

RATIONS ISSUED TO THE ARMY.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND
August 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the Whig:

It has been our lot to have been for some months attached to the military department known as the "Richmond Detachments," during which time we have patiently, silently, almost uncomplainingly, borne with the miserable food and raiment issued to us; but there is a point at which patience ceases to be a virtue. Were the hardships of which we complain the result of stern necessity, I should not say a word, but knowing to the contrary, if for a moment I thought the Government was cognizant of such treatment, I should consider it a Government disgraced, disgraced in the lack of all those good qualities, Justice, Truth, Gratitude, and the like, which go to make up whatever we recognize as noble in an individual or a nation; but I do not believe the army, while it suffers and is dumb, is far from believing that these hardships, superadded to the unavoidable deprivations of the soldier, are imposed on them by the Government they trust in so implicitly, but we look to it to have the matter thoroughly investigated and set right.

The rations issued to troops in this department are as follows:

Corn meal, 1 pound per day, almost invariably *trashy* and *musty*.

Peas $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound per day, full of worms and weevils.

Bacon, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound per day, rancid, and frequently very much tainted.

Salt, 3 pounds for 100 men per day.

Soap—none!!

Take in conjunction with the above bill of fare—which, when served up, consists of *musty* corn bread and a little rancid grease for breakfast, and a little rancid grease and *musty* corn bread for dinner—the fact that our monthly pittance of pay is withheld from us for four, six and eight months at a time, and you will perceive that we are obliged either to feed ourselves in some mysterious way, eat *food* unfit almost for *swine*, or go hungry, besides remaining filthy from absolute lack of soap, or money to pay for washing. *Whole* some food and strict cleanliness are indispensable to the health and efficiency of an army; the first we cannot get—for the latter we have to trust to our wits; for, Mr. Editor, our homes are not within the Confederate lines, therefore we cannot supply ourselves; but are absolutely dependent upon our rations.

Some days ago one of our men took some meal to a neighboring house to exchange for a little flour, for the use of a sick comrade. The lady said she would willingly make the exchange, as she wanted meal, but her *negroes would not eat such as we had*. We have frequently had to throw away our entire rations of peas, from their being full of worms and weevils; yet, in the face of this, the Government agents, the other day, advertised in the Richmond papers, a large quantity of peas for sale, *guaranteed sound*. These were, I presume, bought by traders; for seeing some, very good, exposed for sale in a store on Main street, and being asked a price on a par with the enormous rates of all things in Richmond, I inquired of the storekeeper where he bought them. He answered, "From the Government." So it would seem these agents, or whatsoever you might please to term them, when, by mistake, they get any army supplies, which being *sound* are considered by them too good for soldiers, they sell them to speculators and extortioners with a *guarantee*; but as the private in the army has to "grin and bear" every fraud and imposition, they throw the rotten *hush* to him without apology. Some may ask, why not have these things condemned? We have tried that in the case of some rotten meat. After a tedious process, subscribing to all the "red tape" forms for which this department is famous, the meat was condemned, and sent back to the commissary, who said, "If you don't take that you will have to do without; for I have nothing better to issue."

In regard to clothing, provided in the regulations that it shall be uniform in quality and style as are the prices, it is just the reverse. The clothing bureaus are provided with very good and very bad quali-

ties, and it is impossible for any company commander to obtain from the quartermasters, who loan these things, any but the most worthless articles, of all shades and shapes; yet for these, which last but a few weeks, the same prices are charged as for the very best, so that frequently the yearly stipend allowed the soldier has to be overdrawn—the cost of extra issues being then deducted from his monthly pay. Yet, in Richmond, you find the Reserve forces, detailed men, quartermasters' clerk, and the like, dressed in the finest, most serviceable uniforms. Confederate soldiers are easily satisfied; they have become inured to privations, and will continue to confront, cheerfully, all hardships which are necessary. Had it been possible to quench their patriotism in any way, Confederate quartermasters and commissaries would have done it long ago.

