothing known of particulars.

SKIRMISH IN STAFFORD.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train yesterday evening report that a skirmish took place in Stafford, opposite Fredericksburg, on Wednesday morning last, between two companies of Yankee cavalry and the Confederate pickets at that point, resulting in small loss on both sides.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

A rumor was extensively circulated in the city, yesterday, that the Yankees were advancing from this point in large force; but upon enquiry, we were informed that "all was quiet on the Peninsula." Enquirer 28th.

SUFFOLK AGAIN OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY.

The Petersburg Express has intelligence that Suffolk has been again occupied by the Yankees. About 2,000 infantry, a regiment of cavalry and a company of artillery, make up their force.

The residence of the Rev. W. B. Welons, who is now a refugee in Petersburg, has been taken for the headquarters of the General in command, and, from appearances, the place is to be again occupied as a regular military post.

THREE SAILING VESSELS CAPTURED.

Another brilliant exploit took place last Tuesday, in the bay, off the mouth of the Rappahannock, which resulted in the capture of three Yankee sailing vessels—the Coquette, Golden Rod and Twin Brothers. One of the ships was laden with coal, and the other two with anchors and chains. The Golden Rod drawing too much water, was, in consequence, destroyed, but the other two were safely anchored in a Confederate port. Fifteen Yankees were captured at the same time, and have been received at the Libby prison. Lieut. Wood has thus secured five prizes and made about 90 prisoners. The last expedition was attended with no loss on our side.

No official information has yet been received in regard to the reported capture of the steamers Louisiana and Currituck.

A FIGHT IN GREENBRIER COUNTY—THE YANKEES REPULED.

The following official dispatch was received in Richmond Friday morning:

White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 27.

Via Dublin, Aug. 28.

To Gen. S. Cooper:—We met the enemy yesterday morning about a mile and a half from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. We fought from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed. At night, each side occupied the same position they had in the morning. This morning, the enemy made two other attacks, which were handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his position and retreated towards Warm Springs, pursued by cavalry and artillery. The troops engaged were the first brigade of this army, Col. Geo. S. Patton, commanding. The enemy were about three thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, under Brig. Gen. Averill. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. We have taken about one hundred and fifty prisoners and a piece of artillery.

SAM'L. JONES, Major Gen.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, Lt. Col. & A. & I. G.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT SPARTA.

The special correspondent of the Atlanta "Confederacy" announces the defeat, at Sparta, of three regiments of Federal cavalry, under Col. Minty, by the 8th Tennessee cavalry, Col. G. G. Dibrell, commanding. After his defeat and return to McMinnville, Col. Minty sent word to Col. Dibrell, by a lady, that he must leave that country or be demolished. The gallant Colonel disregarded the threat, and the Federals moved on him with seven regiments of cavalry and mounted infantry, but the sequel shows who did the leaving.

On the morning of 17th Col. Dibrell's pickets were driven in, and he fell back and took position on the old battle ground. Maj. McLemore, in command of two hundred picked men from the 4th Tennessee, (Col. Starne's old regiment) was stationed at the Bridge at Wild Cat Creek, and the 8th Tennessee at Meredith's Mill, half a mile above.

The enemy advanced on foot and engaged Major McLemore at half past 2 o'clock, and after severe fighting were repulsed. They also attacked the 8th Tennessee at the mill, and were driven back. The firing continued at long range, and by sharpshooters until dark, when the Yankees retired, burying six of their dead on the battlefield. When they passed through Sparta they had six ambulances filled with wounded, one ambulance with the bodies of three officers, and a carriage containing the corpse of a colonel, beside a number of slightly wounded on horseback.

CHATTANOOGA.

The Atlanta "Confederacy" of Monday last believes the attack on that place to be a general advance on the part of Rosecrans to take Chattanooga, and Northwest Georgia, and drive back Bragg. As we

understand the matter, our entire force is, and has been, on this side of the Tennessee river—making that river the line of defense. The whole country on either side of the river is very mountainous. The line of defense is a very long one—from near Huntsville on our extreme left, far up into East Tennessee on the right. The shelling of Chattanooga on Friday, and at intervals since then, is no doubt a feint—the true object being to cross the river in force at some other point—either at Harrison some 20 miles above Chattanooga, in East Tennessee, or at Bridgeport below. We hear that our forces have actually been defeated at Bridgeport and driven away, and that the enemy have thrown pontoons over the river upon which they have crossed in considerable numbers. We cannot positively vouch for the truth of this report but believe it is correct.

We think a determined movement is now being made by Rosecrans to cross his army at Bridgeport and flank Chattanooga on the South, or to cross at Harrison and make a descent upon the State railroad at or near Chickamauga, and we shall not be surprised if a severe battle is fought on this side of the Tennessee river in a day or two.

ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY—EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the city on Thursday night, and was kept up during the day on Friday, by a report, brought by couriers and passengers from the White House, that the enemy, eight thousand strong, was advancing upon the city. At an early hour, Gen. Ezy, in command of this department, proceeded to make the best possible disposition of the forces under his command, for the defence of the metropolis. As usual, upon such occasions, the city was soon filled with rumors in regard to the reported advance and strength of the enemy—some estimating it as high as ten thousand, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry.

At a late hour last night we were informed, by an officer just from Bottom's Bridge, that the force of the enemy consisted of four hundred cavalry of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Spears. The party came from Williamsburg as far as Bottom's Bridge, where they encountered and drove in our pickets, after a short skirmish, resulting in no casualties on either side, as far as could be ascertained. The Yankees then fell back to New Kent Court House, not forgetting to break into the storehouse of a farmer on their route, and steal all of his bacon. Here they stopped the remainder of the night, and the following morning started on their return to Williamsburg. We are also informed that a party of our men gave the Yankees chase, and coming up with them a slight skirmish ensued, which resulted in the death of one of the invaders. One of our men is said to have been accidentally shot by a brother soldier. This we believe to be a correct statement. And thus end this last "Oat-to-Richmond."—Enquirer, 29th.

THE FLORIDA AT WORK.

The steamer "Florida" has turned up again on the track of the Yankee shipping. The ship "Francis B. Cutting," which arrived at New York on the 24th, reports having been overhauled by the "Florida" on the 6th inst., in lat. 42 deg. 10 min., lon. 44 deg. 20 min. After considerable negotiation, the "Cutting" having on board 230 passengers, the Florida agreed to bond her in the sum of forty thousand dollars.

From the Knoxville Register, of the 26th.

