THE North-Carolina Standard NILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD. The terms of the Standard are as follows:

Semi-Weekly, six months, \$ 15 Weekly paper, six months, Advertisements inserted at three dollars per square of ten lines or less, for first insertion, and one dollar for each absequent insertion. The very large circulation of the sundard renders it a valuable medium for advertising. Honey sent by Express at our risk.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1864.

Wilmington.

The Confederate of Wednesday is of opinion that Wilmington will be speedily attacked by the enemy ; and in view of this it enters its protest against retaining Gen. Whiting in command. It says:

"We should tail to do our'duty to the State and to cur sense of right, if we withheld the fact that a very large portion of our people do not have confidence in this officer for that command; and desire either that one of higher grade should supersede him, or that some other should be substituted for This is a fact, well known; and if Gen. Waiting should be retained at Wilmington, and the Forts below are lost, there will go forth against the administration a fierce and general accusation. We do not intend to discuss Gen. Whiting's merits or demerits, nor to indicate our own opinion on the points which we feel bound to notice. If Wilmington is worth defending, it is worth defending suc-cessfully-worth defending to the death. It will require a commanding officer of patient, calm, unexcitable temperament, who will not be liable to lose his balance by any extraneous circumstance. It will require not only this patience, calmness and freedom from excitement, but it will call for the possession not only of ordinary, but of indomitable nerve. About the commanding officer there will require to he an indifference to danger that its presence cannot shade. It will require a sagacious discriminator and judge of character, for the selection of officers within the Forts, and the men to be used under them must be of the kind that will know no surrender-of the stamp who will forget Forta Gaines and Morgan, and remember Fort Sumter."

We agree with the Confederate that the first military talent should be assigned to Wilmington, and that such a defence should be made as will reflect credit on North-Carolins and the brave troops at and below that place. We also agree with that paper that Gen. Whiting is not the man for the occasion, and we do so without positively knowing what the "extraneous circumstance" is to which that paper refers. "Extraneous"-"extraneous." What does our cotemporary mean ? The word is defined to mean "existing without." May it not exist within? We confess we do not know.

The Confederate adds, "if General Clingman's wound will allow, Wilmington, in our opinion, could not be in safer hands." Gen. Clingman will fight, and he would no doubt hold on to the place with bull dog tenacity; but the Confederate admits that Gen. Clingman's "acts of usefulness" in the service "have not yet had their reward," and it is not likely, at this late day, that a favorite officer who is liable even to "lose his balance by any extraneous circumstance," will be retired to make room for a North-Carolina Brigadier. Has the Confederate no fear of consequences before its eyes, when it thus taps the President, no matter how gently, over the shoulders of Gen. Whiting ? But the Confederate turns over a new leaf in military tactics, by assuming that "the beat mode of .aving Wilmington is by capturing Newbern."-It thinks the Governor and the commanding officer of Reserves, that is, Gen. Holmes, "may organize a force sufficient to sit down before Newbern and compel its surrender !" We doubt the feasibility of the undertaking: In the first place, the Confederate thinks that the best military talent is necressary to a successful defence of Wilmington, while it suggests the most ordinary military talent to save Wilmington by capturing Newbern; and secondly, while every citizen of the State would be glad to see Newbern' captured and re occupied by our troops, yet it is hardly to be expected that Gov. Vance and Gen. Holmes, in command of some thousands of untrained Reserves, could accomplish what Generals Hill and Hoke have failed to do with siege guns and regular troops. .



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The Senatorship.

The Conservative of a recent date, apparently very willing to be drawn out upon the subject, stated in reply to the Progress that Gov. Vance would accept the Senatorship in place of Mr. Dortch, if tendered him by the Legislature. The Progress thought as much, and so did we. But it seems there are others who would be glad to have the place. The Greensborough Citizen, supposed to be very friendly to the Hon. John A. Gilmer, says:

