Semi-Weekly Standard.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XIII.......................No. 79.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1863.

NEW TERMS.

The terms of the *Standard* henceforth will be three dollars for the Weekly six months, and four dollars for the Semi-Weekly six months, invariably in advance. Owing to the condition of the currency and the uncertainty of the times, subscriptions for a longer period than six months will not be received.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS ONE OF THE GREAT BULWARKS OF LIBERTY, AND, THEREFORE, OUGHT NEVER TO BE RESTRAINED.—*Bill of Rights of North-Carolina.*

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS; OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE AND PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.—*Constitution of the Confederate States.*

To the Public.

On Wednesday night the 9th of September, 1863, my printing office was mobbed by a portion of Gen. Benning's Georgia brigade, with arms in their hands. It is believed that the officers and men who composed this mob belonged to the 2d and 20th Georgia regiments. I owe it to the public as well as to myself to give the facts connected with this outrage on my Constitutional rights.

Troops were known to be passing through Raleigh at the time on their way to the South, but, though threats had been made against me, I entertained no serious apprehension that they would be executed. In the evening referred to, about dusk, an officer accompanied by a soldier called at my house and enquired for the printing offices in town. I told him what offices there were, and where, and handed him a copy of the *Standard.* I also invited them to come in the house and be seated, which the officer politely declined. About eight o'clock a couple of friends called to see me, and we conversed until about half past nine, when one of them left. Soon after, my door-bell was rung, when I went to the door and met, I think, the same officer and soldier who had previously called. I invited them in the house, which the officer declined, saying he desired to see the Editor of the *Standard* in his office. [My office is on the lot with my house, some twenty yards from the latter.] I told him it was late—that my office was closed for the night, and again invited him in. He replied that a number of gentlemen desired to see the Editor of the *Standard* in his office. I again told him it was too late to go to the office, but that I would be glad to see him and his friends in my house. He bowed and retired. I had no other thought than that they were some North-Carolinians who were friends, on their way South, who desired to call upon me. In the course of five or ten minutes a body of armed men filed by on the pavement opposite my house, on the way towards the office. My friend and myself were looking out through the window at them, when one of some three or four officers in the rear exclaimed, "only the provost guard, gentlemen." Even then I did not suspect their purpose, but thought they had been sent from the depot as a guard to pick up stragglers. They halted, however, at the office, and I soon became aware that their object was unfriendly. I immediately retired from my house, feeling that I was not safe on the premises. Meanwhile some friends, who had had earlier intimation than I of the purpose of this armed band, repaired in haste to the executive mansion and informed Gov. Vance of the movement. He instantly hastened up Fayetteville street, accompanied by a member of his staff who happened to be with him, and met the Mayor of the City just before he reached the office. He then asked for Gen. Benning, but, being unable to find him, he met Col. Harris, of one of the Georgia regiments, to whom he appealed to aid him in arresting the movement, then fully under way. Col. H. promptly responded, and they hastened to the office. When they arrived the men were engaged, evidently under orders, in pouring the type in the street, and some of them were trying to pull down the power press. A Maj. Shepherd was called for—it is said he appeared, and telling the men that the Governor of the State was present and desired to address them, he ordered them to leave the office and fall into line. This they did quietly and at once. Gov. Vance, we learn, reproved them in the strongest and most pointed terms for their conduct, whereupon they cheered him, and one of the officers replied, "Governor, we have done what we came to do, and will now retire."

It is not true, as stated in some of the Georgia papers, that there were North-Carolinians in this mob. They were all Georgians, with arms in their hands, led and directed by officers. The men were no doubt picked out for this work from the 2d and 20th Georgia, and officers from both these regiments were no doubt in the mob. I learn that Gov. Vance immediately wrote to President Davis, characterizing the outrage as it deserved, and demanding the trial and punishment of the officers and men engaged in this disgraceful business; and that the President replied, informing the Governor that he had given directions to the commanding General of the Department to investigate the matter. I take it for granted that the investigation will take place, and just punishment will be inflicted. To suppose otherwise would be to conclude that our government was *Mexicanized*, and that the President was deliberately faithless to the Constitution which he has sworn to support. But even if this were possible, such is my confidence in Gov. Vance that I believe he will see to it at all hazards that this outrage is properly atoned for.

The extent of the injury to my office is not so great as at first supposed. Nearly all the types were poured out of the cases, several forms of type, including a form of the State laws, knocked into pi, and some paper damaged; but the presses were not injured, nor was the house itself seriously damaged. But several gold and steel pens, postage stamps, small change, inkstands, four large bottles of ink, some books, and other articles mysteriously disappeared; and I learn that some of the mob were engaged next day in showing some old federal postage stamps which I had before the war, as evidence that I was a traitor and in correspondence with the enemy!

Early on the next morning after this occurrence, a portion of the citizens of Raleigh, and others who happened to be present, attacked the office of the *State Journal*, threw the type into pi, broke the presses, &c., inflicting serious injury on the establishment. This was done by my friends, by way of retaliation for the injury inflicted on me the night before. I knew nothing about it, and had nothing to do with it. I arrived at the spot after the work of destruction was over, but, with Gov. Vance, the Mayor of the City, and others, I aided in preventing the destruction of the *Register* office, which would otherwise in all probability have followed.

All mob law is wrong, and cannot be too soon arrested. I have reason to believe that the attack on my office was premeditated, and that Destructives in this City and elsewhere knew it would be made. It is stated that the Georgia soldiers, while on their way, were urged at Weldon, Henderson, and Franklinton to destroy the *Standard* office; and that they had been so deceived as to the character of the paper and its Editor, that they enquired at Pacific depot, a few miles this side of Franklinton, if it was true that the federal flag was flying over the *Standard* office!

On the subsequent Friday evening another attempt was made to mob my office by a portion of the 4th Alabama, which was prevented by the presence of Gov. Vance and an armed force from Camp Holmes. And I learn also that a night or two afterwards, some twenty-five South-Carolinians, with arms in their hands, were met on Hillsborough street looking for the *Standard* office, with the intention of completing what the Georgians had begun. They were told that if they attempted it they would be fired upon by the provost guard, and resisted by the citizens, whereupon they returned to their camp.

I trace this mob spirit to the course pursued by the Richmond *Enquirer*, the Raleigh *Register*, the State *Journal*, and Charlotte *Bulletin*; and also to the so-called "Army Convention." All the papers named had repeatedly called for mob law against the *Standard*. Some of them had urged the government, the people, and the soldiers to suppress the paper by force; and the so-called "Army Convention," whose proceedings were first given to the public in the *religious* press, advised a course in relation to the *Standard* which the members of the Convention knew the government could not adopt, if it would, and which inevitably tended to and encouraged mob law, as is clearly shown by the communication from the *Progress* copied in the *Standard* of to-day. The fruits of these appeals were seen in the mob of troops from another State which assailed my office, and in the destruction of the establishment of the State *Journal*. My readers will bear witness that I have at all times opposed mob law. Nothing will justify a resort to it.

And now, what have I done, or omitted to do, to justify or palliate such an outrage? If I had committed treason, it was the duty of Gov. Vance to arrest me; and even if he had believed that I was at heart opposed to the Confederate cause, it would have been his duty to have withheld his official papers from my columns, and to have discountenanced me personally as a disloyal man. I was assailed in a cowardly manner, my property injured, and my Constitutional rights trampled down, *on account of my opinions.* It was done because I had boldly and uniformly defended the rights and the honor of my native State—and had labored to reform the administration at Richmond, so as to save the cause—and had vindicated the rights of the soldiers against oppression in the army, and their families against the injustice and cold charity of certain characters at home—and had exerted myself to maintain civil law against military power—and had insisted that whilst the war should be pressed with the utmost vigor, and desertion and resistance to law discountenanced and repressed, statesmen and people at home should cast about anxiously for some means to initiate negotiations that might end in an honorable peace.—"My offence hath this extent—no more."

With a vast majority of the people of this State I was a Union man up to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, calling for troops to make war on Georgia and other seceded States. I then ceased to be a Union man. I advocated, as I advocate now, resistance to Mr. Lincoln. As one of the 120 delegates to the State Convention I signed the ordinance of separation, and voted to make North-Carolina a Confederate State. I did this sadly but firmly. While a member of the Convention I voted for every measure which I thought would advance the Confederate cause, and sustained every measure of the kind in the *Standard.* I have contributed as much in proportion to my means to the Confederate cause as any man in the State. It was my earnest wish from the first that party feeling should be buried, and that our whole people as a band of brothers should make common cause against the common foe. But this was not permitted by those who controlled the Confederate government and the government of this State. The most rigid partyism was inaugurated at Montgomery and Raleigh, and subsequently carried out at Richmond. Every citizen of this State who had labored to preserve the Union up to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and who would not, for personal or pecuniary advantage, admit that his opponents were right in urging secession before the appearance of that document, and right in preferring to break up the old government, was marked as unfit for civil or military office. Mr. Davis filled his Cabinet and appointed his foreign ministers from his partizan friends. His example was followed in this State. Mr. Davis appointed nearly all his Brigadiers and Major-Generals from his partizan supporters; and his example was followed in this respect by Governors Ellis and Clark, in their appointments in the ten State regiments. When the old Union men, but now true Confederates, remonstrated against this injustice, and reminded their opponents that they were sending two men to the field to their one to fight the battles, they were insultingly told that it was *their* duty to serve—that "those who made the revolution were alone entitled to conduct it"—and that the old Union men, but now true Confederates, unless they submitted quietly to such treatment, and behaved themselves, would have a "hideous mark" put upon their foreheads, by which they and their children after them would be known as traitors. This led to the formation of the Conservative party of this State, composed of persons who had belonged to the Whig and Democratic parties. Those who formed this party did so reluctantly, in self-defence. At the next election they carried their nominee (Gov. Vance,) by thirty-five thousand majority, and both branches of the Legislature. My opinions are now what they were then, and if I am a traitor, then are two-thirds of our people also traitors.