Many singular questions are asked sometimes about these men, many of whom have, from poverty, suddenly grown rich, but it would, no doubt, offend them to hear these queries and their answers. We see much and say very little, but there is one thing we do say, and say it emphatically, if the short-comings in other respects of these servants of the people are overlooked, and they should be *compelled somehow* to furnish the army with food fit for men to eat, and such other things it is entitled to, as "soup"—which cannot well be done without, and a little money occasionally. A neglect of all these duties do I charge upon the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the Richmond Defences, and am fully prepared at any moment to prove the justice of the charge.

Yours,
"CANNONEER."

[This matter deserves investigation; it is the duty of those who issue these rations to see that our soldiers who have been in the forefront since the outbreak of the war, should receive better treatment.]

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL ON RELATIVE PRICES.

It always pains us when we find ourselves under the necessity of raising our rates of subscription or advertising. We know that these rates look high, and yet, relatively, they are still comparatively lower than the ruling rates of anything which we have to buy, either in carrying on business or in defraying our own private expenses.

We recollect that last week a gentleman from an adjoining county complained that five dollars was very high for six months subscription to the Weekly Journal. We asked him what he had got for bacon:—\$5 50 per pound for ham.

He actually got more, for one little pound of the hind quarter of the unclean beast than he was willing to give us for supplying him with the products of our industry and the results of our labors and our expenditures for six months;—for our editorials, our telegrams, our correspondence, our news items, our miscellaneous selections, our poetical selections, our grave morality—for all these for six months he grudged us sixteen ounces of hog meat.

Now that thing won't do. We cannot afford to work at that rate. We must have two pounds of bacon at least for a half a year's subscription to the daily. We must get at least one pound of coffee, old Rio, for six months' weekly, or two pounds and a half for six months of the daily.

We have taken account of stock in the way of comparing prices, and the result is that we find we are getting comparatively nothing, or what procures us nothing of the things we and our workmen need; hence in justice to them and ourselves we have adopted the new rates which we publish to-day. All other things have gone up to 20 prices and over. We ask only eight prices. We are not getting one half the same relative value of the Journal that we did before the war—not one third.

A nice place to keep cool—"Fannin" county, Texas. Another advantage—it's growing. An exchange tells us that a woman residing near Old Warren, Fannin county, Texas, recently gave birth to five bouncing boys; mother and "family" doing well. The boys are named—Davis, Lee, Cooper, Beauregard and Bragg.

FROM THE NORTH—PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Northern papers of the 31st ult. have been received. They contain nothing of interest except the proceedings of the Chicago Democratic Convention:

THE PLATFORM.

At the afternoon session of the Convention, on Tuesday, Mr. Guthrie, from the special committee to prepare resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted with only four dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in future as in the past, we adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of a government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, (during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war power, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the national prosperity of the country essentially impaired,) justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That direct interference of military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election, will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers, not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens, in States where the civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of States' rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with, and the denial of, the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to soldiers of our army who are and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to the rights of our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, and scorn alike of the public and common humanity.

GEN. SHERMAN.—Some weeks ago a Southern lady traveled some distance on the same boat with Gen. Sherman, and availed herself of several occasions to speak to him about the war. She describes his manner while speaking on this subject as perfectly furious. He declared frequently in her presence that the purpose of the war was to root out the present white race of the South—that the war would be pushed to the utmost verge of extermination—that he wanted to see the Southern people utterly destroyed, either by the sword or by starvation—and what was more, he would see it.

Promotions.—It is stated that Brig. Gen. H. C. Butler has been promoted to Major General, to command Hampton's old division. Col. John Dunnovan, Colonel of the 5th S. C. Cavalry, has been promoted to Brigadier General, to command Butler's old brigade. By the latter promotion, Lieut. Colonel R. J. Jeffords rises, by grade, to the rank of Colonel, commanding 5th S. C. Cavalry.—*Rich. Whig.*

State of North Carolina.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, September 10, 1864.

WANTED FOR NORTH CAROLINA Soldiers—I wish to purchase for the benefit of North Carolina Soldiers, in trenches around Petersburg,

IRISH POTATOES.

