AUSTRON Aemocrat.

OFFICE SIDE OF TRADE STREET

IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER

\$5 per annum IN ADVANCE

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

TWELFTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 586.

THE

Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES,

\$5 IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in 180 Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will, be inserted until forbid, and

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted ority of the same, That the exemptions the Militia of the State, shall be for the and to the same extent and no farther, cribed in the acts of Congress of the Con States, providing for the enrollment of men olic defence and granting exemptions from ommonly called the conscription and ex-

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard ace all white male persons not already service of the Confederate States, beages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in cluding foreigners not naturalized, who esidents in the State for thirty days before lment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted. That all persons above ome defence, and shall be accepted by a laptain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, to the nature of the particular service in

Be it further enacted. That the Governor persons enrolled in pursuance of the sections of this act to be formed into with liberty to elect the commissioned officommissions in due form to all the officers

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted. That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may b exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his ex-

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress invasion, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, en masse, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided: shall serve only within the limits of this State, and interms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when

t further enacted. That the Governor may ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the

of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act. are suspended only during the period of such service. Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES. Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only se-

cure a pair as we only have ten pair. We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather. Lots ladies' calf-skin Bootees.

Lot of thick Brogans, large sizes. J. F. BUTT, Mint Street,

Charlotte, N. C. JUST RECEIVED.

BLACK ALPACCA. BLUE FLANNELS. SPOOL COTTON-black and white.

BLEACHED SHIRTING.

J. S. PHILLIPS. June 23, 1863 tf

Copartnership. WILLIAMS & OATES Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile

and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO. NOTICE .- All persons indebted to the late firm of

Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business. WILLIAMS & OATES. Dec 9, 1862 tf

DR. J. M. MILLER. Charlotte, N. C.,

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to the Confederate Government within the State of North Feb. 25, 1862.

The History of North Carolina,

Published in 1851 by the undersigned, in its preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is no: various counties of the State; and any biographical the 8 per cent bonds will be furnished as stated. sketch of those who have cone service in the field or

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon D. L. Swain. JOHN H. WHEELER. Chapel Hill, N. C., Jane 4th, 1863.

NOTICE To Conscripts and Militia Officers of The the 8th Congressional District.

In obedience to General Order, No. 14, and General Order No. 15, issued by Col. Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina, Colonels of Militia will on the 20th of August, 1863, enroll all persons liable to conscription under the recent Proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, and all persons so enrolled, wil report themselves to the enrolling officer and Medical Board, at the following times and places, to wit:

CLEAVELAND COUNTY-91st Regiment, Colonel Logan, Tuesday the 25th, and Wednesday the 26th of August. 90th Regiment. Colonel Elliotte, Thursday 27th, and Friday the 28th of August.

LINCOLN COUNTY-88th Regiment, Colonel Ramseur, Monday 31st August and Tuesday 1st September. GASTON COUNTY-87th Regiment, Col. Hand, Thursday 3d, and Friday the 4th of September. '

MECKLENBURG COUNTY-85th Regiment, Col. Maxwell, Monday the 7th and Tuesday the 8th of September. 86th Regiment, Colonel Brown, Wednesday 9th and Thursday 10th September. CABARRUS COUNTY-84th Regiment, Colonel Barnhart, Friday 11th and Saturday 12th September.

UNION COUNTY-82d Regiment, Col. McCain, Monday 14th and Tuesday 15th. 119th Regiment Colonel Mullis, Wednesday 16th and Thursday 17th September. ROWAN COUNTY-76th Regiment, Col. Bradshaw, Saturday 19th and Monday 21st September. 120th Regiment, Col. Locke, Tuesday 22d and Wednesday 23d Sep-

CATAWBA COUNTY-89th Regiment, Colonel Forney, Friday 25th and Saturday 26th September.

