

HOW TO CLOSE THE WAR.

President Davis, in a speech to a portion of the soldiers of Bragg's army, is reported to have said that a signal victory over Rosecranz would effectually bring the war to a close.

In this view of the case, then, how important is it that a prompt concentration of our forces be made and pushed against him whom we hope ere long to be justified in calling the "flying Dutchman."

We need a heavy infantry as well as cavalry force to operate upon the rear lines of the enemy, and if President Davis is fully convinced of the truth of the remark he is reported to have made, we have a right to infer that he will place at the disposal of the commanding general a force adequate to the task he is expected to perform.

The path of duty is, therefore, plain. Co-operating together, let the Confederate and State Government of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi concentrate all their energies and available resources for a formidable and prompt movement against Rosecranz, and before the Christmas holidays are upon us, we may behold the enemy on the retreat to the Ohio and spend those days in rejoicing that the back-bone of the war has been broken.

Atlanta Appeal.

Ninety-Eighth Day of the Siege.—A grand review of the troops of Gen. Tallafiero's division, on James' Island, took place on Friday morning Gen. Beauregard, accompanied by Gen. Pierre Soule and staff, on horseback, rode over to the island, and reached the ground about 11 o'clock.

On the arrival of the General Commanding, the bands commenced playing and the artillery fired a salute of thirteen guns. The troops were then formed for review in open order, when the General and staff rode along and around the whole line, the bands discoursing most excellent music as they passed.

The review over, Gen. Beauregard and staff, with Gens. Colquitt, Hagood and their different staffs, accompanied Gen. Tallafiero and staff to headquarters, and afterwards visited a number of the new fortifications.

There was nothing unusual from the batteries yesterday. The enemy was, again silent, making no reply to the firing from Moultrie, Simkins, Chaves, &c.

Charleston Courier, 17th.

There will be two one armed men in the next Congress, as representatives from Georgia—Hon. Mark Blanford from the 3d, and Capt. G. N. Lester from the 8th.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN

SALISBURY, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1863.

Another Candidate in the Field.

We are authorized, by the friends of Dr. J. G. Ramsey of Rowan, to announce that gentleman as a candidate to represent this the 5th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

Standard, Progress, Western Democrat and Bulletin please insert until the election and forward bills to this office.

We have several communications on file, which shall appear next week.

in the Army and Navy Messenger, states, on authority of a gentleman long resident in London, that not a single mail is opened on the Lord's day in that city. How inexcusable, then, is the desecration of the Sabbath by the Sabbath mails of our country! The old U. S. Government persisted in the flagrant violation of the law of God in regard to the Sabbath throughout its probation among the nations of the earth, all the while hypocritically professing to be a Christian republic.

Shall the Southern Confederacy renew the experiment of calling God a liar! What do you say, reader? The people—each individual man and woman—must decide this question, and abide the consequences of a wrong decision. It is for you and your children.

HEALTHINESS OF SALISBURY.—It is no uncommon thing to hear Salisbury spoken of as an unhealthy place. It is true we do have "the chills" here in the fall of the year, and now and then the children have the measles, hooping cough, &c., and grown people the rheumatism, with an occasional brush of fevers.

As evidence of this, one of our oldest inhabitants has furnished us a list of eleven white residents, nearly all natives, whose aggregate age is 832 years!—an average of more than 75 years. Can any other town of the same population beat it? No account has been taken of the negroes, of whom we have some who were stout girls and boys at the time of the revolutionary war. Let the few of our town who now have the chills take courage. They have a long time to stay here if we can only keep the yankees off—a thing easily done if we will all work together with hearty good will.

We do not desire to be troublesome to any one, and especially to our neighbors and brother editors. But the Greensboro' Patriot committed a grave indiscretion both in regard to Rowan county and the town of Salisbury, for which it is his duty to atone in proper spirit. We nor any one else care anything about the publication of the "notis" from District No. 14, whatever the feeling prompting the editor's giving it literally as written.

The Patriot denies having published a malicious slander on this town in the article signed A. B. C., having no reason or motive for such an action. His denial is made in the face of the article itself which appears in his columns; and if this community is willing to accept it, the protestations of the editor's respect for our town are worth all that the respectability of the editor can give them. He refuses to give the

Religious Revival in Statesville.—We learn from a letter in the N. C. Presbyterian, that the recent revival in Statesville, resulted in the hopeful conversion of some 40 or 50 persons, many of them pupils in the Female College of that place.

