Commissary Supplies for the Army.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY,
5th Purchasing District of N. C.,
Salisbury, Sept 26th, 1864.

The serious attention of the farmers of Rowan and the surrounding Counties is invited to the fact that all Commissary supplies for the army are greatly needed, and, if possible, must be had to the utmost capacity of the country to supply them. The Government is willing to pay a fair price for every article, and laws have been enacted with reference to the performance of this disposition. It is the people's government, and those whom they have chosen to execute the laws and transact its public business have no alternative but to discharge their plainly prescribed duty, often rendered unpleasant because of the reluctance shown, or hindrance interposed by some of those whose duty it is to recognize the necessitous and embarrassed condition of the country.

I have much reason to be thankful to the people of Rowan and the adjacent Counities for the promptness with which they have responded to every call, and hope the same patriotic spirit will continue to influence them while the war shall last, and it shall be my duty to collect supplies for the army which is so nobly covering us all from the ravages of a merciless enemy.

Entertaining this confidence, I trust there will be no need for me to seize property of any kind under the impressment acts, but that to the extent of the ability of each man, having surplus products, he will bring them forward at the earliest possible day. Let the tithe payers bring in their tithes to the proper officers now ready to receive them, and those who have surplus provisions of any kind send them in to me or my agents.

The army is at this present time in great need of supplies, and I therefore trust that this appeal will be cordially responded to as speedily as possible.

Unless farmers at once show a ditposition to respond to this appeal by selling their surplus supplies, I shall be compelled to commence impressing.

Sales or engagements may be made with the following gentlemen, who are Agents acting under my control:

J. S. Miller, Statesville.
H. C. Eccles, Cool Springs, Iredell county, acting for Yadkin and Surry.
Jas. M. Johnson, Mocksville, Davie Co.
A. J. Yorke, Concord, Cabarrus Co.
J. A. March, Lexington, Davidson co.
A. B. Shepperson, Salisbury, Rowan co.
R. M. Wall, Norwood, Stanly co.
W. S. Ingram, Cedar Hill, Anson co., acting for Anson, Montgomery and Richmond.
E. L. Hege, Salem, Forsythe co., for Stokes and Forsythe.

A. MYERS,
Major & C. S.

sep 27 d&f114:wtf19

THE
Southern Literary Messenger
FOR 1864.

This long established and well-known Journal of Literature having been recently purchased by the subscribers, will, in future, be conducted exclusively under their control. In all its departments, both business and editorial, the Messenger will be under the management of an entirely new regime, and the Proprietors are sanguine of success in the future, which the Magazine has never yet realized, if their friends and the public shall yield them a support worthy of so important an enterprise, looking to the advancement of the highest literary interest of the Confederacy.

Argument or appeal in behalf of the importance of an elevated literature to our country, the absence of which has hitherto made us a by-word of reproach among the older nations, and even now militates against our interests abroad, need not be addressed to those whom this circular is designed to reach.

But to the attainment of this great end, something more is necessary than mere verbal expressions of sympathy and encouragement.—The friends of Southern Literature must foster the efforts of our literary men to secure for us a worthy position in the world of letters.

We design the Messenger to be an enterprise worthy of support of all classes of our people. We shall aim chiefly to secure for our pages the productions of the highest order of genius and scholarship, and at the same time such articles as will contribute to the instruction and amusement of the public at large. To this end we shall give our attention to and solicit contributions from Southern writers in all the departments of Literature. Poetry, Romance, Review, Criticism, in short, every subject whose prominence is sufficient to entitle it to notice will have its due share of attention.

We earnestly solicit the assistance of our friends throughout the Confederacy in the enlargement of our subscription list, which must be increased to enable us to meet the heavy pecuniary outlay to which we shall be subject.

Terms, $12 for twelve months, $8 for six months. This increase will not affect those who subscribed before the 1st of March. Orders must be accompanied with the money.

Mr. GEORGE C. WEDDERBURN, formerly of New Orleans, now of this city, will control the business interests of the Messenger, and Mr FRANK H. ALFRIEND, of this city, will direct its editorial management. Communications connected with the literary conduct of the Messenger will be directed to the editor; other communications should be directed to the Proprietors,

WEDDERBURN & ALFRIEND,
June 10, '64. Richmond, Va.

LIBERAL.—Mr. M. C. Mordecai of Charleston, has authorized the Mayor of Columbia to draw on him for five hundred dollars every month to be used for relieving the wants of those in need. Mr. Henry N. Brown of Hillsboro', has given five thousand dollars to the Soldiers' Aid Society of Orange county. Alex. Collie, a London Merchant, has placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War ten thousand dollars for the relief of the needy and suffering of our people. This is helping the cause in reality.—*Char. Democrat.*

The Junior North Carolina Reserves have tendered their services to the Secretary of War for service in Virginia.

