

ADDRESS OF THE ARMY. TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

A general convention of delegates from each Regiment of Troops from North Carolina in the Army of Northern Virginia held at Orange C. H. Va. on the 12th inst. did us, the undersigned, the honor to appoint us a committee, to prepare and publish to you an address, invoking your aid in the accomplishment of an object very dear to those whom they represent and of unsurpassed interest and consequence to you and to them.

It was esteemed a most fortunate circumstance for the honor and welfare of North Carolina, that such perfect unanimity prevailed in her councils when she resolved to break the bonds which had bound her to a government which had ceased to be the representative of the true interest of her people, and which she could no longer respect, and to make common cause with her sister States of the South.

There was no vote against the ordinance of secession. There was no press to inveigh against it. There was no voice of faction raised in opposition to it. Fairest of hands made appropriate banners and waved rich garlands for expectant heroes, and private contributions from rich, and poor, were bestowed without stint or limit in furtherance of the common cause.

Not were these sacrifices made in vain. They have enriched her history, exalted her fame and increased her renown, and though her material strength has been to some extent exhausted, she is to-day, relatively, more powerful for the defence of the integrity of her territory, and of her rights and honor, than when the contest began.

are contending, upon terms which will secure to us independence and the blessings of peace.

Whose sacrifices have landed more to produce these results than those of North Carolina? When the hopes of our enemies were sought to be inspired by stories of Union feelings among her people, the ready answer ever among them was, "It is impossible; look to the number of her troops in the field and how fiercely they fight!" This answer was then complete. Can the same be said of now?

That there is a Union feeling proper among her people we cannot believe; on the contrary there is, we believe, a very unanimous sentiment of hostility to any settlement of our difficulties, except upon terms that shall secure to us independence and peace upon a lasting basis. But while this is our belief, we cannot shut our eyes to the conviction that there are parties in our State, who are endeavoring to combine certain elements of discontent and party feeling into a faction, to make war for an unholy purpose upon the authorities, to bring the righteous cause in which we are engaged into disrepute among our people, and to thwart the designs of patriotic men in their labors for the public good.

"Movements for peace" have been proposed in North Carolina, taking the shape generally of a proposition to hold a convention of the people of the South, inviting the similar conventions of the people of the North, to meet them for an adjustment of our difficulties. In none of these propositions are the terms upon which their authors propose to agree upon a peace, even the term "honorable peace" is employed, but their views upon other points are so plainly the promptings of a discontented and despairing spirit, if not of actual treason and disloyalty, that we cannot withhold our minds from the conviction, that if their ideas of an honorable peace were made known, they would fall far short of the dictates of a manly spirit, and of the wishes and expectations of patriots.

In furtherance of their common design, these parties take hold of every apparent cause to excite a feeling of discontent among our people and soldiers, towards the authorities of the Confederate States. They represent that the defence of our State has been willfully neglected, and our coast and a portion of our territory, willfully abandoned to the enemy. They say our soldiers do not procure a fair share of military honors in the shape of promotions, and even that newspaper correspondents of administrative organs fail to award to North Carolina valor and merit, the just meed of praise.

We are painfully conscious of making an undignified descent in noticing this last topic of complaint, and the only reply we shall make, is that the soldiers of North Carolina do not feel so poor in fame as you find it necessary to rely upon ephemeral puff of ignorant newspaper correspondents, for the maintenance of their claims to a just share of reputation. They are content to abide the criticism of the Generals who command them, and the impartial judgment of history. The complaint of injustice to North Carolina officers, we are not inclined to discuss, least we render ourselves obnoxious to the censure of claiming more for them, than is awarded by the impartial judgment of others.

The complaint that the defence of North Carolina has been neglected, is in our judgment, wholly without foundation. That all has not been accomplished upon the soil of our own State, which was apparently within the power of the forces left there, may be questionable, but even upon this point we do not profess to have a sufficient knowledge of the situation of things to discuss it, even if we arrogated to ourselves the military skill to make a just criticism. But there cannot be the least doubt that in concentrating the troops from North Carolina upon the soil of Virginia for our own defence, the true military principle has been adopted, and it is to be hoped that when the fact is once pointed out, that twice in the history of this war, this plan of operations has compelled the enemy to withdraw his forces from our coast, for the safety of his main invading army, this senseless cavilling will be forever hushed. Burnside was withdrawn in consequence of McClellan's defeat, before Richmond, and Foster was withdrawn in consequence of Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville, and the operations which followed. And that our people have experienced few of the horrors of war compared with the people of large districts of Virginia, is attributable to the adoption of this principle in our defences, and God forbid that it should be abandoned, except upon the most imperative necessity.

