

ADDRESS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

A general convention of delegates from each Regiment of Troops from North Carolina in the Army of Northern Virginia held at Orange C. H. Va. on the 12th inst., did us, the undersigned, the honor to appoint us a committee, to prepare and publish to you an address, invoking your aid in the accomplishment of an object very dear to those whom they represent, and of unsurpassed interest and consequence to you and to them. They desire that the irresistible influence of the public opinion of all good and patriotic men in the State, may be invoked to put down and destroy, and to silence forever the voice of a faction, which is believed to exist in no inconsiderable strength in your midst, which is daily growing bolder in the expression of treasonable and mischievous sentiments, and whose machinations have been and still are directed towards poisoning the minds and hearts of our soldiers and people, and breaking down the courage and confidence of you and of us, who are sustaining the cause of our country, in the great struggle for independence, in which we are engaged.

It was esteemed a most fortunate circumstance for the honor and welfare of North Carolina, that such perfect unanimity prevailed in her councils when she resolved to break the bonds which had bound her to a government which had ceased to be the representative of the true interest of her people, and which she could no longer respect, and to make common cause with her sister States of the South. Then it was that her great and honored names, were found united in the glorious purpose. Her Badger, her Rayner, her Miller, her Graham, her Morehead and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her Smith, her Winslow, her Shepherd, her Davis, her Ellis and her Vance, her statesmen and men of power, were found to have quit for a time the arena of administrative and party politics, and united in the work of laying anew the foundation of a government of their choice. Her quiet farmers, her honest tradesmen and artisans, her civil magistrates, her lawyers and men of learning, nay, all her plain, sober, thoughtful people, who have always been slow to give their pledge to a cause, yet know so well how to honor it with true loyalty when given, were in happy accord. There was at least no Carleise, nor Crittenden, nor Andy Johnson, to head a roll of infamy, within the whole of her widely extended borders.

There was no vote against the ordinance of secession. There was no press to inveigh against it. There was no voice of faction raised in opposition to it. Fairest of hands made appropriate banners and wove rich garlands for expectant heroes, and private contributions from rich, and poor, were bestowed without stint or limit in furtherance of the common cause. The sons of our noble old State, supposed to possess very few of the elements of martial character, came forward with astonishing alacrity, and in very astonishing numbers. Those who had mocked her before, beheld with staring eyes her splendid Regiments with full ranks, substantially clad and equipped, and governed by a rigid discipline, which betokened the dread with which the enemy has always been inspired, when they were known to be upon the field. Since then out of the vast store house of her wealth, little known before or appreciated by even her own people, she has poured forth into the lap of the Confederacy, resources commensurate with her other sacrifices. And whether we measure these sacrifices by the amount of the materials of war and means of subsistence furnished, the spirit and determination of her people, the number of her men given to the cause, the talents, courage and fortitude of those who have fought, or the number and virtues of her noble dead, we are obliged to recognize her sisters leaning on her for support in every emergency of the eventful struggle.

Nor have these sacrifices been made in vain. They have enriched her history, exalted her fame and increased her renown, and though her material strength has been to some extent exhausted, she is to-day, relatively, more powerful for the defence of the integrity of her territory, and of her rights and honor, than when the contest began. Distraction, despondency and despair reign in the councils of the Northern Government. The hopes at first entertained of our speedy conquest, have sunk in the hearts of our enemies, and as a direct consequence, we find such resistance to the administration at Washington, and no violence so rife in the towns and cities that a measure of that government most essential to the further prosecution of the war, is openly resisted and set at naught. Popular assemblies have openly declared for peace, and the press and some of the most influential men, speak now with a freedom and boldness which clearly marks a change in the public feeling upon the all-absorbing topic. The people have ceased to prosecute the war, and government is dealing its blows with an exhausted energy and with fanatical blindness. The despot who would enslave us, has found a lion in his path in the shape of opposition to despotic power, and the courage of him and his minions has been broken down.

Volunteering for the armies of our enemy has entirely ceased. Only a small number of the conscripts drafted can be forced into the service, and these will certainly be discontented, mutinous and worthless as soldiers. His armies in the field have been depleted by desertions, humiliated and dispirited by repeated defeats, and all their trusted leaders driven in disgrace from command. Even the partial discomfiture in the attempt to invade his territory, and our loss of the strong-holds on the Mississippi have failed to revive his hopes of success, or to change in any material point of view this discouraging aspect of his affairs. His armies cannot be recruited so as to add to their martial strength during this campaign. He is daily sending to the rear, detachments—in some cases whole Regiments and Brigades, (doubtless his best troops,) to keep down by terror of arms a spirit of discontent among his own subjects, which stops little short of actual rebellion. Add to this, the rapid exhaustion of his material resources, and you cannot fail to see very powerful causes at work to bring about the separation for which we

are contending, upon terms which will secure to us independence and the blessings of peace.

Whose sacrifices have tended more to produce these results than those of North Carolina? When the hopes of our enemies were sought to be inspired by stories of Union feelings among her people, the ready answer ever among them was, "It is impossible; look to the number of her troops in the field and how fiercely they fight!" This answer was then complete. Can the same be said of it now?

That there is a Union feeling proper among her people we cannot believe; on the contrary there is, we believe, a very unanimous sentiment of hostility to any settlement of our difficulties, except upon terms that shall secure to us independence and peace upon a lasting basis. But while this is our belief, we cannot shut our eyes to the conviction that there are parties in our State, who are endeavoring to combine certain elements of discontent and party feeling into a faction, to make war for an unholy purpose upon the authorities, to bring the righteous cause which we are engaged in to disrepute among our people, and to thwart the designs of patriotic men in their labors for the public good. The sentiments of the parties referred to find utterance principally through the columns of the Raleigh Standard.

"Movements for peace" have been proposed in North Carolina, taking the shape generally of a proposition to hold a convention of the people of the South, inviting similar conventions of the people of the North, to meet them for an adjustment of our difficulties. In none of these propositions are the terms upon which their authors propose to agree upon a peace, even dimly shadowed forth. In some it is true the term "honorable peace" is employed, but their views upon other points are so plainly the promptings of a discontented and desponding spirit, if not of actual treason and disloyalty, that we cannot withhold our minds from the conviction, that if their ideas of an honorable peace were made known, they would fall far short of the dictates of a manly spirit, and of the wishes and expectations of patriots.

In furtherance of their common design, these parties take hold of every apparent cause to excite a feeling of discontent among our people and soldiers, towards the authorities of the Confederate States. They represent that the defence of our State has been willfully neglected, and our coast and a portion of our territory, willfully abandoned to the enemy. They say our soldiers do not procure a fair share of military honors in the shape of promotions, and even that newspaper correspondents of administrative organs fail to award to North Carolina valor and merit, the just meed of praise.

We are painfully conscious of making an undignified descent in noticing this last topic of complaint, and the only reply we shall make is, that the soldiers of North Carolina do not feel so poor in fame as to find it necessary to rely upon ephemeral puffs of ignorant newspaper correspondents, for the maintenance of their claims to a just share of reputation. They are content to abide the criticism of the Generals who command them, and the impartial judgment of history. The complaint of injustice to North Carolina officers, we are not inclined to discuss, lest we render ourselves obnoxious to the censure of claiming more for them, than is awarded by the impartial judgment of others.