"We see that the papers of our State capital are already speculating about who shall be our next state States Senator. We conceive there is Confe no chance for the return of Senator Dortch to that body. He is not the man for that position in these perilous and trying times. We want the very best talents, the ripest experience and the profoundest wisdom of the State. We want one who will be the peer of the illustrious and distinguished Graham. Gov. Vance would fill a position in the Sen-ate with credit to himself and with honor to the State, nor would we hesitate to advocate his claims. were he not so invaluable to his people in the po sition to which they have re elevated him by such an unprecedented majority. He would not sufficiently regard their wishes, were he to suffer his name to enter into the contest for that high position. He is where he can be most useful to them, and they have other and distinguished men, whom they would like to see fill that place. No one has high-er claims than our townsman the Hon. John A. Gilmer. The Confederate Senate has been heretofore composed of gentlemen, to a great extent, of ultra and extreme views. It has needed a sprinkle conservatism in it, and we are glad to see that the Legislatures of other States, like ours, have sent men of more conservative principles wherever a va cancy occured. Our Legislature put Mr. Graham in the place of Mr. George Davis, and should they put Mr. Gilmer in the place of Mr. Dortch next winter, then we should have in that body two representatives of which any people might be proud. Mr. Gilmer occupied an eminent position in the lower House of the United States Congress, and his influence in bringing about negotiations between the belligerents will perhaps be greater than that of any other of our statesmer, unless it be Senator Graham. Surely, if a country ever needed its wisest men in its most responsible offices, ours does at this perplexing crisis."

To which the Conservative, not to be outdone in politeness, and out of the most sincere regard for the public weal, replics as follows :

"The Greensboro' Citizen advocates the election Hon. John A. Gilmer as the successor of Mr. Dortch in the C. S. Senate, Mr. Dortch's term will expire with the present Congress, which will e in February, 1866. The election of Senator will herefore devolve upon the ensuing Legislature to assemble the third Monday of next November. While we recognize in Mr. Gilmer one of the est and noblest of North-Carolina's sons, we are not prepared to urge his or the claims of any one

else for the Senatorship at this time; and we trust our friend will not prematurely agitate the Senatoquestion. We desire the representatives of

the corruption fund, and if any of the subscribers should complain of too heavy a drain on their purses, they shall be nicked and exposed. What a blessing it is to have a free press in a free coun-

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, SEPT. 21, 1864.

try1 Our feelings are very much complicated, so to speak, when we reflect on the situation of our ancient friend Mr. Dortch. Both the Conservative and Citizen concur in the opinion that his re-election is hopeless; and the Confederate, taking him by the beard and asking "art thou in health, my brother ?" prepares to stab him under the fifth rib. The only consolation we can offer him is, that his term will not expire until February, 1866, and that if defeated he will not be a conscript until the period mentioned.

There is a rumor, which is believed to be well founded, that Gov. Vance is very anxious to be Senator, in order to escape the great responsibilities which will devolve on the Executive during the ensuing two years. If elected, he will probably resign at once, and the Speaker of the Senate will take his place as Governor. We shall see what we shall see. Meanwhile as a true Conservative we take no interest in these unseemly contests for office. We would support no one for Senator who had the slightest taint of Destructiveism on his garments. Others may do what may seem good and right in their own eyes, but for one we intend to stand by our record and take the consequences, whatever they may be.

Death of Gen. Morgan.

The Abingdon Virginian gives the following account of the manner of Gen. Morgan's death, received from an evewitness :