that complains that New Orleans or Vicksburg or Port Hudson were willfully neglected or surrendered? And can it be supposed that the President of the Confederacy has deliberately chosen to inflict, by his neglect, greater injuries upon his own State and people, than upon even the most wretched of people of North Carolina? No! Our Countrymen, we are persuaded will yield to the voice of charity and reason, and say with us, "The President is not infallible; he may, in some instances, have erred in the choice of men and of means, he may have been unduly influenced by the judgment of others, but surely he could not have been so insensible to the preservation of his own reputation and influence (if it were possible to deny to him higher and nobler motives of conduct) as to willfully neglect the defence of any portion of the country." Certain it is, that few men have had a more general voice of his countrymen, of his enemies and of the world, to ascribe to them greater political wisdom, firmness, integrity and dignity than President Davis, in the administration of a Government under the most trying circumstances.

And here we may take occasion to remark, that it is to him we may ascribe the preservation of Genl. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg for the leadership of our armies; since disaster, in the career of each of those great military chieftains, has compelled them in turn to pass under a cloud, when popular clamor called for their dismissal. Happily for the country, he did not imitate, in this respect, the example of his blundering cotemporary at Washington.

But beyond these demonstrations of hostility to the present administration, "the faction" declare "that more is demanded of N. Carolina than any of her sister States, and that some of them have not been called upon, or have not furnished as many soldiers for the field in proportion to population as North Carolina, and that for this and other reasons, they resolve that North Carolina will send no more troops to the field."

That North Carolina has been called upon for a larger quota of troops than the other States, you may be well assured is untrue. Calls have been made for troops, but for no particular number from each State. The call is for all between certain ages in all the States; and this is sufficient to show how false and reckless men become, when they yield themselves to the spirit of faction. If the people of any other of the States have failed to respond to the call, then they cannot escape the charge of disloyalty, and a violation of their pledges, made at the beginning of the contest. This is the accusation made by "the faction" in North Carolina, and they propose themselves to adopt the same disloyal course of conduct. Their avowed sentiments lead to this. All men must be held, morally and legally, to regard the natural and the necessary consequences of their acts; and if this be so, the conclusion is irresistible, that when these men are called upon to render support to the cause of the country, and they refuse to do so, but treat violent resistance to the law, they are prepared for submission, for reunion! Nor does it matter whether they avow these sentiments or deny them, if they are prepared for resistance to a law of the land most essential to the defence of the country, does not their conduct lead directly to this result?

It would be unwise as it would be unjust, to attempt to magnify the importance of these manifestations of disloyalty, but they cannot be without evil tendency in encouraging our soldiers to desert their colors, to abandon their comrades, in retreating their ranks, in sowing the seeds of distrust and despondency among the people of our sister States, and in encouraging the enemy to persist in his designs of conquest, prolonging thereby the horrors and distresses of the war. Beyond this, it is possible that the conduct of these men may bring on us a calamity to be deplored even by themselves. It is not impossible that these men should succeed in lighting the blaze of intestine civil war in our State. The late of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri is before us for solemn warning. Be assured, the North Carolina troops will not turn back in the course which they have pursued hitherto. Their honor is too deeply pledged in blood to admit of this. Hardships and dangers we know lie in our onward path, but a ruin, worse than ignominious death, we know to be involved in turning back, and such must be the fate of all patriotic men. Those who refuse to aid us and invite the enemy to our conquest, would not escape in the general wreck of our political fortunes.

But there is yet a consideration to which your attention has not been invited. The systematic violation of all the laws of civilized warfare by the enemy, has not been without its natural influence in inflaming our resentment and exciting towards him extreme hatred. He has paid no respect to the inviolability of private property, or the personal liberty of non-combatants. He has made war upon innocent and defenceless old men, women and children, by driving them as refugees from their homes, burning their dwellings and taking from them their means of subsistence. He has employed in his service—in command of his armies, boasts in human shape, who have not hesitated to inflict upon ladies of the greatest refinement, the most cruel insults. His cruelties to our people have been limited only by his power. Surely there cannot be a man of honorable impulses or generous nature in our whole State, who has not felt his heart swell with indignation at the recital of the inhuman barbarities of our foe. But it must occur to you as a matter exciting the greatest astonishment, that the employment of the slaves of the South and the free negroes of the North, to murder our citizens and oppose us in honorable combat as soldiers, should not have fired the soul of every man in the South, and raised every strong arm in her defence. He who bears this enormity with patience, is a coward or a brute, "whom it would be base flattery to call a man." And can he who counsels submission, or whose course of conduct tends to this result, escape this condemnation? And under such circumstances, could we fail to transfer to our enemies at home and the main authors of our calamities, the hatred and revenge

which we cherish for our public enemy?

