

The Raleigh Register.

JNO. W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

"Dare are the pluffs of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1863.

THE ARMY SPEAKING OUT.

We publish to-day the proceedings of three of the Regiments from this State in the army of Northern Virginia, protesting against and denouncing the reasonable machinations of the Raleigh Standard and its adherents. It is high time that the men who are risking their lives and enduring all kinds of privations that their country may be free, should denounce those whose counsels, if followed, will make every sacrifice of life incurred, and every privation endured, vain and futile. The traitor who would deliver up the South, bound hand and foot to the accursed Yankees, has more than once, when threatened with the wrath of the soldiers now in the field, boasted in his paper that they were on his side, and knew him to be their best friend. Will they not show him the error of his thoughts, if not of his ways? In the 6th Regiment, raised by the lamented Fisher, it will be seen that Captain York, whose praises the Editor of the "Standard" whimsically delighted to chant, acted as Chairman. Capt. Y. has found out how worthless his endorser is, and repudiates him.

The plan of a general Convention of Delegates from all the N. C. Regiments was a most excellent one. This Convention was to meet on the 12th instant. We hope this Convention was held, and the voice of the Soldier of North Carolina raised in behalf of the honour of the State and in reproach of the Traitors who are staining its fair fame.

Since the above was written we have seen the "Standard" of yesterday, and find that its Editor is endeavoring to break the force of the castigation he is receiving from the Army, by alleging that it is all the work of "Destructive Officers"—that "a minority of the officers and three-fourths of the privates are with him." &c. These destructive officers, such as Kirkland, Grimes & Co., have contributed to the "destruction," physically, of a good many Yankees, and will, when opportunity serves, contribute to the "destruction," politically, if not physically, of their aiders and abettors at home.

CONCURRENCE OF VIEWS.

The views expressed by "a North Carolinian," the correspondent of the Salisbury "Watchman," are almost identical with those expressed in the leading article of our last paper. It is plain that the South has made no war on the North, and equally plain that the South can have no honorable "peace" with the North, until the latter withdraws its troops from the soil of the former, and acknowledges its independence. The Holden peace meetings, by their action, substantially denounce the State Convention which declared the withdrawal or secession of North Carolina from the Union, and her accession to the Confederacy. If this Convention had no right to declare such secession, or having the right, made the declaration carelessly and recklessly, then, upon the soul of every member of that body (its action was unanimous) from the President down to Holden, there rests a weight of guilt which should sink each and every one of them down to the lowest depths of perdition, for upon them will rest the fearful responsibility of all the bloodshed, and all the bereavements sustained and privations endured in this war. But, thank God, the Convention incurred no such responsibility. It spoke the voice of North Carolina, and acted "wisely." In the language of a member of the body (W. W. Holden, Esq.) "henceforth her (North Carolina's) destinies are with the States of the South; and she will make good her act of the 20th of May, 1861, with her last dollar and her last man, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands." See *Ral. Standard*, May 22d, 1861.

What say the friends of peace and endorers of Holden to this language?

THE WEATHER, &c.

After some ten days of swelteringly hot weather, the hottest we have suffered in this place, we were visited on Wednesday and Thursday with delightful rains, which cooled the atmosphere, laid the dust, and best of all, gave an impetus to the corn crop, which had suffered from long continued rain, succeeded by hot and dry weather. Looking at the fact that an unusually large quantity of land was devoted to corn this year, we are justified in believing that an abundant crop will be yielded.

One of the effects of the very hot spell we have just passed through, was to soften our "rollers" so much as to interfere detrimentally with the neat typographical appearance of our paper.

EXCELLENT ARTICLES.

We copy to-day from the Salisbury "Watchman" two capital articles—one an editorial rapping over the knuckles those who are, in advance of any trial of its workings, endeavoring to disgust the people with the tax in kind, and the other a communication setting forth the folly of those who are demanding that the South shall make propositions of peace to the North. The attempt to render odious the tax in kind originated with that combination of cunning and treason, the editor of the "Standard," and we see that some of the meetings which he has caused to be held in this State have complained, not only of the appointment of "one Bradford as chief Tithingman," but have protested against the payment of the tithing itself. And yet, the traitorous originator of these meetings, and the resolutions adopted by them, when rebuked for his treason, has the effrontery to say, that he has "given an unwavering support to the war"—that he has "advocated all necessary war measures," and "sustained every measure deemed necessary to strengthen the public credit." Three more deliberate and palpable falsehoods were never strung together in the same space. When he says he has given an unwavering support to the war, he knows that at every step he has tried to embarrass those who are conducting it. The conscription was deemed "a necessary measure" in the conduct of the war, and he denounced it, and attempted to make the people dissatisfied with it. As far back as eighteen months ago he declared that the "Confederate debt would be repudiated." When the Confederate tax bill was passed, he denounced it as oppressive. When the Confederate Government proposed to fund some of its obligations at 8 per cent. interest, he proclaimed that "no nation could pay such a rate of interest." And, lastly, when the tax in kind was resorted to to reduce the plethora of paper currency, he lost no time in denouncing it. And yet he has the audacity to say that "he has sustained every measure deemed necessary to strengthen the public credit." Is this not the acme of brazen mendacity and effrontery?

