

Buy Your Salt.
I have on consignment,
300 sacks of Va. Salt,
350 boxes of Tobacco
and a lot of Cotton Cards.
Call and examine quality and price.
July 21st, '64—124* C. G. YATES.

Faucett & Ellworth,
Grocers, Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
Greensborough, N. C.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Our store, Cellars and Warehouses are large
and commodious.
Remittances prompt to order.
Jul 21-D&W

100 Bushels Shoe Pegs.
6000 lb Extra Smoking Tobacco,
2000 lb Plantation Iron,
1000 lb Square Iron, 1 1/2 inch,
4000 lb Dry Salt,
5000 yds 4-4 Sheetings,
200 " grey, blk and Fancy Cassimers,
200 " Country Plaids,
100 " Grain Socks,
4 boxes Extra chewing Tobacco,
FLOUR, by barrel or sack,
Soda, Spice, Pepper, Snuff, Cigars,
For sale by
FAUCETT & ELLWORTH,
Jul 21-D&W Greensborough, N. C.

House and Lot for Sale.—I will
sell privately, my HOUSE AND LOT
in Greensborough, N. C., situated on West-
Market street. The house contains four
rooms with fire places, and one unfinished
room with a good fire place.
There are on the lot a good OFFICE, with
two rooms and gas fixtures, a splendid
GARDEN, &c.
The lot is well adapted for a residence or
business location.
Terms, Cash in Confederate money, new
issue. Possession given immediately. I
will sell with my lot my furniture, bedding,
&c. If not sooner sold, I will on the 17th
of August next sell the above property at
auction.
Jul 21-4f Ba. J. R. G. FAUCETT.

Southern Citizen.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 21, 1864.

CONVENTION.

The advocates of a convention assail those who advise against one being called with denying the right of the people to call one. This is not true. Those who would in a friendly way advise the people against the propriety or usefulness of a convention as readily acknowledge the power of the people to call one, as those who make this false charge. All Carolinians acknowledge that all political power is vested in, and derived from the people. But when an important proposition of this kind is started, is it not proper, is it not expected that the people will talk it over and discuss it in all its bearings. Surely those who think that no good can grow out of it, at least not enough to justify the expense of it, are not to be seared away from conversation and discussion by being charged with being opposed to the rights and power of the people. What renders this right so dear and valuable, is that the people have also the power to confer together freely both publicly and privately, and honestly advise with each other, whether it is proper and useful to call a convention, before they proceed to do it. Otherwise at all times, and on all occasions a convention would have to be called, whenever a few would insist on it, in order to save the right.

For what purpose is the tax of a convention now to be imposed on the people? The friends of this measure say that they are opposed to reconstruction, to going back into the old Union, to submission, or subjugation. To all three of these things they say they are opposed. Ask them publicly, and they will say so. They will not deny that this is their position on these three points. Here we all professedly agree. Then what is the necessity for a convention? It is not proposed to make any alterations in our State constitution. Then what is it intended to do? There, as to any thing else in relation to war or peace, the Legislature can do anything that a convention can do, except according to the present established political doctrine, a convention can secede from the Southern Confederacy and the Legislature cannot, with this exception, so far as war or peace is concerned, the General Assembly can do all, that the convention can do.

The Legislature is elected by the same people, and the same voters who would elect the delegates to the Convention. The members of Assembly can as well confer with the President, Congress, and sister States of the Confederacy, as the members of a Convention can. Let the friends of a Convention be asked, and let them point out what it is, that they want done by a Convention, that cannot be done by the General Assembly, which the people are in a short time to elect? What is it that they want to be done, which cannot be done sooner for peace by the Assembly, than by a Convention to be called and meet after the meeting of the Assembly, except it be to secede

a second time, carry North Carolina out of the Confederacy, jump her out of the frying pan into the fire—into two wars instead of one—one with Lincoln, and one with the Confederacy. Let us hear and particularly understand what can be done for peace by a Convention which cannot be done by the Assembly. This is a most important question to all of us, who are anxious for peace. The people, who are for peace, and we all are, are not, and will not be disposed to go for a Convention, unless it can be shown that something more can be done by such a body for peace, and sooner done than by the Legislature, now about to be elected, if so, let us hear and distinctly know what this something is. It is useless to be talking to, and creating further excitement with the people already excited with the present troubles, unless it can be explained clearly what this Convention can do, or is expected to do. If the advocates of a Convention are not for deceiving the voters, and are, as they say opposed to another secession, why do they not honestly and fairly say that they are opposed to all attempts to return to a Union Lincoln's Government, and without some such purpose there is no necessity for a Convention. Or are they muddy and confused on this subject, in order by the deception to catch the votes of men who in their despondency, indulged the vain hope of getting the old Union back again? These Convention agitators know these things to be true—and, as honest men, they ought to tell the people, that they have no hope of ever restoring the old Constitution, or the old Union; that nothing which North Carolina can do, by Convention or otherwise, can ever restore the old Union under which we were all once so happy.

