## Che State Journal.

SATURDY, September 5, 1863.

CARRIERS WANTED.

Several smart boys are wanted to sell the State Journal on the trains and elsewhere. Active, intelligent boys can make from fifteen to twenty dollars per week.

The Editor of this paper is now into the "service and is ordered into camp, it is rumored, for three months. Printed Gen. Order No. 1, "by order o Govornor Vance," signed "Dan'l G. Fowle, Adjutant General," and bearing date "Aug. 18, 1863, " amongst the persons exempt from duty in the guard for ' Home Dafence, except from drill or service within their counties, when invaded by the enemy, " are the following: "one Editor to each newspaper, and all necessary compositors." An ordinary understanding would learn from this that except when the enemy invades the county in which " Editors " and the " necessary compositors" reside, they are not called on to do duty. On the faith of this order we continued our business as usual. Now, however, by the decision of Governor Vance we are called out at a moment's notice, and have to leave our business to take care of itself or finally to close our doors and let our presses rot with rust and other material go to ruin generally. This is the viere personal consideration, however, It is quite a different matter when considered in the light of a public grievance. Does Governor Vance mean to stop the entire press of the State, and do what the Confederate Congress and every other State of the Confederacy refused to do, out of some stupid notions of theirs, perhaps, that the press is essential to the successful administration of all human affairs? I he does, let it be fully understood. And if that be the determination, then we and every hand in our employ prefer to go at once into the Confederate service and stay there till the close of the war. We have sent from our office enough volunteers to form a large company, at a time, too, when every one of them was exempt. Every man we now have in our employ has been from one to two years in the regular service, and they prefer that service now, if the printing offices are to be all closed, and so do we. Our case will shortly be that of every other Editor and and Proprietor of a newspaper in the State, and it becomes a serious matter to consider whether the State of North Carolida shall be without a single

If Editors are to be required to close their business they should at least at once know it, and not be taken by surprise by incomprehensible General Orders as we and others have been.

We append the order to put others on their guard: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA. ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE,

Raleigh, Aug. 18th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, )

I. The following persons are exempt from duty in the Guard for "Home Defence," except from drill or service, within their counties when invaded by the enemy: FIRST CLASS .- All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been practising in their professions; Railroad officers and employees, not to include laborers, (except two expert track hands for each section for eight miles, who are exempt,) porters and messengers; one miller to each mill; mail carriers; the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and Adjutant of the Regiment. Where any of these officers have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next efficer in rank will be exempted. This

class is also exempt from drill. SECOND CLASS .- Contractors with the State or Confederate Government and their necessary employees; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all neces-sary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers in

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government, and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and those who have been exempted from military duty upon surgeons' certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempts from all

military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will order Company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon, and Battailion

By order of Governor VANCES

DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

P. S. We "mustered" to-day, and were detailed for six hours to get out our paper-we and our compositors. Six hours per day is quite sufficient to enable us, the Editor, to get out our paper-that is, to furnish can and to read proof, if we can get it. But we are satisfied that there is no office in the Confederacy to-day whose printers can "get out" their paper in six bours, and therefore that part of the order is useless. We do hope Gov. Vance will take another view of this matter. Newspapers are essential, and more than that, there are precious few of that rollicking, profligate class called printers, left out of the army. We used to be and now are one of themselve glory in saying so. And take them all in all-and magnifying their faults as extensively as you choose, they are hard to beat. We venture nothing in saying that, compared with every other profession or trade, of equal numbers, there are two printers to one now in the service. These of them we employ are a good sample of the whole. Let them kno that they have to fight and they will de it. But they want no balf measures. It is the "service-the Confederate service "--or no more service then they

We trust Gov. Vance will scatle this matter finally. If we are to have no newspapers, there will be no printers in the Home Guard—from this office.