GOV. VANCE.

Speaking of this Functionary, the Richmond "Dispatch" says: There is in his State a party, not large in its numbers, but countenanced and encouraged by a treacherous press, characterized by ingenuity and energy, which has by side winds and cunning assaults on special measures of the Government endeavored to throw obstacles in way of recruiting the army and of the ordinary administration of public affairs. The bad principles and bad motives of this press have possibly exerted some evil influence, but we are sure, to a very limited extent. Governor Vance having received some indications of favor from this obnoxious quarter, it is reasonable to suppose that it was counted upon that he would make some concessions in return for it. It such was the expectation it was doomed to disappointment, for Governor Vance has proved to be one of the most true and firm of leading Southern men.

Fully concurring with the "Dispatch" in its commendation of Gov. Vance, it is due to what we know to be the truth to say that much of the power of the Raleigh "Standard" to do mischief is derived from the fact that there is a general belief that confidential political relations exist between the editor of that paper and Gov. Vance. Gov. Vance owes his election to the office which he holds to what, by a gross abuse of language is called the "Conservative" party of this State, and this party owes its origin to the insidious machinations of the editor of the "Standard." This party have a majority in the Legislature of the State, and have done much, and tried to do more, to embarrass the operations of the war, and render its prosecution distasteful to the people. These are Gov. Vance's surroundings, and they will account to people abroad for his embarrassed condition.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

Gov. Letcher in his proclamation calling on the Legislature of Virginia to assemble in extra session on the 7th of September, says: The people must prepare for the magnitude of the emergency, and each man must feel that his arm is necessary to aid in vindicating the justice of our cause, and that, come what may, he is prepared to meet the foe with a calm defiance that acknowledges no alternative but an unqualified recognition of our independence. No people can be conquered who feel thus and act up to that feeling with an abiding confidence in the justice of Heaven.

This is language worthy of the Chief Magistrate of the glorious old Dominion, who suffering more from this war than any other State in this Confederacy, will fight on, and in the language of the Raleigh "Standard," of the 22d of May, 1861, "sacrifice her last man and her last dollar" before she will prove recreant to her motto, *Sic Semper Tyrannis*.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TAX IN KIND.

The Raleigh "Standard" states that Major Deveaux declines the office of Superintendent of the collection of the tax in kind in this State.

We are pained at learning from the Selma Reporter, that Lamar Fontaine is dangerously ill at a hospital in Selma.

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY!

NEAR ORANGE C. H., Va., Aug. 10, 1863.

MR SYME: I forward a copy of resolutions passed at a meeting held in this Regiment, expressive of their indignation at the course pursued by certain parties in No. C. To prevent any misconception, and to show that it is no party malice which has actuated this meeting, I will state that both secretaries and all the committee were Bull and Everett men, and voted that ticket, with one exception at the late United States Presidential election. The Regiment is composed mostly of men who have been supporters and endorers of Holden heretofore. At least four-fifths of them were of similar politics as the Standard was, until reconstruction was advocated.

MEETING OF NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

NEAR ORANGE C. H., Va., July 4th, 1863.

At a meeting of the 4th Regiment of N. C. Troops, (Col. Bryan Grimes), Ramseur's Brigade, held this day, on motion of E. A. Osborne, Col. Grimes was called to preside over the meeting, and Captains J. E. Standell, of Rowan county, and S. A. Kelly, of Davie county, were appointed Secretaries. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, and a committee consisting of Sergeants William McNeely, Co. A, of Iredell county; E. F. Barber, Co. B, Rowan county; P. Edmister, Co. C, Iredell county; S. H. Pearsall, Co. D, Wayne county; Privates Jarvis B. Harding, Co. E, Beaufort county; Walter R. Battle, Co. F, Wilson county; S. M. Furchis, Co. G, Davie county; N. V. Journey, Co. H, Iredell county; Sergeant Edward Tripp, Co. I, Beaufort county; and Corp'l A. C. Carter, Co. K, Rowan county, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with profound indignation the course pursued by the Raleigh Standard, and a few other papers in our State, in reference to our existing affairs and that the sentiments enunciated by these journals are in the highest degree treacherous, meriting as they receive an almost unanimous repudiation by our soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That speaking for ourselves we can recognize no settlement of our difficulties upon any other basis than the full and complete recognition of our nationality and independence, and that we hereby pledge anew "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" in defence of our rights, our homes and our family altars.

