# TAGING THIS WARE

Mr. Ellifor :- For more than two years the North has invaded the South with fire and sword. For more than two years the South has resisted the invasion with an energy and heroism unsurpassed in the annals of time. Has the South no justification in this resistance?, Has her treasure been squandered in vain? Has the best blood of her noblest sons been freely shed in an unjust cause—a causeless war against the "best government the world ever saw?" It woo seem so, judging from the spirit and drift of an article that lately appeared in the "Stattdard," over the signature of "Davidson." The whole article is full of pendantry and blind partizan batred, and emanated from a judices and taking a patriotic view of the grandest contest in which men can engagethe struggle for rightful independence. writer labors to put the South in the wrongto show that her martyred heroes have died in an unjust cause. No one who has read history impartially; no one who believes it wrong to invade an unoffending people with fire and sword; no one who believes it right to resist unconstitutional cocercion could have written such an article

He attempts to fill the heart of the Southern patriot with gloom, by cutting him off from the bright examples of Swiss gallantry successfully contending against Austrian desfotism, and the heroic example of our foretathers triumphantly resisting British tyranny; by charging Southern people with being the sole cause of the war; by keeping in the back ground the wickedness of abolition agitation; by indirectly justifying Lincoln; by suggesting doubts of our victories; by imply-ing that we are wasting our blood and treasure for a mere punctilio; and lastly, by try ing to delude the unthinking and ignorant by the cry of peace-peace-when there is no peace, and can be none, without our independence

To follow "Davidson" through all his labored attempts to convict the South of beginning a wicked and unjust war, would require too much time and space, but let us

gladee at them as we pass. He asserts that there is no "analogy" between our struggle and that of our forefathers. To the Southern patriot in arms against the principles and acts of the despotism, it would seem that there is not only a strong analogy, but where the analogy fails it is much more strongly in our favor. If the Colonies owing allegiance to the British Crown were justified in their resistance, then are the thirteen Sovereign States, who never acknowledged allegiance to the Northern despotic construction of the Constitution more than justified-justified in resisting the open violation of a written compact, the bold robbing of their property, the avowed destruction of their vital interests. Our forefathers "took up arms" to "redress their grievances." The Southern States instead of taking up arms "to redress their grievances, quietly and peaceably withdrew from a Union that had been faithlessly abused and "assumed their delegated powers"-instead of the sword. they offered the free navigation of the Missippi-instead of the clash of arms, they offered an equitable division of the public proparty. Is there no analogy between the narrow-minded monarch" and " his bigoted ministry," who acted against the "advice of the ablest statesmen of the are-Chatham. Camden. Fox and others," and the "narrow-minded" Lincoln and his tanatical Cabinet, who attempted to coerce the South sgainst the advice of the ablest statesmen of the land-of Douglas, of Gamer, of Bell and others? Is there no analogy between the cruelties of British mercenaries, and the barbarities of Lincoln's hirelings? Is there no analngy in the heroism of our leaders, the courage and endurance of our soldiers and the sheering, self-sacrificing patriotism of our fair daughters? The eye blinded by partisan hate cannot see it.

When you would expect from, so astute an historian as "Davidson" a philosophical reason for so mighty a revolution, he tells you that it had its origin in forgery-be tells you that the people are so simple that mere party tricks, mere party schemes, could uproot from their affections and shatter the mighty pillars of the nation. He must dabble on the surface and fish among the scum that floats in the dirty pools of slang-whose solities, to find no greater cause of this vast Revolution than a forgery, and that forgery without a reason. Why did he not go be neath the surface and see that it found its causes in the deep irrepressible antipathies of two different antagonistical people? Why did he not tell you that his antagonism was brought about by personal liberty bills, by underground rail-roads,"by incitements to insurrection, by John Brown raides? That this antipathy had been fostered by the poison of their school books, the atheism of their pulpits, and the fiendish teachings of a long list of infamous names from Beecher to Lincoin ! Why did he hot tell you that 'the South had offered "resistance in a constitutional way" to these teachings for over forty years, "by representations, remonstrances' and repeated warnings, till forbearance ceased to boas vir-