EAST TENNESSEE.

We must caution our friends not to be agitated by the many rumors in circulation. Let them be calm, cool and resolute during the impending crisis. We shall probably have a hot day's work in East Tennessee before long. Many seem to look for a general engagement daily, but this cannot occur. There may be heavy skirmishing during this week, but we hardly think a battle will come off before next week or the week after.

We have a gallant army in the field, under able and skillful commanders, and when they meet the enemy they will give a good account of themselves.

We have not heard that any of the enemy have yet crossed either the Tennessee or Clinch rivers, though they are said to be at several different points on the other side of both these streams. Our reports represent them as being scattered from Chattanooga to Big Creek Gap, a distance of a hundred miles. Of course it will take them some time to concentrate for a general action.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

The latest news the Northern papers have from Vicksburg is the following: Special dispatches from Memphis say that only the Seventeenth army corps is now stationed at Vicksburg.

A species of intermittent fever is prevalent among the soldiers there, and those who are taken sick are promptly removed to the hospitals.

Very few troops are quartered in the city of Vicksburg; only enough to do police duty. The rest are encamped on the heights back of the city.

General Sherman's corps is still encamped near the Big Black, on Bear and Clear Creeks. This corps has had the hardest service of any in the campaign, yet they enjoy better health than any other.

The 13th army corps, under Gen. Ord, has moved to Natchez for sanitary reasons. They will remain here for the present.

Admiral Porter's fleet is scattered along the Mississippi river from New Orleans to Cairo. The intermediate distances between the points where the gunboats are stationed are paroled by light draught-boats.

There is no special news from below.

SKIRMISH IN FAIRFAX—COL. MOSBY WOUNDED.

A member of Col. Mosby's command writes under date of August 27th:

We have just returned from a raid in Fairfax county. We had a pretty sharp fight at Goding's tavern (four miles below the Court House, and ten miles from Alexandria). Our loss is one man killed, and another mortally wounded, besides one or two others badly wounded.

Colonel Mosby received two wounds, but they are not dangerous. * * * I would write more, but we are taking Colonel Mosby south of our lines to remain until he is fit for duty, which will be in two or three weeks.

Grain Sacks.—Grain Sacks, 2 bushels capacity for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

DEATH OF LIEUT. RICHARDSON MALLETT.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Richardson Mallett, Adjutant of the 46th Regt. N. C. Troops, was mortally wounded in Virginia a few days since by a deserter named Harrell, and has since died. Lt. M. was from Chapel Hill, and brother of Col. Peter Mallett. Harrell is from New Hanover county, and has been arrested and is now in Castle Thunder. We heard no further particulars.—Progress.

RESIGNED.

Maj. Gen. D. G. Fowle, Adjutant General of North Carolina, has resigned. General Fowle has filled this arduous and responsible office for the past five months and has by his courteous and urbane manners and prompt attention to business elicited the praise of all who have been brought in contact with him. The news of his resignation will be hailed with regret by a host of friends and acquaintances throughout the State. The State had no better or more faithful officer than Gen. Fowle.

Capt. James H. Foote, who has been for some time connected with the office, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General until his successor is appointed. Persons having business with the office will direct as above.—Progress.

SHOT BY A DESERTER.

We understand that Dr. Tharp, of Granville county, was shot and killed a few days ago by a deserter, while he and a man named Webb were in the act of arresting some half dozen deserters who were banded together. The particulars as we hear them are these: Tharp and Webb learning that a party of deserters were on the high way, posted themselves on the road and awaited their passing. Coming up, Tharp hailed the man, demanding to know who he was, &c., when the latter replied, "I— you, I'll let you know," and drawing a pistol shot him. Thereupon Mr. Webb instantly shot and killed the deserter. The other deserters ran. Doctor Tharp was formerly a resident of Milton.—Chronicle.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.

Rev. J. C. Brent, of the N. C. Conference on the Whitville circuit, died on the morning of the 8th ult. of typhoid fever.

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Rev. Dr. Deems, Financial Secretary of the Endowment fund for soldiers' orphans, reports that he has procured for this fund:

In personal bonds,	\$0,665 00
In cash or Confederate bonds then present,	\$7,090 82
In subscriptions of responsible parties, (not bonded),	\$,818 00
In cash in transit by express,	4,936 40
	\$118,612 22

RAID ON MURPHY.

The Asheville News of 27th ult. says:—Goldman Bryson, at the head of about 120 disloyal men, made a raid on the town of Murphy, Cherokee county, N. C., last Sunday week. They did but little damage to private property, but demolished the Jail, and carried off some 50 or 60 guns and considerable ammunition which belonged to the State, and had been sent to Cherokee for the use of the militia. They met with no opposition, there being no body in town but a few old men, and the women and children.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Lieut. Dulany A. Forrest, of the Navy, died at Oxford N. C., on the 10th ult.

CROPS IN BUNCOMBE.

A writer in the Spirit of the Age says the crops in Buncombe county were never more promising. A great wheat crop, oats, Irish potatoes, garden vegetables new, finer, and the corn crop now promises exceedingly well. Only for the insane and fiendish spirits of speculators prices would be low.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

The Stockholders of this road met in this Town, on Thursday last, but for lack of a majority of the stock being represented, either in person or by proxy, were unable to organize or transact any business. Another meeting is called for the 11th September next. It is hoped that the stockholders will meet promptly, or put their proxies in the hands of such men as will attend to the business of the road. There are various surmises as to the failure of the meeting to organize, which, if true, do not speak much to the credit of these implicated.

From the report of the President and Treasurer, we learn that the road is in a very flourishing condition. The total earnings of the road for the year ending June 1, were \$162,766 55, and the total expense of operating the road for the same period, was \$62,694 14, leaving as net earnings, \$80,072 41. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. The road is in good condition.

[Salisbury Watchman.]

THE HOME GUARD CALLED OUT.

To meet an emergency and repel an expected advance Gov. Vance has called out the militia in nineteen counties including Wake. Though there is nothing positively known, up to this writing, of any actual advance from Newbern or other demonstration by the enemy along our coast, Gen. Whiting was in possession of such facts relative to an expected movement, on Saturday last, as to render this call necessary, and it is only made by Gov. Vance because believed to be necessary for the defence of our homes, and we hope it will be everywhere responded to promptly and without a murmur. Gov. Vance does not desire to call out the people and would not do so but for the urgent necessity of the case. An advance by the enemy, in force, is expected, and to meet it successfully the Home Guard has been called out, and every man who is willing to defend his home and protect his property should turn out promptly. If the enemy advances they will be needed, and of no enemy comes they will be released in a few days. The Governor makes the call in good faith and relies upon every man to do his duty—let us do it.