He did not fall in battle, and if the defeat of his command, as has been published in the Lynchburg and Richmond papers, on Saturday, the 3d inst., accompanied by the brigades of Giltner, Hodges and Smith, and a detachment of Vaughan's, with tour pieces of artillery, Gen. Morgan and his staff approached the town of Greenville, Tenn. Scouts brought the information that the enemy were not nearer tuan Bull's Gap, 16 miles 'distant, and in addition, a guard had beeu sent into the village to reconnoitre. Upon the report of the entire ab sence of the enemy, Cassel's battallion, commanded by Capt. J. M. Clarke, together with the four guns, were posted some 3 or 400 hundred yards from th C. H., when Gen. Morgan and his Staff entered and established headquarters at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Williams, near the centre of the town. Saortly after the advent of the guard in town, young Mrs. Williams, (daughter-in-law of the lady at whose house Gen. Morgan had his headquarters,) disappeared, a scout was sent for but could not find her, and as she returned with the enemy next morning, it appears she had ridden all the way to Ball's Gap and had given information of Morgan's whereabouts and the strength of the guard. Precaution had been taken to prevent the erress of persons who might convey information to the enemy, and all the roads and avenues were picketed. After visiting the camps and seeing that pickets had been duiy posted, Gen. Morgan and his Staff, at a late hour of the night, retired to rest. Being greatly fatigued, they slept very soundly, and were startled from their slumbers about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning by the elder Mrs. Williams, who informed them that the Yankees had surrounded the house. The General and his Staff at once sprang from their beds, armed themselves and rushed out at the opposite door to that at which the Yankees were thundering On the side of the house where they escaped there is a very large yard and garden, with a great deal of foliage and a vineyard. These, together with the basement of the old hotel at the southwestern extremity of the grounds, enabled them to conceal themselves for a time, but the Yankees by this time began to appear so thick and fast around them, that concealment became hopeless, and they rushed out to attempt to fight their way through, in the hope of succor and assistance from the battalion so near at hand. The officers with General Morgan, were Maj. Gasset, and Capts. Withers, Rogers and Clay, and a young gentleman by the name of Johnson, a clerk in the office of the Adit. General. At this time they were all, except Withers and Clay, in the basement of the old hotel, occupied by Mrs. Fry, (wile of the notorious bushwuscker murderer now in our possession,) who was all the time calling to the Yankees, informing them of the hiding place of the "rebels." Seeing escape almost hopeless, Gen. Morgan directed Mai. Gassett to examine and see if there was any chance of escape from the front of the basement into the street. Mai, G. looked and replied that there was a chance, but it was a desperate one, which Gen. Morgan did not hear, as at that instant the Yankees charged up to the fence separating the hotel from Mrs. Williams' grounds, when the General, with Mai, Gassett, Capt. Rogers and Mr. Johnson, sprang out in the direction of the vineyard, when the two latter were captured and the General killed. The latter hadjust fired his pistol, and was in the act of firing again when he fell. ' Capta. Withers and Clay had not been able to get out of the house, and had concealed themselves in or near it. Maj. Gassett, in the meantime, sought shelter in the basement and vineyard alternately, but could not elude the vigilance of Mrs. Fry, who was all the time directing attention to his whereabouts. Being the only rebel left-Withers and Clay having been discovered and betrayed by a negro-Maj. Gassett's ingenuity was put to work to avoid capture. Mrs. Fry knew he was in the basement, and the Yankees were as thick around him as snakes in harvest. After passing to and fro several times between the basement and the garden, all the time under fire, he finally took shelter in the former, and at an auspicious moment sprang into the street, gave Mrs. Fry a parting blessing in his exit, mounted a horse hitched near by and made his escape. A great many shots were fired by the Yankees, but the only one that took effect was that which killed Gan. Morgan, piercing his right breast, and ranging through disgonally. Withers, Rogers, Clay and Johnson are now, we presume, in a Yankee prison, and Maj. Gassett is again on duty with his command. The General was determined never to surrender. and told members of his staff they must not give up. . He was heard to say "they have got us sure," hen he drew his pistol and commenced firing. After Gen. Morgan had been killed, the unfeeling brutes who murdered him threw his lifeless body across a horse and paraded it through the streets. as we have been informed. His body was subse quently sent through the lines by flag of truce.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance. We give below a synopsis of Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance:

He says the existence of more than one government over a region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people.

The preservation of the Union being the sole object for which the war was commenced, it should have been conducted for that object only, and in ac-cordance with those principles which I took occa-sion to declare when in actual service. Thus conducted, reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefit of our many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by a spirit of conciliation and comprom and to restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the

The re establishment of the Union in all its htegrity is and must continue to be the indispensacondition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by traditions of the American people consistent with the honor and interest of the country, to secure such a peace. A re established Union and guarantees for future constitutional rights of every State in the Union is the one condition of peace-we ask no more, and when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once with a full guarantee of its constitutional rights. If frank, earnest and persistent efforts to obtain these objects shculd fail, the responsibility for ulterior conse-quences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors, the sacrifice of so many

slain and wounded brethren had been in vain, and that we had abandoned that Union for which cause they have so often been preserved.

of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood, but no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolu-tions of the Convention I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith for the rule or my duty and limitations of Executive power.

We learn that a terrible Railroad collision occurred on the North-Carolina Road, near Morrisville, about twelve miles west of this City, on Wednesday morning last. The mail train for this City was nearly an hour behind time, and was dashing in to Morrisville, when it came in contact with a freight train going out. One of the locomotives was nearly entirely destroyed, and the other much injured. No one was seriously hurt except David Bathune, Esq , one of the members elect from Robeson County. Both his legs, it is said, were broken, and he was otherwise injured, it is feared fatally .--

A vast majority of our people would as I would hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration

The Latest News. Our budget of news to day is smal ut we give all we have received up to the time of ing to press. From Petersburg.

WHOLE NUMBER 15

Every thing was quiet on the 18th, and the day was observed throughout the City by fasting, humiliation, and prayer. Skirmishing on the 14th, and heavy cannonading along the lines. The City was shelled several hours most vigorously. The enemy had advanced his pickets somewhat towards the Southside Road, but it had been followed by no mportant demonstration. The New York Herald of the 19th says that in

formation from different quarters indicate a terrible battle at any moment at Ream's Station.

