

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS AT HOME AND TO THE N. C. TROOPS FROM ROWAN COUNTY IN THE ARMY.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to a request of some of our mutual friends, I have announced myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature. In doing so, I feel it to be a duty to address you a circular as circumstances will not admit of a personal interview.

As a candidate is a public target for the fire of all opponents, his imperfections and weaknesses heralded to the world, therefore his virtues and good acts may with propriety be adverted to, in order that the former may not affect him injuriously; consequently, I hope the statements in this circular in regard to myself may not be considered out of place, or the writer egotistical; but that you may receive them in a spirit of kindness and charity.

Being a native of Rowan county and reared in the South, it is natural I should be a true Southerner in feelings and interest. Having cherished the greatest affection for my native State and the people with whom I was raised, I have ever been among the foremost in laboring for the welfare of the former and the best interest of the latter as my record will show. At the age of twenty years I settled where I now reside; for years labored to advance the interest of agriculture and engaged in the practice of medicine; but owing to delicate health the latter was soon abandoned. When the N. C. Railroad was chartered it was almost impossible to get the requisite amount of stock subscribed to build it, and for the extraordinary efforts of a few individuals who came forward and took large amounts of stock and then took extensive contracts at small prices, that great State work, which has been of so much importance in transporting troops and supplies during the war, would have been a failure. I was one of that small number. When the W. N. C. Railroad was chartered, capitalists as a class again stood off, and eight or nine, of whom I was one, had to close up a balance of \$64,000 of stock or see that important work go by the board. We saved it to the State and to posterity. Other improvements, in fact all great enterprises in my day have received aid from my hands. After these roads connected the eastern with the western portion of the State, I removed to Newbern and spent four years of toil in building up a produce and grocery trade with the different sections of our own State and other parts, during which time the war broke out, and by the fall of the place a large amount carried there and the proceeds of my labor while there, were lost.

MY POLITICS.

I was raised to believe in the doctrine of the old Whig party, and voted with that party in most instances since I have enjoyed that privilege, but never would I allow party to influence me in voting for a man or a measure which I thought would not be for the good of the country. For years I watched with great anxiety the political questions which finally wrecked our once happy Union. It was the opinion of most thinking men, for years previous to the outbreak, that sooner or later a great and bloody strife would be the result of the constant agitation of questions of local and sectional interest, but there was different opinions entertained by different individuals as to when and how a rupture between the North and South would occur. After the raid of John Brown into Virginia, and similar outrageous acts perpetrated on us by the Northern fanatics, I was satisfied it was impossible to stay the threatening storm only for a few years; and in order to keep it off as long as possible and to be able to make sure work on our part, I believed it was the duty of the South to have elected another President and during his term to have prepared for the worst, by each State investing a sufficient amount in implements of war for her defense, and when we could no longer have our rights at the ballot-box, then and not till then resort to arms. I also thought it best to fight, if we had to fight at all, in the Union. I was not familiar, however, with national politics, and may have been ignorant of the best way to conduct the impending struggle. But a majority of those in power in the South pursued a different plan, with the results of which course you are familiar; and as they were developed, I, with thousands of others who thought as I did, thought it best to cease to look at the causes of the war and set about to aid in its prosecution, and for these three long and eventful years I have done all that I conceived to be in my power to aid the Confederate Government; for well was I persuaded that the enemy, with whom we had to deal, would use all his resources to chastise us soundly for our course. When Gov. Ellis sent troops to Fort Macon, the State had no means provided to support them. I with others contributed without any remuneration, hundreds of dollars worth each, of flour, bacon, molasses, &c., to sustain our brave troops until the Government could be formed. To aid in building fortifications I was also taxed very heavily, all of which, how-