The three companies of this city assembled on Nash Square, at three o'clock yesterday, under the command of Col. W. H. Harrison. They will continue to drill daily and hold themselves in readiness. The other companies of the county will report here immediately. We learn that the Home Guard of this county will not be expected to leave the county for the present but will be organized and drilled and held in readiness to assist in repelling any raid that may be attempted on this city.—Raleigh Progress.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 24, 1863.

Sir:—In reply to your inquiries about the finances I send you a condensed statement of the issue of Treasury notes, and of the funding operations of the Treasury. You will see from this statement, that the funding has been eminently successful; and you will learn, also, that the amount of outstanding Treasury notes is still within the limits of the depreciation which I reported to Congress at the last session. My reports then estimated the amount of circulation which the country could probably bear at \$150,000,000.

The statement now made, shows that the outstanding Treasury notes, used as general currency, amount almost exactly to three times this amount. But, when it is considered that a very large portion of these notes are across the Mississippi, it will be apparent, that in the Atlantic States the estimate of three to one is rather over than under the mark. Two absorbents are now added, which will keep down the excess from new issues—namely: the taxes and the sale of cotton bonds—and when the tax in kind begins to contribute its portion to the support of the army, there is every reason to believe that the currency can be well sustained.

It is obvious, from this statement, that the popular notion of estimating the value of the currency by a comparison with gold, is altogether fallacious; for, while the actual currency has only been increased three fold, its proportion to gold rates at more than double that amount. The fact is, as you well know, that, situated as we are, gold is as much a commercial commodity as platinum or tin, and its price is governed by the law of demand and supply. As I have already shown, in the report referred to, what and corn afford much more reliable standards of value, when their price is not controlled by some local obstruction; and, by referring to these, it will be seen that the currency has maintained itself at the ratio which the outstanding issues indicate. You will perceive, by the statement, that uniting all the various appliances for funding, there has been funded in bonds \$232,404,670; to which, according to estimate, there is yet to be added about \$70,000,000 more which are yet in the hands of the Treasury officers to be funded, making, in all, about \$302,000,000—add to this \$15,442,000, deposited in the five per cent. call loan, and we have an aggregate of nearly \$318,000,000 withdrawn from the currency.

This result is certainly very favorable, and shows that the measures adopted by Congress have been quite as successful as any of us had anticipated. It is somewhat remarkable, that the Yankee Government should have adopted exactly the same measures for withdrawing their circulation, and, according to a statement published in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for July, they have funded, in call loan and bonds, not more than \$200,000,000.

These figures show that there is no reason for distrust as to our currency; and if, when Congress meets, you will address yourselves vigorously to measures which will restrain its further increase, we shall be fully able to maintain our cause. I would suggest to you two matters for consideration: One is, the export duty which I proposed; and the other is a renewal of the call loan for all Treasury notes, upon the same principle with the six per cent. call loan, which was reported at the last session.

It is worth experiment to try, whether, by allowing a deposit in the Treasury, on interest, we may not be able to attract and retain there all the Treasury notes not actually required for circulation.

Very truly, yours,

C. G. MEMMINGER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of Outstanding Treasury Notes, August 8th, 1863.

Total of all kinds of General Currency Notes,	\$523,114,406
Estimated on hand for cancellation,	70,134,000
And probably beyond the Mississippi,	\$452,976,806
	302,079,806

Statement of Bonds into which Currency has been Funded, including amounts of the Produce Loan.

Total of 100 million loan,	\$109,000,000
Funded since February 20th, 1863,	124,818,570
Funded of notes, May 16th, 1861,	8,086,300
	\$232,404,670
On hand, to be funded by estimate,	70,000,000
Total funded,	\$302,404,670
Five per cent call, partly funded,	15,442,000
Total,	\$317,846,670

GOOD ADVICE.—Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where, perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate. Never put salt in your soup before you have tasted it. I have known of gentlemen being very much enraged by doing so. Never burn your fingers every day, when they might have escaped if they had been careful. Don't put your feet on the table. True, the members of Congress do; but you are not a member of Congress. If you form one of a large mixed company, and a different stranger enters the room and takes a seat among you, say something to him, for heaven's sake, even though it be only "Evening, sir." Do not let him sit bold upright, suffering all the apprehensions and agonies of bashfulness, without any relief. Ask how he has been—tell him you know his friend so-and-so—anything that will do to break the stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes frozen on the debut before a new circle.

The people of Baltimore are now realizing what submission or subjugation means. In that city, recently, the friends and relations of a deceased Confederate soldier undertook to give him decent burial and were followed by the corpse to the grave when the Lincoln authorities arrested them and imprisoned them in the Guard House. A mother was deprived the privilege of seeing her son put into the grave! And so it would be throughout our country if the Yankee brutes could get possession of it. Arise, Southrons, and work and fight for your rights, for the graves of your dead, and for your own lives.

Gen. Hooker is expected to resume active service on the 1st of September, either in a separate command, or as commander of a corps in the army of the Potomac.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston papers of Friday last bring few additional particulars of the assault on Battery Wagner. The reported assault on the battery Tuesday night ended in a heavy fight between the pickets.

The enemy advanced in strong force, evidently intending to surprise our pickets, and capture the rifle pits. His force is supposed to have been between one thousand and fifteen hundred strong, with a battery of light artillery. Our force was only between two and three hundred, consisting of detachments of the Fifty-fourth Georgia and Sixty-first North Carolina. The fight lasted about an hour, when the Yankees retired, carrying off their dead and wounded. Their loss is believed to have been considerable, as our batteries on James Island kept up a heavy fire during the action. Our loss was five killed and nineteen wounded. The Fifty-fourth Georgia regiment suffered severely.

The Courier gives the following account of the operations of Wednesday night, in which it is reported some sixty of our men of the 61st North Carolina were taken prisoners:

The reported recapture of the rifle pits was incorrect. It appears from those who participated that our advanced picket force of eighty men occupying the rifle pits were flanked and surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, who had been massing all day for the purpose. About twenty only made their escape. The Yankees advanced with three regiments unexpectedly. Our men fought gallantly, but were overpowered by superior numbers. The enemy, however, suffered severely. Our howitzers kept up a steady fire, raking the enemy's columns with grape-shot and doing much execution.