This call includes all who shall have become, 18 on or efore the 20th of August, 1863, and all who are under 45 on that day, whether residents of any other portion of the State, or of any State, or claiming to be a citizen of any foreign State or Power-all who received exemptions as the owner or owners of (20) twenty negroes, as so much of the Exemption Act of October, 1802, as relates to over-seers has been repealed by the act of May, 1863, to which | From this source alore they will add immensely aware that the party now in power at the North, | honored names, were found united in the glorious the attention of all desiring the exemption of oversears is called. All persons discharged from the Army from any steads and landed estates will be confiscated and mercy, or pardon, or annesty, would be granted to her Graham, her Morehead and her Gilmer, her the Examining Board, and all persons permitted by the Enexempted or detailed on any work for the State of North their soldiery to deeds of desperation and daring, treason, and death under the sentence of the law, have quit for a time the arena of administrative Carolina, or any department thereof, will be required to attend and exhibit the evidence of exemption or detail.

This call does not include persons exempted by the Examining Board on account of physical disability, (unless specially ordered,) nor persons exempted by the Enrolling Officer, at or since the last enrollment, (except overseers as above mentioned,) nor persons detailed for a limited time through the Conscript Office, at Raleigh, provided the etails are in full force and effect on the 20th of August, and the parties are actually and diligently engaged in the business for which they were detailed.

Tolonels will return the Rolls to the Enrolling Officer, made out by Companies, with the full names cers of such companies, and thence into battations or plainly written, without erasion or alteration, on large size regiments, brigades and divisions according to his dis- paper, only written on one side, with one column of names cretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such near the left margin, the balance of the page blank for battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and remarks. If the Colonels have any reason to suspect that there are persons holding exemptions, from the Enrolling Officer, or the Examining Board, not entitled to them, obfined through fraud or mistake, or that there are persons roperly exempted by charging more than 75 per cent., by juitting or neglecting the business or profession for which hey were exempted, or by engaging in any other pursuit, specially speculation and extertion, they will make parate roll of them, and have them together with sworn vidence before the enrolling Officer. Reasonable notice must be given to all such suspected persons, so they may produce rebutting evidence, to the end that justice may

All persons having business of any kind with the Enolling Officer, must be present, together with all papers and evidence necessay for investigation and decision while the officer is in the county where parties reside, then, if necessary to defer, a time and place will be appointed. All papers and affidavits must be presented in lue form and properly attested, to receive attention, as the Enrolling Officer will not have time to draw up or correct instruments of writing. All applications for exemption and all inquiries for information must be addressed to the Enrolling Officer only. All applications for exemption, on quity and necessity, must be presented to the Enrolling Officer, fortified by the sworn estimony of at least three liable under this call, can volunteer before the 20th of August, and will be furnished with transportation on reporting to Col. Mallett, at Camp Holmes. Colonels of dilitia will return to the Enrolling Officer a complete roll of all conscripts who thus volunteer, giving regiment and company to which they have gone. To avail themselves of this right, parties must be actually in service with their regiments on the 20th day of August; furloughs, or peraission to remain at home till after that time, by whomsover granted, will be disregarded, and the parties sent to camp as conscripts, without delay. Conscripts sent to Sec. 9. Be it further enacted. That the commissions | who have been transferred to Salisbury Hospital, and permitted to return home, will promptly report to Dr. Hall, at Salisbury, or be arrested and treated as deserters. The Enrolling Officer asks the aid of all officers of the militia, and of all good citizens in executing the law, and in raising men to drive the foul invaders from our soil.

JESSE R. MCLEAN, Capt. and En. Officer 8th Con. District. JAVAN BAYAN, Ass't Sur., C. S. A., Ex. Board. W. H. HOWERTON, M. D., J. R. Ellis, M. D.,

Aug 17, 1863

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY. Greensboro, N. C.

The fall session of this Institution will commence on TERMS FOR THE SESSION OF 20 WEEKS :- Board, including washing, lights, fuel, &c., \$220; English Tuition, \$30; Music on the Piano, Harp or Guitar, \$30; Vocal

Music, \$12 50; Oil Paining, \$30; Drawing, \$12 50; Grecian Painting, \$15; Ancient and Modern Langunges, each \$12 50. For further particulars apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal. June 30, 1863 2m-pd

TANNERY.