P. S. No. 2 .- The detail for ets hours was a mistake. We were ordered back to duty, and our paper might go to thunder for what the "authorit cared. Still, by hard driving and by the faithful

up a tolerable paper, in spite of all. it appears, then, that not even a "detail" will b creditted for even six hours. Wery well, then, if the force thined should be called into camp, there can by the paper issued in this city-regulat the Stain expediency of having a green in the State on and the State of t accounted from him brost and by in soft doing very

THE MAILS .- We have received at least one hundred letters during the last three weeks complaining of the non-delivery of the State Journal to subscribers. On the lines of railroad these complaints are most numerous. We once more assure our subscri-bers that their papers are regularly mailed from this office, and that as much care is exercised as possibly can be in having the mailing done correctly. A subscriber writing from Hillsboro' says, "sometimes your paper is not received at this office at all. In the last eight days I have received only three papers." Now it has so hapened, in consequence of the absence of one of our clerks, that we, curself, have put up the mail for the West, including that for Hillsburo', and we are sure it was correctly sent .-So, too, of the other portions of our mail, and we cannot resist the conclusion that there is gross neglect either in the route agents or in some of the postoffices. We very much dislike to make these public complaints, but there is no other course left open to us. We trust more care will be exercised by all concerned; but we have reason to believe that there is no hope in some quarters short of the removal of the officers, and we shall be compelled to take steps to have that done unless there be some amendment.

Spies in our Midst.

Our community cannot be too vigilant against the great danger of spies in our midst. It is generally believed that we have several among us and that there are disaffected persons here, ready and willing to give them all the information they need. One of the villians was recently arrested and sent to Richmond. Long ago, before he left the command of the army at Newbern, Gen. Burnside boasted that he had daily communication with this city, and if he had desired it could make a successful demonstration on the very heart of the State whenever he chose. It will not do to rely solely on the local police, or even the Confederate authorities here, but the citizens must assist both in the detection of these villians and their friends in this city. Some of these latter are known and will be caught when they least expect it. In the meantime let all our true citizens be vigilant. There is danger in delay.

The Salem Press. We classified the SALEM PRESS amongst the doubtful papers of the State, because we had not seen evidence enough to class it with the straight-out traitorous papers, and we complained that that paper lacked nerve to define its position fully. The PRESS thinks it has clearly defined its position. We think not; but to put the matter beyond cavil we propound the following interrogatories to the PRESS:

Is the Salem Press in favor of a re-construction of the Union with the Yankees under any circum-

Is it not in favor of the unconditional independence of the Southern Confederacy as a Government, and for continuing the war to that end, in the language of the Raleigh STANDARD, to the "last man and the last dollar ?"

The answers to these questions will settle the question as to the position of the Press.

Let us Pause and Think.

Ten men, deserters from the 13th N. C. Regiment, recently captured in Fluvena county, Virginia, by a party under command of Adjutant Mallett, 46th Regiment, who was killed by one of them, will be executed to-day, in accordance with the verdict of a court martial! Ten men to be shot dead to-day by their own comrades! Great God, what an awful responsibility rests upon those who have been the cause of this desertion and this resistance to their commanding officers! Who is responsible for this blood?

[For the State Journal Wribute of Respect TO THE LATE MAJE DORN H. WHITAKER, 1ST N. C. CAVALRY

The officers of the 1st N. C. Cavalry met on Aug. 21st, and called Capt. McLeod to the Chair; Lieut. Foard was appointed Secretary. The Chair appointed Capt. Andrews, Lieuts. Henry and Borden, as a Committee to draft resolutions expressing the regrets of the officers in the loss of the late lamented Maj. John H. Whitaker. The following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously

adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, in the dispensations of His allwise Providence, to remove from our midst our much heloved and respected brother officer, Maj. Johh H. Whitaker, therefore be it

Maj. Johh H. Whitaker, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That in his death, we recognize and bow submissively to the eternal will, and overruling Providence of a just and merciful God.

Resolved, 2nd. That in the death of Maj. John H. Whitaker, this Regiment has lost a brave and efficient officer, the cause of independence a gallant and wholesouled defender, and his country one of its purest and brightest or-

Resolved, 3rd. That his noble and chivalrous daring and invincible heroism on the field of battle, and his generous, upright and habitual deportment in the daily routine of duty in camp, though lost as an example to us, shall not be forgotten as a precept; that while we cherish the memory of our belaved friend, we will not lose sight of, but strive to imitate his neble, demeanor, and disinterested patricular.