Resolved, That if accented by no other more stringent measures, the blood of our State Troops have nobly and so profusely shed, should have consecrated the cause in the hearts of every true son of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we recommend to our brothers in the field from North Carolina the propriety of holding Regimental meetings for the purpose of expressing their reprehension of the condition of things just inaugurated there, and thereby vindicating the name and fame of our patriotic old State.

Resolved, That we further recommend the appointment by election of two officers from each Regiment to a general convention of N. C. Troops in the army of Northern Virginia, for the purpose above indicated, and for the further purpose of consulting as to the best means of suppressing the disloyalty and terrorism at home.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers in North Carolina favorable to the object in view.

of the sentiments of the Regiment, on the question which is now agitating the minds of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, I. That we have learned with regret the reports, published by some of the papers in North Carolina, and their course in the highest degree treacherous and meriting as they receive an almost unanimous repudiation by our soldiers in the field.

Resolved, III. That we call upon our Governor and friends at home to use every endeavor to suppress these treasonable sentiments which these mischievous croakers would try to instill into the minds of our friends at home, and we hereby denounce them as cowards and traitors.

Resolved, IV. That in view of the crisis which is now upon us, we urge upon the troops from North Carolina and her sister States to stand firm in their resistance to the invading foe, and mutually pledge to each other, under the blessing of Almighty God, that we will never relinquish the struggle until our independence is secured.

Resolved, V. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers in the State of North Carolina favorable to the object in view.

Lieut. J. W. MILLEN, Chairman. B. N. HOPKINS, Secretary.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

THE TITHING TAX.

It is reported that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction with this tax, and that there will be no assessment of it collected, owing to this fact. It is a misfortune of the gravest possible character that there should be any cause, real or imaginary, just or unjust, tending to disturb the harmony of the people at a time so critical. Of us, it may be truly said, "united, they stand; divided, they fall." And such a fall should it happen. The depth of its degradation has not yet been sounded. The same will be a long drawn out war, extending to children's children, after it has cringed our gray hairs to the tomb in sorrow and dread.

We declare that our Convention acted in bad faith in placing the State in the Confederacy? Shall we blur the bright page of history written in the blood of our heroes, who sleep upon every battle field of the war? Shall we declare to the thousands named for '63, the tears and those amputated limbs, instead of attesting your patriotism and devotion to your rights, shall witness for you through time that you have been the unfortunate dupe of a weak or wicked Convention, which, without a dissenting voice, of Lincoln's party, incurred his dreadful wrath? Shall we say to the mourning mothers and widows that their sons and husbands have been the victims of a stupendous mistake? For North Carolina to make propositions of peace to the North, is to make propositions of peace to the North.

But suppose this peace movement succeeds to the full extent of the wishes of those who agitate it, what then? Will our soldiers withdraw from the army of the Confederacy and fall into line with those defeated enemies before whom they have for two years stood in battle array? Never, never! To be neutral is impossible; then the State will necessarily be regarded as in a hostile condition to the Confederacy, and instead of standing shoulder to shoulder with the South in keeping out an invading army, which has in every instance, without a dissenting voice, of Lincoln's party, been controlled by the most beastly characteristics of vandalism, or at once be occupied by both contending armies in deadly conflict for the possession of our soil.

Deviations and utter ruin will be the necessary fate of our mother State, and having forfeited all claims to respectability, no impulse of sympathy would move a human heart towards us.

All good men will entreat you to hold steadily to your purpose of averting from this terrible ruin, and through the influence of your paper save us from that shame which the agitators of this movement are bringing upon us.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Daily Clarion, published at Meridian, Miss., says: The Federals have been jubilant, as they had a right to be, over the sailing of the Mississippi river, and the probable resumption of its navigation by their commercial vessels. One steamboat from St. Louis has reached New Orleans and returned to the city from which it started, without molestation of any kind that we are informed of. Great rejoicings were had in both cities in consequence of this unwelcome event. Guns were fired, bells were rung, and other exhibitions of general joy unparalously indulged in.