ever, were voluntary acts on my part. All the single men in my employment volunteered, and I employed married men in their stead, all of whom, with myself, joined an independent company, closed my store from three to six hours each day to drill, equipped ourselves, employed a drill master at a salary of \$1000 per annum to drill us, offered our services to the authorities, were accepted and did several months service, in which service my health gave way, and thereby I was deterred from entering the army regularly. After the fall of Newbern I felt that to confine the produce trade would be to inflict an injury on the Government and refugees, consequently, I directed my energies to one single article in my former business, i. e., Tobacco. By dealing in that article, I have been enabled to repair my losses and contribute largely to the support of the Government and to the relief of the needy. In two years I have paid taxes to the General Government and State to the amount of about \$35,000, in my own county. My agents in other States and counties have paid for me about \$15,000. Colleges, schools, soldiers, soldiers' families, refugees and benevolent causes, generally, have received from me, in the same time, about \$50,000. In addition, all the surplus products of my plantation and mill, have gone to the support of the army, or were sold to the consumers at Gov't prices and less. I have also had from one to four contracts at a time with Government officers to furnish means to support the army, and at prices far less than individuals paid for such articles. Thus over \$100,000 have actually been already contributed by me during the war for the support of the Government and benevolent objects, and \$30,000 invested in 4 per cent bonds, the most of which will be consumed in like manner. The above figures will be sustained by sufficient proof, if called for, and will go to show some of the acts of a life of thirty-seven years, and for the first time, I call upon my fellow-citizens for an office of trust or honor.

PEACE.

I am decidedly, unequivocally, in favor of peace, and that at the earliest moment we can get it with the enjoyment of our religious and civil liberties, and when we shall, like our forefathers, gain our independence. Then, and not till then, will we be permitted to enjoy those inestimable blessings enjoyed only by a free people; and if we are only faithful to God and our country, the sun light of liberty will very soon dawn on our visions.—Heaven grant it!

Lastly, I am for Z. B. Vance for Governor in preference to all men, because I believe no other man could do more than he is doing to alleviate the suffering of our soldiers and people and to facilitate the return of peace.

Now, my countrymen, I have given you an honest and faithful sketch of my life, principles and views, if you think it calculated to warrant you in giving me your support in the present political campaign, I will feel very grateful for the favor, and endeavor to serve you faithfully. If, however, you should select another, I shall acquiesce willingly.

Your obt. servant,
JNO. F. FOARD.

Faith and Unbelief.—Faith makes all evil good to us, and all good better; unbelief makes all good evil, and all evil worse. Faith laughs at the shaking of the spear; unbelief trembles at the shaking of a leaf; unbelief starves the soul; faith finds food in famine, and a table in the wilderness. In the greatest danger faith says, "I have a great God." When outward strength is broken, faith draws the sting out of every trouble, and takes out the bitterness from every affliction.

HON. JOSIAH TURNER, JR., FOR GOV. VANCE.

We are authorized by the Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., to state that he is "emphatically for Gov. Vance." Mr. Turner is one of the leading prominent Conservatives of the State that have been claimed by the Progress as favorable to the election of Mr. Holden.

Mr. Turner is about the last man in the State that would vote for W. W. Holden. Mr. Holden knows this, and has about as much use for Mr. Turner as the Devil has for holy water. Josiah Turner, Jr., is an old fashioned old line Whig Conservative, and although a true Confederate, devoted to the cause of Southern independence, he would be very far from voting for the father of secession of North Carolina.

Will the Standard and Progress give their readers the benefit of the fact, that Gov. Graham and Mr. Turner have declared themselves in favor of the re-election of Governor Vance? We shall see.—Conservative.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1863.

HOLDEN OR VANCE.

Some weeks ago when the Progress said that the Hon. Bedford Brown, the Hon. Nat. Boyden and E. J. Warren, Esq., had conversed freely with the editor during the recent session of the Legislature, and that it was confident that at least two of the three will vote for Mr. Holden, and thought it very probable that all three of them will, we denied it so far as Mr. Boyden was concerned, in very pointed terms and asserted our disbelief of the Progress as to the other two gentlemen named. And we called on the Progress to strike Mr. Boyden's name from the Holden roll. To this that print made no reply until now, in the following language:

But the oracle of the Watchman brings up Mr. Boyden again, and we suppose violate no confidence when we tell that paper we have it from that distinguished gentleman's own lips that it has no right to speak for him. So far from it Mr. Boyden has nothing to do with the Watchman or its Editor, and, politically, has no confidence in either. We can tell the Watchman, further, that the friends of Gov. Vance have approached Mr. Boyden and other prominent gentlemen we could name; and requested them to come out publicly for him, and that they have refused. We say again that Mr. Boyden cannot, holding the political opinions he does, vote for Gov. Vance.—Progress.