A severe musketry fight also occurred. One of our men who escaped, after being taken prisoner, reported the enemy immediately on taking possession of the rifle pits commenced to throw up more sand, &c., for strengthening their position.

The firing between the land batteries was very slow yesterday, that of the enemy being directed principally on Battery Wagner. Fire was also kept up on Fort Sumter, but with little effect. It is believed the enemy's guns are wearing out from the severe ordeal to which they have been subjected.

The fleet kept quiet yesterday. The Iron Sides and four Monitors were reported moving up, but they had not opened fire up to a late hour. Nothing authentic has been received in relation to the number of casualties at Battery Wagner on Wednesday night or yesterday.

Gen. Coquitt is now in command of the forces on Morris' Island.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SENOR MONCADA, SPANISH CONSUL, AND GEN. GILMORE.

The following reply of Gen. Gilmore to the communication addressed by the Spanish Consul, Senor Moncada, protesting against the short time allowed for the removal of Spanish subjects, non-combatants, and asking in the name of his Government for a longer period and postponement of fire against the city, was received by flag of truce at Battery Wagner, on Sunday:

Department of the South,
Headquarters in the Field,
Morris Island, S. C., 9 p. m., Aug. 22

To Spanish Consul, Charleston, S. C.:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date, desiring of me

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED a committee by a meeting of the town of Greensboro and county of Guilford to solicit contributions for rebuilding Greensboro Female College, and the Trustees of said College having resolved to rebuild as rapidly as the necessary funds can be raised, hereby call upon the citizens of the county to aid promptly and liberally in this work in which our country and the whole country are interested. The following gentlemen are requested to assist us by selecting contributions in their several neighborhoods and all who are willing to help will please furnish them their names with the sums which they will give:

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Wm. L. Kirkman, Dr. Robert C. Lindsey, Alex. H. Lindsay, Joseph Hoskins, John T. Dodson, Jesse Benbow, Wm. P. Heath, Wm. R. Smith, N. H. Wilson, Com. D. P. WEIR, W. BARRINGER, N. H. WILSON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ALL THE TRUE FRIENDS of the Southern Confederacy, in Guilford county, are respectfully requested to meet in the town of Greensboro, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 30th instant, in order to give expression to the views and opinions on public affairs at this momentous period in the history of our country.

Addresses may be expected from several prominent and distinguished speakers on the occasion.

MANY CITIZENS.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

We understand that on Tuesday last quite a serious affair occurred near the house of Col. Coble of the 6th regiment militia, in the Southeast part of this county. As we learn the particulars, a party of deserters were passing through the neighborhood, and the Colonel with a small force of his neighbors attempted to arrest them. The deserters were armed, and regular firing ensued. Two of the deserters were killed, and three captured. The others made their escape. Col. Coble was slightly wounded.

The editors return their most grateful acknowledgments to the gentleman who recently paid his year's subscription to the Patriot with two sacks of flour, 100 lbs in each sack. This is a specimen of liberality most remarkable in these days of speculation and extortion, and commends itself for the emulation of people generally.

POLITICS.

A paper claiming to take no active part in the politics of the day, is not on that account to be excused from taking a bold and outspoken stand on the question of Southern independence. It is the duty of the conductors of the press to take a stand of firm and unwavering support in behalf of the Southern cause. At no time in the history of our struggle has it been so important for the papers of the Confederacy to speak out encouragingly, and frown down all attempts at creating disturbances at home, and dissatisfaction in the army, as the present.

We engage in no controversies and have as little to say as possible on the questions and movements calculated to stir up party strife and ill feeling, yet on the one great question of the war we shall feel it to be our duty to go with the South the land of our home and birth.

The proceedings of the meeting at Charlotte are before us, and to our astonishment the resolutions do not suggest the hanging of any one.—*Progress.*

With the "proceedings of the meeting at Charlotte" we have nothing to do; we have not even read them. But it is somewhat amusing to see the above expression coming from the *Progress*. Does the editor live in dread of a rope?

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

We learn that Gen. Gatlin has been appointed to succeed Gen. Fowle and that he assumed the duties of Adjutant General on Tuesday last. To say that Gen. Gatlin is well qualified to discharge the duties of Adjutant General might be but telling the simple truth; though we cannot see the compliment thereby bestowed. The duties of Adjutant General can be discharged by any intelligent man—that is, if he is a whole man.

One man was exempted at Springfield, Illinois, on account of "chronic lypitudio, and another for "chronic perolostitis of tibia." It is to be hoped that the poor fellows haven't got it very bad.

We have had the pleasure of shaking the hand of our correspondent EUSEBIUS, who has been on a short furlough home.—Although EUSEBIUS is on a pleasure trip from the army, after an absence of two years, yet, as our readers will have seen, his pen is devoted to promiscuous subjects. He speaks quite encouragingly of Gen. Lee's army in the main and the ultimate success of the Southern cause.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Hallyburton, of the District Court of the Confederate States, has rendered his decision in the habeas corpus case of Buchan, who claimed exemption from military service in the army of the Confederacy on the ground of being an unnaturalized foreigner, remanding the petitioner into custody. The petitioner was by birth a Scotchman; was brought to this country, when an infant, by his father, who resided here until he died. Both father and son had their regular home here, and no other home in the world, enjoyed the protection of our laws and a career of profitable industry, and though they often

talked, it seems, of returning to Scotland, yet they took good care never to take that step, so unusual in a Scot. It probably never once occurred to either of them, in twenty years' residence, that Queen Victoria had any claim on them, or that they upon her Majesty, until the young man is asked to do as all his neighbors are doing—shoulder his musket to protect the place of his abode from pillage and devastation. Then it flashes upon him that, after all, he has been only sojourning here all this time—that his real home is beyond the Cheviot hills, and his true duty is to his most gracious Sovereign in London.

From the lengthy opinion of Judge Hallyburton—too lengthy for publication by us, we understand that all foreigners in the Confederacy, not exempt by age or otherwise, are liable to service in the Confederate army. The language of the Constitution act is "all white men who are residents of the Confederate States," &c.; but the judge waived this language, and based his decision upon the law of nations.

KNOXVILLE.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, of Saturday, mentions a report, brought by passengers, of the occupation of Knoxville by the Federal troops. The Constitutionalist rather doubts it, and we think there is every reason to doubt it. The great contest will no doubt be farther down the Tennessee River, in the direction of Chattanooga. According to the Knoxville papers of the 27th, there were no Yankee forces within striking distance of Knoxville at that time, nor sufficiently near to have reached Knoxville and taken it in time for the news to reach Augusta on the evening of the 29th, which it must have done to be mentioned in the Constitutionalist of next morning.