We have a Tannery in full operation about six miles from Charlotte, on the C. & S. C. Railroad line. It is a first-class Tannery, and we are prepared to purchase, at market prices, Hides of all descriptions, and supply the trade at current prices:

A. H. GRIFFITH, July 13, 1863 tf O. E. BELL.

BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c, for sale at this Office. Printing promptly executed to order.

TO COTTON PLANTERS. I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for

Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State,

buying in my came, will have written certificates of

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per called for. He will be grateful to any one who will cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, sity to do so, we stop our mouths when the specu-Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to

aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

Charlotte, March 24, 1863

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are five dollars per year in advance .-6 months \$3. the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

LINCOLN'S POLICY. .

tives, who waited upon him for the purpose of as-certaining in distinct and unequivocal language his Resolved, That any peace short of the indeviews and purposes in regard to the further prose- pendence of the Confederate States would be cution of the war. After twenty-four hours of ruinous and disgraceful to the States, and hard as and of us, who are sustaining the cause of our deliberation, he replied that emancipation and con- the war is upon the country a peace based upon fiscation would be his watch-words, and short of a surrender of the principle of independence, this his armies would not stop. If anything was would make those hardships more intelerable, bewanting hitherto to teach the Southern people the cause they would be embittered by a sense of for the honor and welfare of North Carolina, that fate that awaits them, in the event of Federal suc- dishonor. cess, this is certainly enough to remove the scales | Resolved, That a peace based on our subjuga- when she resolved to break the bonds which had from their eyes. The Atlanta Appeal says that tion would make us the scorp of the world, and bound her to a government which had ceased to already the confiscation of city property, has been | would bring upon this land woes and humiliations | be the representative of the true interest of her commenced on a large scale in New Orleans, which of which we can only form an idea from what our people, and which she could no longer respect, will be followed up everywhere as fast as the ene- enemies have already done, when they have par- and to make common cause with her sister States my get permanent possession of the country, tially prevailed with their forces. We are not of the South. Then it was that her great and sold to defray the expenses of the war, and the us upon a craven submission to their terms; on Edwards, her Outlaw and her Smith, her Winslow, Southern people thus be made instrumental in the contrary, emancipation of slaves, confiscation her Shepherd, her Davis, her Ellis and her Vance, their own subjugation and robbery. To incite of our homes and chattel property-trials for her statesmen and men of power, were found to they are promised the personal effects of the peo- are but too plainly written as our fate if the Aboli- and party politics, and united in the work of layple, while the reality is reserved to replenish the tions shall be able to crush us into submission to exhausted coffers of the Government.

his money to sustain and strengthen the govern- social existence. mental arm. Without their support, it is power-

tion shall be more thoroughly inaugurated, the throw." their Northern lords and masters.

This, we can assure our readers, is no fancy pendence and to conquer a peace. sketch or overdrawn picture. Our doom, in the its worst and most humiliating form. By this public. of the Northern Government, and throws us back | Southern Confederacy. upon the weak dependence of constitutional guarantees which the Northern people have long since

Every word of the above is true.

time forth, do all we can to encourage each other, and a 1000 in number. ted .- Salisbury Watchman.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The Richmond Sentine avs: "Purchasers are wholly to blame for the prices demanded for some articles. What right has a man to complain of forty dollars for a barrel of flour, and fill the air with his denunciation of those who take advantage of his necessities, if he is found paying two, or three, or four dollars for a watermelon? Nobody makes him do that. The melon is not a necessity. It, in fact, counts him nothing; for, after eating it, he wants his dinner all the same. Why not let the thing alone sooner than pay such prices? If we acknowledge such a standard of prices, where we are under no neceslators have us in their power.