THE
DAILY WATCHMAN

J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864.

TERMS:

Daily Watchman 6 months	$18 00
" 3 "	10 00
Weekly Watchman 6 months	$6 00

ADVERTISING IN DAILY:

Two dollars per square (of 12 lines or less) for each insertion.

WEEKLY:

Two dollars per square for the first and $1 each subsequent insertion.

☞ The *Cross Mark* (X) on the margin of this paper, when given, signifies the expiration of the *paid term* of the subscriber. Renewals always acceptable.

All papers are now published on the cash system.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS.—Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, gives notice that the sale of non-taxable bonds of the Five Hundred Million Loan, will be continued at *one hundred and thirty-five*, and interest, until further notice.

The State *Journal*, learns on good authority, that the Yankee garrison at Newbern has been reinforced by three regiments of negroes. Also, that the yellow fever is carrying off persons at the rate of forty per day at that place.

COMING DOWN.—Corn is selling in Montgomery Alabama, at $3 to $3 50 per bushel.

CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.—It is said there is to be a meeting of Governors at Augusta. The *Conservative* says it is for the purpose of consulting for the better defense of the several States, which is probably the true object in view. But *rumor* has enlarged the scheme, and insists that the Nort Western States are also to be represented at said meeting by the presence of their Governors; and that the object of the meeting will be a grand surprise to the whole country—and that the results of its deliberations will be even much better. Whatever it may be we are glad the old North is represented by her Vance, who for practical good sense will at least be equal to the best of those who may be at the gathering.

ENROLLMENT OF NEGROES.

The Savauah *Republican* of the 14th advocates the enrollment of negroes and putting them in the army. It is urged on the ground of necessity, arising from the superior numerical force of the enemy. His superiority in mechanical contrivances, the means of transportation, in fleets, and in having the world open to him from which to draw supplies of men and means. It thinks our condition is one which would justify this or any other policy in the eyes of the world as a proper means of self-defense, and that all hesitation to adopt it proceeds from a false philosophy; and that the question is one of simple expediency. It proposes that there shall be one hundred thousand of our slaves enrolled, and thinks that that number taken from the agricultural pursuits of the country would scarcely be felt. The subject is argued at some length and with plausible force. It insists that it shall engage the serious attention of Congress at an early day, and hopes it may be sustained by that body.

The thought is not new. It has occurred to many minds that the negro, who has as much at stake in the success of our cause as his white master, should be required to bear a portion of the burdens and share the peril of our terrible struggle. But we have doubted the wisdom of the policy of making soldiers of them, and think that the Republican has omitted to touch several important objections to it.

EARLY'S ARMY,

Lost in the Woods, not a thousand miles from Strasburg, Va.

Orders from headquarters respecting certain letters—Contraband news—Feel laced up—Return of "Refugees"—Condition of the army.

What next, I wonder! Visions of bayonets, guard-houses, bucking sticks and gags quiver menacingly in the distance; and for what! all because a poor, wayward "worm of the dust" has been so indiscreet as to let the truth eke out once—just once, and the people got it. Well, I don't believe I shall follow the example set by Polly Woggs, who, when asked by Josh to be his wife, "got so mad she wouldn't say nothin" (guess she knew that silence always means "yes")—I do not intend to be altogether silent, notwithstanding the threatening order recently issued by the War Department;—I have ever been very cautious in my correspondence, and up to this hour I am not aware of ever having written anything that could, in any wise, be prejudicial to our cause, but in future letters I shall, more than ever, look carefully to my phraseology. I take it for granted that the reader has also seen the stringent order to which I refer, prohibiting, under severe penalties, army correspondence for the press within one month subsequent to the affair treated of. Now this smacks of "muzzling the press" and clogging our "quills," but to all honest, faithful and earnest well-wishers of the South it will appear at once just and proper, and is just the thing that should have been done long ago. I know it will bear hard upon the thousands at home who are always on the *qui vive* for latest news relative to military operations, perhaps solely to carpe at, find fault and condemn: but when we remember that by the suppression of such information, we deprive the enemy (both internal and external) of much valuable foothold, surely no good man will complain. This order does not forbid the publication of casualties in battle, nor of anything that can be of real interest to the wives, daughters, sisters and—*expectants* in the South, whose hearts are kept in painful suspense by reason of the frequent and bloody battles fought during this campaign, and we assure them that every effort will be made to relieve their minds of that agony, that anxiety which all feel for those who, perhaps, are dearer to them than life itself.