Meanwhile the proscriptive partizan policy of the administration at Richmond was filling the army and the civil offices with original secession partizans, and such as had abandoned their former views for place, to the almost total exclusion of the old Union men, but now true Confederates. Every Confederate office in this State, I believe, was occupied by these partizans; and of the eighteen Brigadiers appointed by Mr. Davis from this State, but two were Conservatives. Persons from Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and even the *foreign* State of Maryland, were appointed to offices in our midst over the heads of our people. The fifth medical director for the State, for example, had been appointed from Virginia or Maryland; and on the back of this came the appointment of a Virginian as Chief Tithingman. This was more than our people could bear. Those of them who had been Union men felt that the "hideous mark" was indeed upon them, and that persons from other States had been chosen to fix it on their foreheads. The people of Greene County held a meeting in which they complained in strong terms of the injustice done this State, and demanded the removal of the Tithingman. Their proceedings were instantly caught up, and some seventy meetings were held, in all of which the partyism of the administration at Richmond was rebuked, and justice was demanded for North-Carolina. This was the origin of the so called "Union" or "peace meetings" in this State. Not one of them would have been held but for the course of the administration at Richmond towards North-Carolina. If it be true that causes will produce effects, then is the administration responsible for these meetings. But it is answered, some of these meetings called for peace on any terms, and some of them proposed a reconstruction of the Union.—It is true, a few of them called for peace on the best terms that could be obtained, and a few of them proposed reconstruction. I published the proceedings, but my whole course both as a man and an Editor was against reconstruction, and against unconditional submission to the federal government. I published the proceedings of these meetings because a portion of the people had held them—not because I approved them. At least sixty out of the seventy meetings breathed a spirit of devotion to the cause, and the proceedings of many of these meetings met my approval, especially those of the people of Johnston County. Forty odd Counties in Virginia go about to reconstruct the old Union, and actually do reconstruct it as far as they can, and no denunciations are heaped on them; yet, when the people in a few precincts in North-Carolina, worn and wasted by war, express a desire for peace, and favor a return to the old government, not as a matter of choice, but, as they think, of stern necessity, a great outcry is raised—the State itself is charged with disloyalty, and my office is mobbed for publishing the proceedings, though every intelligent person in the State who reads the *Standard*, knows I did not approve them.

But, it is said that to talk for peace at home while our troops are fighting for it in the field, operates against the cause. I do not believe it. What sort of a peace? A return to the old government? No. Submission to Mr. Lincoln? No. What then? *A peace based on the separation of a portion of the Southern States from the other States, and two or three independent governments.* That is what I would call "an honorable peace." How is this to be effected? By invading Maryland and Pennsylvania, and by claiming Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and Western Virginia as Confederate States? I think not. Who knows but the Northern Congress would consent to let us go, if we would give up those States, a majority of whose people are against us? Why not say to the North, take those States—take the public lands—take the navy and all the public property within your borders—*only let us go, and let us alone?* Why not say to the North, we were once friends—we are now enemies—we may be friends again under different governments; let us reason together, and make a treaty offensive and defensive on the subject of the Chesapeake and the Mississippi, and against the encroachments of European powers? That is what I call talking for peace. Is there any treason in it? I admire the zeal which says, conquer a peace—drive the enemy out of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Western Virginia—demand, insist upon, and have, at all hazards, a fair share of the public property, with indemnity for all that has been destroyed; but my judgment tells me this is hardly possible.—As the French say, whose breath is that of revolution, I "accept the situation, and will make the most I can of it." If it be treason to think thus and reason thus, then is free speech dead in North-Carolina, and we are committed to a whirlwind of passion which may destroy every interest. But it may be said that it would be submission on our part to offer such terms to the North, and a concession of what justly belongs to us. What, submission to obtain *independence?* If they should let us go on these terms, or on any terms, *we would be independent.* That is the answer. We would start the world anew, as the young man of twenty-one leaves his father's house to make a name and a fortune.—We would not be poor long. If we could only remain united with a government of eight or ten States, we would soon be in a condition to command the respect of the world.

But suppose these terms, or some terms should be offered to the North and rejected, and the answer should be, lay down your arms, ye rebels—submit to a territorial condition, or return to the old government deprived of your slave property, with your slaves set loose in your midst, with the loss of all your currency and your bonds, to be saddled with the payment of the federal war debt, and yourselves the inferiors of the Northern States in the federal government. What would be the effect of this? It would *re-unite* our people as one man, and boy and grandsire would fight to the bitter end side by side with our veteran soldiers. Is there any treason in that?

But I am told if I talk for peace while our brave soldiers are fighting for it, I am aiding and comforting the enemy. If this be so, when will the time come to talk for it? Next year, or the next? We shall see. But what meant that mission of Vice President Stephens to Fortress Monroe and Washington City? Surely the second officer of this great government was not deputed merely to make arrangements about the exchange of prisoners. No, that mission meant a peace proposition of some sort from President Davis to President Lincoln. Was it rejected? Mr. Stephens was not heard, but who can say his proposition would not have been entertained if he had announced the real character of his mission? If he went to talk about peace, those who sent him did not adopt a direct and manly course in their instructions to him, for he was told to present himself in one character and then act in another.

Every battle is an argument for peace, and every improvement by statesmen and people at home of the results of battle, is an argument for peace.—Negotiations, to have an end, must certainly have a beginning. The battle of New Orleans was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed by our Commissioners at Ghent. The statesmen of that day did not think they were lowering the character of their country, or injuring the cause, or giving aid and comfort to the British, by sending Commissioners to Europe to urge on their enemies an honorable peace. If those officers in the army, and those office-holders in our midst, some of whom are making fortunes out of the war, whose bitter and unjust denunciations of me were partly instrumental in causing the late mob, will only change places for three months with the privates in the ranks, and with the great mass of our laboring people at home who are feeling the pinch of war, and then say that they are opposed to negotiations for peace, and that any suggestion of the kind would be injurious to the cause, then for one I will never utter the word *peace* again as long as I live.

It has been charged that the course of the *Standard* has caused desertions from the army. Soldiers will look in vain for any thing in the *Standard* which justifies desertion. I have called on our soldiers as frequently as any Editor in the State to remain true to their colors, and I have sustained every measure designed to improve the condition of the soldier and render him satisfied with his condition. I voted in the Convention for the fifty dollar bounty to all our soldiers, conscripts included. I drew up and voted for the ordinance securing to our soldiers the right to vote in camp. And I have written hundreds of articles appealing to the government, and to the people at home to do justice to the soldiers and their families. What for? To make the soldier satisfied with his condition, and to nerve his arm in the day of battle. The soldiers know this, and they like me for it—and hence one of my crimes is that I am "too popular with the soldiers." Some months since the Columbia (S. C.) papers contained an official notice of *six hundred* deserters from Gen. Evan's brigade; and I have been informed that while this brigade and the regiment of Col. Colquitt, of Georgia, were on their way to reinforce Gen. Johnston, some fifteen hundred of these South-Carolinians and Georgians "stepped aside" (that is the expression used in relation to desertions in other States,) to their homes. Mississippians and Virginians have also deserted by hundreds, if not thousands. Did *I* do all that? Again, for at least six weeks before my office was mobbed the circulation of the *Standard* was prohibited in the army of Virginia. Men were "bucked" because they wrote to me approving my course, and some were punished for reading the *Standard*, which they obtained now and then from *friends* visiting the camps. Did desertion cease, or did it increase during these six weeks? The truth is, North-Carolina is to be the scapegoat of the Confederacy, and I am to be a scapegoat to bear the sins of my enemies into the wilderness. But truth, reason, and justice will yet prevail. I have an abiding faith in the people of my native State; and because I have this faith in them, and hold to their right to govern themselves, I am assailed and persecuted.

It has also been charged that I got up the public meetings in this State in order to detach Gov. Vance from his Conservative friends, and defeat his re-election for a second term. This is utterly untrue. I do not desire the place occupied by that gentleman. My only wish in regard to Gov. Vance is that he may retire after his *second* term with the confidence of his friends and the plaudits of his country. As long as he is true to the principles on which he was elected, and as long as he demands and obtains justice for his State, and sees to it that military despotism does not override the civil law, I will give to his administration a steady, straight-forward, manly support. A cringing support I would not give to any man. I now tell the people that I have confidence in Gov. Vance. I believe he is doing the best he can under the circumstances. I think he has a heart for his friends and for his country, and that his heart is in the right place; but if, in the vicissitudes still before us in this revolution, or after it, I should find myself mistaken, I shall not hesitate to say so. If his enemies *praise* him, he cannot help it; and as long as his friends are satisfied with him, they should regard this praise as the moralist regards hypocrisy, as "the tribute which vice pays to virtue."

I am the same Conservative I was in 1861, in 1862, and when my office was mobbed. My enemies may destroy my property, and even take my life, but they cannot break my spirit. If *my friends* think I have acted indiscreetly, or that, in my deep resentment for the wrongs heaped on the State, I have assailed the administration with too much heat, I will heed their advice, and endeavor to moderate my tone; but to my enemies I concede nothing and promise nothing. I have strong friends and bitter enemies. I am proud of it. The former I will never desert, and the latter I defy.

I now declare, as I have frequently done, that I am a sincere and steadfast friend of the Confederate government; and that, whatever may be the result of the terrible ordeal through which it is passing, I will be among the last to desert it.—I have striven in my feeble way to reform its administration, so as to give more efficiency to it, and thus ensure its success. If it should succeed, I will rejoice; but if it should perish, the fault will not be mine.