Resolved, 4th. That we tender to the disconsolate widow and orphaned children of our deceased comrade in arms, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and offer them the only consolation admissible in domestic forrow—our sympathy and our tears.

Resolved, 5th. That the Secretary of this meeting be requisted to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the family of Maj. Whitaker, also a copy to the State Journal and Wilmington Journal for publication, and that the North Caroline process he respected to copy.

Carolina papers be requested to copy.
N. P. FOARD, Secretary.

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER C. H. VA., } At a meeting of Company E, let North Carolina cavalry, on motion, Lieut. Cad. J. Iredell was called to the
Chair, and after explaining the object of the meeting, on
motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolasions relative to the death of our much beloved Lieut.
Jene H. Person, who foil on the 3rd of July while galiantly leading his men in a charge at Gettyeburg, Pa.
Whoreupon Lieut J. H. Fuller, Sirgt. J. J. Basey and
Corp'l J. P. Davis were appointed, when the following
cuncintions were offered.

Resolved, Let, That while we how in humble submission
to the will of Almighty God, and would not marmur at
like decree, yet, we cannot but imment the early death of
one so young and promising, out off in the bloom of manhand. Long shall his acts live bright in our memory—
and should we ever most again the insolent foe, slaying
the many bright ornaments of "Carolina," will we
estative to "his memory," and bear our broasts to purchase
was reasoned, led, That the conduct of Lieut. Person as
an officer, is entitled to the highest commendation, and
that he is composed bravery on the battlefield, his vigiline to the temperature bravery on the battlefield, his vigiline to the temperature bravery on the battlefield, his vigi-

[For the State Journal. REPLY TO "DAVIDSON" - CONCLUDED.

CAUSE FOR REVOLUTION IN 4861. [The author of "Marion" having discussed the question of the secession of eleven States from the Union of 1789, and also the question of the "Right of Secession," now closes by considering whether or not the Southern States had cause for Revolution in 1861, supposing the right of Secession not to exist. - Ep. 1

Whether African slavery be right or wrong in itself, it was an important feature in the polity and social organization of the Southern States, instituted and maintained in the first place by right of their own inherent sovereignty, and by permission of no extraneous power or Government, and was an internal matter with which no outside powers had any

In addition to this when the Union was formed this institution was solemnly guarantied to the South by the Constitution itself, and in the same instrument provision was made for a vast increase of it in future years by the clause permitting twenty years

importation for negroes.

The Northern States in ratifying the Constitution solemnly pledged themselves to faithfully observe these as well as all other stipulations therein. Even they themselves admit that the Union would not have been consummated had not these stipulations been made a part of the Constitution. Have they kept faith? On the contrary have they not for years openly and deliberately violated this pledged faith, and stubbornly persisted in this course against the remonstrances and the warnings of the South? Do need to cite in proof of this the personal liberty bills of nine Northern States, passed in direct violation of their Constitutional duties, and in aggression on the rights of the South? Have they not by secret societies, and by public organizations in vast numbers. throughout the entire country, by contributions of money, by speeches, by newspapers and pamphlets, endeavored in every possible way not only to suggest and encourage the abduction of our slaves, but to incite them to universal murder, rapine and insurrection? What kind of literature has undeniably for fifteen years past outsold, by long odds, all other becks throughout the entire North? Was it not the "Uncle Toms," the "Olmstead's Travels in the South," and all such violently abusive and lying tirades against their Southern brethren? What stronger proof need we than the fact of the vast sales of such books, of the embittered spirit of the North against the South?