We imagine our enemies will soon learn that they have made their hearts glad without occasion and wasted their powder unnecessarily. In a few weeks we opine they will ascertain that they will never be permitted to navigate the great river peacefully, at least not until they acknowledge our independence. We are assured that measures are on foot, having the full sanction and approval of our Government, which will soon, for hundreds of miles, render the Father of Waters a river of death to merchantmen, their crews, passengers and commanders. Enterprising, gallant spirits are heart and soul in the movement, and the Government backs them with all its authority and power. For this the Government deserves and will receive the warm thanks of the people; and if what is clearly practicable, carried out, and the river closed against Yankee commercial vessels, there will be great compensation for the disastrous losses of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. It can be done, ought to be done, and we believe will be done.

A GALLANT FEAT.—A correspondent writes to the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, as follows: Knowing that you will take pleasure in publishing any act of gallantry performed by a North Carolinian, in justice to a brave soldier I have concluded to write you this letter. Where all acted so well it is hardly fair to mention names, but Lieutenant W. H. Littlejohn, Company A, 51st N. C. Troops, deserves special notice. On Tuesday, the 14th ult., the enemy's sharpshooters continued very much to annoy the garrison at Battery Wagner, by picking off every man who dared to show his head above the parapet. Colonel Yates, who was then in command at Battery Wagner, called for some lieutenant to take command of a squad of twelve men and drive the sharpshooters from their position. Lieutenant Littlejohn gallantly volunteered to take charge of the expedition; he left the fort amid the cheers of the whole garrison, and successfully accomplished his object, driving the enemy from every position, and advanced to within two hundred yards of his main works; he returned to camp with the loss of one man killed. Throughout the fight to-day he distinguished himself by his intrepid bravery and coolness.

WAY HOSPITALS.

We perceive from a handbill issued by Dr. E. J. N. Covey, the Medical Director of the Hospitals in this State, that the Confederate States Government has established Way Hospitals in this State at Weldon, Raleigh, Salisbury, Goldsboro, Wilmington and Charlotte, for the accommodation of travelling sick and disabled soldiers and those honorably discharged from the service returning to their homes. At these wayside hospitals such soldiers will have all their wants attended to free of charge. The hospitals are all located near the depots, and corps of nurses attend night and day on the arrival of trains to aid the sick and disabled soldiers in getting to and from the hospitals.

DIED.

In the hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., on the 9th of July, of a wound in the head received in the battle of the 2nd of July, WILLIAM H. T. SKYRS, Co. A, 12th Va. Regiment, aged 37 years and 6 months. The subject of this notice volunteered in his country's defense immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, and had been constantly in service from that time to the day of his death, except for a brief time when incapacitated by a wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg. His participation in all the battles around Richmond, accompanied his regiment in the trying campaign which ended in the hard fought battle of Sharpsburg, and was in the battle of Fredricksburg, where he received a wound in the thigh, which incapacitated him for service for some months, after recovering from this wound, he returned to his regiment, and accompanied it in the second invasion of the enemy's country, and received his wounds on the bloody field of Gettysburg. In all this long and arduous service he never shrank from a duty or disobeyed a command, and in every battle he bore himself with a gallantry and disregard of danger which elicited the admiration of his comrades in arms.

After he was wounded he was left by our army in the hands of the enemy, and though his wound was severe, his death was doubtless owing as much to the want of attention as to his wound.

His relatives who survive him have the consolation of knowing that he died with a hope in his bosom, and in defence of a cause as righteous and just as any and in which martyr ever before suffered. Sleep peacefully, gentle brother! No more shall war's horrid din disturb thy peaceful rest, but in a land of peace and joy ineffable shall thy spirit sing songs of praise forevermore to the Sun of Peace and Righteousness.

G. A. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—FRANKLIN COUNTY—SUPERIOR COURT, FALL TERM, 1863.

J. J. Thomas, Jr., vs. Rufus T. Hedlin. Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Rufus T. Hedlin, defendant in the above mentioned cause, resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Courthouse in the town of Louisburg, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness W. H. Furman, Clerk of the said court, at Louisburg, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863.

W. H. FURMAN, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—FRANKLIN COUNTY—SUPERIOR COURT, FALL TERM, 1863.

J. D. Beavers, vs. Rufus T. Hedlin. Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that C. C. Andrews, defendant in the above mentioned cause, resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Courthouse in the town of Louisburg, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness W. H. Furman, Clerk of the said court, at Louisburg, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863.

W. H. FURMAN, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—FRANKLIN COUNTY—SUPERIOR COURT, FALL TERM, 1863.

Howell Cook, vs. William E. Dean, Debtor. Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William E. Dean, defendant in the above mentioned cause, resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Courthouse in the town of Louisburg, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness W. H. Furman, Clerk of the said court, at Louisburg, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863.

W. H. FURMAN, C. S. C.