Who in the South wanted the war to bewin? Who among the wisest expected it would reach its present magnitude? I doubt d Davidson, with all his prescience, had any conception of the vastness to which it would grow. Why then charge upon a portion of the citizens of the South the causes of the war when they belong to the stupendons wickedness of the North. Lincoln intended to restore the Union by the point of the baymet. "Resistance was made the pretext foroncessions more unjust still." He threatens to hang our seamen as pirates and hand-cuff our soldiers as felous; he proposes gradual emancipation, then proclaims universal freedom to the negro, and invites him to murder " and rapine, and gearantees to protect his black out throats in their fiendish work; he puts them in penitentiaries when they fall into his hands, and then makes universal con-

oders had gained glorious victories over our brutal foes and had won immortel fame? "They profess to have gained victories," are we are pouring out our blood and treasure for no greater cause than a mere "punctilio. "Are we to pay in blood and treasure of the people for punctilio?" he asks. Why not address that question to Lincoln? He is the party that "disclaims to negotiate." He is the party that stands upon the punctilio, "no terms with rebels." Are North Carolinians fighting for a "punctilio" when they sae a brutal foe invade their soil, burn their houses. descript their crops, must their wives and sisters, and stear the very lowes from their fingers? Did the glorious hero Jackson, the great Johnston, the accomplished Petugrew, the gallant Pender, and the long line of heroes who have crimsoned their native soil with patriotic gore, sacrificed themselves for a punctilio? But this patriotic writer, after disparaging our cause, apologizing for Lincoln, sneering at our victories, drawing an imaginary picture of our desperate condition, and confessing that he, at least, is ready for submission-says that " peace, speedy peace, is the remedy." Some "may perhaps prefer that the independence of the South be acknowledged-but I independence cannot be obtaited, then they are for terms that arehonorable." I leave the reader to reflect upon the honor that is without its basis, independence

Though not claiming to be an "able statesman," nor indeed a statesman at all, but a plain man, once devoted to the "Union." now saouting "reconstruction," I beg leave to make a few suggestions. Let those who chime a with the spirit of " Davidson," cease their complaints against "secession," which cannot be undone now, and cease their forebodings of a "central despotism at Richmood," and put forth all their energies against the "central despotista" at Washington, which seeks to enslave them and their children. Let them discourage specialation on liquor, cotton yarn, and other " necessaries"frown upon desertion and encourage the soldiers-put down demagogues and raise pro visions-sustain the currency, support Governor Vance, fight the Yankees whenever they can meet them, and we will have peace -among ourselves at least. To my countrymen, I would say-Let it be the sacred duty of every public man, of every private citizen, to do no act, to utter no word that will weaken the position taken by North Carolina in solemn Convention. Let us inspire cheerfulness in the gloomy, and honefulness in the timid-ift us be united against our foes then Lincoln, with all his hosts, cannot overcome

us. Then in the good providence of God, peace, a solid, enduring peace, will come to bless us, and our Confederacy, young in days, but full grown in power, in honor, in imperishable renown, will take her place among the independent nations of the earth.

LEXINGTON.

MALISBURY, N. C.:

MONDAY EVENING, ATGEST \$1. 1862.

VOICE OF N. CAROLINA TROOPS.

We publish in this paper the proceedings of our Troops in General Convention at Orange Court House, on the 12th of this month : and we invite to them the attention of all our people at home. It will be seen that our Troops, who have borne the heat and burden of the struggle for independence, have no sympathy with the movement in portions of the State, instigated by the Standard and Progress at Raleigh, believing that its tendency will protract the war, increase their hardships, and diminish the chapees for " an honora ble peace." No one will deny but that our Troops have a right to be heard in a case like this, and that their opinion is entitled to the highest respect. To deny it, is to subject them to the condition of beasts of burden, and utterly deprive them of the

The authors of this new, and dangerous trouble in our affairs, are now attempting to make the people at home believe that the private members of our Troops were not allowed a fair expression of their views in the Convention reierred to.

right to influence their own destiny, and

accomplish the work of their country's in-

The officers of Companies and Regi ments are assailed as tyrants, lording it over the privates, whom, it is said, they treat as menials; and the privates have a case made up for them, on which they are twitted, apparently for the purpose of arousing indignation and exciting them to insubordination. They are told-"they were given a seat in the kitchen, but not allowed to enter the big house."

The unprejudiced, intelligent portion of the people, cognisant of all the facts, and the private soldiers themselves, cannot fail to place a proper estimate upon this artful dodge. Doubtless there have been, fiscation of Southern property the law of his since this war commenced, many instan-

affording fruitful pretexts to enemies in our midst to foment mischief. But those who will take the trouble to think, will readily perceive that these are exceptional cases; and that the rule in our army has been the contrary, characterised by a just seuse of the respect due to the privates, whom, the officers know, they must some day meet as equals in the private walks of life. It is unreasonable to believe other wise, and there are no proofs sustaining the charge of useless tyranny as a prevailthe Sall access the afficers of our Troop

In the matter of this army Convention

what real or imaginary, goods could possibly be supposed to result from a deliberate suppression or falsification of the true sentiments of the privates! Look at the list of those who took part in it. They are the delegates sent up by the different Regiments, in each which, a public meeting was held to express the views of the men, to appoint members to represent them at this Convention. Is it to be supposed that the officers of all these corps acted the corrupt and disgraceful part of so managing the primary meetings as to prevent the true sentiments of the privates from being heard? Would they attempt to deceive themselves and their friends at home by such base means ! Are all the officers corrupt, unprincipled tyrants! The man who believess such an absurdity-or affects to believe it-is no friend to either officers or privates, and has need to exam ine himself, as with a lighted candle, to see if he has in him any faith in the cause of our country. He is belying to sow the seeds of jealousy, distrust and discord amongst ourselves. He'is weakening the hearts and caralysing the arms of our people. He is giving aid and comfort to the enemy, who greedily accepts all such things as encouragements to press on in his efforts for our subjugation.