Beyond all doubt, the critical point at present is East Tennessee, upon which Rosecrans is advancing at Chattanooga, and Burnside at Knoxville. Bragg commands the line of defenses on the South, with headquarters at Chattanooga; Buckner commands on the Northern line, with headquarters at Knoxville. For reasons best known to themselves, the military authorities in East Tennessee have placed such restrictions upon the Telegraph that we can hear nothing direct from that section, and are dependent upon "passengers" and "reliable gentlemen," and we all know how reliable that is.

Kingston is the county seat of Roane county, Tennessee. It is situated at the junction of the Holston and Clinch Rivers, is 40 miles West of Knoxville and on the route from Nashville to Knoxville.

CHARLESTON.

Governor Bonham, says the Savannah News, has issued a proclamation urging all non-combatants to leave Charleston at the earliest moment practicable. He believes the city will not be taken, but the manner of defence will be incompatible with the safety of such persons, should they remain. He announces that Charleston "shall be defended at any cost of life or property," preferring "a repulse of the enemy with the entire city in ruins, to an evacuation or surrender on any terms whatever." To carry these views, a commissioner has been appointed who has notified that non-combatants without distinction will be furnished with railroad transportation, themselves and furniture and families, at half the usual rate; and those unable to meet such charges will be supplied with free tickets, and places of refuge and subsistence, upon proof of their inability.

DESIGNS OF THE YANKEES.—The New York "Caucasian" thus sums them up: "We commend them to the attentive perusal of our 'peace' men."

We know very well what the policy of the administration will be towards every State so soon as it falls into their power. Missouri, Maryland and Louisiana, vivid examples of their hate, cupidity, injustice and tyranny. First, the people will be disarmed; and then, when helpless, their property will be seized and confiscated, and their homes, lands and ancestral acres turned over to the rapacious Yankee speculator. Their organs of public opinion will be suppressed; their tribunals of justice overthrown; their State laws set aside, and their State Constitutions ignored. In place of all these sits one supreme, semi-military judge, like Peabody in New Orleans, appointed at Washington, who, under the mockery of the forms of justice, simply registers the edicts of the vile Abolition cabal at the capital. The whole theory of self-government is overthrown at a single blow. The right of the free expression of opinion, which every American claimed as inalienable, is tyrannically suppressed, and the privileges we claim for ourselves inhumanly and wickedly denied to others.

ARTIFICIAL "SIAMSE TWINS."—A curious experiment was lately made at Strasburg to effect the union of two animals; so that they might, to a certain degree, have a life in common. It was, indeed, producing artificially what nature produced spontaneously in those phenomena the Siamese twins. Two white rats, of the Albino species, were selected for the experiment. An incision was made on the right side of the one, and on the left of the other, engaging the skin and the cellular tissue under it. The surfaces of the two wounds were kept closely together by sutures and bandages until the sixth day, when union by the first intention was found to have taken place.—They then walked side by side, being united by a fleshy band. An attempt to poison both by the mouth of one did not succeed, but an injection thrown into the jugular vein of one animal was found to have entered the superficial femoral veins of the other, showing clearly that an intimate vascular union had already taken place between them.

A DEAD MAN COMES TO LIFE.—The New Orleans Era of the 13th instant, a copy of which we have received through the politeness of a stranger, chronicles a singular occurrence as follows:

We yesterday reported that Mr. Henry Myers, residing on Colonel Street, had been killed by lightning. An inquest had been held on the body, and life was pronounced extinct. Yesterday every preparation had been made for his funeral, his friends had assembled, the body been duly coffined, the relatives had put on mourning, the hearse and the priest arrived, and the coffin was about to be closed up, when the arms of the corpse were observed to move, and very soon, wonderful to relate, the dead man sat bolt upright in his coffin, and, after surveying the scene for a few moments, inquired the cause of all the gloomy preparations he saw going on.—The joy of his weeping wife and little ones can be imagined when they found the dead had actually returned to life, and the house of mourning was soon turned into a house of rejoicing—the funeral into a feast. The electric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours, so perfectly as to deceive even the Coroner, the man's wife and all his friends. Although apparently, and might say *de facto*, a live man, still the lightning having killed him, the Coroner having pronounced him dead, and the newspapers published the fact, he is *de jure* a dead man. It might become a nice question whether a man has a right to come to life again, after being duly killed, and pronounced properly and legally dead, or not. We submit it to the professionals at the Provoct Court bar.

CONDITION OF OUR ARMY.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says of the condition of the Virginia army:

"I heard it from a courteous member of Gen. Lee's staff, who has recently inspected the army, that its fighting condition never was better, and that its comfort is duly cared for and its health all that could be desired. I, myself, can bear witness to the truthfulness of all that can be said of the morale and spirit of this army just now."

A meeting of Robertson's Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the 59th and 63d Regiments, N. C. T., was held at the camp of the Brigade, for the purpose of deprecating and denouncing the course of persons in North Carolina, upheld and encouraged by the doctrines of the Raleigh Standard, during the impending crisis.

On motion, Private H. L. Alexander, of Co. F, 63d Regt., was called to the Chair, and Lieut. Robt. Gadd, of Co. E, 59th Regt., appointed Secretary.

On motion of Lieut. T. J. Moore, Adjutant of 59th Regt., the following persons were constituted a Committee to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, viz: of the 59th Regt., Private J. A. Crowder, Co. A; Private B. F. Montgomery, Co. B; Sergt. W. H. G. Beatty, Co. C; Sergt. J. H. Hardy, Co. D; Sergt. W. H. Bryce, Co. E; Sergt. J. B. Gilliam, Co. F; Dr. J. S. Richardson, Co. G; Lieut. H. B. Williams, Co. H; of the 63d Regt., Private Arch. Graham, Co. A; J. B. Rouse, Co. B; Sergt. B. Parker, Co. C; Capt. J. M. Gallaway, Co. D; Private B. C. Nelson, Co. E; Sergt. J. R. Kirkpatrick, Co. F; Sergt. J. W. Tillet, Co. G; Sergt. Thos. Horne, Co. H; Private Nelson Sherrill, Co. K.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 5 o'clock, p. m., to allow the Committee time to draft resolutions.