But let us invite you to a policy which shall avoid all apprehensions of evil and disaster. Let all the good and patriotic people of the State, unite in a public avowal of their opinions, in denunciation of the sentiments and designs of the faction. This cannot fail to destroy it. If errors in the conduct of our affairs have been committed, let us brush them from our memory or throw over them the mantle of charity. Let the disgusting bickerings of partisans and politicians be once more banished from the arena. Let us in the midst of the fearful dangers that surround us, renew our pledge of devotion to the cause of the country, and light upon her altars eternal blazing fires. If the materials of war which have been gathered together, have been misapplied or wasted, let us make use of the wisdom of the boy, who when he has lost an arrow, "shoots his fellow of the self-same flight. The self-same way, with more advised watch to find the other forth. And by adventuring both he off finds both."

Let us above all not permit North Carolina to recoil from the contest. Let her not become a laggard in the conduct, and let us not stain rest upon her scutcheon, and then we shall be able through all time to say with true and just pride: "Through the scorching war and willings defeat her, Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her." Most respectfully, your obedient servants, THOS. M. GARRETT, Col. 5th N. C. Troops, Bertie Co. J. E. GARRETT, Col. 4th N. C. Troops, Pitt Co. JOHN D. BARRY, Col. 18th N. C. Troops, N. Haver. SAMUEL P. HILL, Lt. 6th N. C. Troops, Caswell Co. H. C. JONES, Jr., Lt. Col. 57th N. C. Troops, Salisbury. SEATON GALES, Capt. A. A. G. Rameau's Bn. Raleigh. J. G. HARKY, Surg. 6th N. C. Troops, Buncombe Co. All the papers of the State are respectfully requested to copy.

For the Patriot. MESSRS EDITORS:—The recent call of the President on his people to devote themselves to Humiliation and Prayer, leaves to the world the impression that we are a christian and repentant people. But he who closely watches the progress of events, and notes all the varying propensities of the people in this struggle, cannot fail to perceive many gross inconsistencies in the Southern character. Elated with victory, and though no bonfires are lighted nor grand demonstrations given, yet, with proud boasts of our superiority and prowess, vain-glorious and conceited, we give way to the prospect, for the time so bright and encouraging, and like the soulembattered yet weak-minded individual,—the dreamer, always stretching forth his arms, but never grasping his object, great castles are built in the air,—the leading papers, the rulers and the people, all join hands in the childish work; predictions are made of our speedy recognition by Foreign Powers, and great store is set upon these friendly offices,—the castle is complete, and hangs in the air a magnificent structure, the Confederacy soog to become the grandest, the most powerful and prosperous Government on the face of the earth.

But, let us reverse befall our arms—the time, as has been truly said, to test the real courage of a nation, its will and resolution—and, then, how depressed the people! Behold their air castles reel and totter,—how silent their lips and hushed their boastings! Now, like the wild and dissipated gambler, on board a vessel, who, while the winds were calm and the voyage prosperous, could be independent, even of his God, now that the storm is raging and ruin threatening, with trembling knees he takes himself to prayer and supplication. Forgiveness is asked of an offended Deity; tears dampen the cheek and promises are made of reform in the future. But the prayer proceeds not from the heart; it is prompted by the alarm of the occasion, and when the danger subsides the repentant goes back to his old ways, and sins as deeply as before.

The people of the South, in a wild paroxysm of excitement and rage, declared for war that they might prove to the world their constancy—through weal or woe, even unto the bitter end,—to a principle for which they had long before avowed their devotion, and which the world recognized as their heart's idol. The spirit waited forth on every valiant Southern, breeze was one of fixed, determined resistance—aye, war, war, to the bloody knife—against the machinations of a vile and insidious enemy at the North. The whole South, in fact, blazed forth, in proud characters, the motto:—"Equal Rights—Rule or Ruin!" The war came. The Southern States from seaboard to mountain, rang with the mighty war cry,—young men and old, with greatest enthusiasm, rushed toward the common centre, rallied around the common Standard, while even the most degraded and ill-felt heart of a hero palpitating within his breast, and the proud blood of Independence coursing through his veins. And now is coming the day for the South,—the day for which her people have waited with growing impatience,—the day in which their ardent devotion can be proven on the terrible field of battle! And when the day of battle arrives the South is triumphant!—What a glorious result!—Read the proud manifestos in every town and village of the South:—"Our army has been successfully the touch of the Yankee foe no longer; with impunity, pollutes our soil; with the strong arms of our own gallant soldiers, and one chivalrous son of the South can vanquish a hundred warriors of the North! Our recognition can no longer be doubted."