With these remarks we submit the proceedings of the Convention referred to, hoping that all at home will heed them and resolve to discountenance any and ev ery thing calculated to disturb the peace and meaken the confidence of our brave defenders. They require our sympathy and our md in the arduous services they are rendering. Let us not distress them by wounding their bearts and increasing

## DESERTERS.

We have frequently beard that there were a great many deserters in Yadkin. Surry and Wilkes counties, but we have seen a private letter, recently, and also had verbal statements, which represent the matter in even a worse light than we had supposed. Deserters go about all through-Yadkin, mingling with their acquaintances; and so numerous are they, that the militia not only makes no effort to arrest them, but are afraid to speed of doing so. A communication in the Progress of the 25th, corroborates all we have heard from sources on the subject. Neither have the Conscripts gone into the army from some of these counties. The deserters and conscripte together, in Yankin alone, is estimated to be between 800 and a 1000 in

This is a deplorable state of things, as derogatory to the reputation of the counties concerned as it is prejudicial to the cause, and unjust to those parts of the State which have responded faithfully to the cails of the Government.

But we are also sorry to say that there are a few deserters in this county. Some have receally come forward and availed themselves of the 'pardon offered by the President, and returned to the army. There are some others, we hear, lurking about, who are a painful source of anxiety to their friends, and must themselves feel the incornant reproaches of an outraged

We have also heard of numbers cross ing through the northern edge of this county, with arms in their hands, making their way South-west. Some of them said they belonged to York District, S. C.; but there is no reliance on such statements.

Militia officers in many of the counties have not done their duty, or this evil of desertion would never have attained its present importance. And although the most favorable time for arresting it has army from the beginning of the war, and trials for treason and death under the set passed, yet it should be done, and that who has done as much hard fighting as any tence of the law, are but too plainly written

oger; our cause will ere long beco ess, if the evil of absenteein prested. Men who would be ready to acrifice all they are worth for the of our cause strangely connive is not a few instances at this evil. They refuse from mistaken sympathy and a sort of maudin sensitiveness, which only decrees death to nany a gallant hero in the field to expose deserters and render them amena the penalties of their awful offence. The patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit of our an esta stanish would make up an longwee the evil of desertion continues. To arrest that, should be the imperative duty of every man. The man who connives at desertion, or fails to use proper efforts to have the deserter sent to his command, is accessors to the murder of those who remain at the post of duty and unconsciously a traitor to the cause of Southern Indepen-

### FROM CHARLESTON.

Up to this writing the City still holds out. Sumter, though very much injured, s still held, and we learn that it is the intention of the authorities to bold it even at the point of the basonet. The brutal enemy has not as yet, thrown any more shell into the City, and the few that were thrown in did no material damage. It has een determined upon to hold on to the City to the last, and if by superior numbers, we are forced to give up, the City shall be a heap of smouldering ruins. The citizens of Charleston and of the State of South Carolina know well the fate of New Orleans, and of every other piace where the Yankees have had the power to mangurate the tyranny which they have imposed upon defenceless citizens. We admire the heroism and self-sacrificing spirit of the people of the Queen City. Their lives por property would be worth nothing under Yankee barbarity, and what worse, neither the personnel right of seither male nor female have any protection against the fiendispess of the enemy. All who maintain their integrity to the Country are deven out and their property confiscated and stolen. Therefore we admire the spirit of the Charlestonians and hope, of the City has to fall, that not one stone wait be left upon the other, to give them the least shelter dograce, shows and rum which the enemy from the burning surs of the sun or the peiting rains or shows of wapter.

The following dispatch was sent by Capt. E. Mailett to Col. P. Mallett, or Mai eigh, on the 27th, and gives information decidedly encouraging.

CHARLESTON, Angust 26.

Col. PETER MALLETT, Raleigh, N. C. I am now on my third west of six days to this fort (Wagner). I am very well. The fort is much defaced but is as strong as ever The troops are in good spirits and light the memy well. We have no sides of bing overpowered. The enemy have thrown shells into the city, but that is not taking it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island have been so strengthened as to make the entrance into Charleston harbor extremely doubtful Capa E. MALLETT

Approved by Gen. BEAUMBARN.