DESCRIPTION OF ATLANTA—ITS DEFENCE.

A correspondent furnishes a Yankee paper with the following description of Atlanta.

The city is laid out in a circle, two miles in diameter, in the centre of which is the passenger depot, from which radiate railroads to every quarter of the Confederacy. On the north side of the depot is a park, inclosed and ornamented with trees and flowering shrubs. Opposite the three vacant sides are situated the three principle hotels. In the business portion of the city are many fine blocks of buildings. Before the war these were mostly filled with consignments of goods from the large cities of the North and Northwest for the supply of cotton regions. Now the city is one vast government storehouse. Here are located the machine shops of the principal railroads; the most extensive rolling mill in the South, foundries, pistol and tent factories &c., &c. In addition, the Government have works for casting shot and shell, making gun carriages, cartridges, caps, shoes, clothing, &c.

Encircling the city is a line of rifle pits nine miles in length and about thirty inches high. Upon slight eminences at nearly regular intervals there are planted twelve or fourteen batteries, said to be mounted with condemned guns. The fortifications were constructed as a defence from raids, and for the year past have been manned by a small force.

In 1860 Atlanta contained fifteen thousand inhabitants, increased since by refugees and Government officials to at least twenty thousand. As the route from any one point of the Confederacy to any other naturally leads through Atlanta, its streets are literally crammed with soldiers and drays, Sundays not excepted.

THE GREAT LANDSLIDE.

Never, in the history of politics, has there been such a remarkable "going over," as the condition of parties now presents in North Carolina. Holden made the Conservative party, out and out, according to the Progress. He gets Graham, Donnell, Warren, Satterthwaite, Reade, Gilmer, Boyden, Merrimon, Pearson, Puryear, and a few other obscure gentlemen to join it and assist in electing Gov. Vance by 35,000 majority. After serving the people faithfully for two years, with the lavish plaudits of the Standard and the Progress, he becomes a candidate for re-election; but lo, and behold—Holden says, No! "Vance has gone over"—"he is in the arms of the Destructives"—"true Conservatives will not vote for him," &c. We regretted to lose Vance—in fact, we did not know he was gone, until Holden said so, as we had seen nothing indicating such a thing. Then the Legislature "went over" in a solid phalanx and endorsed the "gone over" Vance, including Warren and Boyden, Grissom and Amis, Bedford Brown and Berry, and, in fact, all the others. Then Graham took a notion to go for Vance, then Reade slid, then Satterthwaite,

then Fowle, Judge Pearson, Gilmer, Mebane, Worth, Puryear, and others went over, until finally, the whole party was in the "arms of the Destructives," except Holden, Pennington, Hawk Rogers, Lewis Hanes, Bill Owens, the "Heroes of America," one keg of molasses, (that ran the blockade for Holden's benefit,) six plugs of tobacco, one pair of high-heeled stockings, a bundle of "rolled up" tickets, (white—yellow not to be had,) and Capt. Phin Horton, who "votes for Vance and talks for Holden."

Farewell Conservative party! If Holden was the party, then it has not gone over; if it was constituted, however, of the old States Rights Democrats headed by Brown, and the old Union Whigs headed by Graham, then it has gone with Vance from Holden, and we will go over with it. It will live on the other side purged and purified by the absence of the said Holden, Pennington, et id omne genus. It has really and truly "gone over" from a great cause and a great danger—from some bad men and false leaders, and ranged itself under the guidance of men, whose life-long devotion to conservative principles, to the old Union, and opposition to all the dogmas and "honest arts" by which Holden and such as he plunged us into trouble and bloodshed, give evidence of their fitness to love, revere, and adhere to true Conservatism. Long may it live led on by such men as Graham, Brown, and Vance, and their noble companions, to assist in carrying us through our troubles to a speedy and happy peace and glorious independence; and to aid in laying broad and firm the foundation of the new Republic in the principles of liberty, justice, and national honor.