EVENING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting re-assembled. The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions through their Chairman, Capt. J. M. Gallaway:

WHEREAS, in our opinion, certain newspapers and public meetings in the "Old North State," unless condemned by her soldiers in the field, and citizens generally, are capable of misconception, and tend to tarnish the fair fame of our gallant old State, at home, and give aid and comfort to the enemy. Therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That the soldiers of this Brigade have taken this occasion to utter our sentiments in regard to the course taken by a certain class of men in our native State, whose course, as we believe, is decidedly against our cause, and therefore should be denounced by every true son of the South. These men under the influence of designing and unprincipled leaders and the doctrines of the Raleigh Standard, are trying, through selfish motives, to sow discord and distrust among our people at home and our soldiers in the field.

2. Resolved, That we desire peace on no other terms than that of honor to ourselves and our brave brothers who have fought and died by the side of us; that we love peace, but liberty better—that we believe no brave man would ever condescend to support any man or class of men that now intimates such a thing as reconstruction—that we sincerely hope no such tendency to reconstruction in any party or class of men who call themselves "Confederates,"—but if there should be, we take this opportunity to let the world know the sentiments of the soldiers of this Brigade, though it is with deep regret that we who are in the field suffering all, should have occasion to speak a word in reproach to those at home enjoying the comfort of life.

3. Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to our patriotic and loyal citizens at home to stand upon foot, as they would the head of a venomous serpent, all those who are trying to injure our cause by word or deed, and that, if it be to save the State, we will apply the hemp to their necks, as freely as we do to the sabre to their natural allies, the Yankees; but believing the people of North Carolina are too wise, too proud, and have too much of the blood of their Revolutionary fathers of 1776 in their veins, to let her sister States have occasion to point the finger at them and say—"you traitors! or you would be free!"

4. Resolved, That we believe it is the duty of every able-bodied man, who feels that he has any rights to defend or honor to sustain, to shoulder his musket at once and meet the enemy, and to try by his intrigues and force of arms to subvert these Confederate States, and bring its freemen on a common equality with the negro—an enemy who is inciting insurrection, rapine and murder, wherever he has a footing. We therefore, urge our people to think more of devising plans and means to defeat such an enemy, than of contentions and overtures,—that we believe it the duty of every man, woman and child, to support that Government in behalf of which we are now battling; that we have every confidence in the honesty and integrity of our President, that it is his sole duty to the South, and that we are a successful and honorable termination; that we have an abiding confidence in our General, and army, as being able finally to conquer an honorable peace, and that we as North Carolinians will stand to the banner of the Confederacy as long as we can raise an arm in defence of right, justice and liberty.

On motion of Lieut. E. B. Holden, Resolved, That the name of the Raleigh Standard be stricken out of the first resolution.

Capt. Rankin, Adj. Morehead, and Sergt. Kirkpatrick opposed the motion.

Adj. T. J. Moore moved that the resolution be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Raleigh Progress be inserted in connection with the Standard, which, after remarks from various gentlemen, was carried.

On motion, that the resolutions pass as a whole, it was carried.

On motion, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Richmond Examiner, Enquirer, Whip, and Sentinel, Petersburg Express, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Bulletin, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro Patriot, Milton Chronicle and Western Democrat, with a request to copy.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

H. S. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

Lieut. Robt. Gadd, Secretary.

Wanted.—TWENTY NEGROES, and TEN CARPENTERS, to work on the Manassas Gap Railroad Shops in Greensboro, N. C. HUGH RICE, British House.

The following is a copy of a "Massachusetts circular," which it submits the terms as the least on which the North would submit to stop this war:

CONDITIONS OF PEACE REQUIRED OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Article 1. Unconditional submission to the Government of the United States.

Art. 2. To deliver up one hundred of the arch traitors, to be hung.

Art. 3. To put on record the name of all others who have been traitors to the Government, who shall be held infamous and disfranchised forever.

Art. 4. The property of all traitors to be confiscated, to pay the damages.

Art. 5. The seceded States to pay all the balance of the expense, and restore all stolen property.

Art. 6. The payment of debts due to Northern owners, and indemnities for all indignities to persons, loss of time, life and property.

Art. 7. The removal of the cause of all our difficulties which can only be done by the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.

Art. 8. Until a full compliance with all of the above terms, the seceded States to be held and governed as United States territory.

The above is the least that an indulgent people will accept, outraged as they have been by the foulest, most heinous and gigantic instance of crime recorded in history.

COMPROMISE.—It is time to dismiss all thought of compromise. The time has past. We can never recall it. Victory or all the horrors of hell on earth are the only alternatives left us now. Whether we fail on the field, or sue for peace at the footstool of Yankee power, our fate will be alike the same; in either event, we will be stripped of our possessions, and by hostile legislation reduced to the condition of serfs or driven into banishment. The Puritans are of all tyrants on earth the most implacable. We may expect nothing from their clemency. Once in their power, there is no wrong, no humiliation, however atrocious, that their malignant ingenuity would not devise, and in which their savage natures would not find a diabolical pleasure.

Columbus Sun.

TAX IN KIND.—Some men are complaining because they are required to pay the government one tenth of certain farm products. We beg such to remember, remarks an exchange paper, that if the yankees get possession of our country they will allow the producer only one-tenth, as they are doing in some sections in their possession. We reckon the farmers in Mississippi and Tennessee who are living under a yankee yoke would gladly give one-tenth of their corn and wheat and meat to the Confederate government to be permitted to enjoy the remaining nine-tenths. But the yankees take the nine-tenths and allow the producer one-tenth. Away with all grumbling and growling among those who have enough to supply their own wants and the wants of their Government. A man who embarrasses the Government by refusing to give it a cheerful and liberal support, does not deserve to be free.

Those who have the means must not stop now to argue the constitutionality of paying taxes. It would be far better to give one-half of our property to sustain the Government, than be overrun by blood thirsty and brutal enemies, and lose all.—*Republican.*

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

In the proclamation of the National Government to the Polish nation, dated Warsaw, July 31, occurs the following:

Before you, people of Poland, lies the battle. On the one side is slavery and shame. On the other, liberty and the welfare of the future generations. Can you hesitate and draw back? No! you must conquer, you must purchase liberty, with blood; you must sacrifice a whole generation on the altar of Poland. God and arms will decide your destiny.