But in spite of every effort to *appear* otherwise, I *feel* cramped; in fancy I can hear the clank of something exceedingly unpleasant,—there is a clog rattling after me, and an oppressive sensation steals over me if I were laced up in an iron jacket. Accustomed to unbounded freedom in my correspondence, though having never abused that freedom to my knowledge, yet I am now constantly looking around lest I tread where the crust is thin and thus unconsciously bring trouble on myself. The reader can easily understand the state of affairs, and for any imperfections in any letters hereafter make due allowance. A weak hobby, with a sore back, but will answer the purpose admirably.

Since my last was written nothing of unusual interest has transpired. Our loss at Strasburg (or, more properly, Fisher's Hill) was not near so great as was at first reported. No one in the 4th N. C. regiment was killed, nor any severely wounded,—none about whom we are positively certain. A great many from the various brigades composing the "Army in the Valley" reported missing, or prisoners, have recently rejoined their respective commands. Some were actually prisoners in the hands of the enemy and were lucky enough to make their escape, while many others fled for safety to the mountains, where they rambled during a fortnight among the rugged precipices and dark coves of the Blue Ridge before an opportunity to escape presented itself. Numbers of these "mountain refugees" have found their way into camp within the past few days, each of whom has a miraculous and oftimes an amusing story to tell. The return of so many whom we supposed killed or captured has had a wonderful effect on the spirits of our men generally, and now something like hope and confidence is felt where a week ago a good deal distrust and dissatisfaction was shown. I have often been surprised to see the rapidity with which soldiers recover their wonted cheerfulness after what might be considered rather trying reverses, but this time I have heard many express their astonishment at the sudden and agreeable turn affairs have taken.

My report of the casualties at Winchester is correct. (I presume it has been published ere this)—One of our prisoners, (Giles Shives of Davie county, N. C.) was captured there and held a prisoner from Monday the 10th ultimo, to Wednesday night following, when he effected his escape by disguising himself as a yankee, and a few days since landed safely in our camp. He says the enemy has 35 prisoners, unhurt, from our regiment. Among the number he mentions Lieutenants Kelly, Davidson and Warren. He knows nothing concerning Lt. Wiseman. The list of privates and non-commissioned officers is about the same as already given.

We are still getting on very well. Have been provided with clothing in abundance, paid off and shoes furnished.

The weather is getting colder, and last night we had frequent blasts of snow and sleet. We are really glad to see winter coming; we hope to have some rest then, and until that time we expect nothing but marches, hardships and suffering.

NAT.

NEW MARKET, VA., Oct. 10th, '64.

It is not remarkable, that portions of the people of the Confederate States seem to look with distrust, if not opposition, to almost every measure of the Government, and are ready to complain of injustice, let the measure be enacted or executed under however just or necessitous circumstances. Struggling for liberty and determined not to submit to a tyranny attempted to be fastened upon us, these malcontents profess to be alarmed lest that our Government, which has been inaugurated to resist this tyranny and wrong, should itself practice injustice and oppression upon its citizens. To a certain extent this feeling is eminently right and proper, and without it the governed would become the victims of intolerance and wrong.

But to every thing there is a limit, and the danger with us is not that the people will be oppressed, but that the Government will be seriously damaged. It is enough to sadden the heart to witness the daily attacks which are being made upon the Government in various ways from certain quarters. Every movement is ungenerously if not maliciously criticised, and nothing done by the Government seems to give satisfaction to this class. Men who profess to be the exemplars of loyalty, nevertheless encourage disloyalty by illtimed criticism, and in giving vent to sentiments which they claim to be for the protection of the people against the encroachments of the Government upon their rights.

The outspoken tory, who complains of the Government because at heart he hates it, can be reached by the laws enacted for his punishment; while the croaker, the stirrer up of dissatisfaction and repugnance to the Government, is allowed the largest liberty.

Everything in turn has been complained of—but the *currency* has come in for the largest share. The currency—the currency—says these disparagers of every thing, is ruined beyond redemption—gross mismanagement on the part of the Government has rendered the currency worthless. Is this true? Or, in the fair investigation of the subject, are not "we the people" guilty of the charge of destroying the value of our Government money? The Government has issued no more money than was demanded by the people. Less, it is true, would have been better and been sufficient, if the people had been less greedy. But the desire to grow rich, and the unwillingness to take a farewell look at the "flesh pots of Egypt," have brought upon us the financial troubles which are unjustly charged to the Government.