What did William H. Seward say in a public spech at the West, in the Presidential campaign in 1860? "Slavery must be extinguished, and you. and I, fellow citizens, must do it." And this man had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the

United States ! Abraham Lincoln also in a public speech in 1858, used

language of the same import, saying that "the States could not live together half slave and half free." When these two men in March, 1861, took the reins of power in their hands, had the South no cause for revolution? But this is by no means all. In the winter of 1860, came the execution of John- Brown in Virginia, and as the weight of his body strained on the cord, up rose a curtain at the North, which revealed to the view of the astonished South, the astounding fact that when the great majority of Northern society by outward symbols, by half-masted flags, tolling of bells, firing of mintue guns, by processions and gatherings in their churches, by prayers and sermons and addresses, mourned that murderer's failure and fate, and deeply sympathized with his diabolical and unprovoked hatred of the South, the minority were two much overawed to evince, by any public manifestations, their sympathies with the South, and their joy (if they really entertained any) that the scoundrel had met his deserts. Was there not here still blind and deluded South of the evil days to come? But I must except from this category that cool, (yes, Mr. Iditor, cool,) wise and far-seeing State, South Caroling. Thoroughly awake to the deep significance, the dire import of the events I have here touched on, she promptly called on Virginia in the winter of 1860, to meet her in council with her other Southern Sisters, but alas, alas! for the cause of the South, the Davidsons of that patriotic old State were then fearfully in the ascendant, and until Sumter's first gun and the hoarse call of Lincoln for blood woke her from her lethargy, they held her down, as if in a vice, at the foot of the oppressor, until it was almost too late for her to move. In November, 1860, came the election, by a strictly sectional vote, by a geographical party, of a President chosen on a platform of avowed hostility to the South In that platform they had the unblushing audacity to declare a solemn decree of the Supreme Court of the United States "a dangerous political heresy," because, forsooth, this decree, issued in strict accordance with the Constitution, happened to

recognise the Constitutional rights of the South.

The party that rode triumphantly into power on that platform, openly and defiantly avowed one of their purposes to be a change, under the forms of the Constitution and by virtue of their numerical superiority over the South, in the personelle of that Court, and through this change a reversal per fas aut nepas

of the hated decree. Was not this sufficient warning to the South? It would seem not. A still darker and more threatening cloud had risen on the horizon, but to describe it I must go backward in time About 1857-'58 the Helper book was strewn broadcast throughot the entire North, and was eagerly purchased, read and welcomed there by millions. Now, Helper and his book, considered in themselves, and without reference to attendant circumstances, were equally contemptible and insignificant objects. But the book was deliberately and cordially endorsed and applauded by sixtyeight Northern members of Congress, including W. H. Seward. These men, representing a population of millions, would never have dared to attach their names to such a book, had they not known that they would be supported in the act by their constituents, and what is more, that their constituents were in the majority. In this fact, and this alone, existed the deep signifi-cancy of the Helper book, and this it was that raised it into an omen of horrible portent to the South. Let us take a few extracts from it and see what it was those members of Congress were endorsing.

In a puragraph urging the North to exterminate slavery at once, without the slightest compensation to the slaveholders, it addresses the Southerners as fol-

"Frown sirs; fret, feam, prepare your weapone, threaten, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union; nay, annihilate the solar system, if you will—do all this, more, less, better, worse—anything; do what you will, sirs—you can neither foll nor intimidate us; our purpose is as fixed as the eternal pillars of heaven; see here determined to abolish slavery, and—and so help us God—abolish it as all?"

says in another place: "Compensation to slave owners for negroes? Propos-terous idea!—The suggestion is criminal, the demand un-past, wicked, monstrous, dampable. Shall we put the blendhounds for the sake of doing them a favour? Shall we for the cure of slavery to make them rich at our ex-pense? Pay these whelps for the privilege of converting them into documt, homest, apright men? In other passages, southernors are compared with Staty-eight members of Congress, with Wm. H. Seward at their head, deliterately maify the South to print that with a "purpose as fixed as the elected pilers of heaven" they are determined, so far as in them lies, to execute the above disholical thrus's, the South being at the chine time aware that over y all of the Gorginers of the Northern Stams belong to the union political and tenatical arteri, and enter-tally the cause views and intentions; and yet Davidson

"feurs" the South "is in pursuance of the right of revolution without sufficient cause!!"