Reprehensible Practice.—In these times of scarcity and want, it surely becomes all to be more economical and liberal. But we learn that the very ungenerous habit is in vogue at the market house to sell the beef in quarters to rich men. Now, it is supposed that it is the intention of carrying meats to the market house, to accommodate those who are unable to buy by the wholesale but if the practice but lately inaugurated there by the rich and carried out by the butchers, the poorer class will have to do without. It ought to be put down at all hazards.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Major Rufus BARRINGER, of Concord, who has been gallantly serving the Confederacy in the field ever since war began, having been strongly solicited to permit his name to be used as a candidate for Congress, has written the subjoined handsome letter in reply to his friends. We put it on record to his credit, for when the days of peace shall return, Mr. BARRINGER is one of the men whom the people will delight to honor.

ORANGE C. H., VA., Oct. 17, 1863.

I have recently received numerous solicitations to become a candidate for Congress in the 8th District. These solicitations I have uniformly declined. Within the last few days, I learn that many of my friends still propose voting for me, whether a candidate or not. Whilst I am deeply grateful to all who have thus manifested an interest in my behalf and propose giving me this testimonial of their confidence, I deem it due alike to them and to myself to state, that for many reasons I much prefer my name should not be thus used.

I entered the army from a sense of duty alone, counting the cost and knowing the sacrifices. Our great object is not yet obtained; and I do not consider it consistent with my obligations here to accept any civil or political office during the war. I think it better for those in the service to stand by their colors, whilst those at home should all unite in a cordial and earnest support of the authorities in feeding, clothing and otherwise sustaining the gallant men (and their families) who are fighting not only for our rights, but for the safety of our homes and firesides. My chief desire is to see all party bickerings allayed, at least during this momentous struggle. The army is not faint-hearted and will nobly perform its duty to the country. If croakers, growlers and grumblers, who torment themselves and all around them with imaginary evils, could only lay aside their fears; if hoarders, speculators and money-makers could only be induced to forget their selfish ends for a season; if conscripts, skulkers and deserters, could only be got to their commands, and all come up to the work like patriots and men, the army, under the blessing of God, would soon secure us victory and peace.

Respectfully your fellow-citizen, RUFUS BARRINGER, Maj. 1st N. C. Cav.

WORTHY IMITATION.—The butchers in Richmond have agreed to purchase their beef at 25 cents gross and sell it at 50 cents nett. Can't the Columbia butchers adopt some similar arrangement to reduce the price upon the poor during these hard times!—Col. Guardian.

Merciful butchers! Their profits are not to be sneezed at, even according to this proposition.

BATTLE FIELD BETWEEN WARRENTON AND MANASSAS, VIRGINIA. October 18, 1863. DEAR BROTHER.—I again have the privilege of writing you a few lines, though I cannot tell whether you will ever get it or not.

I will give you a list of the killed and wounded of our Company. Sergeant Klotts, flesh wound, seriously in thigh; Sergeant Harryman, flesh wound, seriously in thigh; Sergeant Basinger, wounded by the explosion of a shell; P. C. Cranford, through the ear; Alexander England, seriously through side; W. G. Harris, seriously, flesh wound through thigh; J. Hornberger, seriously in hip; John McNelly, seriously in head; Munson Peeler, under right arm body; Wm. Sailer, I learn was wounded, but cannot hear how he was wounded; Rufus Trexler, struck by a piece of shell on the leg; Frederick Waller, slightly, forehead; C. H. Waggoner, leg, he was struck by a piece of shell, and I cannot tell how badly he was hurt; Miles Williams, mortally wounded in the bowels; Daniel Miller was shot through the throat by a shell, instantly killed. Several others of the company were slightly touched, but I will not mention them. Capt. Fleming and I escaped untouched. This list is as correct as I could make, as the wounded were all carried to the rear and I did not get to see them.