Citizens, let us hold fast, to the love of our country. Union and sacrifice! Let us hesitate before no sacrifice, let us be ready, at any moment to give up life and property, house and family, for our country. Let us remember that from the moment the insurrection broke out; nothing that we possessed belonged to ourselves, all belonged to our country. We are all servants of the nation—servants of a great thought, of an all-powerful sentiment. In whatever situation we may be placed, in the midst of the bloody work of the nation, let one common law guide us, one dutiful sacrifice for the common good, one universal desire to die for our country. As we now enter upon a new period of the conflict, the National Government will make every effort to arm the whole land by the means furnished by the community, and call as many to arms as possible. Armed Poland is triumphant Poland.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Confederate Government takes one-tenth of the farmer's products in the shape of a "tax in kind," and leaves nine-tenths in the possession of the owner; whereas the enemy, where they have possession of our country, take nine-tenths and leave the farmer one-tenth. They seem to act upon the principle that it is a "poor rule which does not work both ways." This conduct of the enemy in levying a tax nine times as great as that of the Confederate Government, should make our farmers pay their tithe with cheerfulness. The motto of our people should be "millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." They should give all to the Confederacy rather than a blade of grass to the enemy.—*Stratton Spectator.*

\$100 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber about the 1st of July, a negro man JACOB who is stout thick set and dark complexioned, 39 years of age, 3 feet, 7 or 8 inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, hair thick and growing long on the forehead, nose flat, lips thick, face full and wears a beard. It is supposed that he is trying to make his way back to Perquimans county, N. C., from which he was removed November, 1862, or for some confinement in jail in the State so that he can get him at Greensboro, N. C. THOMAS NIXON, 65-1f

Situation Wanted.—An experienced and accomplished Musician desires a situation as Principal of the Musical Department in a well established Female College, where the salary is adequate to the support of a small family. The best testimonials both as to competency and character are offered. Address W. S. B. MATTHEWS, 65-2w Greensboro, N. C.

Wagon for Sale.—One 3 Horse Wagon Apply to A. A. WILLARD, 68-1d Greensboro, N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS.

ON WEDNESDAY, September 9th, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships General Beauregard, Arabie and Flora, together with sundry consignments of Mary Ann and Margaret and Jessie. Making altogether the most important sale ever held in the Confederacy, viz:

8 bales printed Saxories, 8 bales white Saxories, 8 bales Oxford Cloths, 15 cases Leather Pants, 11 cases Mourning, do, 37 cases Felt Wool and Cashmere Hats, 6 cases Dark Delaines, 4 cases Black Lustre, 1 case Drab, 1 case Black Alpaca, 2 cases "Bombazine, 8 cases Black and White Plaids, 2 cases "and Scarlet, 2 cases French Merino, (various colors,) 1 case Black Filled Shawls, 1 case "Lama, 1 case "Ground Gingham, 2 cases Wove Flannel, 2 cases Printed, 1 case Melton Cloth, 1 case Fancy Cassimere, 1 case Flannel, assorted colors, 1 case assorted Brads, 1 case Ariel Stripes, 1 case Merino Shirting, 1 case Black Broad Cloth, 4 cases Flannel and Striped Shirts, 2 cases Needles, 1160 M., 12 cases Coats' Spool Cotton, 200 yards, black and white, 1 case Agate Buttons, 200 Gr. Gross, 1 case Bone Buttons, 237 Gr. Gross, 3 bales Grey Blankets, 1 case Satchels and Portmonies, 3 cases Tooth Brushes and Purse, 32 cases Cotton Card, Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 12, 1 case Easton and Gandy Bagging, 33 bales Sea Island and Gundy Bagging, 120 coils Manila Rope, 33 cases Letter and Cap Paper, 3 cases Steel Pens, 3 cases Lead Pencils, 3 cases Envelopes, 3 cases Playing Cards, 4 cases Memorandum Books, &c, 3 cases Bank Note and Parchment Paper, 94 cases Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, 4 cases French Waxed Calf Skins, 4 bales Super Seta Leather, 119 barrels Mackerel, 224 bags Prime Coffee, 24 barrels Prime Coffee, 212 do do, Brown Sugar, 50 do do, Crushed Sugar, 3 cases Congou Tea, 21 cases pure Sperm Oil, 1 case Kerosene Oil, 2 cases Mustard, 260 kegs Bl. Carb. Soda, 160 bbls. Soda Crystals, 83 boxes Extract of Logwood, 13 bbls. Epsom Salts, 3 bbls. Glauber Salts, 1 case Refined Borax, 5 cases do do, 5 bbls. do do, 1 bbl. Glue, 2 cases Sugar Lead, 6 cases Chloroform, 4 cases Crucibles, 2 cases Magnesia Crystals, 2 cases Dover's Powders, 2 cases Calomel and Jalap, 1 case India Rubber, 2 cases Calomel and Ipecac, 1 case Quinine, 1 case Phosphorus, 1 case Castor Oil, 3 cases Tinct. Opium, 1 case Comp. Ext. Colocynthis, 1 case Sulphate Morphia, 1 case Adhesive Plaster, 2 cases Soda Ash, 8 cases Brine Root Pipes, 250 Sacks Liverpool Salt, 100 kegs cut Nails Assorted, 479 cases Imported Brandy, Pinet, 1848, 380 " " "various brands, 40 " " "Brisson", 49 " " "Champaigne, Anchor, and C. D. Bannet & Co. 50 cases Imported Claret, St. Julien, 16 Puncchons Rum, Extra, 3 pipes Cognac Brandy, 4 quarter casks Cognac Brandy, 5 " " "choice Whiskey, AND 25 casks Alcohol, 65-1w

Stop the Deserters.—The following enlisted men deserted this company on the 18th inst. All militia officers and loyal citizens are requested to arrest the deserters, and report to the Provost Marshal.

Wm. BOWLIN, of Iredell county. AMBROSE L. HOKE, of Iredell county. JACOB WRIGHT, of Randolph county.

The usual reward of \$80 each will be paid for their apprehension.

L. H. WEBB, Capt. Comd'g. Webb's Battery Light Artillery, Camp near Petersburg, Va., August 23rd, 1863.

I want to Hire an Overseer, One who is capable of taking charge and directing business on a farm. Any person wishing to hire must come well recommended.

A. H. LINDSAY, Guilford county, N. C. Friendship Post Office.

Lost or Stolen.—In Greensboro on Tuesday last of last week, a PISTOL, Allen's six-shooting revolver, in a leather case, black inside, and the fair or grain side of the leather outside. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the Pistol to me.