THE SECRET LEAGUE.

There can be no longer a doubt of the doubly-damned treason of the secret league of "Heroes," and its practical results, as well as its teachings, are demonstrating it. A celebrated deserter in Rockingham county had eluded arrest for many months, and, as we are informed, a soldier was sent from the army to entrap him, by pretending to be a deserter himself. He approached the deserter's brother in his assumed character, and desired to get with him and join his clan. Communication by this means was opened with the deserter, who informed the soldier that before he was received as a brother, he must take an oath. This oath, when presented, proved to be the oath of the "Heroes of America!"

In the name of patriotism, is this thing to be tolerated? Will any man of sense enough to know treason from loyalty stay in its infamous fold one moment longer, unless he has a traitor's heart and deserves a traitor's doom? Will Holden and Pennington, for the sake of the votes of its members, continue to apologize for it, when they know it to be treasonable, and yet pretend to be loyal themselves? Does Mr. Holden believe that one Bragg, for whom he tried to procure a champaigncy, that he might preach the Gospel to our soldiers, told the truth? Is he also a perjured liar, as he informs us Rev. Mr. Churchill and others are?—[Conservative.]

THE CASE OF MR. R. D. OGDEN.

The case of Mr. R. D. Ogden, a British subject, whose services are claimed by the Government upon the ground that he has become subject to military duty by having been for a long time domiciled in the South, will be argued before Judge Ralphyburton to-day. This case is one of peculiar interest, and involves the result of numerous similar cases. On the 15th January, 1862, Attorney General Tucker, in response to a resolution of inquiry from the House of Delegates, reported that the public law of the country, since 1792, has settled that while the voluntary service of an alien in the army will not be accepted, military service will not be compelled and exacted of any but citizens of the State. An alien may contract to serve, but will not be compelled to do military duty to the State. He is of opinion that this practice, established by State law for seventy years, must be taken to settle the views he should take as to the law of nations operating upon the subject in this State. He gives the same answer in regard to persons transiently here for pleasure, health or business, and in regard to such even as have declared their intention to become citizens. A contrary policy would he says, be injurious to ourselves and ungracious to the alien. [Enquirer.]

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The Washington Star, (evening paper,) of the 12th, was received last night. It gives the following particulars in regard to the investment of Washington by the Confederates:

Three o'clock, P. M.—Along the entire line this morning the rebels present a much bolder front than they did yesterday, and the indications are that they have been heavily reinforced with infantry.

During last night they succeeded in erecting a six-gun battery in the vicinity of Fort Reno, from which they fired a few shots this morning, doing no damage, however. The battery is a light affair apparently.

Up to the present time some fifty prisoners have been brought in from different points, and as detachments of our cavalry are operating on the flanks and rear of the enemy, many stragglers will doubtless be picked up.

In all the skirmishing in front of the fortifications of Washington, occurring throughout yesterday, last night and this morning, our picket lines were not driven back a foot from their position before the enemy appeared in their front, except at Fort Stevens, (in the vicinity of the Seventh street road,) where a considerable force of rebels seemed to be massed. This forenoon a force sufficient was thrown forward at that point, and the rebel line was accordingly pressed back half a mile more.

Other parts of our line drove the skirmishers back a considerable distance, but they (the rebels) regained some of the ground, and at 11 o'clock to-day, the skirmishers on both sides were in close proximity to the fort and continually popping at each other.

Two prisoners brought in stated that their force in the immediate vicinity of Fort Stevens and De Russy number forty thousand, of which a considerable portion were infantry, with a little artillery, but that they expected heavy reinforcements of artillery.

Five o'clock, P. M.—The indications this forenoon on the front lead to the conclusion that the rebels are extending their lines towards the eastern branch, if not withdrawing most of their troops from in front of the fortifications from Seventh street road west.

The railroad between here and Baltimore has been pretty effectually broken up by the rebels between Beltsville and Laurel, including the bridge at Laurel.

The roads leading to the city are filled with contrabands making their way here.

They represent the country between Beltsville and Bladensburg as filled with rebel cavalry.

Rebel prisoners brought in last night and this morning concur in the statement that Early's division passed through Rockville at daybreak yesterday morning, and that Breckinridge's division followed at 9, A. M., other troops moving at the same time from Rockville to the Baltimore turnpike. Well informed officers, they say, place the invading force at between thirty-five and forty thousand men of all branches of arms.