The following, if true, will have a very important bearing upon the war in Louisiana, at least, if it does not clear out the State and N. Orleans. We hope every word is true. GOOD NEWS FROM LOUISIANA. The Mobile Tribune of the 17th inst., contains a report of a battle in Southwestern Louisiana between Gen. Dick Taylor's forces and Gen. Banks, abolitionist. The report comes from several different sources, all confirming the statement that Gen. Banks and his staff had been captured with 14 regiments. The Tribune of the 17th contains the following corroboration of the report: The operators at the Western Telegraph office received dispatches last night corroborating the report of the capture of Gen. Banks and his staff and several thousand prisoners. One dispatch says that a gentleman had arrived at Summit from the Trans-Mississippi department and states that it is true. Another dispatch says that a gentleman had arrived at Arcola with a New Orleans paper, which gives the facts. We are endeavoring to get the full account and will publish it as soon as received. Coming from so many different sources, we must believe that there is some truth in the report.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Carpenter, an ordnance messenger, has just arrived from the Trans-Mississippi Department, bringing the following intelligence. He left there on the 6th inst.: Gen. Price, twenty thousand strong, is marching on Little Rock, with only about six thousand Federals in his front, heavy reinforcements having been sent to Rosecranz from that Department. Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith states that Gen. Price is on his way to Missouri. Gens. Taylor and Walker are at Opelousas. Gen. Taylor fought Banks about the 1st of October, capturing between two and three thousand prisoners with their arms, and completely routing Banks in Lalouche Parish, La. The report of Gen. Bragg's victory caused Confederate money to go up, and put thousands of reinforcements in our army. Everybody is sanguine about our ability to take care of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and it is believed that before the winter sets in, Gen. Kirby Smith will have the Abolition army pretty well cleaned out of that part of the country. Gen. Holmes is still too unwell to take command.

Circumstances Alter Ours.—Before the war, and when the prices of every thing were regulated with more exact reference to the relative value of articles, our patrons in the vicinity of our town, then comparatively few in number, were always pleased to bring us fire-wood in exchange for the Watchman. Now, however, they never say wood once. Loads which they formerly sold for 75 cts, they now sell for from \$4 to \$6; and those they sold at \$1; 25, from \$7 to \$8. They sell their wood and then come and give us about one-half the price. o-horse load to pay for a

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The Situation in East Tennessee.—The Bristol Advocate of the 8th inst., says the cloud which, for some time, has obscured Upper Tennessee from our vision is gradually passing away. Our troops had advanced, at the latest accounts to Midway, some sixty miles from Bristol, and eighteen miles from the Rodgersville Junction. Bull's Gap, where it was supposed the enemy would make a stand, is this side of the junction. Some of our troops, commanded by Col. J. E. Carter, had a pretty severe skirmish with the enemy near the gap on Saturday last, and routed him completely.

The retaking of Cumberland Gap by our forces is a consummation very much to be desired at this time, and one to which our authorities cannot attend too soon. In order to save the pork and other supplies from the portions of Virginia and Tennessee contiguous to the gap, we should at once reclaim the position, without waiting upon the movements of Gen. Bragg.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.—CAPTURE OF SEVEN HUNDRED PRISONERS, SIX PIECES OF ARTILLERY, &c.

The following dispatches have been received from Major-General Stevenson: CHARLESTON, (Tennessee,) Oct. 20.—The cavalry, under Morrison and Dabbold, attacked the enemy's cavalry in force at Philadelphia to-day, capturing about four hundred prisoners, their artillery, small arms, camp equipage, &c. Our loss nothing. They are in pursuit of the enemy, who are entirely routed. CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.—The enemy were pursued to their defenses at Loudon, and arrived there after dark. The force there is not known. Their loss is seven hundred prisoners, fifty wagons loaded with stores, ten ambulances, six pieces of artillery, a lot of horses, mules and other property. (Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

GOV. SMITH AT DANVILLE.—Governor Smith, (of Virginia,) in his address to the citizens of Danville, on Saturday evening, besought the people of all ages, sexes and conditions to practice economy—the men to quit wearing their fine paraphernalia and to clothe themselves in habiliments more becoming a people engaged in such a struggle as we have on our hands, to economize not only in raiment, but also in food, even recommending the discontinuance of the use of meat except once a day. To the ladies he appealed, to pursue the same policy, and told them as he had told "the fine ladies of Richmond" that they must darn and double darn their old dresses, and never buy any of the new-fangled yankee made fabrics so temptingly displayed in the shop-windows of the merchants.

PUBLIC MEETING.

According to previous notice given, a goodly number of the citizens of Salisbury and a few from the county, met in the Court House, and upon motion, Hon. B. Craige was called to the Chair, and J. H. Ennis and John D. Brown, Secretaries.

On motion a Committee of three, consisting of Maj. J. E. Kerr, John F. Ford and L. Blackmer, was appointed to prepare business for the meeting, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, we, the citizens of Rowan county are desirous of doing all in our power to relieve the necessities of the families of our soldiers and other needy persons who are fighting for us in our armies. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we associate ourselves together as the Rowan Relief Society, to use such funds as may be placed in our hands for the purpose of purchasing provisions, clothing, shoes and fire-wood for the poor of our county, to be sold to them at a price to cover cost and carriage.

Resolved, That we appoint a Treasurer to hold the funds that may be advanced, and