aident Davis, in a speech to a puof the soldiers of Bragg's army, is reported to have said that a signal victory over Rosecranz would effectually bring the war to a ciose. Of the truth of this assertion we thing there can be no doubt. Made up as the present army of Rosencranz is by heavy detachments from both Meade and Grant, it constitutes the chief hope of the Federals for our defeat and subjugation. A disaster to it would be a disaster to the unboly cause in which it is engaged. Its destruction would leave no other Federal army in the field worthy of the name, and Lincoln would find hitself utterly power-

loss to raise another to send against us. In this view of the case, then, how imparate 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. His forces are to some extent scattered, and he would be unable to resist a concentrated and energetic advance of our troops. It will surely not speak well either for our generalship or knowledge of the art of war, if he is permitted to maintain an immense army on the line of the Tennessee, with his line of communication extending from Louisville to Chattanooga. This we most certainly would not do if we had a Stonewall Jackson to operate upon his rear, and even without one we have some inklings. through Federal source, that Wheeler is already doing some good work between Chattanooga and Nashville. But his force is too small to resist the ouward tide of reinforcements flowing into Rosenersnz, and to make a complete job of the work he was sent to perform.

We need a heavy infantry as well as eavairy 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 to rebel because none can withstand the fury adequate to the task he is expected to perform. The army of Rosencranz should never be permitted to recross the Cumber land Mountains in safety, even if troops have to be withdrawn from all other points to prevent it. If held where he is, he will be compelled either to surrender or starve during the winter, as from all the informa tion we can gather from the best informed. it will be impossible for him to provision his army at such a distance from his base of supplies.

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 Rosencranz, 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. So mote it be. Atlanta Appeal.

Ninety-Eighth Day of the Seige .- A grand review of the troops of Gen. Talliafero's division, on James' Island, took place companied by Gen. Pierre Soule and staff. on horseback, rode over to the island, and reached the ground about 11 o'clock. The open field, and extended several miles .-As far as the eye could reach the conspicuous battle flags of the different regiments were to be observed flying in the breeze, and at the head of each a fine band of tousic.

On the arrival of the General Commanding, the bands commenced playing and the artillery fired a sainte of thirteen guns. The troops were then formed for review in open order, when the General and staff rode along and sround the whole line, the bands discoursing most excellent music as they passed. After this the line was the troops marched in review past the General, who had taken a position on the left. The scene at this time was magnificent. The steady uniform tread of the veterans who had passed through various campaigns in Virginia, their regimental banners covered with the inscriptions of the battles in which they had participated and exhibiting the marks of the enemy's bullets, the artillery, with their long line of men, borses and guns, the hearty, imposing and cheerful appearance of the troops, as they filed past their beloved and favorite commander, all rendered it one of the finest military pageants and brilliant spectacles we have ever witnessed.

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

Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Soule, and the staff of the former, returned to the city for the offence. shortly before dusk.

There was nothing unusual from the batteries yesterday. The enemy was, again sileat, making no roply to the firing from Moultrie, Simkins, Cheves, &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.

Another Candidate in the Field. We are authorised, by the friends of Dr. J. G. It may of Rowan, to announce that gentleman as a cadata to represent this the 5th Congressional District the next Congress of the Confederate States.

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

ASS MAN MARKET STATE AND MINES. 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 Sabhath 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. Sabbath after sabbath for more than eighty years did that government practically declare that God was not in earnest when He said. "Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy." &c. Wonderful forbearance! that the great Governor of the universe should so long suffer the contradiction of sinners against himself. But his patience ended at last, and then came his fury. Who will say how much or how little of his wrath, now being poured out upon the American people, is in vindication of this law? It is safe to keep the commandment, which being done there is ground upon which faith may rest. It is dangerous

Shall the Southern Confederacy renew the experiment of calling God a liar! What do you say, reader? The people-each individdecision. It is for you and your children.

HEALTHINESS OF SAISBURY .- It is no mccommon 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 weasels, hooping cough, &c., and grown people the rheumatism, with an occasional brush of fevers. But on the whole the health of this place is not worse than that of other towns lying within a certain belt of territory stretching from Mocksville, north, to Cheraw, south; and from Petersburg, east, to Atlanta, west, all sto on Friday morning Gen. Beauregard, ac Fries to the contrary, not withstanding. As evidence of this, one of our oldest inhabitants has furnished us a troops had been drawn up in line in an 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 slav here if we can only keep the broken into column by companies, and vankees off -a thing easily done if we will all work together with hearty

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. Bet when, even in fun, that editor speaks of the county as the land given to a disgrace ful practice, implicating all its females, the pretence of wit suited to the supposed calibre of us one is any apology

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. His refuses to give the ing to this proposition.