I shall issue the *Standard* regularly hereafter, and I think I have a right, as a law-abiding and tax-paying citizen of the Confederate States, to expect of Gen. Lee that he will allow the *Standard* to be read by the privates in the army.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1863.

We issue the *Standard* to-day to our Semi-Weekly subscribers, and shall furnish our Weekly readers with a full sheet on Tuesday next. Subscribers to the Weekly in reach of the office, will be furnished with copies of this issue free of charge.—We would have sent this issue to our Weekly subscribers by mail, but for the fact that the mails are so arranged that most of the packages would have laid over on the routes until next week.

Our brethren of the craft know how tedious the work is of reassorting and distributing mixed types. Our hands have been steadily engaged at it for three weeks, and still a barrel remains unsorted.

Death of Rev. Thomas J. Lemay.

We are pained to have to announce, since our last issue, the death of Rev. Thomas J. Lemay. Mr. Lemay had been in feeble health for a number of years, and his death was not unexpected to his friends. We entertain no doubt, from our knowledge of his character, and his Christian walk and conversation, that his departure was peaceful and irradiated with the hope of future happiness.

Mr. Lemay was a native of Granville County.—He was placed when a youth in the office of the Raleigh *Star*, where he served an apprenticeship with Thomas Henderson, Esq., then Editor of that journal. He was subsequently for several years an itinerant Methodist minister, after which, in connection with Capt. A. J. Lawrence, he purchased the *Star* establishment, which he conducted for more than twenty years. The *Star* was at one time, as some of our readers will recollect, the leading Jackson paper in the State.

Mr. Lemay had retired from public life, and fixed his residence in Johnston County, where he turned his attention to farming, in which he had always taken a deep interest. He was among the earliest and most active friends of the movement which led to the formation of the State Agricultural Society; and he contributed materially in the "*Arator*," which he published for a year or two, to diffuse among the people sound and useful information on agriculture and its kindred subjects.

The writer of this had known Thomas J. Lemay intimately for twenty-seven years. He was a man of more than ordinary intellect, and was a model of uprightness and integrity of character. Few men have lived who were more just in disposition, or kinder in heart than he was.

The Situation.

Since our last issue a great battle has been fought between the forces of Gen. Bragg and Gen. Rosecrans, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. After a fierce and sanguinary conflict of two days the forces under Rosecrans were driven, with heavy loss, from their strong positions, and retreated under cover of night to Chattanooga, pursued by our cavalry. The Confederate loss is estimated at twelve thousand killed and wounded, and the federal loss at twenty-five thousand killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our forces captured seven thousand prisoners, forty pieces of artillery, colors, &c.

The enemy still holds Chattanooga in force, but it is stated that Gen. Longstreet has a position on Lookout Mountain which enables him to interrupt Gen. Rosecrans' communication with his rear.—The latest report is that the enemy made an attack on our lines on Saturday night last, but were driven back. They are said to have three lines of defence round Chattanooga, and are constructing a fourth.

We do not see that much has been gained by this victory of Gen. Bragg as long as Rosecrans holds Chattanooga.

Considerable skirmishing has taken place recently along the Rapidan, in Virginia, and a general battle in that quarter between Generals Lee and Meade has been regarded as imminent for a week or two past. It is reported, however, that Meade is fortifying at Culpepper courthouse, and will fall back there.

No news of importance from Charleston, which still holds out against the enemy.

Capt. William A. Graham, Jr., company K, 2d N. C. cavalry regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of this State. Capt. G. was wounded in one of the recent battles in Virginia. A good appointment.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.—The publication of the Henderson *Times*, in this State, a Conservative paper, was recently suppressed by a Confederate Lieutenant with a squad of men. The officer afterwards *kindly* consented that the Editor should resume, if he would publish according to his orders. Gov. Vance has taken the proper steps to sustain the Editor of the *Times* as an independent journalist.

Dr. Peter E. Hines has been appointed Medical Director for North-Carolina by the Confederate government, in place of Dr. Covey, Marylander, relieved. Dr. Hines is a native of this State, and will make an efficient officer.

Lieut. Col. Stephen D. Pool has been made Colonel of the 10th N. C. regiment in place of Colonel Bradford deceased. Major Guion has been made Lieut. Colonel in place of Col. Pool. Col. Love of the 62nd N. C. T. has resigned on account of ill health. The Lieut. Colonel has also resigned. Major McDowel is Colonel, Capt. Rogers of Haywood, Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Henson, of Transylvania, Major. The 5th and 7th N. C. battalions, cavalry and artillery, have been united in one command under Col. Folk.

"Knocked into Pi."

When the Georgia mob assailed our office on the 9th of September, the proclamation of Gov. Vance, and the following Editorial article were in type, preparatory to the publication of the paper next day. The proclamation and the Editorial were "knocked into pi." But we found the copy of the latter, and now lay it before our readers as it was originally prepared. Strange that a body of men should cheer the author of the proclamation, and then mob the Editor who had endorsed it.

The Governor's Proclamation.

We publish to-day a proclamation from his Excellency Gov. Vance, warning the people of this State against armed resistance to the tithing and conscription laws. It may be that Gov. Vance has attached undue importance to the declarations made in public meetings in relation to these laws; but his motives are good, and it will be a source of consolation to him, if armed resistance should be offered to the laws of the country, to reflect that he had performed his duty as Chief Magistrate of the State by warning the people in advance of the evil consequences of such resistance.

We are gratified to observe the emphatic and solemn manner in which Gov. Vance re-asserts those great principles of public liberty which are the birthright of our people. He declares that "the inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, *the freedom of speech and of the press, are secured to our people by the most sacred compacts*,"—and this right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, "*shall never find a disturber*" *in him.* This declaration is worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a free State, and we trust it will be maintained at all hazards. If Gov. Vance had been defeated in 1862, civil liberty in this State would long since have been trampled down, and Bastiles filled with victims suffering for opinion's sake would have been established in nearly every County.—The military power would have triumphed over civil law, and the arms of our soldiers would, if possible, have been turned against their own countrymen.—When we review the history of the last two years, and see what our people have escaped by the defeat of the Destructive candidate for Governor, and the election of Gov. Vance, we cannot be sufficiently grateful for the suffrages of the soldiers and people in August, 1862, which rescued liberty in this State from the grasp of military power, and secured to the people the *practical* exercise of the right of free thought and free expression.

The Governor, it will be seen, implores the people "of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home *or in the army.*"—The Governor will bear testimony, of his own personal knowledge, that so far as we are concerned a portion of those who assume to lead public opinion in opposition to the *Standard*, have been appealed to and have deliberately refused to discontinue their assaults on us; that we are acting as we have been from the first, in self-defence; and that, when the effort referred to was made to promote concord and harmony, we exhibited every disposition to meet our enemies at least half way. *Our* skirts are clear of any evil consequences that may result from the want of harmony and good feeling in this State.

But if the people assemble together at all, denunciatory language may be expected. The implorations of the Governor on the subject are, however, natural to one in his position. It must pain him as the common head of our people, to see those who ought to be brethren both in feeling and action, arrayed against each other in public meetings and dealing in mutual crimination and invective. But, so far as the army is concerned this crimination and invective, amounting to charges of disloyalty against a majority of our people, are all on one side, and are the result of a *deliberate* effort, concocted at Richmond, to suppress the freedom of the press. We are glad to see that the Governor disapproves denunciatory meetings "*in the army*" as well as at home; and as *all* the army meetings gotten up by aspiring officers have been of that character, it follows that the Governor's disapproval extends to *every* army meeting which has been held. It is certainly desirable that the people in their public meetings should abstain from the use of intemperate language; but it must be borne in mind that the grievances of which they complain are great and manifold, and that those whose acts they criticise and disapprove are their servants, who in very many instances have shown themselves inefficient, short-sighted, faithless and oppressive in their conduct. That the Governor especially deprecates denunciations of any portions of our people as Lincolnites and traitors, we do not doubt; yet as Governor of the State it was not, perhaps, his duty to recognize any difference in denunciatory meetings so far as the injurious effects of those denunciations are concerned. He steps forward as a peacemaker between brethren, and without casting blame on any, he implores them to be reconciled to each other, and abstain in the meetings which he freely concedes to them the right to hold, from the use of language which can be productive only of mutual estrangement and ill-feeling.—This advice is timely and certainly well-intended on the part of the Governor, but its observance must depend to a great extent on its acceptance or rejection by the Destructive leaders in and out of the army. It must not be expected—and the Governor does not expect—that the great body of our people will be silent while they are denounced and charged with disloyalty by Destructive leaders and presses.

No Governor of this State, since the times that tried men's souls in the old revolution, has had graver or more perplexing responsibilities on his shoulders than Gov. Vance. It is simply impossible for him so to act as to please every one. It should be constantly borne in mind that he is a *sworn* officer, and that his oath binds him to see that the Confederate laws are enforced. If he has not obtained for his State all that was justly due her, it must be remembered that he has to deal with a stubborn and perverse administration at Richmond; and that much of that which has been obtained has been forced from those, who, whether from accident or design, have been singularly unfortunate in their course towards the people of North-Carolina.

