

J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Price of the Watchman.

a change in the prices of provisions, paper and other articles required to carry on business, the subscription rates of this paper will be two dollars for six months, and three dollars for a year.

ADVERTISING, two dollars for the first, and one dollar for each subsequent publication. April 20th, 1863.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE! At Morganton, N. C.

IN order to close our business, we will offer for sale on Thursday the 24th of September next, the following valuable property, a No. 1

Blacksmith, John Brown,

formerly the property of George W. Brown, Esq. of Salisbury. He is one of the best Coach Smiths in the State, and can do any kind of work in iron and steel. As a horse shoer, he has no equal in this State. He is a boy of excellent character, honest, industrious and obedient. We will also sell the thorough-bred

MORGAN STALLION YOUNG AMERICA.

He was seven years old on the 4th of July last, is a jet black without a white hair—Without fear of contradiction, we pronounce him the finest looking and most perfect formed Morgan Horse in the Confederate States. As a foal getter, he is sure, and can produce in this country some two and one year old colts, that cannot be surpassed in any country. He is perfectly broken to harness, and his silky and harness will be sold with him. Also, on the same day, will be sold two full sets Blacksmith Tools—Also, two large

CONCORD, N. H. COACHES.

14 passenger, 1 do. small 9 passenger, 2 six passenger Hacks, and one six passenger Troy Coach, one Rockaway, one two horse Buggy, one one horse do, and

TWO ROAD WAGONS.

The attention of Coach and Wagon Makers is called to this sale. The running works of all these coaches and hacks are in good repair, and can easily be converted into good wagons. The two large coaches, by some repairs to the bodies, can be made good use of for several years on a stage line. We will also sell a good Corn Shelter, a large size Thompson's Sitaw Cutter, and a large Cast Kettle, 120 gallons, which is nearly new, having been but little used.

Terms of sale—Cash, or, if desired, six months time will be given. Note and approved security, with interest from date. BROWN & McCONAUGHEY, Morganton, N. C., Aug. 24, 1863. 4c15

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

HAVING taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Jane C. Knox, deceased, I will expose at public sale the following property, on the

18th Day of September,

at her late residence: a crop of growing Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, 3 Mules, 1 Horse, 9 or 10 head of Cattle, 30 or 40 head of Hogs, 10 or 12 head of Sheep; Carriage and Harness, Buggy and Harness, 1 four-horse Wagon, Threshing Machine, Farming Tools, and various other articles.

W. F. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

At the same time and place, the undersigned, Executor of Jas. G. Knox, deceased, will sell the property of the said deceased, not willed: One fine Piano, 1 four-horse Wagon, a Cotton Gin, Blacksmith's Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles.

W. F. BURKE, Executor. 3c15. August 27, 1863.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE.

Treasurer's Office, Western N. C. Rail Road, Statesville, Aug 10th 1863. BY ORDER of the Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Co., sealed proposals will be received at this Office till the 15th September next, for Twenty N. C. Six per cent. Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated October 1861—issued under authority of an act of the Legislature incorporating said Company, passed 1855. Communications to be endorsed on the back "Bids for N. C. Bonds." Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place. Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va. 3c15 R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

INSANE ASYLUM—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Institution wish to fill the office of Matron, now now vacant. None other than unencumbered females need apply. For information, respecting the duties, &c., of the office, apply to the undersigned.

ED. C. FISHER, Physician and Superintendent Raleigh, July 30, 1863.—4c13

Notice.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Camp Holmes, Aug. 27th, 1863.

THOSE persons enrolled or liable to enrollment who have furnished horses will, for the purpose of receiving cavalry pay, be temporarily employed as mounted men while the necessity continues, remaining for the time on duty in this State, for purposes of guard and patrol. It is desired that they report with their horses without delay at the Camp or Camp Vance, near Morganton, as may be most convenient.