The Petersburg Express of Tuesday says : "The quantity of shipping at City Point, and the basy hum of life now seen there, we are inform-ed, reminds one more of a New York East River dock, than a mere military station some eighty or ninety miles in the interior. Up and down the river vessels are, always seen moving while others are anchored out in the stream, or moored at the wharf discharging freight or receiving the wound-ed of Grant's army, to be transferred North. The wharf constructed for military purposes at the Point, is of the largest dimensions, and numerous vessels are enabled to approach at the same time. Large warehouses have also sprung up-not only under the hill, but above, and at convenient points along the railroad.

Grant is apparently lying passive until he can receive such reinforcements as will enable him to strike a heavy blow. He is no doubt receiving additions every day, and will no doubt be reinforced by a large portion of Sherman's men, to aid him in ccomplishing the capture of this city, or seize the Southside railroad. We do not therefore look for any active movements of importance fer some days to come.'

We have nothing new from Atlanta. There is a truce for ten days between Hood and Sherman .--We give the following schedule of miles between the two armies on the Railroad :

Distances on the Macon and Atlanta Mairoad. FROM MACON TO ATLANTA. BRTWEEN THE STATIONS. From Macon to Howards, 8 "Crawfords, 15 Howards to Crawfords

" Smarrs, 21 Crawfords to " Forsythe, 26 Smarrs to Fo " Colliers, 52 Forsythe to	Colliers,
	Colliers,
" Goggins, 87 Colliers to G	
" Barnesville, 42 Goggins to B	
" Milner, 49 Barnesville t	
" Thornton, 54 Milner to The	
" Griffin, 60 Thornton to	
" Fayette, 67 Griflin to Fay	
" Lovejoya, 74 Fayeite to Lo	
" Junesboru', 81 Lovejoys to .	
" Morrows. 86 Jonesboro' to	
	ough & R'dy,
" East Point, 97 Rough & R'd	v to East Pt
" Atlanta, 108 East Point to	

The Petersburg Express of Tuesday says:

"A gentleman from Winchester, which place he left on Thursday last, reports all quiet in the Valley, with the exception of occasional cavalry skirmishes. The present location of our army it is unnecessary to state, but our people may rest assured t is in the right place

THE FURALS OF THE POLISA INSURBRITION. final scene of a melancholy drama was played to an end to day. The last chief of the celebrated Polsh national

government and four of its members died this morning on the gallows. The unfortunate victims were Romuald Trangutt,

The unfortunate victims were Romuald Trangutt, adischarged Russian colonel; Krajewski, an archi-test; Joseph Toczyski, a bookkeeper; Zulinski, a teacher at the Gymnasium, and Johan Jesloranski, a tax-collector, all young men, none over thurty years of age. Originally twenty two men and four wo-men were sontenced to death by the millitary tri-bunals; but the Viceroy pardoned seventeen of the men word all of the women. It must put be imaging men and all of the women. It must not be imagin-ed, however, that the objects of Count Berg's clemency have much reason to congratulate themselves ; c) their sentences have been commuted partly into many years of labor in the Siberian mines, partly to shorter periods of confinement in fortreases in

the same blesk and inhospitable country. The Bye persons were executed upon the glacis of the fortress this morning, although a pardon was hoped for to the last moment. They stopped upon the scaffold firmly, and underwent their fate with perfect resignation and composure, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators. .

Thus perished the latest victims of the ill-judged and the ill fated Polish rising of 1863.

The New York Herald makes the following calculation in relation to the military situation of the South. We publish it that our readers may know

South. We puoted it that our readers may know what calculations our enemies are making: The Confederacy has but one army left. Fifty general actions, skirmishes innumerable, and the hardships of three years of tarrible warfare, have exhausted, have destroyed entirely, the ignorant but hardy population upon which the rebel loaders constant to acculate the which the rebel loaders counted to overthrow the government of the Unted States. All that is left of that population new is the rabble of Hood's last thirty thousand and the one army under Lee. Nearly a million armed men have, in the three years of its career, fought the battles of the great rebellion, and we have destroyed all but the last tenth of that immense power. Putting down the rebellion is now parrowed to the question of beating Lee's army. It must be apparent to every reasonable person that, with our pres-ent power, it cannot be very difficult to destroy that one army. Writers in Richmond may refuse to see this, and politicians in our Northern cities, blinded by party zeal, may refuse to examine the facts as they are; but no one disposed to use his eyes can deny that the government which has reduced the immense power of the rebellion down to what is left of it can, by only ordinary exertion, fin-ish the business for that crippled remnant.