Many a man is throwing away money now which he will sadly want hereafter. It is a great mistake to indulge in expensive habits, just because it may be the present fashion.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

A large meeting of the citizens of Rowan county was held in Salisbury on the 29th ult. A committee consisting of H. C. Jones, sr., C. L. Partee, J. J. Bruttes, M. S. McKenzie and Archd. Henderson, was appointed to draft resolutions. H. C. Individual or local shinplasters will not be re- Jones, sr., on behalf of the committee, reported ceived. When sent to us they will be held subject to the following, which the meeting unanimously

ships that war has brought upon the people of even passed interest and consequence to you and to our eyes to the conviction that there are parties in this, comparatively, favored region, and we are them. They desire that the irresistible influence more than willing that negotiations for peace be of the public opinion of all good and patriotic men opened whenever our enemies signify their readi- in the State, may be invoked to put down and deness to treat with us upon that subject; but having stroy, and to silence forever the voice of a faction, We publish in another column the statement of every reason to believe that a proposal of that which is believed to exist in no inconsiderable a gentleman from Kentucky as to the settled poli- kind from us to them would be treated with in- strength in your midst, which is daily growing cy of the Lincoln Government, as recently an- sult and ridicule, we can see no sense or propriety nounced to a delegation of Kentucky conserva- in urging a peace policy upon the people at this chievous sentiments, and whose machinations have

their terms.

Such being the settled policy of the Federal | Resolved, That we recognize in the conduct of and artizans, her civil magistrates, her lawyers and Government, the people of the South can surely no the gallant soldiers whom we have sent forth to men of learning, nay, all her plain, sober, thoughtlonger hesitate in the discharge of their first and the war, a constancy, devotion and courage that ful people, who have always been slow to give highest duty, both to their country and them- has conferred renown upon this young nation- their pledge to a cause, yet know so well how to selves. Those who are able must take up arms, and carned for themselves an imperishable name. honor it with true doyalty when given, were in while those who are not must minister to the And for us at home to be willing to barter away happy accord. There was at least, no Carlisle, not wants and necessities of the Government with all | that renown and to accept for our sons and broththe means in their power. The farmer must come ers the name and destiny of traitors and felons. forward with his produce and the capitalist with | would be to sink ourselves very low in the scale of

Resolved, That the leading object in passing less, and we must all soon fall an easy prey to our | the act levying a tax in kind, was to sustain the repacious and relentless foe. We can but perish currency, by diminishing the issue of notes and in this great struggle to achieve our indepen- bonds, and to provide a certain and prompt subdence, and a far worse fate than death awaits us if sistence for our soldiers in the field, and we regard | vate contributions, from rich and poor, were be-

it as the dictate of patriotism to sustain the law. In view, moreover, of this policy of confiscation | Resolved, That we do not feel called upon to and sale, let us hope that no more cities and towns arraign the motives with which the Editor of the will be permitted to fall into the possession of the Standard has been actuated, in his course in this enemy. If they cannot be held by us, let them the perilous crisis of our fate; but we have no be reduced to ashes before their occupation by the hesitation in saying we believe its tendency has enemy! Far better thus than that they should be been to encourage desertion from the ranks of the converted into means of sustaining the war waged army-to produce mutiny and insubordination against us. New Orleans, Memphis and Nash- among our troops; to dampen the ardor and zeal of ville alone will pour many millions into the Fede- the people and encourage the efforts of the aboliral treasury, and so soon as this policy of confisca- tionists to accomplish our subjugation and over-

North will really make money by the war. When Resolved, That we have full faith and confiit is once ascertained that the Federal Govern- dence in the patriotism and pure intentions of the the ground of executive elemency, on account of justice, ment has the power to guarantee, convey and President of the Confederate States, and however maintain titles, the sales of Southern estates and | we may differ as to particular measures of his adhomesteads will become rapid and general. Cap- | ministration, yet, as he is our President, and as we liability the Enrolling Officer can endorse. All persons italists will no longer hesitate to invest their green | have no power to change him for another, it is the sistence furnished, the spirit and determination of backs in such desirable property, and our South- duty of all good citizens in this terrible juncture her people, the number of her men given to the ern planters and farmers will become tenants to to strengthen his arm and nerve his heart by sus. cause, the talents, courage and fortitude of those taining him in all his efforts to achieve our inde- who have fought, or the number and virtues of ed, and it is to be hoped that when the fact is