The complaint that the defence of North Carolina has been neglected, is in our judgment, wholly without foundation. That all has not been accomplished upon the soil of our own State, which was apparently within the power of the forces left there, may be questionable, but even upon this point we do not profess to have a sufficient knowledge of the "situation of things" to discuss it, even if we arrogated to ourselves the military skill to make a just criticism. But there cannot be the least doubt that in concentrating the troops from North Carolina upon the soil of Virginia for our own defence, the true military principle, has been adopted, and it is to be hoped that when the fact is once pointed out, that twice in the history of this war, this plan of operations has compelled the enemy to withdraw his forces from our coast, for the safety of his main invading army, this senseless cavilling will be forever hushed. Burnside was withdrawn in consequence of McClellan's defeat before Richmond, and Foster was withdrawn in consequence of Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville, and the operations which followed. And that our people have experienced few of the horrors of war compared with the people of large districts of Virginia, is attributable to the adoption of this principle in our defences, and God forbid that it should be abandoned, except upon the most imperative necessity.

It shall be said that the enemy ought never to have been allowed to gain a foothold upon our soil; it may be answered, we had not the time and means to enable us to place Hatteras in a proper state of defence before it was attacked. After this disaster, the fall of Newbern became inevitable, unless more troops could have been spared from points of more importance. And it may well be doubted whether the means at the command of the General of the Department of Norfolk were sufficient to have saved Roanoke Island. Certain it is, that he was then regarded as a general of skill, and all the available means of the Government were placed at his disposal. With the lights which experience has afforded, and with even the scant means then at command, these places might, possibly, have all been held, but it is human to err, and we have no reason to suppose North Carolinians (certainly not the parties whose sentiments we are combating) are exempt from the common frailty. A large and productive region of our State by those disasters has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and been occupied by him, but to show conclusively how factious and unworthy of North Carolinians is this complaint, we have only to point to the fact that the largest and most opulent city of the South has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the fortified towns of the Mississippi had to be yielded to him, opening the whole of that State to his ravages. Is there any faction in Louisiana or Mississippi,

that complains that New Orleans or Vicksburg or Port Hudson were willfully neglected or surrendered? And can it be supposed that the President of the Confederacy has deliberately chosen to inflict, by his neglect, greater injuries upon his own State and people, than upon even the poor cast off people of North Carolina? No! Our Countrymen, we are persuaded will yield to the voice of charity and reason, and say with us, "The President is not infallible; he may, in some instances, have erred in the choice of men and means, he may have been unduly influenced by the judgment of others, but surely he could not have been so insensible to the preservation of his own reputation and influence (if it were possible to deny to him higher and nobler motives of conduct) as to willfully neglect the defence of any portion of the country." Certain it is, that few men have had a more general voice of his countrymen, of his enemies and of the world, to ascribe to them greater political wisdom, firmness, integrity and dignity than President Davis, in the administration of a Government under the most trying circumstances.

And here we may take occasion to remark, that it is to him we may ascribe the preservation of Genl. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg for the leadership of our armies; since disaster, in the career of each of these great military chieftains, has compelled them in turn to pass under a cloud, when popular clamor called for their dismissal. Happily for the country, he did not imitate, in this respect, the example of his blundering cotemporary at Washington.

But beyond these demonstrations of hostility to the present administration, "the faction" declare "that more is demanded of North Carolina than any of her sister States, and that some of them have not been called upon, or have not furnished as many soldiers for the field in proportion to population as North Carolina, and that for this and other reasons, they resolve that North Carolina will send no more troops to the field."

That North Carolina has been called upon for a larger quota of troops than the other States, you may be well assured is untrue. Calls have been made for troops, but for no particular number from each State. The call is for all between certain limits in all the States; and this is sufficient to show how false and reckless men become, when they yield themselves to the spirit of faction. If the people of any other of the States have failed to respond to the call, then they cannot escape the charge of disloyalty, and a violation of their pledges, made at the beginning of the contest. This is the accusation made by "the faction" in North Carolina, and they propose themselves to adopt the same disloyal course of conduct. Their avowed sentiments lead to this. All men must be held, morally and legally, to regard the natural and the necessary consequences of their acts; and if this be so, the conclusion is irresistible, that when these men are called upon to render support to the cause of the country and they refuse to do so, but terevent violent resistance to the law, they are prepared for submission, for reunion! Nor does it matter whether they avow these sentiments or deny them, if they are prepared for resistance to a law of the land most essential to the defence of the country, does not their conduct lead directly to this result?

It would be unwise as it would be unjust, to attempt to magnify the importance of these manifestations of disloyalty, but they cannot be without evil tendency in encouraging our soldiers to desert their colors and abandon their comrades, in representing their ardor, in sowing the seeds of distrust and despondency among the people of our sister States, and in encouraging the enemy to persist in his designs of conquest, prolonging thereby the horrors and distresses of the war. Beyond this, it is possible that the conduct of these men may bring on us a calamity to be deplored even by themselves. It is not impossible that these men should succeed in lighting the blaze of intestine civil war in our State. The late of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri is before us for solemn warning. Be assured, the North Carolina troops will not turn back in the course which they have pursued hitherto. Their honor is too deeply pledged in blood to admit of this. Hardships and dangers we know lie in our onward path, but a ruin, worse than ignominious death, we know to be involved in turning back, and such must be the fate of all patriotic men. Those who refuse to aid us and invite the enemy to our conquest, would not escape in the general wreck of our political fortunes.

But there is yet a consideration to which your attention has not been invited. The systematic violation of all the laws of civilized warfare by the enemy, has not been without its natural influence in inflaming our resentment and exciting towards him extreme hatred. He has paid no respect to the inviolability of private property, or the personal liberty of non-combatants. He has made war upon innocent and defenceless old men, women and children, by driving them as refugees from their homes, burning their dwellings and taking from them their means of subsistence. He has employed in his service—in command of his armies, boasts in human shape, who have not hesitated to inflict upon ladies of the greatest refinement, the most cruel insults. His cruelties to our people have been limited only by his power. Surely there cannot be a man of honorable impulses or generous nature in our whole State, who has not felt his heart swell with indignation at the recital of the inhuman barbarities of our foe. But it must occur to you as a matter exciting the greatest astonishment, that the employment of the slaves of the South and the free negroes of the North, to murder our citizens and oppose us in honorable combat as soldiers, should not have fired the soul of every man in the South, and raised every strong arm in her defence. He who bears this enormity with patience, is a coward or a brute, "whom it would be base flattery to call a man." And can he who counsels submission, or whose course of conduct tends to this result, escape this condemnation? And under such circumstances, could we fail to transfer to our enemies at home and the main authors of our calamities, the hatred and revenge

which we cherish for our public enemy?