J. A. M. COBLE, Patterson's Store, N. C. 65-1f

Ride Stocks Wanted.—The parties from whom bids were accepted having failed to execute the proper contracts, proposals will be received until the 20th day of Sept. 1863 for the delivery of 60,000 Walnut Ride Stocks at this Arsenal and Armory.

Bids will be considered either for the whole or any part not less than 1000.

Specifications will be furnished on application.

Major F. L. CHILDS, Commanding Officer.

Salt for Bacon.—Subsistence Office, Greensboro, N. C. September 1st, 1863.

I will give Salt in exchange for Bacon allowing three pounds of Salt for one of Bacon.

Farmers that are ready to deliver their tithe of Wheat, can now do so to me and get a receipt for the same.

R. G. LINDSAY, Capt. & C. S.

Depository Office Greensboro, N. C. COTTON INTEREST BONDS.

The rate of six per cent COTTON INTEREST BONDS of the Government, having been fixed at fifty per cent. premium, purchases of the same may be made at that rate at this office until the 15th of September, 1863.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required in Treasury notes issued since the 1st of April last; the remaining three fourths will be received in any non interest bearing notes.

Deposits will be received and certificates granted for all Treasury Notes issued since the 1st of April last, within twelve months after the date of said notes, bearing six per cent. interest payable semi-annually.

Deposits will be received and certificates granted for all notes issued on the 2nd December, 1862, bearing four per cent. interest payable semi-annually.

Bonds are now on hand for all deposits made at this office; and the holders of certificates are requested to bring them forward and receive the bonds in exchange. The holders of these certificates are required to write their respective names across the back.

RALPH GORRELL, Depository.

GENERAL ITEMS.

DEATH OF COM. MORRIS.

Com. Morris died in New York on the 13th inst.

STATE GOVERNMENT, MISSISSIPPI.

We learn that the officers of the State of Mississippi have determined to remove the government of the State to Macon, Nockubee county, Mississippi.

Queen Victoria will visit Germany soon. She will travel as the "Duchess of Lancaster."

Stealing money from a man's pocket to settle a debt due to him is to pay him in his own coin.

Col. Corwin, of the 10th Missouri cavalry, was shot dead by Lieut. Col. Bowen, of the same regiment, at Corinth, Miss., on the 15th instant.

The records of the State of Tennessee, and the postoffice and telegraph offices have been removed from Chattanooga.

During the firing at Chattanooga on Friday last, shells passed through the Baptist and Methodist churches.

Thirteen of the New York rioters, ten men and two women, have been convicted and sent to the Penitentiary.

GEN. JOHN B. FLOYD.

Gen. John B. Floyd died at his residence in Abingdon, Va., on the 26th inst. He was ex-Gov. of Va., and Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War under the old government.

Gen. Floyd has done good service in the Southern cause. He was a brave and skillful officer.

General Grant has issued orders to the citizens of Warren and Hinds counties, to remain at their homes and resume their usual avocations; that they shall be protected in all their property, except such as is necessary for the army; and that all property taken by the army shall be duly purchased by commissioned officers and paid for.

He advises the people to regard their slaves as free, and contract with them for labor or dispense with their services. The order was to go into effect on the 25th inst.

The Northern papers seem to intimate that their policy for the present will be a defensive system in Virginia, and a vigorous prosecution of the war South and West.

Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, who for a long time had been confined in prison by order of Brute Butler, has at length been released, and is now in Richmond.

Brigadier General Roger A. Pryor has resigned his commission in the Confederate army, and it has been accepted by the War Department.

A lady who recently arrived in Montgomery, Ala., from Vicksburg, was told by Gen. Grant not to stop at Mobile, Montgomery or Atlanta, as he intended to occupy these places before the 1st of November.

There is a buzzard in the vicinity of Ninety-Six, S. C., that received a wound in one of its legs by a gun shot in the year 1817. It is well known to the inhabitants by letting one of its legs swing down as it flies supposed to be stiff.

Fernando Wood was in Boston, Tuesday, en route to Canada, where it is said he is to meet Vallandigham and other "Copperheads" for the purpose of holding a council.

The Charleston papers announce the death of Rev. George W. Moore, an old Charlestonian, and a venerable Divine of the Methodist persuasion. He was officiating, last Sunday afternoon, at a camp meeting near Anderson Court House, and had just concluded a prayer, when he fell forward and in ten minutes was dead.

The vote for Senator in the Alabama Legislature stood—Jumison, 97; Winston, 12; Cochran, 1.

BLACKING.

The juice of Elder berries is said to make prime blacking. It is expressed, strained and boiled down to the proper consistency. The berries are now ripening, and it is worth a trial.

SALE OF A HOTEL.

The Exchange Hotel, in Danville, was sold lately at private sale, for the sum of \$25,000. Messrs. Keen & Walker, and Wm. J. Berryman, were the purchasers. The sale included a tract of land of 127 acres, near Danville.

Dr. J. C. Curry, late of Kentucky, was killed in Richmond on Tuesday last, by a Mr. Bassford, a clerk in the Treasury department. The parties had an angry discussion about government affairs.

DIED.

In Jamestown, of dysentery, after an illness of 4 days, on the 25th of August, CORNELIA ANN, daughter of John Jackson, aged 15 years. Her sufferings were severe, while she bore them with a full assurance of enjoying peace and happiness beyond the grave with her nephew and niece, who died a few days before, and in full expectation of meeting her dear mother, who died about 18 months previous. She bade her friends and acquaintances farewell and as she called each to her dying bed asked them to meet her in that happy mansion beyond this world of sin and death, where she said she heard the angelic hosts singing the songs of Zion to Jesus her Saviour.

In Jamestown, of dysentery, after an illness of 4 days, on the 23rd of August, ELLA JANE, daughter of J. H. and M. M. Johnson, aged nearly 6 years. She was sensible of her death two hours before she died. She said to her father lay me down and let me go to Gurney, speaking of her brother who died a few days before.

"A Jewel on earth but an Angel in Heaven."

North Carolina, Guilford County. In Equity, Fall Term, 1863. Sidney Lowndes others vs. M. H. Mendenhall and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Moses Hoskins and wife Phoebe, Nathan Clarke and wife Harriet, Mary E. Mendenhall, Pinckney Mendenhall and Pauline Mendenhall, defendants in the above entitled case, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by this Honorable Court of Equity that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot for the said defendants each and every one of them, to be and appear before this honorable Court held for the county and State aforesaid on the

