

## MOVEMENTS NORTH.

The Chicago Convention meets on the 29th inst., to nominate a candidate for President of the United States, in opposition to Lincoln. What the effect of the action of that body will have upon the election which is to take place in November no one, as yet, can tell. While we hope that the people of that country are on the eve of a movement which will restore to them their ancient rights and privileges, and banish forever those who would gratify a savage hatred against the South, we would say to our people do not look to it for any great end. Our sole hope is in our own strong arms, and an individual front to the enemy of our rights. To this source alone must we look for our help and protection against the cut-throats and thieves, who are now devastating the land wherever they can get a footing.

KEYS.—We have three found keys at our office, which the owners can have by calling for them. One of them, a door key, was found on the street and handed to us yesterday. And if any one, within the last year or two has found a bunch of keys on a steel ring, they will do us a favor to let us see them. We lost a bunch.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says the war on the Georgia front is assuming new and interesting phases.—Starting developments are awaking Sherman from his dream of victory. He begins to discover that the conquest of the South is not the easy task which he imagined. Troubles thicken around him. His difficulties are just beginning, and soon the strategical problem which he will have to solve will be how to extricate his army from the trap into which he has led it.

For the Washington.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 23, '64.

Mr. BRUNER: Please allow me space in your paper to publish a few laws of the Post Office Department that may be of benefit to the public. The following laws are violated very often. The fines for each offence are as follows:

Persons carrying the mail are finable for carrying letters outside the mail \$3.00.

Enclosing a letter of memorandum in a newspaper, or writing thereon, except the address, fine \$5.00.

Estate Expenses conveying my letter or package of letters, fine \$150.00.

Owner of stage, railroad car, or other vehicle, carrying letters or packages out of the mail, fine \$100.00.

Driver, captain or conductor for the same, fine \$50.00.

Sending letters and packages by Express or other unlawful means, \$60.00.

Inclosing two or more letters in one envelope, addressed to different parties, fine \$10.00.

To use, or attempt to use, any postage stamp which has before been used, fine \$50.00.

There has been some ten or twelve letters sent in this office, within the last two months, that have on them stamps that have been used before. I have sent them to the Dead Letter office.

There are now three letters here with stamps on that have been before used.

There is also nine letters here that have the address of persons but no Post Office address on them.

There are twenty-five that have been put in this month without stamps, and consequently cannot be sent. And four that are so badly addressed that no one can read the inscription.

During a few weeks back of twelve years I find that most grumbling about the Post Office, and not receiving letters and letters misdirected, is done by persons who either neglect or fail to pay the proper attention to the laws and reasonable requirements to ensure certainty.

I mail letters every day that I know will never be taken from the office to which they are sent—a great many to the army, especially, have the name of the person to whom the letter is addressed without even the regiment or State from which said regiment is from. Correspondents ought always to put the name first, the regiment next, and then the company, and then where-to. I mail a great many that are not addressed to any office at all; if to a soldier, I send it to Richmond, and perhaps he may receive it but it is very doubtful.

Respectfully,

M. A. SMITH, P. M.

## ANOTHER LETTER FROM SECRETARY TRENHOLM.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* publishes the following letter from the new Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,

RICHMOND, August 15, 1864.

Campbell Wallace, Esq., President *Augusta, Ga.*

Sir: I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th instant, which is couched in the true spirit of a patriot. If the people stand by the Government and encourage Congress to do their duty manfully, there is not the slightest danger about the public debt. Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their 6, 7 and 8 per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad. Those bonds will bring more in specie when peace comes than they are bringing now in currency, and we will have to pay these strangers in full whether we wish or not; whereas, if we kept the bonds at home, we would get back all the taxes collected to pay the interest. I am trying to pay for all foreign supplies out of the profits on cotton, and we have nothing to buy with bonds and Treasury Notes but flour, corn, meat and manufactured goods, and to pay transportation to railroads. If we break down under such circumstances, it will be our own fault, and we will deserve nobody's compassion or sympathy.

Yours, respectfully,  
G. A. TRENHOLM,  
Secretary of Treasury.

## EXEMPTED AND DETAILED MEN.

The following correspondence between Governor Watts, of Alabama, and the Secretary of War, settles the question of the liability of exempted and detailed men. It will be seen that "exempted" men are liable to do military duty under the call of the Governor, and that the detailed men are liable for service when called on by the Confederate commander of the reserves in a State:

EXECUTIVE DEPT. OF ALABAMA,  
Montgomery, Aug. 5, '64.

To Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Do you regard the bounded agriculturalists and other exempted men subject to militia duty? If they are not subject to militia duty they should be called out as reserves.

Mobile is attacked, and General Mairny has called for all the troops I can send. I hold these men subject to militia duty, and have issued necessary orders accordingly. Let me hear from you at once.

T. H. WATTS,  
Governor of Alabama.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6, 1864.  
Gov. T. H. Watts:

The exempted men are all liable to militia duty. Detailed men are liable to be called out for service in an exigency by the commander of the reserves in your State.