As if prophetically describing the members of Congress referred to and their political party, Webster, in 1851, said in a speech delivered by him in that year:

During the absence of the committee, Col. Wm Martin and Capt. L. D. Starks being present called upon to address the meeting, which they in a very able, appropriate and forcible manner that year:

The committee on resolutions, through their captures are called upon to address the meeting, which they are captured by him in the committee on resolutions, through their captures are captured by him in the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the captures are captured by him in the committee of the capture of

"It is said by a class of men to whom I have referred that the Constitution is born of hell; that it is the work of the devil, and that Washington was a miserable bloodhound, set upon the track of the African slave. Men who utter such sentiments as these are ready at any moment, to destroy the charter of our liberties, of all your happiness and of all your hope. They are either insane, or fa-

With the facts that I have stated before us, and with this truthful and eloquent passage of Webster's ringing in our ears, how strangely does it sound, Mr. Editor, to a southerner, to hear Davidson say that his fond hopes" of becoming "satisfied that the secessionists of the South were not in any way responsible for the dreadful war which is now desolating our own proud and happy country" " are dashed to the ground" by the result of his researches into "the history of the Constitution and of our Revolutionary era." I tell him that next after the State Governments and the people of the North, the Davidson's of Villinia are responsible for this war: first, in blindly holding her back in the winter of '60 from taking council with that calmest, coolest, wisest State of all, South Carolina, and with the other Southern States: and secondly, in foolishly restraining her from promptly placing herself at the side of gallant South Carolina in January or February, '61 while Buchanan was still President. Does Davidson know that Fortress Monroe could have in either of those months been easily seized? Does he know that there were but three hundred troops in it, half of whom were disloyal to the General Government, and nearly all of the other half saying that they did not enlist to fight the South? Does he know that two of the non-commissioned officers were --- but hold! it is too early yet to reveal all the "secrets of the prison house," the hour has not struck and I refrain. I tell him that there are those who do well know what I have stated above. and more, and that had Virginia been permitted to move promptly, and before the Massachusetts troops were thrown into Fort Monreo in April '61 we should have had all Kentucky at the start, Maryland with Fort McHenry, and what was of vastly more importance than all, (even than Sumter and Charleston. we shoul I have had Firtress Monroe, a post wholly impregnable to the attacks of the entire Yankee navy and army. What lay behind it at Norfolk and as safe too as if it were in the heart of Old England? Vast stores of materials, the accumulation of years, for building an imperal navy; and it could have been built at our leisure without the slightest fear of disturbance from the enemy, and when built, it could have been put to sea in spite of Lincoln's navy and have been long ago doing the work (on a thousand times enlarged a scale) that the gallant Semmes and Maffit are now performing. It would have put an effectual and early quietus on the blockade. And further, the possession of Fortress Monroe would have effectually prevented any Hatteras, Roanoke Island and New Orleans disasters, even had war ensued at all. But there would have been no war, had Virginia seized Fort Monroe when (as this writer well knows-he was at Norfolk in the winter of 61.) she had it in her power. The question of war or peace hinged on which party was to be the possessor of that Fort. Had the Confederates held it. Scott. when called by Seward and Lincoln into council and put at the head of their armies, would have told them at once that we were the masters of the situation, that the game was up, and war by the North would be simply "moon-struck madness." But I will return from the digression into which I was led by the quotation of Davidson's "fond hopes." had intended, Mr. Editor, to show in detail that the North had, through her tariffs (although passed under the forms of the Constitution ) appreced and the Constitution, and of its intent to "establish justice," "promote the general welfare" and make the effect of "all water, imposts and excises uniform throughout the United States," and not to abstract about eighty millions of domain annum. [Kettell ] from the South to go into the pockenum, [Kettell,] through the action of these cunningly devise orth, iniquitous tariffs; and I had intended to prove, to the satisfaction of those at least who still have respect for and believe in certain American doctrines of government that were taught and entertained by

munication with what may be termed appropriate extracts from two Northern documents. On the 19th of March, 1851, J. K. Paulding, a New Yorker and formerly Secretary of the Navy, said, m a letter to John C. Calhoun:

all parties in the early days of the Republic, that the

South had herein additional and ample cause for

revolution; but acting on the maxim that "enough

is as good as a feast," I will conclude this long com-

"I cannot express the contempt and disgust with which I have read the speech of our Senator, Seward, though it is just what I have expected from him. He is one of the most dangerous insects that ever crawled about in the political atmosphere, for he is held in such utter contempt by all honest men, that no notice is taken of him till his sting is felt. He is only gratified to play the most dispicable parts in the political drama, and the only possible way he can acquire distinction is by becoming the tool of greater scoundrels than himself. Some years ago, after disgracing the State of New York as Chief Magistrate, he found his lowest depths of insignificance and oblivion, and was decreased by his own party. But the much has been lately dropped by his own party. But the mud has been lately stirred at the very bottom of the peol, and he who went down a mutilated tadpole, has come up a full grown bull from, more noisy and impudent than ever.