11. Citizens who desire to promote the safety and interests of the army by discouraging desertion, or who desire to save their neighborhoods from the inevitable mischiefs of marauding, terror and insecurity that must grow out of the presence of lawless deserters and skulkers, can be made useful by tendering their aid to the enrolling officers. They can render service as guides and in swelling the numbers of patrols sent out by authority. A few days absence, at most, only would be required of them—There is no provision of law under which pay can be given them, but all their expenses of subsistence, lodging and forage will be paid, and a liberal hire allowed for the use of their horses.

By order of

Col. PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C. J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Aug. 28. 3c16

SALISBURY, SEPT 7, 1863.

To Gas Consumers.

THE price of Gas from Sept. 1st, will be \$25 per 1000 feet. Per Order. S. E. LINTON, Supt. Gas Works. Sept. 7. 1m:16.

LETTER PAPER—A small lot of first rate Letter paper for sale at the WATCHMAN OFFICE. August 24, 1863.

A DESERTER'S CONFESSION.

We published in Saturday's issue the late order of Gen. Lee establishing a system of furloughs, which we are sure will be very beneficial to his army. Of course a few unprincipled soldiers may take advantage of it, but we are persuaded that nineteen in every twenty thus furloughed will be made better instead of worse.

[Daily Progress.

In connection with that order, read the following confession of a deserter, taken from the Savannah Republican, and say if you do not believe that a short furlough would have saved him the burning disgrace under which he writhed so long:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—Dear Sir:—My conscience forces me to make the following confession: I am a soldier in the Confederate service. I was a volunteer on the 4th of March, 1862, and received my bounty of \$50. I should have been among the first volunteers, without bounty, but that I had a large family and was a poor man. But I was anxious to be freed from the yoke of the Yankees as any one, so am I now. I was ready to peril my life for freedom—I am now. But I loved home and the dear wife and children, and the snug little farm which had furnished us an ample support. I was sent to Virginia with my regiment soon after the battles around Richmond. We went with Gen. Lee (God bless the glorious old chief,) in the campaign in Northern Virginia and Maryland. My Captain always selected me as one for any important duty. This brought many hardships and perils, notwithstanding I was proud to be thus distinguished among my comrades, for I went to discharge my duty and help to gain my independence as far as I could. But in an evil hour I began to give way to dreams of home.—The dear wife, six lovely children, the snug little home—were they all doing well? I feared not. I had not heard from home in a long time. I asked for a furlough for thirty days. I thought it would and ought to be granted. The application failed. I was sadly disappointed, and yielding in an evil hour, I deserted. Every man who looked me in the face seemed to say, "deserter" to himself, as I was on my way home. I was never half so unhappy in my life, notwithstanding the near prospect of home. I went on, thinking the pleasures of home would quell the goadings of conscience. When I arrived, such a welcome greeting shone on the face of my wife and children! How happy for the moment! "My dear James," said my wife, seating herself upon my knee and putting her arm around my neck, "how glad we are to see you, we have such a good crop, and God has blessed us so while you have been in the army. How long is your furlough?" I started "as though stung with the fang of a serpent." "What's the matter, James?" said my wife, "have you a wound?" "I was obliged to confess the whole." "Oh! James! what shall we do what will the neighbors say? what will General Lee think?" She did not know

but that Gen. Lee knew me as well as my own captain. When a neighbor came about he was sure to ask, "how long is your furlough? I evaded in some way. I was almost mad.

—But a moment's happiness when my wife first greeted me—my paper reached me the other day with that glorious proclamation of our glorious President. I sat down and cried like a child. "God bless the President," swelled up from my heart with my sob. After all, he understands the trials and longings for home of the poor soldiers, and does not attribute their absence to desertion of the cause. May God bless him—he is right. My wife read it, we cried together. My arrangements were speedily made, and I am now in your city on my way to join my regiment in Virginia. I have never been reprimanded by an officer. Was in the second battle of Manassas, at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. I go again to return no more, even if life is spared, until independence is gained.