But let us invite you to a policy which shall avoid all apprehensions of evil and disaster. Let all the good and patriotic people of the State, unite in a public avowal of their opinions, in denunciation of the sentiments and designs of this faction. This cannot fail to destroy it. If errors in the conduct of our affairs have been committed, let us brush them from our memory or throw over them the mantle of charity. Let the disgusting bickerings of partisans and politicians be once more banished from the arena. Let us in the midst of the fearful dangers that surround us, renew our pledge of devotion to the cause of the country, and light upon her altars eternal blazing fires. If the materials of war which have been gathered together, have been misapplied or wasted, let us make use of the wisdom of the boy, who when he has lost an arrow, "Shoots his fellow of the self-same flight. The self-same way, with more advised watch To find the other forth. And by adventuring both He oft finds both."

Let us above all not permit North Carolina to recoil from the contest. Let her not become a laggard in the conflict, and let no stain rest upon her escutcheon, and then we shall be able through all time to say with true and just pride:

"Though the scorner may sneer at and withlings deride her, Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her."

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,
THOMAS M. GARRETT,
Col. 5th N. C. Troops, Bertie Co.
J. RYAN GRIMES,
Col. 4th N. C. Troops, Pitt Co.
JOHN D. BARRY,
Col. 18th N. C. Troops, N. Hanover.
SAMUEL P. HILL,
Lt. 6th N. C. Troops, Caswell Co.
H. C. JONES, Jr.,
Lt. Col. 57th N. C. Troops, Salisbury.
SEATON GALE,
Capt. A. A. G. Ramseur's Brig. Raleigh.
J. G. HARRY,
Surg. 6th N. C. Troops, Buncombe Co.

All the papers of the State are respectfully requested to copy.

For the Patriot.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The recent call of the President on his people to devote themselves to Humiliation and Prayer, leaves to the world the impression that we are a Christian and repentant people. But he who closely watches the progress of events, and notes all the varying propensities of the people in this struggle, cannot fail to perceive many gross inconsistencies in the Southern character. Elated with victory, and though no bonfires are lighted nor grand demonstrations given, yet, with proud boasts of our superiority and prowess, vain-glorious and conceited, we give way to the prospect, for the time so bright and encouraging, and like the soul-enraptured yet weak-minded individual, the dreamer, always stretching forth his arm, but never grasping his object, great castles are built in the air,—the leading papers, the rulers and the people, all join hands in the childish work; predictions are made of our speedy recognition by Foreign Powers, and great store is set upon these friendly offices,—the castle is complete, and hangs in the air a magnificent structure, the Confederacy soog to become the grandest, the most powerful and prosperous Government on the face of the earth.

But, let reverses befall our arms—the time, as has been truly said, to test the real courage of a nation, its iron will and resolution—and then, how depressed the people! Behold their air castles reel and totter!—how silent their lips and hushed their boasts! Now, like the wild and dissipated gambler, on board a vessel, who, while the winds were calm and the voyage prosperous, could not be independent, even of his God, now that the storm is raging and ruin threatening, with trembling knees betakes himself to prayer and supplication. Forgiveness is asked of an offended Deity; tears dampen the cheek and promises are made of reform in the future. But the prayer proceeds not from the heart; it is prompted by the alarm of the occasion, and when the danger subsides the repentant goes back to his old ways, and sins as deeply as before.

The people of the South, in a wild paroxysm of excitement and rage, declared for war that they might prove to the world their constancy—through weal or woe, even unto the bitter end,—to a principle for which they had long before avowed their devotion, and which the world recognized as their heart's idol. The spirit waited forth on every balmy Southern breeze was one of fixed, determined resistance—aye, war, war, to the bloody knife—against the machinations of a vile and insidious enemy at the North. The whole South, in fact, blazoned forth, in proud characters, the motto:—"Equal Rights—Rule or Ruin." The war came. The Southern States from seaboard to mountain, rang with the mighty war cry,—young men and old, with greatest enthusiasm, rushed toward the common centre, rallied around the common Standard, while even the most degraded mob still felt the heart of a hero palpitating within his breast and the proud blood of Independence coursing through his veins. And now is coming the day for the South,—the day for which her people have waited with growing impatience,—the day in which their ardent devotion can be proven on the terrible field of battle! And when the day of battle arrives the South is triumphant!—What a glorious result! Read the proud manifestos in every city—the wild ravings of the people in every town and village of the South:—"Our army has been successful; the couch of the Yankee foe no longer; with impunity, pollutes our soil; victory is with the strong arm of our own gallant soldiers, and one hundred warriors the South can vanquish an hundred warriors of the North! Our recognition can no longer be doubted."

But the war continues; its horrors increase. Defeat comes upon us at length—Recognition has not taken place. Our soldiers for the first time experience that which, in the wildest dreams of youth, had never entered their thoughts. Deprivation, hunger, ill usage and defeat! Barefooted, scantily-fed and with a most miserable pittance to furnish their families to meet the demands of the extortioners who, in their absence, have swarmed like locusts through the land, the brave men who com-

pose our army are now undergoing some of the trying ordeals through which a people, worthy to enjoy it, must pass before they can secure the priceless boon of Liberty. And yet through all this, under all these trying circumstances,—with the harrowing thought of ingratitude on the part of people at home; with all his ill-usage, and all the suffering of his family at the hands of those who should be guardians and friends,—the brave soldier toils on,—never murmuring, patiently abiding his time; he only asks, "how long, O Lord, how long?" that when the object for which he is thus sacrificing himself is attained, it may be in his power to wreak vengeance for all his present wrongs, and returning to his home, learn who it is that there would rob his wife and his little ones of the last morsel necessary to their preservation. And while thus the soldier remains at the post of danger, and while thus those who should keep up in his pristine glory the old name and reputation of the South, are fast rendering the name of "Southerner," once the embodiment of high-souled generosity and honor, a reproach to every honest man, and like the Jews of old, suffering the spirit of extortion and gain to eat "like a gangrene" into their hearts, gloom overspreads the land—despair seizes upon many, because success has on some fields attended the efforts of the foe, and fears are expressed that the Confederacy will fail—will fail, because the army is weakened and for want of means. How insulting to the brave men who have borne the brunt of this war! and, indeed, how discouraging to them, to find their people at home, instead of rising at the prospect of defeat with a mightier will than ever before, as far from coming to the rescue as the very slaves themselves.

And is this to be the end of the boasted chivalry of the South—a dull inactivity on the part of some, and open cries of submission on the part of others? Are the people to act like frightened sheep—turning their eyes, as timid children when asking help of a father, to Gen. Lee and his army, without offering a hand in this, the darkest hour of our struggle? Indeed, the picture is alarming, and it is not the fault of the soldiers. They have done their duty; if we are subjugated it will be the fault of the people, and if they cannot rise at once to the exigency of our condition, and put their hands to the plough, all the sack cloth and ashes with which they may clothe themselves for years to come, will never cleanse them of their guilt.

It is their wish to leave the cause to itself, and to invite subjugation, let it be done at once, that not another brave man's blood may be fruitlessly shed on the field of battle; and, if the people, after their protestations at the beginning of the war, submit without a proper effort, may they be reduced to the lowest and most degrading bondage that has ever cursed any people on the face of the earth.