This is very often the case among us here, where nothing is more common than to see a swindling rogue, after his orimes have been a little rusted by time, suddenly become an object of popular favor, and of executive patronage.

The position taken and the principles asserted by this pettifogging rogue in his speech, would disgrace any man—but himself. I fear it will not be long before we of the North become the tools of the decendents of the Puritans, who had not the most remote idea of the principles of civi-liberty, and ne conception of religious toleration, but the most unrelenting intolerance. Our freedom is in great danger of being sacrificed to texts of scripture and fanati-cal dogmas; the twelve tables are becoming our law, and we shall be obliged to study the Pandicts of Leviticus."

On the 12th of Januarf, 1848, [Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 80th Congress, page 94,]
Abraham Lincoln, in a speech then delivered by him,

"Any people, any where, being inclined and having the power, have a right to rise up and shake off the existing Government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right, which we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such a people that can, may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines or old laws; but to break up both and make new ones."

Let us congratulate ourselves Mr. Editor, that we have at last swung clear from the "swindling rogues" of New York, and exercise that "most sacred right" to "shake off the government" of the canting " Puritans" which their present despotic ruler so clearly enunciated in 1848.

Public Meeting in Martin.

MARION.

(For the State Journal.

Pursuant to a public notice, a meeting of a large portion of the citizens of Martin county was held under a pleasant grove near Hamilton on Salurday, the 29th August 1868. On motion, W. R. W. Sherred, Esq., was called to the Chair and A. Missell, Esq., was appointed frman in a brief and appropriate state explained the object of the meeting.
On motion, the following granteness were appointed a committee to draft resultations expressive of the cause of the meeting, to wit: L. L. Clements, H. D. teen, Samuel Rogers, J. S. Ewell and Jesse

preamble and resolutions, after being very ably ported by Thos. Jones and Wm. C. Exorn, E were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our country is involved in a great at gle for Independence, and whereas, the des North Carolina is linked with that of her States of the Confederacy; and whereas the ut harmony and concert of action, should exist between the several States, which are organized in the mon cause, and a united support given to the mon agent of them all; and whereas, certain men at home, instigated by corrupt motives and en deavoring to corrupt the public mind by their the sonable teachings, stirring up bitter animositie tween this State and the Confederate Government fomenting jealousies against sister States, engenders ing a spirit of dissatisfaction among our brave followers diers in the field, and doing all they can to discouage our own people, and to give "aid and comf. to the public enemy; and whereas, we the people a Martin county, whose farms and villages have sacked and burned, whose fields have been laid in waste, and whose homes have been invaded by vandal foe, desire to be heard in this great crists. Therefore,

1st. Resolved, That the war in which we are gaged, is a war for liberty, for families, homes and property on our side; and a war of aggression, plus. der and rapine on the part of our vandal foe. 2nd, Resolved, That we deprecate and conden-ill efforts by whomsoever made to palsy our national

fidelity, patriotism and consumate ability we have unshaken confidence. 3rd, Resolved, That a spirit of good feeling ought to be cultivated between the several States comprising the Confederacy as also between the people compo-

arms by insinuating distrust in our leaders, in who

sing those States 4th. Resolved, That our soldiers in the field have won for themselves imperishable honor, and shed a halo of glory upon the fair escutcheon of our noble old State, which not the puny efforts of domestic traiters, not the sickly sentimentalism of the faint

hearted, nor time itself can dim or efface. 5th, Resolved, That we most cordially despise and heartily denounce the miserable faction at home who for sinister motives are striving to check the ardour of our troops in the field and encourage a spirit of dissatisfaction and desertion among them.