But the war continues; its horrors increase. Defeat comes upon us at length. Recognition has not taken place. Our soldiers for the first time experience that which, in the wildest dreams of youth, had never entered their thoughts. Deprivation, hunger, ill usage and defeat! Bereft, footed, scantily fed and with a most miserable pittance to furnish their families to meet the demands of the extortioners who, in their absence, have swarmed like locusts through the land, the brave men who com-

pose our army are now undergoing some of the trying ordeals through which a people, worthy to enjoy it, must pass before they can secure the priceless boon of Liberty. And yet through all this, under all these trying circumstances,—with the harrowing thought of ingratitude on the part of people at home; with all his ill usage, and all the suffering of his family at the hands of those who should be guardians and friends,—the brave soldier toils on, fights on—never murmuring, conscious that he is doing his duty and patiently abiding his time; he only asks, "how long, O Lord, how long!" that when the object for which he is thus sacrificing himself is attained, it may be in his power to wreak vengeance for all his present wrongs, and returning to his home, learn who it is that there would rob his wife and his little ones of the last morsel necessary to their preservation. And while thus the soldier remains at the post of danger, and while thus those who should keep up in its pristine glory the old name and reputation of the South, are fast rendering the name of "Southerner," once the embodiment of high-souled generosity and honor, a reproach to every honest man, and like the Jews of old, suffering the spirit of extortion and gain to eat "like a gangrene" into their hearts, gloom overpreads the land—despair seizes upon many, because success has on some fields attended the efforts of the foe, and fears are expressed that the Confederacy will fall—will fail, because the army is weakened and for want of means. How insulting to the brave men who have borne the brunt of this war! and, indeed, how discouraging to them, to find their people at home, instead of rising at the prospect of defeat with a mightier will than ever before, as far from coming to the rescue as the very slaves themselves.

And it is this to be the end of the boasted chivalry of the South—a dull inactivity on the part of some, and open cries of submission on the part of others? Are the people to act like frightened sheep—turning their eyes, as timid children when asking help of a father, to Gen. Lee and his army, without offering a hand in this, the darkest hour of our struggle! Indeed, the picture is alarming, and it is not the fault of the soldiers. They have done their duty; if we are subjugated it will be the fault of the people, and if they cannot rise at once to the exigency of our condition, and put their hands to the plough, all the sack cloth and ashes with which they may clothe themselves for years to come, will never cleanse them of their guilt.

It is their wish to leave the cause to itself, and to invite subjugation, let it be done at once, that not another brave man's blood may be fruitlessly shed on the field of battle; and, if the people, after their protestations at the beginning of the war, seeing and knowing the impending danger, submit without a proper effort, may they be reduced to the lowest and most degrading bondage that has ever cursed any people on the face of the earth.

EUSEBIUS. For the Patriot. PUBLIC MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. At a meeting of the people of Rockingham held at the Court-House in Wrenton, on Tuesday August 24th, 1863, on motion Hon. David S. Reid was called to the chair, and A. J. Boyd requested to act as Secretary. 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. Watt's motion: W. B. Carter, Col. James Irvin, Alfred Reed, Col. R. B. Watt and Capt. Johnson Bennett. 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.

It 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 Galloway, Esq., followed in a short speech fully concurring in the views of the distinguished speaker who had just addressed the meeting, and counseled unity of action and feeling among the people.

At the close of his remarks, the committee, through their chairman Col. Watt, submitted the following resolutions which were received and adopted: Resolved, 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 an acknowledgment of the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, but for the future are unqualifiedly in favor of eternal separation from the Government of the United States; that we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war till this great object shall be consummated.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with our brave soldiers in the Army, and we 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, The Hon. John A. Gimer, being a candidate for Congress, in the Congressional District, addressed his fellow citizens at Wrenton, on Tuesday of his 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 an 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 editors 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. A. J. Boyd, Secretary.

THE OLD ADAM.