EUSEBIUS.

For the Patriot.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

At a meeting of the people of Rockingham held at the Court-House in Wentworth, on Tuesday August 24th, 1863, On motion Hon. David S. Reid was called to the chair, and A. J. Boyd requested to act as Secretary. Gov. Reid upon taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting, and on the present condition of the country.

On motion of Col. Robt. B. Watt, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The following committee was appointed under Col. Watt's motion: W. B. Carter, Col. James Irvin, Alfred Reed, Col. R. B. Watt and Capt. Johnson Bennett. During the absence of the committee, Hon. John Kerr of Caswell, being present, was called upon and addressed the meeting in an able and patriotic speech, urging the people to forget past party differences, and favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war.

He clearly demonstrated that if true to ourselves and the cause of liberty, our success was inevitable, and the achievement of our independence beyond all question. Mr. Kerr concluded his remarks amid great applause.

Rawley Galloway, Esq., followed in a short speech fully concurring in the views of the distinguished speaker who had just addressed the meeting, and counselled unity of action and feeling among the people. At the close of his remarks, the committee, through their chairman Col. Watt, submitted the following resolutions which were received and adopted:

Resolved, That the late meetings held in this State, carrying out the views and suggestions of the Standard in regard to reconstruction and peace are calculated to encourage the public enemy as well as to discourage our soldiers in the army and the people at home; and are mischievous in their tendency and dangerous to the cause of Southern Independence.

Resolved, That we will hail with great pleasure a peace which brings with it an acknowledgment of the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, but for the future are unqualifiedly in favor of eternal separation from the Government of the United States; that we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war till this great object shall be consummated.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with our brave soldiers in the Army, and we pledge ourselves to do what we can, and encourage others to the same, to add to the comfort of their families at home.

And whereas, The Hon. John A. Gilmer being a candidate for Congress, in the 6th Congressional District, addressed his fellow citizens at Wentworth, on Tuesday of citizens at Wentworth, and in the course of his remarks advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, and an acceptance of a peace on no other terms than an eternal separation from the United States, and an acknowledgment of our Independence.

Therefore, Resolved, That we hereby pledge him our cordial support for a seat

in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished by the Secretary to the editors of the State Journal, Greensboro' Patriot, and Raleigh Register, with the request that they publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
D. S. REID, Chairman.
A. J. BOYD, Secretary.

THE OLD ADAM.

And even if the devil could not harm thee, yet thou hast ever an enemy in thy own bosom. For thou hast a preacher ever with thee, thine own flesh, or the Old Adam. He eats and drinks, sleeps and wakes, with thee. Thou takest him with thee to bed; he rises up with thee, and lies down with thee again. He preaches to thee without intermission. With masterly skill he holds on, until thou art completely in his power, so that thou growest ever duller, ever colder, and at last so lazy and stupid, that thou entirely forgettest the Lord Jesus Christ, and his Gospel, and seekest him no more. This the preacher does, I say, who hangs upon thy neck, who fills thine ears with his preaching, so that thou only thinkest how thou canst become rich and great in the eyes of the world, and findest no time to-day, or to-morrow, or the day after, to attend to the sacrament. Art thou cold and dull to-day? To-morrow thou wilt be still colder. This is the work of thy daily preacher, the old deceiver, who so trains thee, that if thou hearest every day the word of God, nevertheless thou thinkest upon other things, and troublest thyself with other matters. For, tell me, where dost thou find a man who has become weary of avarice, one who has a disgust for it? Yes, one becomes every day more eager, more persevering, more skillful in the pursuit of accursed avarice and gain. Thus thy Old Adam preaches to thee, until at last thou dost revel in sin.

Whilst thy Old Adam thus preaches to thee of gold, goods, and power, the Lord Jesus Christ longeth that love to him should be kindled in thy heart, until weary of this life of sin, and longing to be with him, thou shouldst exclaim: "Ah, Lord! I see that I cannot cease to sin; I cannot become weary of the bad. Therefore, I beg thee, help, that I may learn to hate the world, and to love and delight in thee."—Luther.

FAITH HOPE AND COURAGE.—During the Revolutionary war, as the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says, the British had possession of nearly all of our prominent cities. They had under their hated rule North Carolina, South Carolina, and a good portion of many other States. They captured Philadelphia, which was then the capital of the nation, and dispersed the Continental Congress. Our armies retreated, and fell back again and again. Yet the patriots of that day were not dispirited. No misfortune only made them the more united and determined to gain the freedom and independence for which they were fighting.

Why then, we ask, should we feel in the least dispirited or disheartened by our late disasters? We have no reason for so doing. On the contrary our courage should rise with the pressure of calamities. We should show the world by our acts that the subjugation of the South is impossible.—We should recollect, that we must either gain our rights or take the fate of conquered nations—chains and slavery. Our submission will fasten Federal despotism on us and our children for all time. If we are once disarmed and our armies disbanded, all hope of independence is lost forever.—Thenceforward we shall be serfs of Yankee taskmasters.

Misfortune awakes nerves the arms of patriots. It should awaken us to greater exertions. It should redouble our spirits and energies. It should incite us to make every preparation possible to accomplish the great work we have commenced to free the South from Northern bondage.

[Richmond Whig.]

BONDS FOR SALE.—PER CENT. Confederate Bonds.—The issue of 22d April last, 8 PER CENT. Convertible Confederate Bonds—running 10 years (61 4w) JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Wanted.—Two and four-horse teams to haul on Piedmont Rail Road. Apply to E. WILKES & BRO. Greensboro.

To Hatters.—We wish to employ a number of HATTERS to work in our establishment at Greensboro. Good workmen can procure constant employment, fair wages, and prompt payments, if early application be made to us 23 82-1f J. & F. GARRETT.

Tobacco.—300 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco fine grades, a large portion old, for sale by 44-1f J. & F. GARRETT.

Extract of Logwood.—250 lbs Extract of Logwood for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

Furs Wanted.—We wish to purchase any quantity of Furs, for which we will pay 5 cents each for Rabbit; 25 cents for Coon, Fox and Muskrat; and 40 cents each for Mink. 44-1f J. & F. GARRETT.

Sugar! SUGAR!! SUGAR!!! I have just received a large lot of SUGAR, of fine grades, which I offer for sale, wholesale or retail, at prices to suit the times. 39-1f W. D. TROTTER.

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, Greensboro, N. C. 65-2w

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

Sacks! Sacks!—A number of two-bushel sacks new, and of good quality, for sale. Apply at this office.

Wanted.—To rent or purchase a HOUSE AND LOT situated within a mile of town, containing from one to ten acres. Address this office.

Lead! Lead!!—The highest cash price paid for lead in large or small quantities. A. P. ECKEL, 43-1f

Smut Machines of a superior quality, manufactured and sold by A. DICKSON, Hillsborough, N. C. 21-1f

THE PATRIOT.