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. The exercises of the protested meeting were conducted by Prof. E. F. Rockwell, Revs. Wm. W. Pharr, S. D. Parks, J. S. Barr, and S. C. Millen, with the pastor, Walter

Leprehensible Practice. - In these imes of searchy and want, it suffers becomes all to be more economical and liberal. But we learn that the very angenerous habit is in vogne at the market house to sell the beef in quarter to rich men. Now. it is supposed that it is the intiontion of carrying meats to the mark et 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 onght to be put down at all hazards.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Major REFUS BARRINGER, of Concord, who has been gallantly serving the Confederacy in the field ever since war begun, having been strongly solicited to permit his name to be used as a candidate for Congres, has written the subjoined handsome let ter in reply to his friends. We put it on record to his credit, for when ual man and woman-must decide this ques- the days of peace shall return, Mr. tion, and abide the consequences of a wrong BARRINGER is one of the men whom the people will-delight to honor.

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

I have recently seceived numerous solicitations to become a tandidate for Congress in the 8th District. These soficitations, I have miformly declined. Within the last few days. I learn that many of my friends still progress voting for me, whether a candidate or not, is true, Whilst I am deeply grateful to all who have hus manifested an interest in my behalf and propose giving me this aestimonial 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

I entered the army from a sense of duty alone, counting the cost and knowing the sacrifices. Our great object is flot 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 freding, clothing and otherwise sustaining the gallant men (and their tamilies) 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 momentus 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. Oh! that those men would reflect upon the error of their ways and open their hearts to the call of our bleeding country. My prayer is that all dissentions amongst us in North Carolina may be healed, and that henceforth we will have but one party there, that headed by our sworn constitutional leaders-President Dayis and Governor Vance-the party appealing alike to our duty, our honor, our interest and our safety; the party now consecrated by the blood of our heroin dead, proclaiming war to the death, rather than submission to the cruel. fanatical, hated despotism of the North. Hather a thousand deaths, fighting for my native land, than subjugation by such a people.— Nay, worse than that. Let this war stop short of independence, and Federal conscription awaits every able-bodied man amongst us to fight their battles against the French in Mexico. There is no alternative but to conquer a peace, and the somer the whole contitry arouses itself to this great truth, the soonor will victory grown out efforts, and the blessings of peace gladden our hearts. Respectfully your fellow-citizen, RUFUS BARRINGER,

Maj. 1st N. C. Cav.

WORTHY OF IMPLATION. 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 pressure upon the pour during these hard times !- Col. Guardian.

Merciful butchers! Their profits are not to be speezed at, even accord-

or a list of killed and wounded in Capt. FLERING's Company, which is composed largely of men from Rowan county. sincerely sympathize with shose who have had the misfortune to have friends wounded and killed a

BATTLE FIELD SETWEEN WARRENTON AND MANASSAR, VIRGINIA.

Dean Baorusa :- I again have the privilege of writing you a few lines, though I cannot tell whether you will ever get it or not. We were engaged yesterday a few hours; our Brigade lost pretty heavy. Gen. Cook was wounded. probacing broken below the kare. We had a very bad position, not the dearly the very who were posted in a Railroud cut, and had several pieces of artiflary in position, which moved our men down. We charged up to within a short distance of the Railroad, but were compelled to fell back as we had no support, and as we moved back a good many of our men were wounded. I don't think there was a general engagement. I cannot tell you much of the fight, as I know nothing more than what was done by our Brigade. Out moops acted most gallantly, but could not carry the Railroad. I will give you a list of the killed and wound-

ed of our Company. Sergeant Klotts, flesh would, seriously in thigh; Sergeant Hurryman, 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. Hornburger, seriously in hip; John MaNeely, seriously in head; Mouroe Pecier, under right arm budly ; Wm. Stiller, I learn was woun ed, but cannot hear how he was wounded; Rufus Trealer, struck by a piece of shellon the leg; Frederick Waller, slightly, forehead; C H. Waggoner, leg, he was struck by a piece of shell, and I cannot tell how budly he was hurt; Milas 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 should at once reclaim the position, with-not mention them. Capt. Fleming and I as out waiting upon the mayorish to the caped untouched. This list is as current as I could make, as the wounded were all carried to the rear and I did not get to see them. Wilham Dunn te missing, he went in the fight with the company, is the last I can hear from him.