We confess that this would, in most cases astonish us; but it is the daily business of the Progress to misrepresent, pervert and falsify facts, and this may be only another instance of its doing so. We would be astonished, not that Mr. Boyden should say the Watchman has no right to speak for him, for that is true, in a general sense; but, having spoken for him and told the truth, that Mr. Boyden should do us and himself the wrong not to admit it. Was he afraid? Had he committed himself in time past in such manner as to deter him? With or without the right to speak for him, having done so and spoken truly upon the authority of his own pointed declaration before several different persons, we are astonished that if misrepresented he did not complain and demand a correction; and if not misrepresented, that he should by word or manner make it inferable that he was. Did he do it?

We confess that we are impressed by the air of authority assumed in the paragraph quoted from the Progress, and false as that sheet is in almost every thing it talks about, we cannot altogether restrain the belief that something has passed between Mr. Boyden and its editor to embolden it to speak for, while we can speak of that gentleman. For instance it is true that Mr. Boyden and onself have had, of late, but limited agreement, politically, and if he told the Progress we had no right to speak for him it would be altogether natural in continuance to communicate this fact also; and hence the pompous declaration: "Mr. Boyden has nothing to do with the Watchman or its editor, and, politically, has no confidence in either."

We will not reply to this as we would do if fully assured that Mr. B. had used the language. He discards the whole or a part (we do not know which) of the Progress' article. He sent us a copy of that paper with the above extract marked, and a verbal protest against it. We think he must have wanted us to speak for him; but the Progress has somewhat weakened our "confidence," so that a little caution may not be out of place. And if that print's representation of Mr. Boyden is correct, it should shake the confidence of all to its base. Can it be possible that he is playing a double game? Does he tell us here at home that he adheres to that branch of the "Conservatives" represented by Gov. Vance, and then go down to Raleigh and hold conversations with the Holdenites which sanction such publications as this in the Progress? Mark the language of that paper:

"We can tell the Watchman, further, that the friends of Governor Vance have approached Mr. Boyden and other prominent gentlemen we could name, and requested

them to come out publicly for him, and that they have refused." Is this "from the distinguished gentleman's own lips"? And thus for the lack of a "public profession," Mr. Boyden passes for a Holdenite at Raleigh and for a Vance man at home! The Progress and Standard claim him, and use his name to the prejudice of Gov. Vance, whom he professes here at home to support. Verily, we think there is need for a "public profession" in this case, and that Mr. Boyden owes it to himself as an independent and candid man, and as a sincere friend of Gov. Vance, to make it. We think he owes it to those whose great interests are at stake, and who would just as soon vote for Abe Lincoln as to vote for Holden, or for those who hold his political views.

But perhaps our position in regard to the gentleman does not admit of friendly suggestions as to his duty, even to those whose votes he seeks, so that what we have said in this relation is offered as a mere matter of opinion.

In conclusion, we have only to say further, that if there is a decent man at Raleigh or any where else that doubts Mr. Boyden having pointedly declared himself a Vance man on our streets and in our stores, we can prove it by half a dozen men. It is notorious here that he is for Gov. Vance.—Every body here so understands his position. But those who read the Progress will swear he is a Holdenite; and what is singular about it, the Progress professes to speak from the "distinguished gentleman's own lips."

"The Confederacy is reduced, as far as the impressment of horses, men and other cattle are concerned, to parts of four or five States, and this territory being under the control of officers and men who seem to delight in oppression instead of relief, we can only grin, submit and bear."

Progress.

The Lemonade vender rants most furiously at us for suggesting that its course within the last few months (we should have said nearly two years) was calculated to encourage tory raids into North Carolina, and yet look at the above extract, actually taken from the same column in which he applies to us all the black names in the catalogue of very low abuse. Now what is likely to be the effect of telling the people that they are "under the control of officers and men who seem to delight in oppression, instead of relief?" Supposing they believe it, of course they will follow the example of the Progress, and denounce the Confederate Government, its officers and almost every thing about it. Every hardship, whether inseparable from our condition as a people at war or not, will be laid on the Government with denunciations and curses. Soldiers in this frame of mind think they are doing perfectly right to desert, and torcs are confirmed by it in the belief that they are doing God service when like the wolf they steal down from the mountains and rob our people and devastate the country. It is all perfectly natural as cause and effect, and there is certainly no relief for the Progress in fuming and ranting like a caged wild beast. Let him, rather, correct his ways.