With the military situation reduced to the simple issue in Virginia, we find that matters even there are in the position that we could desire. Les cannot, apparently, spare an effective force to strike for the Weldon road lest he should weaken his line at other vital points, and thus put himself even more completely within Grant's power. He is helpless, except for stolid resistance ; there is no longer any offensive power in the army of Northern Virginia; it stands at bay, the only one of all the rebel armies that seems disposed to make the last ditch a bloody one. It is with the government to do the rest. Give Grant the requisite number of men, and let him go in and finish it, and put the Confederacy out of its misery. Our war policy is the simplest that a government ever had: it is simply sending men to Grant.

THE HOME GUARD TROOPS .- After a thorough scout in Union county for deserters, the 63d Battalion (Lt. Col. T. H. Brem) returned to this place the latter part of last week. Eight or nine deserters were caught and as many more surrendered De-tachments of the Battalion visited Anson, Stanly and Cabarrus, and captured one deserter in each of these counties. There were not near as many deserters in Union county as had been reported, and we think the county is now clear of them. Anart from the work of arresting and driving in deserters, we think much good has been accomplished in the way of drilling and disciplining the Home Guard, and making it familiar with field service, so that in case of invasion these troops will better understand their duties. - Char. Democrat.



We will tell the Confederate what will save Wilmington, and Petersburg, and the State of Georgia. Desperate fighting ! No giving back, no strategy. no waiting till we get stronger, but desperate fighting. That is the key of steel, tipped with fire, which must unlock the door that conducts to victory.

The Henderson Times and other thumb papers are still making merry over the "late W. W. Holden, of Wake County." Never mind, gentlemen, we are "late," but we shall be in time. You attempt to insult now where you would have cringed and fawned if the people could have had a free elcotion. You know, in your wretched consciences, that the late election was a mere farce, and that truth, and justice, and the popular wish had no voice against force and fraud. Your imaginations at their greatest stretch can form no conception of the contempt and scorn we entertain for you. Ye are the poor servitors of the hour, without honesty, truth, or manhood.

"Dogs, easily won to fawn on any man." We want no such curs to bark for us. There is a better day ahead. When our independence shall have been achieved and the bayonet withdrawn, the people will turn upon you and crush you as the elephant crushes a worm under his ponderous foot. Of course we speak in a political sense.

N. C. BRIGADES.-Gen. Kirkland having recovered from his recent wound, has been assigned to the brigade lately commanded by Gen. J. G. Martin. Col. McRae of the 15th N. C. Regiment, commands Kirkland's old brigade. Col. A. C. Godwin, 57th N. C. Troops, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General - Confederate.

Why is it that Col. W. J. Clarke is not made a Brigadier ? He is a good tactician, a brave man, and has seen much service. Has he no friend at Court? We beg "the authorities" not to let this inquiry, by us, prompted as it is only by a ser. se may be known, if such knowledge is at all important, that there is no intercourse of any kind between Col. Clarke and the Editor of this paper : but we speak as one being minded to see justice done and the cause advanced by rewarding military ability and faithful service.

And why is not Gen. Clingman made a Major-General? He deserves it.

Maj Thes. D. Hegg, of the Subsistence Department, gives notice that he wants to purchase Irish potatoes, onions, and sour krout for the North-Carolina soldiers in the trenches around Petersburg --Persons having any of the above named articles are requested to furnish them to him or to any of the following named Agents : Major James Sloan' af Greensboro; John L. Brown, Charlotte; Jno. D. Brown, Salisbury ; A. O. Murdock, Hillsboro ; Lt. J. A. Boyden, Wadesboro; G. H. White, Statesville

the people to assemble unpledged and unbiassed, so far as the election of Senator is concerned, in rder that they may be the better enabled to select the right man. We consider it very imgortant that whoever is elected to succeed Mr. Dortch should truly represent the people of the State; and having confidence, as a general thing, in the members elect to the Legislature, we shall be content to abide their decision in the matter, whether Gov. Vance, Mr. Gilmer, or any other good and true man is selected to succeed Mr. Dortch."