Resolved, That we regard Governor Vance as event of failure, is already written out in unmis- peculiarly fifted for the position to which the peotakable characters, so that he who runs may read. | ple of this State have elevated him; and that we No time-serving policy or sycophantic fawning can have the fullest confidence in his patriotism, firmnow save us. Reconstruction is subjugation in ness and devotion to the best interests of the Re-

process we lose not only all our earthly possessions, Resolved, That we feel gratified for the true she is to-day, relatively, more powerful for the debut even our honor and self-respect. Reconstruc- and faithful services of the Press of North Carotion implies the disbandment of our army and na- lina for the manly and enlightened zeal and ability vy. and the surrender of all power into the hands with which they have advocated the cause of the

DESERTERS .- We have frequently heard that ceased to respect. It is their purpose, long since there were a great many deserters in Yadkin, Sursettled upon, to strip us of our wealth and indepen- ry and Wilkes counties, but we have seen a pridence, and reduce us to poverty and want. Our vate letter, recently, and also had verbal stateonly salvation lies in our strong arms and firm re- ments, which represent the matter in even a worse liance in the God of just .- Columbia Carolinian, light than we had supposed. . Descriers go about all through Yadkin, mingling with their acquaintances; and so numerous are they, that the militia It is our most sacred duty to sustain the not only makes no effort to arrest them, but are Government in all its efforts for the achievement afraid to speak of doing so. Neither have the of our independence. It is very certain the Gov- Conscripts gone into the army from some of these ernment can do nothing without the hearty co-op- counties. The deserters and conscripts together, eration of the people. Let us all then from this in Yadkin alone, is estimated to be between 800

sustain our army and the Government, and permit | This is a deplorable state of things, as derogateno root of bitterness to disturb our harmony or en- ry to the reputation of the counties concerned danger the success of our struggle for indepen- as it is prejudicial to the cause, and unjust to dence. We have every thing to gain by this those parts of the State which have responded course and nothing to lose. And if need be, let faithfully to the calls of the Government Militia exempts, old men and all, shoulder their guns and officers in many of the counties have not done their scripts drafted can be forced into the service, and human to err, and we have no reason to suppose go out in defense of themselves, their property and duty, or this evil of desertion would never have their country, rather than submit to the disgrace, attained its present importance. And although shame and ruin which the enemy will impose on the most favorable time for arresting it has passed. us, if we submit, or suffer ourselves to be subjuga- yet it should be done, and that speedily, or it will be followed by others of a more serious nature. -Salisbury Watchman.

> ARMY ANECDOTE. - By the way, writes an old soldier friend to us from Virginia, this reminds us cess, or to change in any material point of view and most opulent city of the South has fallen into as old Abe would say, of "a little anecdote" told of this discouraging aspect of his affairs. His armies the hands of the enemy, and the fortified towns of a Buncombe county soldier at Front Royal. He cannot be recruited so as to add to their material the Mississippi had to be yielded to him, opening approached a house, rapped at the door, and a strength during this campaign. He is daily send. the whole of that State to his ravages. Is there

thin' to eat? He hasn't had eny for two days."

in his hand, examined it closely, then turning an dependence and the blessings of peace. inquiring look upon the lady, said: wallop his dodger in?'

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 of August, 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 Resolved, That we fully appreciate the hard- dear to those whom they represent, and of unsurbolder in the expression of treasonable and misbeen and still are directed towards poisoning the minds and hearts of our soldiers and people, and breaking down the courage and confidence of you country, in the great struggle for independence, in which we are engaged.