We unite with the Governor in the earnest appeal which he makes for unity and harmony among our people. In his emphatic language, "let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and still stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves." But let us, with one purpose, rally around the common flag; let us submit to all laws, whether acceptable or odious, until they are repealed by the same power that enacted them; let us remember that anarchy and bloodshed begin just where the law is disregarded and trampled down; and let us also bear in mind, as Conservatives and friends of liberty, that the *administration* is not *the government*, and that in opposing the former, and in endeavoring to reform it, we are really proving ourselves the best friends of the latter.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HILLSBOROUGH.—We learn from the *Recorder* that a fire broke out in Hillsborough about one o'clock Sunday morning last, in a house belonging to Josiah Turner, Sr., and occupied by Mr. Samuel Bishop and others. Mr. Lynch's jewelry shop and another house to the north of it were fired and also consumed. Mr. Phillips' saddle shop, belonging to Capt. Berry, together with the Post Office, the store of Wm. F. & Thomas J. Strayhorn, owned by Jno. U. Kirkland, Esq., and the store of James C. Turrentine & Son, the shoe shop of Messrs. Hayes & Faucett and the drugstore were soon enveloped in flames, and in a short while after, the entire block of buildings was a blackened and smoking heap of ruins. The stillness of the atmosphere and the protection afforded by the trees, prevented the farther spreading of the flames. The whole number of buildings destroyed, large and small, is seventeen. The loss to the owners of property is heavy, none being insured except the Messrs. Turrentine. From the house in which the fire originated nothing was saved; the others, however, were more fortunate, but notwithstanding many valuables were lost.

For the Standard.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CAMP 31st REG'T. N. C. T.
James' Island, S. C., Aug. 29, 1863.

A meeting of the members of company "H," was held August 29, 1863, to pay their last respects to private Jesse Allen, of this company, who was killed at Battery Wagner on Morris' Island, S. C., by the enemy during the assault on the night of the 18th ult. He was detailed as one of the ambulance corps. Up to the time the enemy had gained possession of a part of the breast-works, he performed his duties very nobly—going wherever the wounded were lying, and assisting them, regardless of the deadly fire the enemy was pouring into our ranks. Seeing that a squad of the enemy were in the act of spiking our guns which were near him, he seized a musket and picked them off until his bayonet unfortunately came off his gun and was left in the carcass of a Yankee. He then reversed ends of his musket, and with club musket, he knocked them down until a Yankee officer ascended the works and shot him dead with his pistol.

Having known private Jesse Allen for two years, we say emphatically that no braver soldier has died in the cause of the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That we tender our heart felt sympathy to his bereaved family which is left behind to mourn their irreparable loss.

"MEMBERS OF CO. "H."

Recorder and Christian Advocate please copy.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in the vicinity of Eagle Rock, Wake County, on Sunday, the 13th of September, 1863, by L. W. Hood, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM HONEYCUTT, Jr., to Miss SARAH L. DUNN, all of said county.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, on the 26th of August, 1863, at her father's residence, in Stokes county, of consumption, HENRIETTA, daughter of Almond and Nancy Page, aged 21 years, 11 months, and 24 days. She was a faithful member of Mt. Olive Baptist Church about six years and died in the triumph of faith. The Church has lost a consistent member, and many friends are left to bemoan her loss. [Com.

Recorder please copy.

Died, at his father's residence, in Columbia, Randolph county, N. C., after a painful attack of typhoid fever, N. C. SWAFFORD, in the 24th year of his age. He has left many relatives and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.—In blooming youth he has been snatched away by the hand of death. In the midst of life we seem to be but in death. [Com.

Died, on the 14th August last, in Alabama, where he was temporarily residing in the service of the Confederacy, Mr. WILLIAM MCCLAIN, of Egypt, Chatham county, N. C.

Mr. McClain was an excellent miner and metallurgist, and was of eminent service in developing the resources of the Deep River Valley. It was by his energy that the Egypt shaft was opened and most valuable coal reached at a distance from the outcrop. The Confederacy has lost a valuable citizen. [Com.

EZEKIEL LASSITER, son of John and Lydia Lassiter, was born in Randolph county, N. C., October the 4th, 1833, and fell a victim to death in the battle at Gettysburg, Pa., July the 1st, 1863, aged 29 years, 8 months and 30 days.

How painful, indeed, is it to hear that life's brittle thread has been cut and one so young and promising has passed away. Ezekiel had sought the Pearl of Great Price, and was truly a pious man. His trials and batales are all over and his rest is sweet. He has left behind an affectionate wife, two little children, a father, mother, six sisters, two brothers and many other friends to mourn their sad loss. He had many warm friends both at home and in camp, in whose memories he is not dead, but liveth. We are deprived of his pleasant company, and in deep grief we mourn his untimely death:—

Yet, again, dear brother, we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tears are shed.

MATTIE.

Died, in hospital at Wilmington, N. C., on the 20th July, 1863, of a painful disease contracted while bearing the hardships of a soldier, Private MELVIN G. SCARBOROUGH, of company "H," 51st reg't. N. C. troops.

Private Scarborough was an excellent soldier—performed every duty without a murmur; was always found at his post, and was an example to the soldier who trudges the beat of a private's place. Though he was under age when the war began, yet he volunteered early after its commencement. He was universally beloved by his company, both officers and privates, and was respected by all who knew him. His countenance always was lit up with life while with his comrades, and with hope when alone, seemingly meditative of his friends' and country's welfare. But alas! when on the eve of attaining manhood and of usefulness, the iron hand of grim death seized upon him, and cut short his career.

He bore his sickness with fortitude, lingered but few days, bid this world adieu, and struggled last with death. We hope his spirit is at rest with Him who gave it.

He has left worthy and good parents, kind brothers and sisters, many friends and relatives, his old company of fellow-soldiers and officers to mourn their irreparable loss. He now sleeps his last sleep beneath the green sod and Autumn leaf near his father's yard, in Wake county, N. C. We mourn our irreparable loss. His be the lot of the happiness of peace. No sword nor sound of war disturbs him any more.

MEMBERS OF CO. "H."

Biblical Recorder and Christian Advocate please copy.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—WE will sell on Monday next, October 5th, in front of our Sales Room, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, comprising almost every article required in housekeeping, consisting of Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Crockery, one sett Stone China, 90 or 100 pieces Glass Ware, a Cooking Stove, one splendid Mahogany Bedstead, with Testers, Hed and Curled Hair Mattress, made to order, two large and very superior Brussel's Carpets, two Ingrain all Wool Carpets.

450 pairs Wood Shoes topped with leather, the very thing for servants; 2,000 lbs. Iron Wire ¾ inch; a large lot Wood Screws; Spoke Shaves; and a variety of other Hardware.

A lot of Horses and Mules, together with many other articles not enumerated.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

October 1, 1863. 79—1t.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863. Medical Examining Board No. 1, composed of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,

will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro', in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 8, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General.

October 1, 1863. 74—tf.

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER OF THE Grand Lodge of N. C., Sept. 29th, 1863. The public are hereby notified that the sale of property known as St. John's College, Oxford, advertised to take place on Thursday, next, is postponed for the present.

E. F. WATSON, Grand Master.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, Treas.

October 1, 1863. 79—2t.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the jail of Guilford county, Greensboro', N. C., on the 8th day of August, 1863, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, is 5 feet 10 inches high and will weigh about 170 pounds, black with a very thick under lip.—Some scars on the back of his neck which he says was done by a lancet when he was sick. He has some beard around the mouth and looks to be about 45 years old, and says he belongs to Edmund Noreum, of Carteret county, and was left with Edmund Mallett, and was hired to Barney Hooper, of Fayetteville, N. C. He says he has been runaway for some time.

The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

C. A. BOON,
Sheriff of Guilford County.

October 1, 1863. 74—tf.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD FOUR YEARS experience, desires a situation as teacher, either in an institution or private family. Will teach English branches, common and higher, Mathematics, Latin and Music to beginners on the Piano. Apply to

REV. A. F. DICKSON,
Orangeburg, S. C.

October 1, 1863. 79—4tpd.

NORTH-CAROLINA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. JOHN W. SQUIRE, as Executor of Joseph Moody, dec'd., vs. J. T. ROOK, and wife REBECCA, *et al.* This is a cause wherein John W. Squire offered for probate, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Northampton, a paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Moody, deceased, late of said County, in which the said John W. Squire is named Executor, and J. T. Rook and wife Rebecca, and others of the next of kin of said deceased, have entered a caveat thereto, whereupon the following issue was made up, to wit: "Is the said paper writing, or any part thereof, and if so, what part, the last will and testament of Joseph Moody, or not, and the said issue was ordered to be transferred to the Superior Court of Law to be held for said County of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863, to be there tried by a jury. And it appearing that the heirs and next of kin of Frederick Moody, a deceased brother of said Joseph Moody, and the heirs and next of kin of Olivia Hodges, a deceased sister of said Joseph Moody, are non residents of the State of North Carolina; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Standard, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, notifying the aforesaid heirs and next of kin above described, to appear at the Superior Court of law as above specified, to see proceedings in the said cause, and to make themselves parties to the said issue, if they shall think proper.

Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Superior Court of Law for said County of Northampton, at office in Jackson, the 5th day of September, A. D., 1863.

WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.

October 1, 1863. 41—wtt.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

[From the Progress.]

THE RALEIGH MOBS.

The attempt of the Fayetteville *Observer* to palliate the conduct of the Georgia troops astonishes the public. It rests that palliation on the alleged fact that some of the friends of Mr. Holden had got into an altercation with the soldiers at the depot. As no rumor of this sort was ever heard of in Raleigh, till it reached here in the *Observer*, it was manifestly fabricated as the basis for the *Observer's* apology for an act which ought to excite the deepest indignation of every man, who has sense enough to understand the value of the freedom of the press, and the importance of keeping the military in subordination to the civil power, or pride enough to resent an insult to the State.

The tendency of the *Observer's* articles is to make the public believe this was the act of thoughtless soldiers, roused to patriotic passion by an altercation with friends of Mr. Holden, who went out of their way at an unreasonable hour and got into a dispute with these soldiers at their quarters. Of course the *Observer* does not justify outright the action of this mob, much less that of the citizens, but artfully shows its leaning between them by describing the action of the former as "deliberate," and that of the latter as "furious."

Did this act of the soldiers spring from temporary ebullition of passion? or did they act in obedience to their superiors?