Whereupon the Confederate, speaking for Richmond, and for the disinterested and faithful officeholders generally under the administration, declares that "Mr. Dortch will be approved for his fidelity, by the usual meed of re-election, which it is the custom to bestow on tried and faithful officers."-And that paper, waxing warm in the interest of the office-holders, whose disinterestedness and love of spoils-we beg pardon-love of country-may the Fates reward, proceeds to give as one of the reasons why Mr. Dortch should be re-elected, that "he has secured the confidence of the President and his associates "-Mr. Benjamin, of course included, to say nothing of Mr. Mallory, who blows up ships; and that "it would be a fit recognition of the support of the friends of Mr. Davis in the late election, to re-elect Mr. Dortch." The Confederate admits the bargain between Mr. Davis and Gov. Vance, and claims for the former his part of the reward. But if Mr. Dortch cannot be re-elected, then the Confederate thinks Mr. Edwards, (Weldon N.) or Mr. Hale, (E. J. Sr.) or Judge Shepherd, or Mr. Gilmer would do. "Woe's the day, woe's the day," that we should have lived to see John A. Gilmer preferred for office by Duncan K. McRae! But such preference, like bad thoughts, can do no harm unless cherished. A bird may light on one's head, but one is not obliged to let it build its nest there. But Col. McRae is an "old bird" in the tangled copsewood of politics. It is evident that he regards Gov. Vance and himself as the strongest persons yet named or thought of for the Senatorship; and so he keeps the Governor and himself in the background, while he tickles Mr. Dortch, and Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Hale, and Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Gilmer, in the hope that they, after they shall bave been distanced by Gov. Vance in the preliminary training, will retire in his favor, and thus help him to a realization of that "fit recognition of the support of the friends of Mr. Davis in the late election." Indeed, the Colonel goes so far as to say that Mr. Gilmer would be acceptable, because he is identified with "a calm, unexcited, unprejudiced Conservatism,"-thus indicating his readiness to embrace such a Conservatism, provided it will elevate him on the basis of "mutual concession" to the much coveted Sanstorship.

But the Citizen, speaking for its worthy champion Mr. Gilmer, says the Confederate Senate "needs a sprinkle of Conservatism in it." Is that all the Citizen will say for Mr. Gilmer in this respect? Would not a shower of the article do as well? Yes, verily, we think there is need of a of justice, operate as an injury to Col. Clarke. It food of it, to wash away impurities and to give a more healthful atmosphere to the ship.

> The Conservative thinks very highly of Mr. Gilmer. It would do almost anything for him but "urge his claims" for the Senatorship; and after having, itself, opened the discussion of the Senatoual question by declaring by authority that Gov. Vance is a candidate, it changes its tactics, and begs the Gitisen not to "prematurely agitate the Senatorial question." It knows that Gov. Vance has the inside track, by virtue of his power and patronage, and that both will be unsparingly used to obtain the prize; and therefore, as the Conservative and its candidate are on high ground and doing very well "at this time," it puts its finger on its treasury gorged lips and tells every body else who wants the sugar-plum, to be silent. Excellent, disinterested Conservative / Theu shalt have all thy expenses paid for three months in advance out of

Capt J. A. Neely's company of Home Guard, out all last week hunting deserters in this county, came into Town Saturday, to get supplies, &c., report that they had found no deserters and could hear of none of the persons whose names were given them as such, being in the woods. Many of hose whose names were listed to them as deserters were either at their posts in the army or in hospitals, and some of them killed in battle !- Salisbury Watchman.

THE YANKERS WANT ONIONS .- So great is the cry or onions made in behalf of Grant's army, that an onion fund" has been started in New York and Philadelphia.

Loe's boys are end-avoring to relieve the cravings of Grant's army for onions, by giving them a, "little more grape," which if not quite so nutritious, is far more corrective of all the "ills which flesh is heir to" than the unsavory esculent they want --Petersburg Express.

Mr. Bethune was removed to the Wayside Hospital in this City. The attention of those having tithe tobacco to pay

is diracted to the advertisement on the subject in this paper.