Yankee and foreign luxuries were called for by the rich and prosperous; and in order to gratify these demands, all sorts of contrivances were resorted to for "running the blockade," in order to import them; and with this "running," began the depreciation of our money. The Government discountenanced it as injurious and ruinous—the people favored it because it gratified their pampered pride and extravagance. As luxuries were smuggled in gold was conveyed out; until the precious metal, from the enormous trade demand for it, was enabled to put its foot upon Confederate money. Gold only would buy foreign and Yankee luxuries; and the holders of gold, knowing this fact, demanded enormously large prices for it. By this means the Southern people, or some of them, have, by their own folly, elevated gold to a position far above its merits; and if Confederate money is worth but little, they, and not the Government, have made it so. Had there been no blockade running except on Government account for munitions of war and supplies for our army, Confederate money would not have been placed at the disparaging discount of twenty-five dollars for one dollar in gold—and the country would have been much farther advanced on the road to independence.

Confederate.

RIGHT.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Conservative writes from Lenoir, Caldwell county, as follows:

"On yesterday we started over one hundred boxes to the noble men from this county who are serving in the army of Virginia. As soon as the messenger charged with the delivery of these boxes returns, we will send him to Georgia and Wilmington with boxes for the boys living in these localities. We are determined that nothing on our part shall be lacking to buoy or strengthen the few that are left to battle for all that we hold sacred and dear to us as a people."

Will not the people of all other counties combine and send boxes of provisions to the soldiers? Send Potatoes, onions, cabbades, &c.

☞ An old and experienced farmer informs us that he keeps weevils out of Wheat by sprinkling a little lime over it. A very slight sprinkling of lime he finds sufficient to keep his wheat free from all insects.—*Char. Democrat.*

Killed.—Three negro Yankee soldiers were killed last Saturday, on Brice's Creek, by a party of Col. Whitford's scouts.—*State Journal.*

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

LADIES Linen cambrick handkerahiefs
Gents " " "
Spool Thread (Clarkes 200 yds,)
Black Flax Thread (Marshals Best,)
Kentuckey Rifle Powder,
Pocket Knives,
For sale by M. BROWN.
Salisbury, Oct. 18, 1864. 4td-pd132

COTTON YARN.

800 Bunches Cotton Yarn on sale.
G. V. ANCKER & CO.
Oct. 18. 3td132:2tw2t22

HEADQUARTERS POST SALISBURY, N. C.
October 14th 1864.

NO VISITORS are allowed to enter the C. S. Military Prison at this Post
JNO. H GEE,
1wd131 Major Comdg. Post.

☞ Raleigh *Confederate*, publish one week and forward bill to this office.

FARM HANDS FOR SALE.

WE will sell on SATURDAY, the 22d inst. at public auction, two young NEGRO MEN, who have been well managed and accustomed to general farm work.
W. E EDWARDS & CO.
Oct. 15, 1864—d8twlt

WOOD! WOOD!! I wish to purchase a large amount of Wood, standing, for which a liberal price will be paid. The Wood must be near, if not immediately on the railroad. If on the Western road, no objection will be made as to the distance from this place. Parties having land to clear on this railroad will find this a fine opportunity as the Wood will be cut and taken off at once. I will also purchase off the railroad if within two miles of Salisbury.
Contracts will be given to furnish Wood corded in the woods or delivered at this Post. Apply to JAS. M. GOODMAN,
Capt. & A. Q. M.
Oct. 7th, 864. 16td122:2tw20

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD,
Statesville, N. C., Sept 29th, 1864.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of the 1st Section payable on the 15th Oct. next in Confederate money.
Stockholders in Rowan will be paid by J. A. McConnaughey, Agent in Salisbury; Stockholders in Iredell will be paid at this office; Stockholders in Catawba will be paid by L. Fry, Agent at Newton; Stockholders in Caldwell will be paid by A. L. Shuford, Agent at Hickory Tavern; Stockholders in Burke will be paid by E. J. Erwin, Cashier of Bank at Morganton.
Stockholders must present their certificates of Stock to the Agents.
oct 1–24td119 R. F. SIMONTON,
Treasurer.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A good work Horse, in very good order, for sale. Apply at my Livery Stable.
M. A. BRINGLE.
oct 3 tfd119

Music—Vocal and Instrumental.
Mrs. James A. Slater respectfully offers her services as an instructress in vocal or instrumental music—either Piano or Guitar.—Terms made known on application.
Oct. 12, 1864. 3td127

PAPER AND ENVELOPES—Call at the Post Office for Envelopes and writing paper, if you wish to buy those articles cheaper than any where else in town.
4td128 M. A. SMITH.

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

Twenty-two likely Negroes for hire until the end of the present year, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Some of them are fine cooks. Apply at the
BOYDEN HOUSE.
Oct. 10, '64, 2td-1tw