Was the office of the State Printer attacked by soldiers incited to the act by authority? I shall endeavor to pursue this inquiry with candor. If the affirmative be true it should arouse every freeman. I hope for the honor of our country that the negative is true.

What are the well known facts bearing on the question? The *Standard* was a very popular journal in this State, and for months past has had a rapidly increasing circulation. It had long ago taken ground against the original secessionists, and consequently became odious to the powers that be. It had taken the lead of all other State papers in insisting that a ticket should be got up at the last State elections to change the councils of the State—had zealously advocated the election of Gov. Vance and the party who constituted the majority in the last General Assembly. For this the Editor was habitually denounced by the Richmond *Enquirer*, State *Journal*, *et id omne genus*, as wanting in patriotism. An immense majority of the State concurred with the *Standard*. In this he exhibited another proof of his remarkable sagacity in understanding the popular voice in North-Carolina. He continued zealously to advocate the measures of Gov. Vance, and of the General Assembly which co-operated with the Governor. No jar existed under this new order of things: the Bastile at Salibury was evacuated; the Rev. Mr. Graves who had been wickedly and in defiance of law deprived of his liberty, was restored to the rights of a freeman; the decisions of our independent judiciary were sustained, and the military was compelled to respect the civil authority.

Thus far the *Observer* co-operated with the *Standard*.

In July last the *Standard* took ground that this State ought to take steps looking to peace—that the appointment of the chief Tithingman from another State was a reflection on North-Carolina, and that North-Carolina ought not to send more conscripts to the field until other States furnished as many in proportion to population as North-Carolina had furnished. He maintained that these were the views of the *people*, and that they ought to hold public meetings and give expression to their wishes. In some of these views the Governor did not concur.—He objected to the *expediency*, not to the *right* of holding these meetings. This difference of opinion showed only that neither was in leading strings to the other: that each exercised the right to think and act for himself; there were never two independent minds which did not differ on something; and it would be unjust to suppose that this difference of opinion produced any alienation between them. It is not pretended that it did. But the party out of power seized on this difference of opinion with avidity and sought to widen the breach to bring about unfriendly alienation; their mouthpieces, the *Journal* and *Register*, kept it constantly before their readers that Holden was a traitor. Holden insisted that he still wished the war prosecuted with vigor: denied that he was for reconstruction unless in the progress of the war, a plan of reconstruction should be practicable, which might seem preferable to being vanquished. The minority press now vied with each other in extolling Gov. Vance and the *Observer*, and denouncing Mr. Holden. Holden published the proceedings of the popular meetings. The *Observer* and many other papers refused to publish them, whether for or against peace, unless paid for as advertisements. The officers of the regiments, as delegates, appointed for the purpose by our North-Carolina regiments, held a Convention at Orange Court House, Va., in August last, at which meeting they resolved, among other things, as follows:

"That in a struggle of the character of the one in which we are engaged, involving as it does the preservation or destruction of all our rights as freemen, the freedom of the press does not demand that any sentiments however treasonable, may be uttered with impunity, and that that inestimable right, in every well regulated government, is, and should be restricted within such limits as to forbid this; and if it should be found that true patriotism in North-Carolina has so far lost its hold upon the minds and hearts of her people as to be unable to check the course of the *Standard* and other papers which are giving utterance to such sentiments, then the public authorities would be recreant to the cause of the country if they should fail to take measures for their suppression."

By these resolutions, drawn up by delegates professing to represent the opinions of our soldiers in the army, they are made, in effect, to declare that the editor of the *Standard* is a traitor, and that if public opinion sustains him, the authorities ought to suppress his paper. What "authorities?" If he was guilty of any crime, the Courts were open. It is hoped these officers are as well informed as it is certain they are brave. To suppose they did not know the paper could not be suppressed according to law, would be to impute to them a degree of ignorance which would be humiliating to the State whose troops they command. In the fervor of their patriotism, they determined to supply what they deemed defective in the law, by the employment of the mob. If I misinterpret, I hope somebody will give an explanation. At present, I hope our brave soldiers exhibited more zeal than judgment, and in their martial fervor, forgot their duty as citizens.

These resolutions attracted the attention of the whole nation. They could not have escaped the attention of the President and Secretary of War. Their approbation is to be inferred from their omission to make known to the army and the country their disapprobation of this bold attempt on the part of the army to control the press. The *Observer*, notwithstanding its rule of excluding the proceedings of political meetings, published the substance of these proceedings, and *verbatim*, I believe, the portion denouncing the "treasonable sentiments" of the *Standard*. The *Observer*, and every body having an ounce of sense, who has read the *Standard*, knows it has contained no treasonable sentiments. Treason to publish the proceedings of citizens lawfully assembled to express their views on public affairs! Treason to *fight*, and at the same time *negotiate* for peace, as our ancestors did in the war which separated us from Great Britain.

After the publication of these proceedings, the State *Journal*, editorially and through its correspondents, took care to keep its readers advised that Mr. Holden was a traitor. Many seemed to think they would forfeit their claims to patriotism if they did not join in the scream—hang Holden. The people who still retained their senses, knew this was unmerited—wicked persecution. Especially did the people of Raleigh know it, where Mr. Holden's social and moral position compares well with any body's. His friends were naturally indignant. He repelled the attacks made on him with more asperity than seems to have suited the taste of the *Observer*, lately the fast friend of the *Standard*, but now disingenuously, under the mask of lingering friendship, seeking to increase the hue and cry against the intended victim of his assailants.

In this state of things, it happened, or was arranged by design, that a Georgia regiment is detained at Raleigh. After the inhabitants were generally asleep, a portion of the regiment, headed by a portion of its officers, "deliberately" burst the doors of the *Standard* office, commenced scattering type, &c. Gov. Vance arrives, addresses the men, and makes them see the impropriety of what they were doing, and they retire to their quarters, cheering Gov. Vance.

When the citizens, next morning, found what had been done, they "deliberately" destroyed the office of the *Journal*, which had been constantly encouraging a mob against Mr. Holden. The editor, Spelman, it was said, had just returned from Virginia, and many suspected he had in some way encouraged the mob on Holden. The Governor arrived and arrested the proceedings of this mob, as he had the other, by addressing himself to their understanding. He was not "angry," as represented by the *Observer's* informant. He was firm, earnest, dignified, so as to command the respect of every body. His whole conduct, on both these exciting occasions, was worthy of the Governor of a great State.

The citizens ought not to have taken vengeance into their own hands. It is to be hoped that the government at Richmond did not connive at the Orange resolutions, or the action of the Georgia soldiers, in which case the officer who headed the mob will be punished for unsoldierly conduct, or turned over to the civil authorities of this State to be tried—and if found guilty to be punished according to law.

The writer has no knowledge what Gov. Vance has done, but he thinks he knows him well enough to guess. He thinks Gov. Vance has a mind too well poised, and a patriotism too elevated to be made to do wrong by the fury of his friends or the blandishments of his enemies. He is one of nature's noblemen—frank, courageous, honest—proud of his State, and jealous of her honor. He is not one to arouse and keep up hatred among the people, under color of piety and humanity. He don't believe, as so many seem to believe, now-a-days, that "prayers are morality, and kneeling is religion." If I have formed a right view of his character, he sees in this affair something far above the griefs of the individuals injured. He sees the dignity of the State and the freedom of the press assailed. He ought to have demanded, and I hope has demanded the leaders in this military mob, in order to their trial according to law. The citizens of Raleigh should have relied on the law and a Governor who has thus far been its resolute champion. If he has made or shall make such demand, and the President shall directly decline to yield to it, or indirectly decline, by cool and dilatory references, it will be time to look for redress to mob law. There is no excuse for resorting to it while there is any hope of lawful redress.

God forbid that North Carolinians shall ever forget that the freedom of the press is the palladium of our liberties. It has been assailed by an armed mob in this State. It ought to arouse every freeman.

RALEIGH.

September 22, 1863.

For the Standard.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Some of you have no doubt seen, ere this, a communication in the *Bulletin*, of the 7th ult., signed "The Young Ladies of Rutherfordton." Now, this gentleman, (for we believe it to be one,) thought, by getting behind the young ladies, no one would shoot at him, but we intend to show him that we ladies have not lost the spirit conceded to us from all time. This piece is full of misrepresentations and falsehoods, which we will try to show. In the first place, he says, "the meeting was held by a portion of the citizens of Rutherford county," insinuating that the meeting was small. The meeting numbered between four and five hundred, if you call that small, when so many of our men are already in service. Next, he says, "*I* blush," (see, boys, how he traps himself; he says *I*, and yet the piece was written by a "committee of young ladies,") "to say composed of conscripts," &c.—What conscripts? Those from forty to forty-five? Have they not promptly responded to the call of the enrolling master, and are now awaiting orders to march into the field? In proof of which we will state here that these conscripts leave for the army next Monday, with Col. Harris. They are not required to go before they are called. Will this gentleman please inform us when, how, and where, these conscripts have used every means to evade *the call of their oppressed country?* Besides the conscripts, there were a "*few timid Union men*" in the meeting. If he means to say they are *Union men now*, his lips give the *lie* to his *heart*, if he supposes them to retain the name given them before this war commenced. He speaks falsely again, when he calls them *timid*. Did you not come in contact with a *little* of their *spunk* on the day of the meeting, Mr. ——? Did not the sons, brothers, and younger husbands and fathers among these men respond to their country's first call ten to one to the secessionists? And these men of whom you speak so contemptuously have remained at home until now, because their services have been more needed here—and now that they are called, they are ready to go. Honored Sir, *are none of your family conscripts?* "Some of these timid-hearted Union men were of some respectability." Please inform us who they were. We think if one disloyal man is odious, all are equally so. He next speaks of Col. Harris, and is very particular to tell the soldiers that he is a *militia Colonel*. The honest inference is that this gentleman thinks militia officers are but small affairs. We ask, do not some of his "kin" bear militia titles—titles, too, which were given in less troublous times? Col. Harris' duties for some time have been scarcely less than an army officer's, and even his enemies must admit that he has ever faithfully discharged them, often at the risk of his own life. *Where is a secession Colonel who has done more?* As to the resolutions drafted and adopted, we refer you to the *Standard*, in which the proceedings of the meeting may be found.