Proclamation by Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia. The distracted condition of our country and the calamities which have befallen us, are evidence that our individual and national transgressions have provoked the displeasure of Almighty God who rules the destinies of nations and States as well as of men. He is using for our chastisement our wicked but powerful enemy who has overrun a large portion of the territory of our own State, as well as of the Confederacy, and has laid waste or greatly damaged our cities, towns, villages, and fields. God's word, however, is full of promise that if we will turn from the error of our ways and humble ourselves before Him, and implore His pardon for our sins as a people, and in our aggregate capacity as a State, as well as in our private character as indi-viduals, will acknowledge Him as Lord of Lords, Kings of Kings, he will hear us in Heaven, his lofty

dwelling place, and answer us in peace. In the hope, therefore, in this time of great public calamity, if our whole people will unite in the name and through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in imploring pard in and divine aid in our great strugle, that God will hear us, will give victory to our arms, and by confounding the counsels of our enemies, and causing terror and dismay in their ranks, will enable us to triamph over them, and to drive them from the soil of our beloved State, I issue this, my Proclamation, setting spart THURSDAY, the 15th day of this present month. as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. And request that all secular employment be suspended on that day, and that all business houses and public offices be closed, and that the entire people of this State, both male and female, do assemble at their respective places of public worship, and with all their hearts and all their souls, that they invoke the favor and aid of Almighty God. And I especially request the reverend clergy of all sects and denom-mations, to attend and lead in religious exercises appropriate to the occasion. I also must respectfully request that General J. B. Hood, and the army under his command, and all other Confederate and State officers and soldiers upon the soil of Georgia, unite with the people of this State in the appropri ate observance of the day, for the purposes above mentioned. While our enemies rely for success upon their superior numbers and their great resources, if we will place our trust in the God of Israel, and do our whole duty toward Him and to each other, the day of our deliverance will be near at hand.

L. S. of the State, at the Capitol, in Milledge-L. s. fof the State, at the Capiton, 1864.

A letter to Capt. James E. Allen, of this county, from his son, N. M. Allen, a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, dated August 28th, has the following paragraph, which we copy for the information of the friends named :

"The members of our company here, (Co. G, 6th N. C.) Sergt, Lyon, W. L. Moring, A. A. Lewis, M. Wimberly, S. B. Yates, C. Eubanks, Wm. Burgess, W. Yeargin, G. W. Varner, G. P. Check, Ed. Parrish, S. Milhollen, and M. T Horton, desire you to let their people know that they are here, and well.

RICHES .- There is, too often, a burden of care in getting them, a burden of anxiety in keeping them. a burden of temptation in using them, a burden of guilt in abusing them, a burden of sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account at east to be given up for possessing and either improving or misimprov ing them.

STOKES COUNTY .- We learn that quite a number of deserters in Stokes county have availed themselves of the Governor's Proclamation and the order of Cen. 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.

From the North.

The New York Union Convention nominated R. E. Fenton for Governor, and Thomas G. Alverd. Lieutenant Governor. The Illinois Democratic Convention nominated J. C. Robinson for Governor .-Resolutions were passed endorsing the Chicago platform-declaring the intention of the Democrats of Illinois to give a unanimous support to McClel-lan and Pendleton.

The Tennessce Union Convention passed resolutions favoring the call of a State Convention and the abolition of slavery.

New York papers of the 12th have been received. The war news unimportant. McClellan's letter of acceptance has caused great sensation among the peace democrats. The New York News says it cannot support a candidate in collision with the Convention that tendered him the nomination: Mullaly, editor of the Metropolitan Record, repudiates McClellan. Vallandigham, who was on his way to canvass Pennsylvanis, withdrew his appointments and returned home in disgust Gold closed at 222

The N. Y. Herald of the 12th says, our recent victory and rumors of victory to come, is owing to the fact that all the Presidential candidates are upon the war platform, The success of the new loan, and other causes all combined, brings down gold nine-

teen, on Saturday. The branch railroad from the City Point track around to the Yellow Tavern, has been completed as far as the Jerusalem Plank Road, and the trains are running to the latter point.

In the following official telegram from Secretary Stanton, we find that Seward was deceiving the Auburnites when he told them that the draft would not be enforced :

WASHINGTON, September 7. Major-General Dia, New York :

This Department is still without any dispatches from south of Nashville.

It is supposed to be General Sherman's design to withdraw his elvanced columns and give his army rest in Atlanta, and establish humself securely there, and restore his railroad communications broken by Wheeler and Forrest, before making further ad-Vances.

No operations by the armies of General Grant or General Sherman are reported to day. The provost marshal-general's office is busily en-

gaged in arranging the credits of the several districes, and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiency in the districts that have not filled their quotas, beginning with these most in arrears.

Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible; but the advantage of filling the armies immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have, therefore, been refused. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Baltimore, September 6-A special dispatch to the Beltimore American, dated Berryville, Va., Sept. 6. says:

The enemy are still in Sheridan's front; and as far as can be seen, there are no indications of Barly's retreat up the Valley at present. The cavalry force which left Rippon's on Friday night has returned, having ascertained that the enemy was in strong force beyond the Opequan.