WESTERN N. C. BAIL BOAD.

The Stockholders of this road this Town, on Thursday last, but for lack of a majority of the stock being represented, either in person or by proxy, were unable to organize or transact any busi-

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, another meeting is called for the 11th September next. It is hoped that the stockbalders will most promptly, or put their proxice in the hands of such men as will attend to the business of the road. There are various surmises as to the failure of the meeting to organize, which, if true, do not speak much to the credit of those impliested.

From the report of the President and Treasurer, we learn that the road is in a set upon a surrender of the principle of sole very fiberishing condition. The total care, would make those hardships more very fiberishing condition. The total earnings of the road for the year ending June 1, were \$162,766 55, and the total expense of operating the road for the same period, was, \$62,694 14, leaving as nottearnings, \$80,040 14. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. The road is in good condition.

## FROM THE ARMY.

The following we extract from a letter just received from a friend, who has been in the

cry of peace? Let them she worthy of those who have died, and of the who are still tendy to give up the defence of all that is dear to fo

the farmers have refused to sell, as me, and are no come of our cause? We have what is to be commenced the war, and it will do no good now to debate who enumment it, but th war is here, and our success, as a State and Confederacy, depends on our ability to defend curselves from the wretches who seek a drive us from our possession by asking for re-hoded persons at home mean by asking for re-loss to linear. If they drive us from our possessions. What the dehope to resome the same state of affairs the was before the war broke out; I can tell then that they are very much mistaken. The Yankees are determ med to wrest from the South the control of every sking. They are determined to make no peace with reliefs in arms; and what can the South do without arms? She has arms, and let her fight to the last or be free. Has our good pld State forgot her struggles "the days tilat tried men's souls? Have the great sacriffees the State has made been forgotten? J. A. E. has made been forgotten?"

The meeting on Saturday was form and harmonious. The proceedings will be een in this column. They speak the entiments of our people, who will doubtless carry them out in their actions hereafter a they have done heretofore. All seemed to feel the necessity for harmony in feeling and unity of action, and desirous to promote these entiments among ourselves. The meeting was intended for good, and if all who particpared in its calm defiberations will try, they can make it productive of much good. It is car most secred duty to sustain the Govern ment in all its efforts for the achievement o our independence. It is very certain the Goserpment can do nothing without the hearty co-operation of the people. "Let us all then from this time forth, do all we can to encourage each other, sustain our army and the Government, and permit ine root of butterness to disturb our harmony or endanger the sucers of our struggle for independence. We have every thing to gain, by this course and nothing to-lose. And if need be, let exempts old men and all, shoulder their guns and gr out in defense of themselves, their property and their eventry, rather than subset to the will impose on us. if we submit, or suffer outprives to be subjugated.

## PERSON MERTING AN COWAN COUNTR

Agrorably to previous notice a very large meeting of the citizens of Rowan, was nek m the Court House in Salisbury, on Sutur day, the 29th instant, when en motion Dr Samuel Kerr was appointed Chairman, and William L. Arwell, James B. Gilson and Ohadrah Woodson were requested to act a

The object of the meeting was explained in a besid and appropriate manner by the Chairman.

Oursestion of Charles L. Partee, Esc., the Charman was requested to appoint a Committies of five to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon the Chairman appointed the following as a Commetter, var: Mesers Charles L. Partee, H. C. Jones Sea, John J. Broner, M. S. McKenne and Archibald Henderson.

During the interval occupied by the Occ mattee on resolutions, eloquent and patright addresses were delivered by Rev. R. S. Kri der, Bar. J. Rombio, Hoer Burton Craige, H C Jones Roy, and R. A. Caldwell, Esq. a the conclusion of which, the Committee through H. C. Jones, Esq., reported the following resolutions which were adopted with out a dissending voice:

Received That we fully appreciate the hardships that war has brought upon the peopie of even this, comparatively, favored region, and we are more than willing that or gotiations for peace be opened wiscover on enemies signaly their readiness to treat with us upon that subject; but having every rea men to believe that a proposal of that kind from as to them would be treated with insul anti ridicule, we can see no sense or propose ty in urging a pense policy upon the people

Remired, That any peace short of the in dependence of the Confederace States well be running and dispraceful to the ciraton are hard se the war is upon the country a pence has stolerable, because they would be embitted

ed by a sense of dishottor.

Resolved. That a peace based on our sub jugation would make us the scorn of the world, and would bring upon this land wor and humiliations of which we can only form a idea from what our enemies have alread ce, when they have partially prevailed with their forces. We are not aware that th party now in power at the North, have eve said, directly or indirectly, that any mercy o pardon or anmesty would be granted to a upon a craven submission to their terms on the outgary, some pation of slaves, con fiscation of our homes and chattel property