Next, Maj. H. D. Lee was called upon to speak, &c. Let me say here, this was a trap to catch the Conservatives. The Destructives had said that the meeting should *not* be held, and one of their leaders went so far as to send a messenger to the country to urge his friends to be sure and come, "for," he added, "if they do not, I fear the Conservatives will be too strong for us." His fears were confirmed. Failing in their object to suppress the meeting, Maj. Lee was chosen to occupy the time by speaking, exciting the people, creating a disturbance, and thereby thwarting the purposes of the opposite party. Knowing this, the Conservatives refused to let him speak, unless he would endorse their platform. As a soldier, we commend and honor Maj. Lee; he preached secession, and he practiced it. He has redeemed his principles, and that is what few others of the same party have done. There is another error in this gentleman's piece just here. When Maj. Lee refused to be interrogated as to his Conservative principles, Mr. A. R. Bryan asked him "if he endorsed the resolutions of the last legislature?" To which he replied in the affirmative. "Then," Mr. Bryan said, "you are as good a Conservative as *I am*," *not* "as any in the house," as he has it. He took the second thought here, and didn't say *I*. Just as well have told the whole truth, Mr. B.; you are *cotched*, any how.

The writer also says, "this meeting was ingeniously planned and carried out to perfection by the leader of this union party, Gen. G. W. Logan, whilst he remained in his office holding a levee with his followers, seemingly not at all connected with it." Quite a compliment, General, to have ascribed to you the leadership of such a majority of the people! As to his holding a levee, &c., it is utterly false. He knew nothing of what was to be, or was done, before the meeting, except that a Conservative meeting was to be held. "He is an aspirant," &c. We don't think so, but if he is, and if that is a *crime*, the member to the Legislature is equally guilty, *on a smaller scale*. This much we do know, that if the General does run for Congress, he will support the Conservative platform before, and if he should be elected, *after* his election. He is not the man to run on the "big side" simply to be elected, and then desert his constituents. Mr. B. also says, the Conservatives refused to define what they termed an honorable peace. Mr. Bate Carpenter answered the question, we think to Mr. B. directly. He also informs us "that this meeting was directly opposed to the cause of freedom and liberty for which we are contending." *This is not true.* The men who composed that meeting are as warm advocates as liberty has; but they wish to strike with the weapons of Mars in one hand, while they grasp the olive branch in the other. *They* can't see the *justice* of paying men eleven dollars per month to face the cannon's mouth, and risk their lives thus, and other ways, to defend their rights and property, while original secessionists are speculating, and starving out their wives and children at home.—But they can see the *policy* of these Destructives; at least, we think we can. They want all these men who are in favor of a republican government, State rights, &c., to be killed up; and then, when this war is over, these wind-puffing, original secessionists will establish an aristocracy, monarchy, or any kind of government that will give them *fat* offices. May be Mr. B. would like any thing where there would be a Parliament, if he could have a seat and a voice in re-establishing "Parliamentary usages."

Mr. B. said there were *many* who would not go in the Courthouse, and those who did went from *curiosity*. Well, we think Mr. B., Maj. Lee, and others must have robbed every lady in the village of their curiosity before they went in. We happen to know that there were a great many who wanted to get in but *could not*.

Now, dear soldiers, let us beg you not to be discouraged, these "last man and last dollar" men are greatly in the minority, much as they want you to sacrifice every thing to their ease and comfort. The majority of the people will rule, and they are now doing all in their power to restore you honorably to your homes and firesides. They will not implicate you in any dishonor. If they cannot get peace on honorable terms, all of them that are left, even to the old grey headed, tottering grandsires, will shoulder arms and march to your side and help you to fight more desperately, if possible, than you have ever done; and we ladies, who have already cheerfully exchanged our crochet needles and pianos for the spinning wheel and loom, will more cheerfully give up our wheels and looms for the plow and hoe, and aid you all in our power; not a stone will we leave unturned in assisting you in whatever way it may be. Fight on brave, noblest of soldiers, do your duty for a while yet where you are, you have the soul-cheering hope that most of the people at home are doing all they can for you, and a brighter day may be at hand! You know what the Secessionists told you in the beginning of this war, and you know how it has terminated, you know their principles and propensities; time who divulges all things has shown them in their "true colors," and we have no fears that you will ever trust them again. Always feel assured that you have the prayers and heartfelt sympathies of the ladies. We are ever a friend to the soldier, and particularly the private. Dont let these "last man and last dollar" men, and these men who would sell you to a foreign nation, deceive you. God bless you, one and all, is our prayer!

LADIES OF RUTHERFORD.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor:—Please publish the following incident as illustrating the character and conduct of certain original secessionists. At the time of the draft, about eighteen months ago, a certain district had furnished a great many volunteers, and therefore, very few men were to be drafted in that district. These original secessionists then made up a sum of money, and induced a sufficient number to volunteer to exempt that district from the draft.—The sum made up amounted to about fifty dollars from each of said secessionists, and about fifty dollars to each of the said volunteers. One of these fire-eaters approached an old and a respectable citizen at the time, and told him that if he would allow his son to volunteer, he would see to it that neither he nor his family should suffer for the necessaries of life. The young man volunteered and has acted well his part in this war. Recently, the old man, whom we shall call Mr. G——, went to this war-man, whom we shall call Mr. D——, to purchase corn. Mr. D. tells him that he can't take Confederate money, and Mr. G. could not get the corn elsewhere, he compels him to give his note, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, and at the same price corn was selling for in Confederate money. Such is the conduct of some of those who are responsible for this war, and such the conduct that may ultimately lead them to ruin, whether or not the independence of the South is ever achieved. A word to the wise, &c.

Very truly yours, OBSERVER.

Snow Camp, N. C., 1863.

For the Standard.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

At a meeting of the citizens held at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, the 28th of September, 1863, for the purpose of devising ways and means for supplying the indigent and needy of the city with fuel and provisions during the ensuing winter, Charles Manly, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. J. W. Crowder appointed Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson, being called upon by the Chair, explained the object of the meeting.

Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, K. Rayner, G. W. Mordecai, H. K. Burgwyn, Thomas Bragg, and M. A. Bledsoe, Esqs.

It was moved by G. W. Mordecai, that a committee of three be appointed in each Ward to solicit subscriptions and donations.

The committees consist of the following named gentlemen: A. M. Gorman, Thos. H. Briggs and W. J. Young, Western Ward. P. F. Pescud, J. G. Williams and M. H. Brown, Middle Ward. George T. Cooke, J. Womble, Jr., and J. J. Litchford, Eastern Ward.

The following committees were appointed to contract for wood: T. H. Selby, W. J. Palmer, on N. C. Railroad, and Dr. W. R. Miller, and J. Horton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Rayner, was unanimously adopted and the Secretary instructed to furnish a copy to the Commissioners of the city of Raleigh and to the members of the Legislature for this county:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the city of Raleigh be requested to examine the City Charter, under legal advice, and to take such steps as may be in their power to prevent speculation and extortion in the necessaries of life within the corporate limits, and that the members of the Legislature from this county be requested to urge on the General Assembly, at its next session, the propriety and importance of legislative action to prevent and punish the ruinous speculation and extortion now prevailing in this State.

It was resolved that the Editors of the different papers in this city be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

CHAS. MANLY, Chm'n.

W. J. W. Crowder, Sec'y.

For the Standard.

PUBLIC MEETING IN RUTHERFORDTON.

In pursuance of previous notice a very large number of the citizens of this county assembled in the court house, and on motion of Capt. J. McFarland, Col. C. L. Harris was requested to take the Chair, and Henry Toney requested to act as Secretary. The meeting was called to order and the object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a few but appropriate remarks.

On motion of J. B. Carpenter, Esq., the chairman appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen, to wit: Messrs. J. M. Allen, J. B. Carpenter, Calvin Sparks and J. F. Serrills. They retired and reported through their chairman the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we desire to hold ourselves guiltless of the shedding of one drop of blood beyond that which is necessary to the securing of an honorable peace with our enemies, and to that end we desire to make known to the fair minded men of the North who have recently, on various occasions, expressed a willingness for amicable conference, that we, the people of Western North-Carolina will cheerfully respond to their wishes and reciprocate their sentiments, believing it our duty as Christians and patriots to neglect no means of negotiations which may effect a settlement of our difficulties and stay the shedding of blood.

Resolved, That we will acquiesce in and yield a ready obedience to all loyal and constitutional orders emanating either from the Executive of the State or Confederacy during the continuance of this war.

Resolved, That North-Carolina, as a great State, filled with innumerable resources of war and a true and steadfast people, both of which she has lavished with unsparing hands upon a hundred bloody fields, has not been justly treated by the administration of Mr. Davis; that she is entitled to a voice in the cabinet, to Generals to command her own troops; that all the offices and positions pertaining to the State should be filled by her own citizens, and in short that her contributions in men and money and the valor and constancy of her soldiers, entitle her to a place in the front rank among the States of the Confederacy, and she should demand this position both in the council and in the field.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in his Excellency Z. B. Vance, and heartily approve his official course, especially in keeping civil above military law; that being the time to place him before the people for Governor of North-Carolina, we will be the last to forsake him; that his price is far above rubies, and such men as called him a traitor, a tory, an abolitionist and Lincolnite, can never be able to purchase him, and their intrigues to divide his friends and ruin the Conservative party, will vanish like dew drops before the morning's sun; that freedom of speech and freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil liberty, and we pledge ourselves to sustain them at all hazards.