INGOLD & CLENDENIN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE \$3.00 PER ANNUM.
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For announcing a candidate for office, the space not to exceed five lines, five dollars, to be paid in advance.

For the Patriot.

MR. CHRISTIAN'S CARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see in the *Observer* a card by Mr. Christian, copied from the *Standard*.

In this card Mr. Christian makes some propositions that appear quite favorable. We think, though, he labors wholly under a mistake in thinking that there is a disposition in some portions of the District to misrepresent him. We are sorry to see that he entertains so bad an opinion about any of the people whom he wishes to become his constituency. We think he should express himself more fully, and let it be known whether the persons who are so unjust in their treatment of him, compose the honest, intelligent and patriotic portions whose loyalty to the South no one questions; or whether he refers to those poor, misguided men who are concealed in the woods—deserters from the army, stealing the morsel to support their worthless lives, and their aiders and abettors, the holders of the so-called peace meetings.

Mr. Christian says he is for a Peace Convention of all the Southern States to assemble at some point in the South. Then for an armistice; secondly to enter upon negotiations for conditions of Peace honorable to both sections. If the North should respect this offer, he goes on to say, the next Congress which assembles at Washington may be opposed to Lincoln. Now, as we said before, this sounds quite favorable, but has Mr. Christian forgotten that before a gun was fired in this war, Commissioners were sent to Washington to negotiate for a peaceful separation, that the South might be permitted to set up for herself and that these Commissioners were not allowed a hearing, but were treated with the grossest disrespect by the authorities there? And does he honestly believe that it is the duty of the South, or that it is becoming to our dignity and character as a people, to be first in such a movement again? Does Mr. Christian really want such a Convention to be called, or is he merely pursuing what, to the superficial observer, seems a plausible course that he may gain votes and obtain office? Why call a Convention, when our whole country is a ready, or at least should be, a Convention composed of every man, woman and child among us, firmly resolved to never quit this war until we have what we commenced fighting for—Separation from the North? Would any other terms be honorable for us? We contend not. Then why hold a Convention, why enter upon negotiations to accomplish the same thing that was refused us when we first sent the Commissioners to Washington. At least why enter upon such negotiations unless the Lincoln Government was showing us a more friendly spirit? Lincoln knows we will accept of no terms save separation and independence. Will he concede us these terms by the bloodless move of a Convention? If so, we say, call the Convention by all means. We are anxious for peace—but want it on the basis of separation; if such terms can be had without any more bloodshed, of course we would be wanting the character of a Christian people, if we refused such means of attaining our end. But Lincoln is not disposed to offer us such terms, or he would withdraw his armies from our shores and say, "Wayward sisters depart in peace."

Mr. Christian is particular to have it understood that he is for peace on "honorable terms." Why does he not give his definition of the word, and speak out fairly and squarely, making known what terms with him would be honorable. Will anything short of final separation, the ultimate adopted by our Commissioners sent to Washington in '61 be honorable? If Mr. C. will say that he will never, never, accept of any other terms from Yankee hands, then, we say proceed with your Convention, and so would say the true Southern men of his District, who, probably might vote for him. But the truth is, judging from Mr. C.'s former course, we believe he would accept of anything to get an office. For, sailing under the attractive flag of a Peace Convention, in the way he does, breathing a far-dreaded hate against the Administration at Richmond, than against the wicked for who has murdered our people by the thousands, he thereby virtually persuades dissatisfied men in the army to desert; in fact simply harboring them till the day of election. We will then get their votes—they are of no more use to him, but are left to the mercy of the military law, to suffer for a crime of which he is the instigator.

But he goes on to say: "If we are finally refused a hearing, then our people unite to a man, to resist as they did immediately after the proclamation of Lincoln calling for troops in April 1861." If Mr. Christian really wants an honorable peace, why not counsel union of sentiment and unity of action now? Why does he not unite with the good people everywhere in frowning down deserters from the army, assist in clearing the woods of skulkers, propose that the people everywhere unite in the determination to accept of no terms that do not recognize the South as a separate and independent Government, and then call for a Convention. Whenever he will do this, whenever he will do anything to show himself a man and a real lover of his country, then the true people of his

District might vote for him, and might listen to his proposition.

But Mr. Christian was a candidate two years ago. He then came out in a circular. And in that circular he boasted that his son was in the front rank at Manassas, declared his devotion to the cause of the Confederacy, said a great deal about his nephews and nieces and left the inference that himself and all of the stock were with the South soul and body even unto the bitter end. We have not a copy of this circular but understand that it has been preserved as a literary curiosity; and if we can succeed in purchasing of the owner we propose having it re-printed, as also the receipt for killing rats which Mr. C. had printed on the back of his circular, for the benefit, we suppose, of his expected constituency.

Mr. Christian is considered much better in making preparations for poisoning rats, purifying feather beds, exterminating fleas, roaches and other noxious insects than for any other capacity. But as he has succeeded so well in the rat trade, a friend proposes that he should now take up the "lightning-rod business and, as he may have no great faith in Confederate scrip, receive pay for his rods by the rat. Anyhow we feel confident that this graceless demagogue will receive at the day of election so scathing a rebuke as will cause him to retire forever from public life. The people will doubtless be willing to forego his valuable receipts for rat-killing, that he may no longer disgrace his district by his poor attempts at playing the Statesman.

VOTER.

LATEST WAR NEWS AND RUMORS.

THE NEXT GREAT BATTLE.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, of Wednesday, says: From the present appearance, as indicated by the movements of the enemy, as well as our own army, the next great battle of the war—the battle upon the issue of which hangs, in a great measure, the fate of the gulf States—will probably come off during the next month, somewhere in East Tennessee. The possession of that section of country, and the control of the railroad that traverses it, connecting the South-west with the capital of the Confederacy, is now undoubtedly the leading aim of the enemy. Such a success on his part would prove a most damaging, if not an irreparable, blow to us. It would, in a great measure, blast the hopes and crush the spirits of our people, to buy up and sustain which ought now to be the paramount object of those who hold the management of public affairs in their hands.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE—OCCUPATION OF KNOXVILLE.

All of our Southern exchanges agree that there can no longer remain any doubt as to the evacuation of Knoxville and its occupation by the enemy on Monday night last. Their force was variously estimated at from three to seven thousand infantry, with a large cavalry force and some artillery. The Memphis *Appeal* says its evacuation is regarded by many as analogous to the invitation extended by the spider to the fly, the acceptance of which might prove fatal. From all we can learn such judicious disposition is being made of our forces as will foil the efforts and purposes of the enemy to lay his clutches upon the "Switzerland of the Confederacy"—East Tennessee. Neither Cumberland nor Wheeler's Gap as we understand, have been evacuated and it may be the policy of our Generals to draw the Federals into the country in order the more effectually to conquer and overcome them. We cannot persuade ourselves that Knoxville would be so readily given up unless some ulterior purpose of this sort was had in view.

THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

The Mississippi *ian* thus speaks of the defenses of that city:

A letter from Savannah states that the defenses at that place have been greatly improved and strengthened almost daily from the beginning of the war to the present time, and they are now so complete that it would exercise the wits of an engineer to find a place to stick another spade or mount another gun. A range of batteries more than twenty miles long commands entrance to the city by water, or to land by which it can be reached. These guns are so arranged that should the enemy succeed in taking one battery, it would in most cases, place him where the fire of two others could be turned upon him, by which a success on his part would be favorable to our arms. Besides those fortifications, of which the Yankees are already apprised, there are ample preparations for the destruction of any fleet or land force that they have sent against any of our seaport towns. These will only be known by their execution, should the Yanks favor them with an opportunity. The health of the troops is good, with the exception of fevers, which have changed in their character from the fatal typhoid form to the intermittent, which will, doubtless prevail until the fall frosts come in.

MOBILE TO BE ATTACKED.

We learn from a gentleman just from New Orleans says the Mobile *Tribune* of the 25th, that on the 11th August, about twenty thousand of Grant's army landed at Cape Parapet, which is about three miles above Carrollton. It was stated by the Yankees that within a day or two 10,000 more would arrive. These men stated that they would either rendezvous at Ship Island or Pensacola, and that they intended to take Mobile within six weeks.

FROM EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Our information from East Tennessee is still of the most indefinite character, while the telegraph continues as quiescent as the grave. Enough is positively known, however, to satisfy us that Knoxville has been evacuated by Gen. Buckner and occupied by Burnside; that Rosecrans is pressing up the Tennessee river towards Chattanooga, and that a battle seems imminent. Gens. Johnston, Bragg and Buckner are there, in command of large and brave armies, and we need have no fears of the result. Bragg says the Savannah *Republican*, fall comes our troops will be in position to add new lustre to our arms by one of the most signal victories of the war.

On Monday, the 31st ult., an improvised train went from London to Knoxville with a small detachment of soldiers, who remained there until two o'clock Tuesday morning. It was then reported that a Yankee cavalry force was approaching the

railroad between there and Lenoir's, and the train returned. Knoxville presented its usual gay appearance—business going on as usual, and a majority of the citizens remaining. Confederate money was taken while this squad of soldiers were there, but the citizens were offering a premium of 9 to 14 per cent for Knox county bonds. The main body of Burnside's force was understood to be beyond the mountains.

On Saturday, the 29th, the enemy's batteries opened on Chattanooga, at 10 o'clock in the morning, from works nearly opposite Camron's Hill. The firing continued for about an hour. The shell did little damage to men or houses. The force opposite the city is said to be comparatively small, of mounted infantry, with two six-pound batteries. Thirty-eight shells were thrown into the city on the 29th.

THE VALLEY.

We learn from members of the Legislature from that quarter, that the enemy's camps in the Valley of Virginia are confined to the neighborhood of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Small scouting parties occasionally visit Winchester, but have so far conducted themselves, we are pleased to say, with a propriety hitherto unknown among our enemies. They neither rob nor arrest non-combatants.—*Richmond Sentinel*.

FROM NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

Our latest information from North Mississippi and West Tennessee, (says the Savannah *News* of the 4th inst.), is highly encouraging. Parties who came through from that region, represent the best possible feeling as prevailing among the people, and squads, companies and regiments are continually coming through, receiving arms and accoutrements, organizing and going into the army, or returning to offer an organized and effective resistance to the merciless and savage depredations upon these unfortunate sections of the Confederacy.

EVACUATION OF BATTERY WAGNER.

We learn that information has been received in this city of the evacuation of Battery Wagner, which took place on Saturday night. The evacuation of this battery by no means involves the loss of either Fort Sumter or the city of Charleston.—*Charleston* is believed to be impregnable.

[*Richmond Enquirer*.]

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

A letter from President Jones informs us that having failed to make the necessary arrangements for the continuance of the exercises of the College at another point, temporarily, the Faculty has been disbanded for the present. We regard this suspension as settling the question definitely, that the College must be rebuilt at once.—One year for the suspension, we trust, will be as long as the friends of the Institution will allow. President Jones confidently hopes to resume its exercises in July 1864 on the old site, in the new building, which if not entirely completed at that time, may at least be in such a state of forwardness as to enable him to resume.

Rev. Dr. Closs and President Jones, as Agents of the College, are both, therefore, in the field for the collection of the funds. But it will be impossible for both of them to pass over the entire field of operations in as short a time as is desirable. If it were possible to obtain them, the magnitude of the work requires not less than four active Agents. They must therefore have the active co-operation of the Presiding Elders and preachers in this work. In fact every friend of the College ought to consider him or herself an Agent to solicit funds for its re-erection.

Need we urge upon the friends of education and upon the congregations of the Methodist Church in the State, the largest benevolence? Every consideration of sound policy, as well as of duty, interest and benevolence, demands it. It will require a large amount to rebuild. During its suspension the cause of female education in the State must suffer; many of the daughters of the preachers of the Conference must remain at home without the means or facilities of education. Shall this suspension be of short or long duration? We beg every friend of the enterprise to answer promptly, by the most liberal contribution to this object, his means will allow. Let every one rally to this enterprise at once, and let the building go up speedily.—*N. C. Christian Advocate*.

FALSE PRETENCES.—By the following extract from a letter of an intelligent correspondent of the Salisbury *Watchman*, belonging to the 4th Reg't, it will be seen that North Carolina has not only to bear her own abundant share of odium for cowardly desertions from the army, but that deserters from other States pass themselves off as North Carolinians:—

"There is a trick prevalent that should be made public. Yesterday an old member of Co. C, arrived in camp, who had been detailed as a scout to arrest deserters. He was assigned to duty in the neighborhood of Farmville, Va., where, by keeping a vigilant look out, he soon succeeded in capturing several fellows who belonged to the 'Wood's Rooster Battalion.' He asked them where they were from, their reply was, North Carolina. Others made like inquiries and received the same reply; but when they were brought before the proper authorities, and the truth forced out, the very officers examining them were astounded to learn that they were genuine Virginians and belonged to the 23d Va. Reg't. A few days later a squad of more North Carolinians were arrested, but in the end turned out to be Georgians. Scarcely a day passed but deserters were taken up, who invariably reported themselves from North Carolina at first, but afterwards proved to be from some other State. A few, perhaps one-fifth, my friend says, were indeed from the old North State, but by far the larger proportion were from Virginia. These facts can be proven beyond a doubt. I do not make these statements at random, simply to tarnish the fair names of our sister States, but I do it to vindicate our own honor. I am sorry that a single soul has ever deserted from the Confederate army; but since men will go, it is not right that they should travel for hundreds of miles under assumed names and on North Carolina credit."

Brigham Young possesses, unlimited wealth, supports a city school himself to educate his 800 children, being too aristocratic to have his wives to act as governesses of his offspring.

ADDRESS TO TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned Committee appointed by the State Educational Association to prepare an address to the Teachers and friends of Education in North Carolina offer the following:

Teachers of North Carolina:—

The laws of our country in this day of her trial have exempted you from that service in arms to which she has summoned her other citizens.