MOBILE.

For some days past the Mobile Tribune has given expression to the idea of an expedition being in course of preparation against that city, under the direction of General Canby, the same who was raised from a Brigadier to a Major General and sent out to supersede Banks after his failure on Red River. We do not see that the Tribune advances any facts that serve to add strength to its opinion, at least to our mind. The idea of an attack is not impossible, but there seems to be no immediate probability of it.

ONLY TWELVE LEFT.

During its last session the Yankee Congress adopted a resolution tendering thanks to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution for their services in that war, and providing that they receive a sum of money as pensioners which shall help to smooth the rugged path of life on their journey to the tomb. The Herald says that only twelve of them survive.

THE FORTNA QUESTION.

Keep it before the People, that W. W. Holden, the secession candidate for Governor, draws forage from the State, in the shape of molasses with which to feed his printing press. He uses this very molasses thus drawn from the Commissariat to print his paper, that charges Gov. Vance with corruption on the forage question.—[Conservative.]

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the North.

Richmond, July 20.—The New York Herald of the 18th has been received. The war news is unimportant. Communication between Baltimore and Washington has been restored. Banks has made a speech in New Orleans, in which he declared that the settlement of our difficulties must proceed from moral efforts, which in this country is more efficacious than military power. Gold in New York 25 1/2.

Enemy on the Shenandoah.

Richmond, July 20.—An official dispatch received at the War Department states that a large force of the enemy crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's about 3, p. m., to-day. They were attacked and driven across the river in confusion. Casualties stated at two or three hundred. That of the enemy greater.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, July 18.—The army and public were surprised this morning with the announcement of a change of commanders, Gen. Johnston being relieved and Gen. Hood taking command.

The following is Gen. Johnston's farewell address to his troops:

Headquarters, A. T., July 17, 1864.—In obedience to the orders of the War Department I turn over to Gen. Hood the command of the army of the Department of Tennessee.

I cannot leave this noble army without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities it has displayed. So conspicuous has been every soldier's virtue and endurance of toil and obedience to orders as to still point out the future brilliant course of this army. The enemy has never attacked you but to be severely repulsed and punished.

You soldiers have never faltered from your courage nor counted your fears.

No longer your leader, I will watch your course; but he will rejoice in your victories.

To one and all I offer assurance of my friendship. I bid you an affectionate farewell. J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Gen. Hood, on assuming command, issued the following order:

Headquarters, Army of Tennessee, July 18.—SOLDIERS! In obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this Army and Department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved upon me; this position, and shall devote all my energies and all my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me and rely upon your prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader—upon yourselves the proud spirit of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people. J. B. HOOD, General.

Telegraphic communication with Montgomery interrupted last night, supposed to be by a portion of the party of the enemy reported at Talledega Saturday.

No train arrived from West Point to-day. The main force of the enemy crossed the Chattahoochee between Logan's Ford and Roswell, and are slowly pushing forward. Cavalry skirmishing in the place this morning at Buckhead, six miles from this place.

The report of the death of Gen. Grant would seem to be premature. It lacks confirmation. We presume the story originated with the reliable gentleman, who staff saunters around Richmond.

C. S. Arsenal and Armory,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 8, 1864.

FOUNDRY-MAN WANTED.

One experienced in the business can find steady employment on application to the

COMMANDING OFFICER.

July 9

Gas Mills.—Our Gas Mills are made out to 1st July. Please call and settle as we need funds. A. E. ECKEL, Secretary.

Steel for Sale.—One Circular Saw (broken,) forty-six (46) inches. July 13-W 2D24 J. SLOAN.

A Splendid Opportunity

For Farmers, Mechanics, Housekeepers and Dealers!

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE!

RECENTLY REMOVED FROM CHARLESON!

On Friday, July 23rd, at our auction room in Salisbury, N. C., we will sell at auction, continuing from day to day until the entire stock is closed out, a large lot of

HARDWARE

Consisting in part of Carpenters' Planes, in great variety; Drawing-Knives; Hammer; Augers; Chisels; Gimblets; 800 pairs wrought and cast iron gates; door and window blind HINGES; Room, low and sheep BELLS; 20 lead FAUCETS and iron MOLASSES GATES; a large quantity of FISH HOOKS, DIRT and FIRE SHOVS; ELS, and a great many other articles making up a full and complete stock. 29-D3d W. E. EDWARDS & CO.