Resolved, That W. W. Holden, the able advocate of free speech and a free press, deserves the commendation of a republican people and the hearty support of the Conservative party for his bold and manly course in defence of our rights. He must be sustained.

On motion of J. B. Carpenter, the chairman appointed ten delegates in addition to those three that attended the convention held in Hendersonville, on the 18th of August to nominate a candidate for Congress in this the 10th Congressional district.

In addition to the former delegation that attended the convention, to wit: Messrs. J. M. Allen, J. B. Carpenter, and C. L. Harris, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen to co-operate with them in the convention to be held in Hendersonville on the 4th Monday in September, viz: Messrs. D. B. McCurry, J. F. Serrills, G. Haves, W. Flinn, M. Walker, A. J. Stenson, J. W. Morgan, M. D. Whiteside, J. Hampton and Richard Heath.

On motion of J. M. Allen, the meeting adjourned.

C. L. HARRIS, Chm'n.

Henry Toney, Sec'y.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE the Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress in this, the Fifth Congressional district, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin, and Nash.
October 1, 1863. 74—tdpd.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange County, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next.
August 10, 1863. 65—td.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2d Congressional District in the next Confederate Congress.
August 27, 1863. 70—tf.

THE FRIENDS OF GEN. WILLIAM F. JONES, of Polk County, announce him as a Conservative candidate, for Congress in the 10th Congressional District of North-Carolina.
July 7, 1863. 55—tdpd.

SAMUEL H. CHRISTIAN FOR CONGRESS.—Many of the citizens of Moore County desire to vote for SAMUEL H. CHRISTIAN, of Montgomery County, as a representative in Congress from the 7th Congressional District.
July 10, 1863. 56—td.

A CARD.—I UNDERSTAND THAT THERE is a report in certain Counties of the 7th Congressional District that I am for a reconstruction of the old Union. I pronounce the report false. I expect to visit the different Counties of the District at the Superior Courts and explain my views in full. I am for peace if it can be obtained on honorable terms.
I will address the people of Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson, on TUESDAY of each Superior Court. S. H. CHRISTIAN.
August 10, 1863. 65—tstoct.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow-citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. THOMAS C. FULLER as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut. Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer.
MANY CITIZENS.
July 24, 1863. 60—tf.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH-CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this, my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and inviolable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instrument which guarantees these great rights, also limits you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and imposes upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is *treason*, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain on the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and *constitutional* method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature as the case may be, to *repeal them*. Your own chosen servants made those obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North-Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of the people.

It is my great desire, and, I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fail, and come short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strife and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born, and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are stilled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and suffering of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase.—Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men, who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary.

October 1st, 1863. 75—w&sw3w.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE known under the appellation of Lusk & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.
C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgments to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHARLES M. FARRISS.
October 1, 1863. 74—tf.

PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, DISEASES of the Womb, Spermatorrhea, Syphilitic Affections, &c.—Dr. J. A. CLOPTON, of Huntsville, Ala., will be in Weldon on the 24th, 25th and 26th ultimo, and in Petersburg, Va., the 1st of October, where he may be consulted for a few days only. He has never had an accident to happen, and guarantees to cure the worst cases of PILES.—Ladies visited at their rooms. All letters must contain 20 cents in stamps.
October 1, 1863. 75—1w.

DR. JOHN W. MAY, LOCATED AT GROGANSVILLE, Rockingham county, N. C., will give special attention to the treatment of Fistula, Piles, Tumors, Diseases of the Womb, Spermatorrhea, Ulcers, Nervous Debility, Secret Diseases and Scrofulous Affections. He has had a long experience and practice, and has been uniformly successful in the treatment of such diseases. He can be consulted at home by letter or personally, and all communications strictly confidential.
September 7, 1863. 72—6m.

CHRISTMAN'S OINTMENT.—THE MOST popular and efficacious in the Southern Confederacy, is now prepared in Wilson, N. C., by THOS. F. CHRISTMAN.
The chief object in the original manufacture of this ointment, was for the cure of Itch in its various forms. It has, however, proved itself an invaluable remedy for Tetter, Scaldhead, cutaneous diseases, in some instances old cores of twenty years standing, also Rheumatism. So speedy has relief been found in its use for itch and tetter, that the army has of late, purchased a large supply for camp and hospital use. In its application to over a hundred cases, each of itch and tetter, but one case failed of a cure. It has been tested on horse flesh and found a certain cure for sore backs and shoulders. In testimony of its curative powers any amount of reliable certificates could be adduced. Such is deemed out of place, as the ointment, when tried, gives ample proof of its valuableness in the cure of all these ailments. It can be used in any climate, either cold or hot, rainy or clear weather without any danger to the patient. This ointment is put up only by the subscriber in tin and glass jars, with full directions, and will be furnished to persons in want of it at from three dollars to fifty dollars, according to size of jar, on application accompanied with the cash. Druggists will be furnished at a reasonable deduction, by purchasing a large quantity. All orders promptly attended to.
REFERENCES.
Charles F. Deems, D. D., Wilson, N. C.
W. G. Jordan, Wilson, N. C.
Dr. W. H. Hooper, Caswell Co., N. C.
Wilson, N. C., Aug. 27, 1863. 70—1y.

$500 REWARD!—STOP THE MURDERERS!—I will give the above reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement, so that I can get them, of L. M. Wells, Griffin Boone, Elbert Reed, and Martin Shore, who were committed to Yadkin county jail for the murder of Solomon Sparks, but broke jail on the night of the 13th ult.
L. M. Wells is about six feet high, will weigh about 160 or 170 pounds, dark hair, light complexion, is about 26 years old, large blue eyes and shows a good deal of the white about them when excited or under the influence of liquor, and of a somewhat severe form.
Elbert Reed is about five feet eight inches high, redish hair, yellow or hazel eyes, red face, quick to speak, plays the fiddle, and generally gets drunk when he can get liquor, about 24 years of age.
Griffin Boone is about 21 years old, broad shouldered stout man, will weigh about 175 pounds, is about five feet eleven inches high, bluish eyes, has a thick, chuffy, bushy head, and is of sullen disposition.
Martin Shore is about 20 years of age, dark, sallow complexion, dark hair, is about five feet eight inches high, will weigh about 160 pounds.
It is believed they are skulking about in the edge of Wilkes county or perhaps have tried to make their way to Salem, Va. S. T. SPEER,
Sheriff of Yadkin County.
September 7, 1863. 87—w4t.

$50 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM the subscriber on the 12th of October, a negro boy WES. Said boy is very black, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension so that I may get him, or for his delivery to me at Oak Ridge, Guilford County, N. C.
THOMAS GRAHAM.
Jan. 27, 1863. 9—tf.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 2d inst., in Yadkin county, two negro boys, HENRY and MACK.—Henry is dark color, about 21 years old, medium height and size; his skin, under his clothes, is rough from a recent attack of chicken pox. I bought him of J. J. Henegan, of Charlotte, N. C., and I suppose he is trying to make his way to Richmond, Va., as he has twice before made his way there under the protection of soldiers traveling on the cars.
Mack is about 17 years old, not tall, and rather chunky; has a scar, in each temple close to his hair, color almost copper. No doubt he and Henry are traveling together.
I will pay the above reward for the apprehension of the said boys and their confinement so that I get them, or their return to me at Huntsville, Yadkin county, N. C.
L. LYNCH.
Aug. 17, 1863. 67—tf.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber on Sunday the 25th of January last, my negro boy named ANTHONY. He is of a whitish yellow complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 18 or 20 years old, and supposed to weigh about 140 pounds. He has a heavy head of hair, and talks short when questioned, and has a down look. No doubt he is trying to pass for a free boy.
I will give the above reward for him delivered to me at Prospect Hill, Caswell County, or confined in any jail so I get him. F. L. WARREN.
Caswell Co., March 27, 1863. 26—w&swtf.

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.—CAMP 25th N. C. Regiment, September 9th, 1863.—Deserted from Company D, 25th N. C. Regiment, three privates, viz: Wilson M. Furr, Josiah Smith, and L. L. Hunicutt.—Wilson M. Furr deserted on or about the 13th of June, 1863, from Lynchburg Hospital, Va. He is five feet ten inches high, dark hair, complexion dark and rather slim.
Josiah Smith and L. L. Hunicutt deserted about the 1st of July, 1863, on their way to their regiment while traveling on the cars between Charlottesville and Staunton, Va.
The above reward will be given upon their apprehension and delivery to any Provost Marshall of the Confederate States, or their delivery to their respective command in Virginia, near Orange Court house, or thirty dollars for either. They are supposed to be at their homes in Stanly county, N. C., or thereabout.
M. J. EUDY, 2d Lieut.
Commanding Co. D, 25th N. C. Regt.
October 1, 1863. 72—3t.
☞ The Observer, Western Democrat, and Raleigh papers will please copy.

SALT AND RICE.—WE HAVE ON CONsignment a large lot of Coast Salt, for sale by the sack, or larger quantity. Also, Rice by the tierce, at
CREECH & LITCHFORD'S,
Auction and Com. Store.
Raleigh, July 7, 1863. 55—tf.

FOR RENT.—100 ACRES OF LAND, with a comfortable dwelling house, two miles south of Mebanesville. For particulars apply to
E. HUNT,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 7, 1863. 57—wsipd.