JAS. A. SEDDON,  
Secretary of War.

Remedy for Hog Cholera: Distemper and Quinsy.—If a hog is known to be sick, have it caught, its mouth held open, and with a spoon put down a teaspoon full of spirits of turpentine. If necessary, repeat the dose once or twice at intervals of six hours. To a large boar, the other day, that seemed to be nearly dying with quinsy, I had one table-spoonful of spirits turpentine put down his mouth, and in less than an hour he ate heartily of corn and was soon well. Nothing else was given. A few weeks since several of my hogs were reported sick (many were dying in the neighborhood.) I immediately sent and had the sick ones drenched, as above directed, and every one recovered. I had all the well ones fed immediately with corn well sweetened with fat, and kept it up for several days, and no new case occurred. Spirits turpentine mixed with shelled corn, is a preventive as well as cure, if fed to hogs occasionally when disease is prevailing among them. The present year's growth of pine trees boiled until a very strong tea is made, thickened with meal or wheat bran, and fed to hogs, is also a very good preventive of distemper of any kind among hogs.

Reader, the information given is worth hundreds of dollars. If you have hogs, preserve it for future use.

Home Manufactures.—The Richmond *Advertiser*, in suggesting means of relief for the unemployed poor of that city, advocates their employment in a variety of handicrafts—such as the straw goods business, artificial flowers, gloves, book-binding, envelope-making, &c. These suggestions are worthy of the thoughtful consideration of our public men. The *Whig* says we need many things in the way of manufactures, but we need more than that. We need a non-Yankee population, and system of industry which shall not breed Yankees. That is, we must educate and instruct our sons and daughters to be useful as well as beautiful.

Our Railroads.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of 26th says:

Measures have been taken to establish near Lynchburg a mill for re-rolling old railroad iron. This will supply a great want, and we may hope in a few months to see the speed and safety of our roads greatly improved.

In the meantime, we are assured of certain important facts. The interruption of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad cannot effect our supplies of food, ammunition or clothing. 2. Our railroads can be repaired before the raiders can recover from the fatigues of their raid. 3. Where it costs us a dollar to repair a road, it has cost the Yankees thousands of men and money to destroy it.

FALL OF PRICES IN COLUMBIA.—Within the past ten days the price of corn in Columbia, S. C. has declined from 25 to 12 dollars a bushel. Beef, bacon, and other articles of prime necessity have also declined considerably.

The number of prisoners received at Richmond from Petersburg, within the last few days, exceeds 5,000 with over 100 officers.

NORTH CAROLINA—YORK COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1864.

W. S. Williams and John Rush et al. Spencer W. Potts and J. W. Cresson.

Petition to remove Guardian.

In this case it appears to the Clerk by affidavit of plaintiffs, that W. S. Potts and J. W. Cresson, the defendants, are not residents of this State. The said defendants are hereby notified to appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, at the Court House in Yadkinville, in the first Monday in October A. D. 1864, then and there to show if they have anything to say, why the prayer of the petitioners shall not be granted; otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, as to them, and judgement taken *pro confesso*.

Witness: T. S. Martin, Clerk of said Court at office, Aug. 24, 1864.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk, by W. A. Joyce, D. C. Aug. 29-6w14.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Having qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of N. N. Fleming, deceased, we will offer for sale at public auction, at the office of the deceased, near the Court-house, in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 3d day of September next, all the Office Furniture of said deceased, consisting of one bed, one 8 day clock, Sleigh, writing desk, chairs, tables, carpet, a large map, bowls, pitchers, apjacs, &c. Also, one gold watch, and valise library of Law books and other works. Gentlemen of the Bar would do well to attend the sale.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. G. FLEMING,  
DAVID FLEMING,  
Executors.

Aug. 12, 1864.—3tw14.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of N. N. Fleming, deceased, are notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to the estate by open accounts are requested to settle by cash or note.

J. G. FLEMING,  
DAVID FLEMING,  
Executors.

Aug. 12, 1864.—3tw14.

BANK OF CHARLOTTE.—This Bank Agent for the Confederate States Treasury Department, offers the non-taxable 6 per cent. Bonds at the rate fixed by the Department, without commission or expense of transportation.

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD, Pres.  
Aug. 23, 1864.—5tw14.

AUCTION SALE—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

MOLASSES.—We have prepared ourselves to make Molasses by any quantity. We have steam boilers, and three cast irons weighing 1,200 pounds. The mill is at Jim Foster's farm. Molasses will be made on accommodating terms. Persons wishing any made can call on either of us.

W. M. E. EDWARDS & CO.

Aug. 27-2tw8w4t14.

WHAT YOU ALL NEED.—A quantity of Boiler Iron for making Syrup.

Powder and Lead.

Half Bushels, small Tubs and Buckets.

Bleached and unbleached Shirtings.

Mountain Cheese, very nice.

Lead Pencils, Cigars and Tobacco.

For sale by

W. M. E. EDWARDS & CO.

Ant. and Com. Merch'ts.

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