Dear Brother, I feel very thankful that I have been sported when so many have been shot down by my side. I expect we will be into it again in a few days. You can have the list of killed and woonded published in the Wateli-GEORGE. Your brother.

The following, if true, will have a very important bearing upon the war in Louisi ana, at least, if it does not clear out the State and N. Orleans. We hope every word

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 farces 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 lowing corroboration of the report:

The operators at the Western Telegraph office received dispatches last night corroborating the report of the capture of Gep. Banks and his staff and several thousand prisoners. One dispatch says that a gentleman had

department and states that it is true. Another dispatch says that a gentleman had arrived at Arcola with a New Orleans

arrived at Summit from the Trans-Mississippi

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 4ruth in the

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Carpenter, an ordinance 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 reinorcements having been sent to Rosencranz 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 Lalourche Par-

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

war, and when the prizes 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 farmerly sold for 75 cis, 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

it of doing right. There is a source for every one who sets his heart on making haste to be rich, and not the least of it is in tempting him to be unjust in his dealings,

From the Presbyterian. Members of the Synod of North Carolin are hereby cordially invited to assemble in the Presbyterian church in Salisbury, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the 28th of October, to engage in devou prayer to God in behalf of the spiritual and temporal welfare of our beloved country. The train from the Nouth will reach this place at 10 o'clock, A. M., and from the East at 12 s'clock, P. M., and hence the appointment will not require the brothest to leave home any monter than Will be required to be precent of the

opening of the mesions of Synud. J RUMPLE, Pastor. 1975 1957 715

The Situation in East Tennessee .--The Bristol Advocate of the 8th inst., says the cloud which, for some time, has obscored Upper Tennessee from our visions is gradually passing away. Our troops had advanced, at the intest accounts to Midway, some sixty miles from Bristol. and eighteen miles from the Rodgerwiller Janction, Ball'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 towhich our authorities tannot attend toosoon. In order to save the pork and other supplies from the portions of Virginia and Tennessee contiguous to the gap, we

ANOTHER VICTORY IN TENNESSEE -CAPTURE OF SEVEN HUNDRED PRISONERS, SIX PIECES OF ARTIL-

[OFFICIAL DISPATOH.] CHICKAMAUGA, October 21.

LERY, &c.

To General S. Cooper: The following dispatches have been received from Major-General Stevenson:

CHARLESTON, (Tennessee,) Oct. 20 .- The cavalry, under Morrison and Dibbord, attacked the enemy's cavalry in force at Philadelphia to-day, capturing about four hundred prironers, their astillery, small arms, camp equippage, &c. Our loss nothing. They are in pursuit of the enemy, who are entirely

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21 .- The enemy were pursued to their defences at Loudon, and arrived there after dark. The force there is not known. Their loss is seven bundred priceners, fifty wagons loaded with stores, ten ambulances, six pieces of artillery, a lot of horses, mules and other property.

BRAKTON BRAGO. SHUNEDI

GOV. SMITH AT DANVILLE - GOVernor Smith, (of Virginia,) in his address to the citizens of Danville, on Saturday evening, besought the people of alleges, sexes and conditions to practice Economy—the men to quit wearing their tine parapherdaha and to clothe themselves in habiliments more becoming a people engaged in such a struggle as we have on our hands, to economise not only in raiment, but also in food, even recommending the discontinuance of the use of ufeat 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 Richmend" 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. goodly number of the citizens of Salisbery 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. Enniss and John D. Brown, Secretaries. Or motion, a Committee of three, consist. ing of Maj. J. E. Kerr, John F. Foard and L. Blackmer, was appointed to prepare Circumstances Alter Cases .- Before that business for the meeting, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanunonsly 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 fighting for us in our armies. Therefore be it.

Resolved, That we associate ourselves to for 75 cis, they now sell for the purpose of purchasing provisions, clothing, shoes and like wood for the poor of our county, to be sold to them at a price to core and give us about one-half o-horse load to pay for a hold the funds that may be navanced, and