6th, Resloved, That we regard the Raleigh Stan dard as the principal originator and organ of this wretched faction, whose vile teachings are calculated and we believe intended to work only mischief to our cause, and that their wicked machinations have no sympathy with the great masses of North Carolina's sons, either in or out of the army, but are confined to the few, whose disappointed ambition, or quest of gain, or downright treasonable spirit, has led them away from their country's cause and entered them into evil ways, they are not in the army, their sons are not in the army, they and thier sons are at home concocting treason and amassing fortunes and discouraging others from a faithful discharge of their duty.

7th Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by Governor Vance, and we pledge him our united and cordial support.

On motion, it was resolved and adopted that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the ediitors of the STATE JOURNAL and Raleigh REGISTER for publication, with a request that the Petersburg EXPRESS and Richmond EXAMINER, and other loyal papers will please copy. The meeting then adjourned.

W. R. W. SRERROD, Chairman. A. MIZZELL, Secretary

To Correspondents will please bear with us a while. Those requiring answers are informed that our seeming neglect is caused by our being over-burdened with work, being short-handed, and now being called into the service in the guard for home defence. These communications awaiting pubpossible, unless all pushed through as quickly as 

| For the State Journal. Public Meeting in Rockingham County. At a meeting of the people of Rockingham, held at the Court House in Wentworth, on Tuesday, August 24th, 1863, on motion, Hon. David S. Reid was called to the Chair, and A. J. Boyd requested to act

Gov. Reid, upon taking the Chair, made a few appropriate remarks, explanatory of the object of the meeting and on the present condition of the country. On motion of Col. Robt. B. Watt, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The following committee was appointed under Col. Witt's motion: W. B. Carter, Col. James Irvin, Alfred Reed, Col. R. B. Watt and Capt. Johnson

During the absence of the committee, Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, being present, was called upon and addressed the meeting in an able and patriotic speech, urging the people to forget past party differences and favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war. He clearly demonstrated that if true to ourselves and the cause of liberty our success was inevitable, and the achievement of our independence beyond all question. Mr. Kerr concluded his remarks amid great applause.

Rawley Gallaway, Esq., followed in a short speech fully concuring in the views of the distinguished speaker who had just addressed the meeting, and counseled unity of feeling and action among the At the close of his remarks, the committee through

their Chairman, Col. Watt, submitted the following resolutions, which were received and adopted : wed. That the late meetings held in this State. carrying out the views and suggestions of the Standard in regard to reconstruction and peace are calculated to encourage the public enemy, as well as to discourage our

soldiers in the army and the people at home, and are mischievous in their tendency and dangerous to the cause of Southern Independence.

Resolved, That we will hail with great pleasure a peace which brings with it anacknowledgment of the independence. of the Southern Confederacy, but for the future and unquali-fieldy form of eternal separation from the Government of the United States; that we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war till his great object shall be consumated.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with our brave soldiers in the army, and pledge ourselves to do what we can, and encourage others to the same, to add to the comfort of their families at home.

And Whereas, Hon. John A. Gilmer, being a candidate for Congress, in the 6th Congressional district, addressed his fellow-citizens at Wentworth, on Tuesday of County Court, and in the course of his remarks advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, and an acceptance of a peace on no other terms than eternal separation from the United States, and an acknowledgment of our Independence; Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby pledge him our cordial support for a seat in the next Congress of the Confederate.

States.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished by the Secretary to the Editor of the State Journal, Greensboro' Patriot and Raleigh Register, with the request that they publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

D. S. REID. Chairman.

D. S. REID, Chairman. A. J. Bovo, Secretary. Col. Jnc. K. Connally.
PANTHER CREEK, Sept. 1st, 1868.

Editor State Journal : You will please publish in the columns of your paper a contradiction of the report of the death of the gallant Cel. Jao. K. Cornally, 55th N. C. Regiment, a letter having been received from him. He is in "West Building" Hospital, Baltimore, and is fast recovering from the effects of his wounds.

Yours, very competially, A. W. LILLINGTON, Liquit, 56th Reg's N. C. T.