Onions and Sour Kraut. Persons having any of the above articles are requested to furnish them to me, or to any of the following named agents:

Major Jas. Sloan, at Greensboro, N. C.
J. L. Brown, " Charlotte, "
J. D. Brown, " Salisbury, "
A. C. Murdock, " Hillsboro, "
L. J. A. Boyden, " Wadesboro, "
G. H. White, " Statesville, "
THOS. D. HOGG,
Major and C. S.

Casualties of the 7th N. C. Regiment, in the three engagements of Deep Bottom, White's Tavern and Ream's Station.

DEEP BOTTOM, JULY 28TH.

Co B—Wounded: Israel Furr, in hand; Henry Brown, lungs mortally.

Co C—Killed: Lieut. R. Quince, Corp'l F. M. Johnson, Corp'l P. Strickland. Wounded: W. Holder in hip, flesh; K. B. Bruck, in shoulder, serious.

Co G—Killed: N. Williams.—Wounded: Corp'l J. G. Sorrell, in arm, slight; John Harse, in abdomen, mortally.

Co H—Killed: J. M. White, B. F. Moore. Wounded: A. L. Demarcus, in arm, slight; W. Hudson, in thigh, severe.

WHITE'S TAVERN, AUG. 16TH

Co A—Killed: Wm. Caldwell.—Wounded: Serg't P. Johnson, in leg, flesh; Serg't L. Millsaps, in side, contusion.

Co B—Wounded: David Maxwell, in thigh, severe.

Co C—Wounded: M. Garney, in finger, amputated.

Co F—Wounded: Corp'l Fite, in arm, serious.

Co G—Wounded: Thos. Bowen, in leg, slight; B. J. Browning, in finger; Private Rigsby, in side, contusion.

Co H—Killed: Serg't M. Kirkpatrick. Wounded: J. A. Little, side, slight; C. E. Bost, shoulder, slight.

Co I—Wounded: R. L. Atwell, in arm, slight.

REAM'S STATION, AUG. 25TH.

Co A—Wounded: A. Watts, arm contusion; W. Connelly, arm, slight; L. Anstin, in foot, slight.

Co B—Killed: Nelson Bost.—Wounded: Lieut. D. P. Buger, in thigh, slight; Green Almon, in arm, severe; John Vanderburg, in scalp, and finger amputated; Frank Turner, in abdomen, (since dead); W. M. Joyner, in foot, slight.

Co C—Wounded: S. E. Shinn, in thigh, serious; M. F. Eddings.

Co D—Wounded: W. A. Cashon, in foot.

Co E—Wounded: Serg't G. W. Bains, in hand, severe; D. S. Rice, in knee, slight, M. Trexler, in finger; Jonathan Liles, in side, serious.

Co F—Killed: Serg't Frank Newsum. Wounded: F. J. Bostian, in thigh, severe; Wm. Fry, in side, slight.

Co G—Wounded: Serg't Wm. McGehee in shoulder; J. Marshall in groin, slight.

Co H—Wounded: Simpson Vampelt, in both thighs, mortally; J. R. Helms, in thigh, amputated; M. Morrison, in leg, amputated; J. Long, finger amputated.

Co I—Killed: Capt. Jas. B. McAnlay. Wounded: O. C. Overcash, in arm, amputated.

Co K—Wounded: W. G. League, in foot, severe.

Killed, 11; Wounded, 45.
J. R. FRALEY,
Asst. Surg. in charge.

In Montgomery county, Ohio, an short notice, some 1500 people have signed a call for a peace meeting at Dayton. The *Empire* says "the signers comprise men of all parties, and large numbers of those who have heretofore acted with the Abolitionists." It adds:

"The signers of this call must excuse us from publishing the list of their names, as we cannot give up our entire space to that purpose. It is sufficient to the end in view to be able to state that the call has been signed, not by hundreds but by thousands, and that, too, irrespective of former political affinities.

"The extent of this movement in Montgomery county shows that the people are at last resolved to ignore party predilections and prejudices, and to strike for the highest good of our beloved, but well nigh ruined country."

Almost every county in that State is having its peace meetings, and they are all largely and enthusiastically attended. In New York and in the East we have the same accounts. Everywhere the popular sentiment is for an "armistice and a Convention of the States."