A SOLDIER.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

Many of the people of the Confederate States do not seem fully to apprehend the consequences to themselves and their country in the event of our subjugation by our Northern enemies. Some few even appear to be ready to surrender the cause, and give up the contest for independence dreaming of some possible terms by which we can save ourselves, and be restored to the same position we held before secession! But it has become manifest that this is impossible, and that we have no choice between victory and independence on the one hand, and on the other a ruin to all we value, utter and universal. It would be easy to show by the enactments of the Northern Congress, by the avowed policy and purposes of the Northern government, and by the actual doings of our territory which have fallen into their power, the following are some of the inevitable consequences, should they triumph over us. Let our people consider and remember them:

- 1. They have enacted and are enforcing wherever they have the power, a law to confiscate all the property of every man who has in any way aided or encouraged what they call the rebellion. This law the London Times called "a monument of infamy to those who passed it," and said "no ruler will ever dare to put in force this scandalous law." But our Northern rulers do dare to enforce it, and are doing so. This is the means by which they expect to pay the immense debt they have incurred in the war. The lands and other property of the whole Southern people will be confiscated; that of the poor as well as the rich. Hordes of Yankees and European immigrants will flock into our country with their pockets full of Northern money to buy up property, and we shall all be turned out of house and home, beggars and vagabonds on the earth.
- 2. Every man who is not base enough to commit perjury, and take a false oath of allegiance to the Yankee government, will be deprived of all civil and political rights, lose his position as a freeman and citizen, and become a seif and an outlaw.
- 3. No man will be permitted to practice any profession, or to follow any trade or mechanical art, or to buy and sell, unless he takes the same infamous oath. No lawyer, physician or teacher, no merchant or mechanic, will be allowed to pursue his avocation without the oath.
- 4. Congregations will not be suffered to engage in public worship, nor ministers to preach, unless they pray for Lincoln and his government.
- 5. Universal emancipation of all our slaves will immediately follow.
- 6. Every State will be put under military government until it contains Yankees and traitors enough to form a government loyal to Lincoln, and martial law will be everywhere enforced.
- 7. The negroes will be put on a level civil and political with the whites, be allowed to vote, to sit on juries (when juries are allowed,) to enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen, and to give testimony in any case against the whites. They will be the chief witnesses to prove the participation of every white man in the rebellion, and to ensure the confiscation of his property and his disfranchisement as a citizen. If the reader hears any one say the poor white men of this country are not interested in the results of the war, tell him these things. Ask the poor man if he is willing for our slaves to be placed in this position.
- 8. Tell him further that the Yankee rule over us will be enforced by negro soldiers. This is the use they find for the poor black men. The Yankees generally

do not like the life of a soldier. They wish to make money. They cannot free the slave and make him work. He is the cheapest soldier they can get. And this is the use they will put him to. They are now rapidly forcing the poor negroes whom they have taken from us into the ranks, and when they conquer us they will fill the land with these negro troops to keep us in subjugation, and to carry out their schemes of plunder and ruin. Every man of us who is not hung or banished will be deprived of arms and ammunition, and we shall be utterly helpless.

Such is a bare outline of some things which are certain to follow our subjugation. The imagination of our readers can fill up the picture with the ineffable horrors and sufferings which must inevitably accompany them. Let us all ponder these things, and say what ought we not to do and to suffer in order to avert them. Every heart should be strong and every hand swift to help, whether by service or sacrifice, our beloved country. The cause of that country is the cause of every man's own private and dearest interests. It includes them all, his property, his family, his honor and his religion. If this country perish, he and all that he loves will go down with it.

From the North Carolina Presbyterian TO THE PEOPLE OF N. 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., on the 12th inst., did us, the undersigned, the honor to appoint us as 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. They desire that the irresistible influence of the public opinion of all good and patriotic men in the State may be invoked to put down and destroy, and to silence forever the voice of a faction which is believed to exist in no inconsiderable strength in your midst, who are growing daily bolder in the expression of treasonable and mischievous sentiments, and whose machinations have been, and still are directed towards poisoning the minds and hearts of our soldiers and people, and breaking down the courage and confidence of you and of us who are sustaining the cause of our country in the great struggle for independence in which we are engaged.