It becomes you to weigh well the obligations under which she has thus placed you, that you may make a proper return. She has not released you as a favor, but has assigned to you a special duty, to watch with unwavering fidelity over the interests of her children.

While our sons, and brothers, and friends are keeping their lonely vigils over us along the borders of our land, or sleeping their last sleep in hundreds of sacred graves, it becomes us to labor that the hearts and minds of the rising race may be so trained that they may not have suffered and toiled so much in vain.

Remember that after the independence of our country shall have been gained it will all be in vain without an intelligent people to watch over and preserve the blessing.

The toil of the soldier, we trust, will soon be over; your warfare can cease only with life. Though your toil may seem silent and obscure, yet your country summons you to task by the strongest appeals that can come to thinking men. It is your duty to train the youth of the state intellectually, that they may be prepared to take the place of the fallen and carry on the work they have so gloriously begun.

It is your duty to train them morally, that under the blessing of God we may have a people worthy the priceless inheritance we are purchasing.

It is your duty to train them to a manly self reliance that they may be prepared to trust to themselves and to develop the resources of their native land.

It is your duty to set them an example by encouraging home productions, by fostering a native literature that shall be the product of truth and manliness, by using the books of our own authors wherever they may be suitable, by encouraging their production and by avoiding unless as a last resort, all reprints or importations.

It is your duty to stand by your country in this trying hour; by diffusing correct views; by encouraging the wavering and by nerving all to a determined struggle for their rights.

It is your duty by all the means in your power to secure to the children of the fallen or impoverished soldier such an education as shall fit them for useful lives and be some recompense to their parents for what they are now doing for us all.

You may do this by receiving them into your schools, by aiding the enterprises already on the way for their benefit, by awakening the people around you to a sense of their responsibility and by aiding in the movement already initiated to establish a higher grade of common schools, which shall not only be a blessing to the children of the soldier but an invaluable possession to the state.

And to you, parents and friends of education, we appeal by all these considerations and by every motive that can actuate an intelligent and brave people to stand by and foster your means of education.

We appeal to you to sustain your common schools, the ripe fruit of so many years of labor. Let them not be neglected, but if possible let them be improved. Let every humble school house send forth the hum of childish voices, for there the true foundations of our prosperity are to be laid.

See to it too that the men who teach your children are men who honor themselves, their country, and their God.

See to it that the children of your soldiers are educated, that the sacrifices which their parents are making may not go unrewarded and the blessings for which they are striving may be perpetuated.

Let the anxious sentinel feel as he paces his lonely round and his thoughts turn to his little ones at home, that there are those who will watch over them and take care that they do not suffer neglect.

We appeal to you also to sustain all the efforts making to supply our schools with home productions, that a home literature may be produced and our shameful dependence upon alien states may be cast off forever.

Finally we appeal to you to lend every effort to sustain our beloved land and its struggle for freedom, by diffusing correct views, by lending cheerfully a helping hand to everything that will aid its cause, by striving that dissension may cease, knowing that when the day star of peace shall shine upon us then with increasing vigor all our institutions will put on new life, and a day of unclouded prosperity dawn upon us.

Remember too that peace without independence has no promise of good to us, but of unhallored ill. Quit yourselves like men, men who their rights and duties know, and knowing dare maintain them.

F. H. JOHNSTON,
C. W. SMYTHE, Com.
J. D. CAMPBELL,

LIBERTY AND TREASON OF THE PRESS.—A contemporary draws the following rational distinction:

"The 'liberty of the press' does not mean an immunity to teaching ideas and sentiments calculated to destroy the government. A man who happens to own a printing press should not be permitted to print and publish sentiments that are designed and intended to aid the enemy, and to injure and destroy the army of the country."

This view, says the Savannah *Republican*, is correct. When the constitution guarantees 'liberty' to the press, it does not promise to sustain it in licentiousness, and abuse of that liberty. When it guarantees 'freedom of speech' to the citizen, it does not promise to uphold him in the declaration of sentiments calculated to demoralize the army in time of war, and to spread disaffection among the people. Such a man is as much a traitor in spirit as he who crosses our lines and joins the enemy to fight against us. In the midst of a struggle for liberty and at the very crisis of our fate, such conduct, on the part of either the press or the citizen, cannot be tolerated with safety to the country.

From the Chattanooga Rebel August 25. SHELLED OUT.

Dear defiant, brave "last ditch" fellow-citizens, who have been chivalrously left in Chattanooga, to be overcome by the enemy, why don't you come back and see the fun? The Yankees have not been here since you left, but have sent over several noisy messengers. About the hardest case I have met yet from the other side of the river is a "spherical case." As it came over in the air, I concluded it must be atmospheric.

We have had nothing but shells since the enemy came up the valley. The missiles felt about us here last week like snow flakes, and quite as harmless. The streets are literally bouldered with unexploded shells, and the siege of Chattanooga is still, in consequence, an unexploded humbug.

We had shells for breakfast yesterday, and expect to take a few more "on the half shell" this evening, if not in batter, at least "in battery." I have learned to dodge these little messengers of the Yankees with astonishing agility. The other day two batteries from the other side opened on me, when I threw a double somerset as soon as I saw the smoke, and caught half a dozen conical balls in my coat tail pocket. Think I shall leave here to-day. My army, consisting of the Honorable Kwort Keg and myself, is considerably demoralized. Our supplies are cut off. The enemy have got the range of Willy's store and Heiskell's grocery, and we are cut off in both legs. We think of sending a flag of truce over to Rosy for a drink of peach brandy. In the meantime, we continue to survive. Our motto is "dum vivimus vivamus." We intend to "vivamus" to the last hour, and when the last train leaves, we intend to "ramous."

Yours unshelled, J. HAPPY.

DASH AND DARING OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—A recent letter from an officer of the Yankee blockading squadron, off Wilmington, N. C., states that two or three steamers had run into Wilmington each day for five days previous. One large steamer ran in at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th August. A few mornings since a steamer of fifteen hundred tons ran in. She was pierced for 8 guns, in addition to two pivot guns, and would probably receive an armament and be ready to proceed to ready to proceed to sea within a week. She is larger than the Alabama or Florida, and appeared to be very fast. The writer thinks she may be the steamer known as the Southerner. The Nippon and the Minnesota were the only efficient vessels off the port the Ironclads having left a week previous in chase of a blockade runner.

The Charlotte Democrat calls upon Gov. Graham to address the people upon the present condition of things. Some other papers, unfriendly to the Governor, had previously made a similar call. But none of them could reasonably hope for a response to such calls, since they were all more or less offensive, (the Democrat's less than the others.) A public man of proper sensibility is not likely to respond to an appeal that in itself asserts or insinuates or supposes that he is disloyal. Should any proper occasion present itself, we hope Gov. Graham will avail himself of it, not to define his position, but to throw the weight of his arguments into the scale on the side of his country in this time of trial. As to his position, his public course in the Convention and in the Legislature, and his personal intercourse in society, have sufficiently defined that to satisfy all but the few who still indulge old party feelings towards him.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

We are gratified to see it announced that Gen. Price has been put in command of our army west of the Mississippi River, in place of Gen. Holmes, deceased. General Price has recently gained some important victories over the Federals in Arkansas, and under his management a favorable change, no doubt, will take place in affairs in that quarter of the country.