> It was esteemed a most fortunate circumstance such perfect unanimity prevailed in her councils ing anew the foundation of a government of our choice. Her quiet farmers, her honest tradesmen Crittenden, nor Andy Johnson, to head a roll of infamy, within the whole of her widely extended

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 pristowed without stint or limit in furtherance of the common cause. The sons of our noise 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 wergerhown to be upon the field. Since then out before or appreciated he 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 subsisters 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, fence of the integrity of her territory, and of her rights and honor; than when the contest began. Distraction, despondency and despair reign in the consequence, we find such resistance to the ad- necessity. ministration at Washington, and mob violence so If it shall be said that the enemy onglit never to rife in the towns and cities, that a measure of that government most essential to the further prosect. it may be answered, we had not the time and tion of the war, is openly resisted and set at naught. means to enable us to place Hatteras in a proper Popular assemblies have openly declared for peace, state of defence before it was attacked. After this and the press and some of the most influential disaster the fall of Newbern became inevitable, unmen, speak now with a freedom and boldness which less more troops could have been spared from clearly marks a change in the public feeling upon | points of more importance. And it may well be the all absording topic. The people have ceased doubted whether the means at the command of the to prosecute the war, and the government is deal- General of the Department of Norfolk were suffiing its blows with an exhausted energy and with cient to have saved Rosnoke Island; Certain it is fanatical blindness. The despot who would en. that he was then regarded as a General of skill, slave us, has found a lion in his path in the shape and all the available means at the disposal of the opposition to despotic power, and the courage Government were placed at his dis of him and his minions has been broken down.

Volunteering for the armies of our enemy has even the scaut means then at command, these entirely ecased. Only a small number of the con. places might, possibly, have all been held, but it is these will certainly be discontented, mutinous and N. Carolinians (certainly not the parties whose worthless as soldiers. His armies in the field have been depleted by desertions, humiliated and dis- the common frailty. A large and productive repirited by repeated defeats, and all their trusted gion of our State by those disasters has fallen into eaders driven in disgrace from command. Even the partial discomfiture in the attempt to evade his territory, and our loss of the strong holds on the Misssissippi have failed to revive his hopes of sue- we have only to point to the fact that the largest very beautiful and intelligent lady appeared, with ing to the rear detachments—in some cases whole whom the following dialogue occurred:

Soldier—"Ken you give a poor soldier some to keep down by terror of arms a spirit of discon
Itudson were willfully neglected or surrendered? tent among his own subjects, which stops little And can it be supposed that the President of the Lady-"Certainly; but I regret that our break- short of actual rebellion. Add to this, the rapid Confederacy has deliberately chosen to inflict, by fast is over and we have nothing left but corn bread, (dodgers.")

Soldier—"Well,—that'll do."

The bread was presented. The soldier took it in his hand, examined it closely, then turning an dependence and the blessings of peace.

Short of actual rebellion. Add to this, the rapid contents of this neglect, greater injuries upon his own State and people, than upon even the poor cast off people of North Carolina? No! Our countrymen, we dependence and the blessings of peace.

"Can't you give a poor soldier a little sop to these results than those of North Carolina? When erred in the choice of men and of means, he may flip his dodger in?"

the hopes of our enemies were sought to be in-

spired 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!"

That there is an 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 our independence and peace upon a lasting basis. But while this is our belief we cannot shut 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 in which we are engaged into disrepute among our ople, and to thwart the designs of patriotic men in their labors for the public good. The senti-ments of the parties referred to find utterance principally through the columns of the Raleigh

"Movements for peace" have been proposed in North Carolina, taking the shape generally of a proposition to hold 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

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 wilfully neglected, and our coast and a portion of our territory wilfully 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

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 cohemeral puffs of ignorant newspaper correspondents for the maintenance of their claims to a just share of regutation. 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 State which was apof the vast store-house of her wealth, little known parently 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 adopther noble dead, we are obliged to recognize her once pointed out that twice in the history of this war this plan of operations has compelled the enemy to withdraw his forces from pur coast for the safety of his main invading army, this senseless caviling will be forever husbed. 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 Vircouncils of the Northern Government. The hopes ginia, is attributable to the adoption of this prinat first entertained of our speedy conquest, have ciple in our defence, and God forbid that it should sunk in the bearts of our enemies, and as a direct be abandoned except upon the most imperative

have been allowed to gain a foothold upon our soil, the lights which experience has afforded, and with sentiments we are combating) are exempt from the hands of the enemy, and been occupied by him, but to show conclusively how factious and unworthy of North Carolinians is this complaint, Whose sacrifices have tended more to produce not infallible; he may, in some instances, have