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 representation 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. Then it was that her great and honored names were found united in the glorious purpose. Her Badger, her Rayner, her Miller, her Graham, her Morehead and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her Smith, her Winslow, her Shepherd, her Davis, her Ellis and her Vance, her statesmen and men of power, were found to have quit for a time the arena of administrative and party politics, and united in the work of laying anew the foundations of a government of our choice. Her quiet farmers, her honest tradesmen and artisans, her civil magistrates, her lawyers and men of learning, nay, all her plain, sober, thoughtful people, who have always been slow to give their pledge to a cause, yet know so well how to honor it with true loyalty when given, were in happy accord. There was at least no Carlisle, nor Crittenden, nor Andy Johnson, to head a roll of infamy within the whole of her wide extended borders.

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. The fastest of hands made appropriate banners, and wore rich garlands for expectant heroes; and private contributions, from rich and poor, were bestowed without stint or limit in furtherance of the common cause. The sons of our noble old State, supposed to possess very few of the elements of martial character, came forward with astonishing alacrity and in very astonishing numbers. Those who had mocked her before beheld with staring eyes her splendid regiments, with full ranks, substantially clad and equipped, and governed by a rigid discipline, which betokened the dread with which the enemy has always been inspired when they were known to be upon the field. Since then out of the vast storehouse of her wealth, little known before or appreciated by even her own people, she

has poured forth into the lap of the Confederacy resources commensurate with her other sacrifices. And whether we measure these sacrifices by the amount of materials of war and means of subsistence furnished, the spirit and determination of her people, the number of her men, or the talents, courage and fortitude of those who have fought, or the number and virtues of her noble dead, we are obliged to recognize her sisters leaning on her for support in every emergency of the eventful struggle.

Nor have these sacrifices been 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 diminished, she is today relatively more powerful for defence of the integrity of her territory, and of her rights and honor, than when the contest began. Distraction, despondency and despair reign in the councils of the Northern government. The hopes at first entertained of our speedy conquest have sunk in the hearts of our enemies, and as a direct consequence we find such resistance to the administration at Washington, and mob violence so rife in the towns and cities, that a measure of that government, most essential to the further prosecution of the war, is openly resisted and set at naught. Popular assemblies have openly declared for peace, and the press and some of the most influential public men speak now with a freedom and boldness which clearly marks a change in the state of public feeling upon the all absorbing topic. The people have ceased to prosecute the war, and the government is dealing its blows with an exhausted energy and with fanatical blindness. The despot who would enslave us has found a lion in his path in the shape of opposition to his despotic power, and the courage of him and his minions has been broken down.

Volunteering for the armies of our enemy has entirely ceased. Only a small number of the conscripts drafted can be forced into the service, and these will certainly be discontented, mutinous and worthless as soldiers. His armies in the field have been depleted by destruction, humiliated and dispirited by repeated defeats, and all their trusted leaders driven in disgrace from command. Even the partial discomfiture in the attempt to invade his territory, and our loss of the strongholds on the Mississippi have failed to revive his hopes of success, or to change in any material point of view this discouraging aspect of his affairs. His armies cannot be recruited so as to add to their material strength during this campaign. He is daily sending to the rear detachments, in some cases whole regiments and brigades, (doubtless his best troops) to keep down by terror of arms a spirit of discontent among his own subjects, which stops little short of actual rebellion. Add to this the rapid exhaustion of his material resources and you cannot fail to see very powerful causes at work to bring about the separation for which we are contending upon terms which will secure to us Independence and the blessing of peace.

Whose sacrifices have tended more to produce these results than those of North Carolina? When the hope 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 it now?

That there is an 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 public authorities, to bring the righteous cause in which we are engaged into disrepute among our people and thwart the designs of patriotic men in their labors for the public good. The sentiments of the parties referred to find utterance principally through the columns of the Raleigh Standard.

"Movements for peace" have been proposed in North Carolina, taking the shape generally of a proposition to hold conventions of the people of the South, inviting 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 dimly shadowed forth. In some it is true the term "honorable peace" is employed, but their views upon other points are so