Recruits and convalescents from the army are ar riving in great numbers almost every day, and are being rapidly sent forward to the front,

A telegrain from Washington, dated September 7. P. M. savs :

Advices from Grant's anny represent recruits as arriving rapidly, and more than counterbalancing the loss of those troops whose term of service ha expired. The regiments there are fi ling up, and if the country will only keep up the good work a month lunger, Grant will have his desired "one hundred thousand" extra with which to finish the reballion Two regiments composed of the employees in the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, have been organized and the officers commissioned.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio, out of service, reached Washington on Wednesday, and called at the White House, when the President made a brief address to them. The One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio, their

time having expired, left Fortress Monroe for home on Tuesday.

NEW COMMANDANT. -- We learn that Maj. Goe, of Florida, has been appointed to the Command of the C. S. Prison, in this place, sice Col. Gilmer, removed for inability on account of bad health .- Selis. Watchman.

The call on the militia and exempts for Confederate service, yesterday, drew together about one hundred and fifty men and boys. Long rolls were salled, and every body was formed in line several times. The work of organization progressed as far as it well could, but there was a manifest disinclination on the part of our people to go into active service even for one day, and, in spite of the emergency of the moment, and the necessity for providing for the public defence, there was a most "beggarly account of empty boxes."- Columbia Carolinian.

And these, the citizens of the capital town of South-Carolina, are the people who boast that they busted up the best government the sup ever shope on, and who promised to whip the Yankees on their own soil. Do the people of that State want to prosecute the war, or do they want to reconstruct? The number of men they furnish in this great emergency will give their answer. - Progress.

Col. Freemantle, of the British army, in his re-cent book, republished by Mr. Gostsel, gives the following high compliment to our soldiers :

" After having lived with the veterans of Bragg and Lee, I was able to form a still higher estimate of Confederate soldiers. Their obedience and forbearance in success, their discipline under disaster, their patience under suffering, under hardships, or when wounded, and their boundless devotion to their country, under all circumstances, are beyond praise."

The upright, if he suffer calumny to move him. fears the tongue of man more than the eye of God.

SUGAR -- William Summer, Esq., writes as follows from Pomaris, S. C., to the Columbia Guardian: "I fear, that much good syrup will be spoiled in the attempt to convert it into sugar. Our people, if they can make a good article of syrup, should be content, as it will do much to help out our supplies; but, although I first introduced the culture of the Ohinese Sugar Oane in this State from seed imported from France three years before it was distributed from the Patent Office, I am not an advocate of its being used to the extent that is claimed for it as a substitute for bacon. While it will produce fat it will not give bone and muscle, so necessary to the daily laborer. Negroes should have at lesst one good meal of bacon a day or suitable vegetables wall seasoned with this important ingredient. Our people, compelled to rely upon their own resources, are now raising their own supplies of pork, and this can be done easily upon every plantation with a little care. Some of my agricultural friends charged me with the introduction of a humbug, but we always contended that it was a valuable crop for soiling eat-tle and horses, and the stalks will aid materially in helping to make the supplies of pork, if fed to hogs when the head begins to appear. From this stage until it is fit for making syrup it can be fed freely to hogs, but when too ripe it is rather injurious, frequently eccasioning parging. As frequent inquiry has been made of ms as to

the best varioty for cultivation, I would say that Gov. Hatamond sent me all the variaties of Imphee cultivated by Prof. Wray on his place. Upon trial I found the large white seed and a red seeded va-riety about equal to the Chinese variety, but some years afterwards saw the Chipsee principally culti-vated on his place. Governor H. informed me that his experience had been the same. The red seeded variety does not grow so tall as the Chinese and is not so liable to be blown down by high withda, but I am inclined to the opinion that it does not withstand the droughts of summer so well as the black seeded or Chinese."

Howe MANUFACTURESS — Many of our most weal-thy, intelligent and lovely young ladies have gone into the manufactuing butiness, and some of thom, we are told, have made it quite preflexible. Hat, mp and boomet factories have spring up in every direc-tion, and shuost every man you most tream an el-egant new hat presented to him by one of these home manufacturing establishments. Our girls have become really industrious ; they make becaution ful cloth out of raw material and then make it up inte ciothing for the soldiers ; they make beautiful hate for their farthers, brothers, sweethearts and themselves ; they make beatu ful palmetto fans ; some of them make their own shoes; and when the war is over they will make the very best of wives. - Brandon Republicim.