[*Charlotte Democrat*.]

The Hon. C. Rives, of Virginia, has written a letter on public affairs, in which he says:

"On whatever side I look, I see no omen for discouragement, but on the contrary, new grounds of assurance with regard to the ultimate and certain triumph of the great cause in which we are embarked. No local or occasional disaster can check the onward progress of our great cause which has been blessed with the approving smiles of heaven, sustained by stout hearts, with unceasing vigilance and unflinching faith."

GEN. MORGAN.—The question whether the Yankees shaved the heads of Gen. Morgan and his officers, is at last settled. The Yankee Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary publishes a letter in the Northern papers stating positively that their heads were shaved, and that they are locked up separately in cells at night like other convicts. Such brutal treatment to prisoners of war should arouse the spirits of true Southern men everywhere.

WENT TO THEIR DOOM.—Ten men, manacled two by two, and escorted by a strong guard from the City Battalion, marched through the streets from Castle Thunder to the Central Depot, yesterday morning, and there took the 6:30 A.M. train for Gordonsville, from which point they were to be forwarded to Orange Court House, to suffer, in the presence of Gen. Edward S. Johnson's command, Ewell's corps, the penalty of death for the double crime of desertion and murder. They are all members of Company H, 3rd N. C. Infantry, and their names are Francis Bunn, James Ellis, W. H. Kelly, R. D. Clarke, John R. Bledsoe, John L. Rainer, John Burch, Henry Pricot, B. Bunn and Dorsey Bunn. It will be remembered that while attempting to arrest them with a squad of men, near Scottsville, Va., Adjutant Mallet was fired upon by them and instantly killed. They will meet their doom to-day "between sunrise and sunset," according to the order of the court martial. As the party entered the cars they appeared hard and careless, but in more than one instance the eyes of several were swimming with tears. All were munching their morning ration of bread, which they brought in their hands from the prison, and seemed to partake of it listlessly, as if they cared neither for it nor the life they were soon to offer up.

[*Enquirer*, 5th.

THE DARK DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the admirable letter of Mr. Rives, published by us yesterday, the dark days of the Revolution, and the fortitude and heroism to which they gave birth, are cited as examples of how much a brave people may bear, and from what difficulties they may emerge triumphantly, if they but hold fast to their faith, and struggle on with unflinching resolutions. The Charleston *Mercury*, advertising to the same historical period, near the close of 1776, says: "The battle of Long Island had been fought and lost. New York was evacuated by the Americans and taken possession of by the British. Fort Mifflin had been taken by assault, with nearly 3000 prisoners. Fort Mifflin was abandoned. New Jersey lay open to the enemy, and Philadelphia was within their grasp. At the same time General Charles Lee, who was regarded by many as our most scientific and experienced General, and who was called by the British the 'American Palladium,' was taken prisoner. 'The militia disbanded and precipitately retreated to their homes; even the regular troops, as if struck with despair, also fled or deserted in parties. Everything threatened America with an inevitable catastrophe. The army of Washington was so encumbered that it scarcely amounted to 3000 men, who had lost all courage and all energy, and were exposed in an open country without tents to shelter them, and in the midst of a population little zealous, or rather, hostile.'"

Lord Howe and his brother availed themselves of this gloom and despondency by issuing a proclamation offering a free pardon to all who should comply within fifty days. "Many," says Irving, "who had been prominent in the cause, hastened to take advantage of this proclamation. Those who had most property to lose, were the first to submit. The middle ranks remained generally steadfast in this time of trial." But the submissionists "belonged, for the greater part, to the class of the very poor, or the very rich. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania, like those of New Jersey, flocked in like manner to humble themselves at the feet of the English Commissioners, and to promise them fealty and obedience. Among others there came the Galloways, the Allens, and others of the most wealthy and respectable families. Every day ushered in some new exclamation; the cause of America seemed hastening to inevitable ruin. The most discreet no longer dissembled that the term of the war was at hand, and that the hour was come in which the colonies were about to resume the yoke." In this dark day of peril our own Washington remained firm and undaunted. He had now retreated beyond the Delaware. "What think you," said he to the brave Meier; "if we should retreat to the back part of Pennsylvania, would the Pennsylvanians support us?" "If the lower counties give, the back counties will do the same," was the discouraging reply. "We must then retreat to Augusta county, in Virginia," said Washington. "Numbers will repair to us for safety, and we will carry a predatory war. If pressed, we must cross the Alleghenies."

"Such," says Irving, "was the indomitable spirit, rising under difficulties, and buoyant in the darkest moment, that kept our tempest-tost bark from foundering." [*Richmond Whig*.]

HEBREW ITEMS.—During the present month the Israelitish New Year, or Rosh-hashana, will commence, and be inaugurated by the usual festivals. The first day of the new year will occur on the 13th instant, it at being the first day of the month Tisri, Anno mundi 5624. The solemn festival of Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement commences on the 23d, and will be followed by the feast of the Tabernacles. In October will occur the festival of joy and thanksgiving.

THE MAJESTY OF THE MILITARY LAW.

The rising generation are in for their share of the results of a state of war, since the city of Richmond, for old and young, white and black, has settled down to a permanent state of siege. Little children, going to see their mammas in the country, must have their passports, and even Baby Bunting is called upon to swear that "Baby Bunting will bear true faith and yield obedience to the Confederate States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies." [Signed] Baby Bunting." Frank Leslie's particular correspondent don't have half the trouble that the babies and the little boys have in getting on the cars and going out of town. Papa's permission isn't worth anything. The Secretary of War is everybody's papa, and the little people must make up their minds to do as the Secretary of War says, or he will send them where the old bugaboos will catch them and the cows can't find them. The Secretary of war is going to have his picture in the new primer, with all his pretty soldiers and passport clerks around him.—*Enquirer*.

ADDRESS OF "GOVERNOR" PIERPONT TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.—Governor Pierpont has issued a proclamation announcing that, in "pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 5 1863, authorizing the Executive to select some point and establish it, by proclamation, as the Capital of the State," he has "chosen the city of Alexandria, for the purpose contemplated in the act above referred to." He has also issued an address "to the people of Virginia" in which he says:

In view of the great fact, which must be apparent to every observant mind, that the force of the rebellion has expended itself, having wrought great mischief in the destruction of life and property, and that the leaders of it will soon be fugitives from justice impending over them, I most earnestly invite the co-operation of all right-minded men and women in my ardent desire to restore peace and security to each county and neighborhood in the commonwealth, assuring all that I have no other object in view than the present welfare and future prosperity of my native State.

F. H. PIERPONT.

We are reliably informed that Judge Battle of Supreme Court of this State has just decided, in a case of *habitus corpus* brought before him, that exemption from service in the Confederate army, in consequence of having put in a substitute, does not discharge one from service in the Home Guard of the State.—*Progress*.