Make Them Come Out.—We warn the people of Rowan, and, indeed of the whole State, to demand of all candidates for the Legislature, a full and free expression of their views on all the subjects which concern the public welfare, and especially in reference to the achievement of our independence. We warn the people to be on their guard, and to demand a thorough expose of the views of candidates; for there is reason to fear that there are men now offering to represent them in the Legislature who are unsound. Men whose positions have encouraged the enemy, and perplexed and distressed their Confederate friends. Men who have shirked almost every burden in connection with our

great struggle for independence; they possibly could; who have either shown their liberality in a public or private way, to soldiers, others; but have steadily aimed to maintain such a position as that they could say to the enemy, (should they over-power us,) I have done nothing for which I should suffer—I have done nothing I was not obliged to do for the Confederate Government to do, and ought, therefore, to be protected. There are men who have yet resolved to be free from the Lincoln Government, but who still linger in the plain, looking back with longing eyes, at the curling flag which wrap the fabric of the Union, as did Lot's wife at Sodom. Though the hand of the Almighty has rent that Union, and now guides this devastating war which is consuming every element of its former strength, they yet linger and go and long to return. But it is gone and vain are the hopes of those who look for its re-establishment, as falsely false are they to the sacred aspirations of those noble patriots the land who have given their souls and their property so freely to buy up in its stead, a resting place constitutional liberty. Let the people at home awake to the danger of trusting any man, at a time like this without the most unequivocal assurance of his fidelity to the great cause of our country. Trust not those who refuse to trust you with a free declaration of their views. They will deceive and grieve you in the end. They will disappoint your dearest hopes and sacrifice your dearest interests to save themselves from the fury of the storm now sweeping land. Apply all the tests in your power to know the man you trust with power before he gets your commission in his pocket; for he can laugh at your anxiety, and mock when your fear cometh.

MR. BOYDEN AND THE PROGRESS.

We have no inclination to cumber columns unnecessarily with comments on the misrepresentations of the Progress regard to Mr. Boyden's position relative to the gubernatorial candidates. The print claimed him, some weeks ago, a supporter of Billy Holden. Having heard Mr. Boyden declare himself, we answer—not so. He is for Gov. Vance. Strife his name from the Holden roll, &c. A few days ago we had occasion to remark that paper of its misrepresentation, which it made answer in the following language:

"But the oracle of the Watchman brings up Mr. Boyden again, and we suppose violate no confidence when we tell that paper we have it from that distinguished gentleman's own lips that it has no right to speak for him. So far from it Mr. Boyden has nothing to do with the Watchman or its Editor, and, politically, has no confidence in either. We can tell the Watchman, further, that the friends of Gov. Vance have approached Mr. Boyden and other prominent gentlemen we could name; and requested them to come out publicly for him, and that they have refused. We say again that Mr. Boyden cannot, holding the political opinions he does, vote for Gov. Vance."

In reply to this, as regards the question in dispute between us and the Progress we refer to a communication in this paper which Mr. Boyden left on our table yesterday morning to be published.

We suppose that will settle the question of adherence to Gov. Vance's wing of "Conservatives." And as the gentleman has chosen, of his own motion, to make the Watchman the medium of his communication with the public, it would seem not so dreadful wary of us after His silence on one point is construed as an admission that he has told so persons that we had "no right to speak for him;" and if he did that, leaving it to be inferred that we had misrepresented him in the matter of his support of Gov. Vance, we have only to point again to communication in this paper, and say he can stand it, we can. As to the tongue of the Progress, why—just let it wag until it tires.

The soldiers vote on the 28th July, it being Thursday before the regular election in the State.

The Aid-de-camp of Gen. Rufus Ringer, and Col. Baker of the 2d Cavalry in one of the fights with the Railroaders near Petersburg, were taken prisoners.