SODA AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Raleigh, Aug. 27, 1863. 70—

PEPPER AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Raleigh, Aug. 27, 1863. 70—

SPICE AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Raleigh, Aug. 27, 1863. 70—

POCKET KNIVES, AND KNIVES AND FORKS, at E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Raleigh, Aug. 27, 1863. 70—

TOILET SOAP AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Raleigh, Aug. 27, 1863. 70—

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Raleigh, Aug. 27, 1863. 70—

COTTON YARN AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Raleigh, Aug. 27, 1863. 70—

SUPERIOR BLACKING AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Raleigh, Aug. 27, 1863. 70—

E. A. WHITAKER KEEPS A FULL SUPply of FAMILY GROCERIES constantly on hand. Terms cash.
Raleigh, Aug. 27, 1863. 70—

GRINDSTONES FOR SALE.—WE ARE prepared to furnish GRINDSTONES from two to eight feet in diameter—an excellent article.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Agents for P. Lineban.
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 17, 1863. 67—3mpd.

TO REFUGEES.—A HOUSE AND LOT IN Wilkesborough to rent for the balance of the year—terms moderate—will suit a small family—say six persons—convenient outhouses attached. Apply soon, as above.
C. J. COWLES.
May 5, 1863. 19—wtf.

JORDAN WOMBLE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, HARGETT STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.—Will receive and sell on commission all kinds of country produce or other goods. I flatter myself with an experience of more than thirty years in business, that I can give satisfaction. Special attention given to the sale of Flour. Consignments solicited.
Aug. 17, 1863. 34—wtf.

WANTED.—$100,000 OF NORTH-CAROlina eight and six per cent. BONDS, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Apply to W. H. RICHARDSON & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863. 65—tf.

H. A. BADHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Raleigh, N. C. Office—Brick building near the Court house.
October 14, 1862. 83—tf.

M. T. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Claim Agent and Notary Public, Richmond, Va.—Claims of every description against the Confederate States Government settled with accuracy and dispatch.
Attends all the Courts held in the City of Richmond.
Address Box 1150, Richmond, Va.
Jan. 20, 1863. 7—1y.

MRS. H. W. MILLER, CONTINUES TO receive BOARDERS, both with and without rooms.
Raleigh, Sept. 30, 1862. 73—1y.

FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACtured tobacco of various grades for sale.
KINGSBURY & VENABLE.
Oxford, N. C., Aug. 20, 1863. 68—6w.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.—Myrtle Leaves, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, now in press—second edition—a book peculiarly adapted to the times, suited alike to soldiers in camp and to the loved ones at home.
Price, $1.50.
MORVEN & LINDA, a tale of a soldier's faithful love, an extract from Myrtle Leaves, a pretty poem, now ready.
Price per hundred, $10.00.
HESPER AND OTHER POEMS, by Theo. H. Hill, second edition just published.
"It sparkles on every page with bright gems of thought and expression.—*Church Intelligencer*.
"This is true, genuine poetry."—*Salisbury Banner*.
Price $1.00.
THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, revised from Webster, and adapted to Southern Schools, now ready.
Price $1.00.
THE DIXIE PRIMER—second edition. A popular book for the children.
Price per hundred, $10.
THE FIRST DIXIE READER will soon be ready.
Price 50 cents.
THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with maps, in press now. Send in your orders.
Price $1.50.
FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, just out, is designed to precede English Grammar; it contains a number of pleasant writing exercises for the student. A valuable text-book.
Price 75 cents.
HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS—suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp—the best book of the sort yet published.
Price 50 cents.
Miscellaneous Books for Sale.
CATECHISMS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Price per dozen, $2.50.
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BELL. A collection of Hymns for the use of Sabbath Schools. This book has been long and favorably known.
Price 20 cents.
GREAT EXPECTATION—Read it and realize the value...
Price $3.00.
A STRANGE STORY. Truth is often strange.
Price $3.00.
THE STEP SISTER.
Price $1.50.
DORRELL MARKHAM.
Price $2.50.
TANNHAUSER, OR THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS.
Price $2.50.
RAIDS AND ROMANCE OF MORGAN AND HIS MEN—An exciting book of truth.
Price $3.50.
HARDEE'S TACTICS, WHEELER'S CAVALRY TACTICS, Periodicals, Papers, and the Modern Literature of the South generally.
ALSO, SCHOOL BOOKS of the old and new publications, here and elsewhere, for sale.
The usual deduction made to the trade. Send in your orders, and they shall receive prompt attention.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 12, Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N. C.
August 10, 1863. 65—tf.

360 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—The attention of persons wishing to invest their money is called to 360 acres of land; situate six miles south of Chapel Hill, and eight miles south-west of Hillsboro'. The entire tract is well wooded in Chestnut Oak, and part if cleared would do well for cultivation. At the commencement of the war, the above tract had on it a good Saw Mill and well-conducted Tan Yard, but owing to the parties who owned it having their time fully engaged, the fixtures have become out of repair. There is, however, the Mill and Bark houses, and several other buildings, and also a first rate Mill dam.
For further information, application can be made to
A. MICKLE, Chapel Hill, or
R. J. ASHE, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 3, 1863. 72—6t.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 20th August last, my boy CYRUS. He is between 25 and 30 years old, dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, slow spoken, high forehead, I think a small scar on the upper lip. The said boy has been at work on the fortifications at Wilmington, and more recently on those near Raleigh. He may be home from Raleigh without any pass and while about being punished absconded. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and confinement so that I can get him.
MARK A. TATE,
Fish Dam, Wake Co., N. C.
Sept. 1, 1863. 84—wtf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the following property situated in the town of Taylorsville, N. C.: One lot containing two acres on which there is a large dwelling not yet completed; eight rooms of said building are elegantly finished—the other portion all under good roof and requiring but little more work to complete it—the lot is well cleared, with good well and outhouses thereon.
Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to Col. M. TEAGUE, at Taylorsville, or Capt. J. H. FOOTE, at Raleigh.
May 8, 1863. 21—wtf.

TAKEN UP, AND COMMITTED TO THE jail of Randolph County, N. C., on the 4th of March 1863, a negro slave who *says his name is GREEN*, and that *he belongs to David Graham, of Wythe county, Virginia*. Said boy had on when taken up a gray frock-coat and gray pants. He appears to be about twenty-one or two years old, weighs about 150 lbs., copper color. The owner of said slave is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
B. F. STEED, Jailor.
March 24, 1863. 13—wtf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO JAIL a negro man who says his name is GREEN, and that he was raised by Reuben Carpinder, of Wake County, N. C., and now belongs to Willis Whitley, of Mississippi. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. The age of the boy is 38 or 40; weighs about 175 lbs., and says he has been run away about eight years.
WM. H. COLLUM,
Sh'ff of Johnston Co., N. C.
July 28, 1863. 61—wtf.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.—My place near the town of Snow Hill, Greene County, and 20 miles east of Goldsborough, is for sale, consisting of three hundred and fifty acres of land, about one third is cleared and under fence, with good buildings on it. It is a beautiful and one of the healthiest places in the county. Possession given at any time. Address
W. Z. Y. JONES,
Snow Hill, N. C.
August 10, 1863. 52—wtmpd.

$50 REWARD.—I WILL GIVE THE above reward for the apprehension of a negro boy that absconded from Elias Albright, Alamance County, N. C., on or about the 24th of November, 1862.
Said boy is 21 years old, and named JOE, is 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, has a scar on his eye and a wart on the eye lid, has thick lips and is very black. My address is Company Shops, N. C.
JOHN P. ALBRIGHT,
Administrator of Elias Albright.
Aug. 6, 1863. 53—w4t.

TO FARMERS, MILLERS, AND THE COMMUNITY GENERALLY.—We are now prepared to furnish Ploughs, Plough Casting, Casting for Mills, and all other purposes. Also to repair and fit up Mill Spindles and all other Mill irons. Soon we expect to make cooking and other Stoves.
We will pay the highest price for old cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Zinc. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 17, 1863. 34—wtpd.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber on the 10th May, a negro woman, named SARAH ANN. She weighs about 120 lbs., is 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, dark copper color, full faced, quick spoken, about 20 years old and took all her clothing with her when she left. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or for her confinement in any jail so that I can get her. My address is
JOSEPH D. DELAP,
Thomasville, N. C.
July 21, 1863. 30—wtpd.

DICKEN'S NEW NOVEL.—GREAT EXpectations, by Charles Dickens, (Ills.)
Price $3 00
When sent by mail, 3 25
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

STEEL PENS.—300 GROSS JOSEPH GILLOT'S Steel Pens, various kinds, by the single box or quantity, at POMEROY'S.

LEAD PENCILS.—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at POMEROY'S.

GILHAM'S MANUAL.—FOR VOLUNTEERS and Militia—new edition, containing all the plates. For cash only. Price $10. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 14th of May, my negro boy SIDNEY. He is about 17 years old, dark mulatto, black keen eyes and sharp face. He may have gone off in the army with some soldier; but he is supposed to be lurking about Oxford or Henderson where he has relations. The above reward will be paid upon his apprehension and confinement in jail, or his delivery to D. C. Herndon, Oxford, or his owner in the lower part of Orange county near Cedar Fork. B. H. HERNDON.
June 19, 1863. 50—w&swtf.

PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, ULCERATIONS OF THE WOMB, SPERMATORRHEA, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, &c.—DR. J. A. CLOPTON of Huntsville, Alabama, operates with perfect success for Piles, and guarantees a perfect cure in every case of Piles, where the Tumors come down when at stool. He operated with perfect success a few days ago, in a case of 40 years standing, his tumors coming down as large as a large hen's egg at every stool. Those who doubt may address Mr. H. Berry, Monticello, Florida.
Dr. C. operated on some desperate cases in Salisbury last year, one of them is known to every citizen of Salisbury. He can be consulted at home, Huntsville, Ala., for the present.
March 20, 1863. 24—w&swtf.