Full Elections.—The Vermont State election took place on Tuesday, Sept. 6th. The Maine election will close off September 12th, the Pennsylvania election October 11th and on the same day the election in Ohio and Indiana.

Stones County.—We learn that quite a number of deserters in Stokes county have availed themselves of the Governor's Proclamation and the order of Gen. Lee. The Home Guard of that county were also ordered into service, but this commendable action on the part of the deserters has saved them a vast deal of trouble. We are informed that some fifty thus voluntarily returned to their posts in the army. This is the right way and it is a pity many others now skulking from duty cannot be prevailed upon to adopt it. It is without doubt the last chance.—*Western Sentinel.*

THE INCREASING FEELING FOR PEACE.

The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* states that several of the Abolition preachers have recently declared from their pulpits in that State that further conduct of the war is unchristian, and prayers should be directed heavenward for peace, and not longer for war, and peace on any terms necessary to stop the shedding of blood.

Mississippi's Response.—The people of Mississippi are moving with great alacrity in response to the proclamation of Gov. Clark. The *Clarion* says that five thousand men are now in camp, ready to move and sustain Gen. Forrest at a moment's warning, and the cry is still they come. The fire of '61 burns now.

DIED:

On the 1st of July, from a wound received at Oak Grove, Va., June 20th, JOSEPH M. BOST, aged 42 years, 9 months and 1 day. Having removed to Spertansburg, S. C., previous to the commencement of the war, he there entered the service of the Confederate States in the company of the Morgan Rifles, of which he soon became the captain, and remained in this office until his death. He had been in fourteen hard fought battles. Also, on the 2d inst., Capt. ADOLPHUS T. BOST, brother to the above, from a wound received Aug. 25th, in the engagement near Ream's Station, while gallantly leading his men to charge the enemy's works, aged 36 years and 3 days. In the early part of the war he raised a company of volunteers for the war, of which he was elected captain and served in that capacity till he received his fatal wound.

These two brothers were the sons of Jonas Bost, Esq., a prominent citizen of Newton, Catawba county, N. C. In their death the country and the Christian church of which they were members, and in which they shone as lights in the world, have sustained an irreparable loss. By their amiable deportment and gallant bearing they had greatly endeared themselves to their several companies, and done much to the success of the battles in which they were engaged. Their death has cast a gloom over the community in which they were brought up, and lived many years as ornaments to society and the church of Jesus Christ. They were loved and esteemed by all who knew them. But upon their numerous friends and relations the stroke falls most heavily, but it should be a source of consolation to them that they had sacrificed their valuable lives on their country's altar, and died as Christian patriots. They need not sorrow, therefore, as those that have no hope. They have won their country's gratitude; and let their good name, their blameless life and noble deeds be their children's richest legacy, and their mourning friends' sweetest consolation. They have each left a bereaved widow and five children to mourn their early loss. Their remains were brought home and interred in the cemetery at Newton in the midst of their friends with appropriate religious services. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."—Ps. 126.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1864.

Susan M. Johnson, Administratrix of William A. Johnson, vs. Clinton Johnson, Turner Johnson, Jacob N. Kepley and his wife Loretta Kepley.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Clinton Johnson and Jacob N. Kepley are non-residents of this State, it is, therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "CAROLINA WATCHMAN" notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, and then and there to show cause, if any they have; why the lands described in the petition should not be sold according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, Obadiah Woodson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday in August, A. D. 1864, and in the 29th year of our Independence.

OBADIAH WOODSON, C. C. C.
Sep 12 64

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.—Owing to instructions recently received from the Treasury Department, the collection of said taxes (as heretofore advertised) is postponed for the present, until some alteration can be made in regard to the assessment of Lands. Instead, therefore, of the people meeting me to pay their taxes, at the appointments already made, they will meet the Assessors, prepared to state the amount of lands *actually* in cultivation this year, including meadow lands. As the people are required to meet the assessors of the Tax in kind at the appointments already made by me, it will be to disappointment to them.

ET Please meet the Assessors as above notified, as it will be to your interest to do so.

W. R. FRALEY,
Collector for Rowan.

BLANK DEEDS FORSALE AT THIS OFFICE.