And even if the devil could not harm thee, yet thou hast ever an enemy in thy own bosom. For thou hast a preacher ever with thee, thine own flock, or the Old Adam. He eats and drinks, sleeps and wakes, with thee. Thou takest him with thee to bed; he rises up with thee, and lies down with thee again. He preaches to thee without intermission. With mastery like he holds on, until thou art completely in his power, so that thou growest ever duller, ever colder, and at last so lazy and stupid, that thou entirely forgettest the Lord Jesus Christ, and his Gospel, and seekest him no more. This the preacher does, I say, who hangs upon thy neck, who fills thine ears with his preaching, so that thou only thinkest how thou canst become rich and great in the eyes of the world, and findest no time to-day, or to-morrow, or the day after, to attend to the sacrament. Art thou cold and dull to-day? To-morrow thou wilt be still colder. This is the work of thy daily preacher, the old deceiver, who so trans thee, that if thou hearest every day the word of God, nevertheless thou thinkest upon other things, and troublest thyself with other matters. For, tell me, where dost thou find a man who has become weary of avarice, one who has a disgust for it? Yes, one becomes every day more eager, more persevering, more skillful in the pursuit of avarice and gain. Thus thy Old Adam preaches to thee, until at last thou dost reel in sin.

Whilst thy Old Adam thus preaches to thee of gold, goods, and power, the Lord Jesus Christ lengtheneth that love to him should be kindled in thy heart, until weary of this life of sin, and longing to be with him, thou shouldst exclaim: "Ah, Lord! I see that I cannot cease to sin; I cannot become weary of the bad. Therefore, I beg thee, help, that I may learn to hate the world, and to love and delight in thee."—Luther.

FAITH HOPE AND COURAGE.—During the Revolutionary war, as the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says, the British had possession of nearly all of our prominent cities. They had under their hated rule North Carolina, South Carolina, and a good portion of many other States. They captured Philadelphia, which was then the capital of the nation, and dispersed the Continental Congress. Our armies retreated, and fell back again and again. Yet the patriots of that day were not dispirited. No misfortune only made them the more united and determined to gain the freedom and independence for which they were fighting.

Why then, we ask, should we feel in the least dispirited or disheartened by our late disasters? We have no reason for so doing. On the contrary our courage should rise with the pressure of calamities. We should show the world in its most impressive manner, that we are not to be conquered. We should recollect, that we must either gain our rights or take the fate of conquered nations—chains and slavery. Our submission will hasten Federal despotism on us and our children for all time. If we are once disarmed and our armies disbanded, all hope of independence is lost forever. Hence onward we shall be serfs of Yankee taskmasters. Misfortune always nerves the arms of patriots. It should awaken us to greater exertions. It should redouble our spirits and energies. It should incite us to make every preparation possible to accomplish the great work we have commenced to free the South from Northern bondage. [Richmond Whig.]

BONDS FOR SALE.—S. PERCENT. Confederate Bonds—of the issue of 22d April last, 8 PER CENT. Convertible Confederate Bonds—running 10 years. (31st Dec.) JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Wanted.—Two and four-horse teams to haul on Piedmont Rail Road. Apply to E. WILKES & BRO. Greensboro.

To Hatters.—We wish to employ a number of HATTERS to work in our establishment at Greensboro. Good workmen can procure constant employment, fair wages, and prompt payments, if easily applicable, and made by J. & F. GARRETT. 122-123.

Tobacco.—500 boxes Manufactured Tobacco of choice, a large portion old, for sale by J. & F. GARRETT. 122-123.

Extract of Logwood.—250 lbs. Extract of Logwood for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

Purs Wanted.—We wish to purchase any quantity of Purs, for which we will pay 5 cents each for Rabbits, 20 cents for Coon, Fox and Muskrat; and 40 cents each for Mink. J. & F. GARRETT. 122-123.

Sugar! SUGAR! SUGAR!!! I have just received a large lot of SUGAR, of fine grades, which I offer for sale, wholesale or retail, at prices to suit customers. W. D. BROTTOR. 32-17.

Situation Wanted.—An experienced and accomplished Musician desires a situation as Principal of the Musical Department in a well established English College, where the salary is adequate to the support of a small family. The best of terms will be given to a competent candidate. Address: W. S. B. MATHWES, Greensboro, N. C. 122-123.

Wagon for Sale!—One Horse Wagon for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

Sacks! Sacks!—A number of two-bushel sacks, new, and of good quality, for sale. Apply at this office.

Wanted.—To rent or purchase a HOUSE AND LOT situated within a mile of town, containing from one to ten acres. Address this office.

Lead! Lead!—The highest cash price paid for lead in large or small quantities. A. P. ECKEL. 42-17.

Smut Machines.—A superior quality, manufactured and sold by A. D. HICKSON, Hillsborough, N. C. 21-17.