

The Southern Advocate

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Greensboro

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

DESTITUTE FAMILIES.

A Meeting of the Citizens Called!

There is scarcely a day passes but what we see three or four ladies come to town for the purpose of getting from the Commissioner, a little meal and meat with which to feed their almost starved children. But owing to the impossibility of the commissioners procuring meat, these poor women are compelled to go home without it, and frequently, we are told, without any corn or meal. Thus the poor women—the families of soldiers—are tormented by the agonizing cry of their children by calling for—"Ma, I want a piece of bread." Think of that mother's feelings when she has not nor knows not where to get the bread. The commissioners have tried in vain to buy meat but they cannot for neither love nor money because it is not to be had in the county. We wrote on this subject before, appealing to the Government authorities to sell the corn and meat that would be collected in this county, to the families here that were actually in want, knowing at the same time there would be great scarcity in provisions in this county, and for them to purchase where these commodities are plentiful. We are informed that there is an abundance of corn in the prairies close by the railroad. It is well known to every one who has resided in this county any length of time, that before the war broke out, the people had to go to the prairies for corn and buy their meat from the market. This was when her working population was at home. This is a poor county, and two-thirds her working class of people are in the army, and their families left, helpless on the remaining portion for support. It is expected by the Government, it appears, that these families are to support their brothers, their sons and their husbands, who are in the army, when it took all they could make to support their families when they were at home. There are but very few negroes in this county, and the people will suffer if something is not done to prevent it—Already have some of the destitute families felt the effects of the approaching crisis. Corn can scarcely be bought at any price—and as for meat we do not know of a pound for sale. How can we then expect long to have an army of true veterans in the field and their wives and little ones at home without anything to eat. We can remedy this evil and let us come up boldly to their relief.

Again—A great many of our farmers, knowing the wants of the people in this county, to be great, forfeited their corn, in order that they might supply the wants of these people. It was optional with them, either to pay their tythe in corn, or pay fifty per

cent. on the valuation thereof. This was, as we conceive, an agreement entered into between the farmer and the Government. The farmer did this in good faith. But what is he called on to do now? He must pay his corn and meat within 60 days or pay five hundred per cent. Is this an act of Congress, or is it a military order for the purpose of compelling the farmer to pay his corn and meat? From whence did such a law originate? If from the military authorities it is an imposition of the deepest die on the farmer. If it is an act of Congress it is unconstitutional. It should be investigated.

We have ever been opposed to ensuring the acts of Congress, or of our Government authorities; but we are here for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people, and when we see such an oppressive law or order as this, and starvation staring us in the face on account of it, we feel it our solemn duty to enter our protest against it, and call on the citizens of Greensboro, on Saturday the 11th inst., for the purpose of entering their protest against it, and petitioning the right source for relief. We hope to see a large audience in attendance.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.—Two literary conscripts have been detailed by the Secretary of War to write, on the part of the Administration, a history of the war. One of them is a trans Potomac Confederate, but who, it seems, has succeeded in satisfying the authorities that he is better qualified to chronicle the events of the Confederacy than other literary gentlemen who are "to the man's born." But who take the liberty of thinking for themselves, and write as they think. Greeley is engaged in writing a history of the war, on the part of the Yankee Administration. These impartial sources will doubtless give very faithful narratives of events. — [Columbus Sun.]

FROM MEXICO.—The special correspondent of the New York Tribune, from Matamoros, says the treason of Villarri is fully confirmed, and ever since the rebellion broke out he has carried on a large and lucrative trade with the rebels. Cortina, the new Governor of Tamaulipas, has sent troops against him, while Doblado is reported to have marched against him from Saltillo in order to crush him. Villarri has been deposed; but he has not yet appointed a successor. An agreement between the forces of Villarri and those of the National Government looked for with a great deal of interest, as involving in its result the course of the National Government in Mexico, and the further operations of Lazarez.

MOBILE.—A letter from Mobile to the Southern Republic contains the following paragraph:

What do you think they are doing now?—arresting all the old men in the city. They arrested an old citizen the other day who was sixty five year old. What for? you ask. Well, he had to go before a justice of the peace and make affidavit to his age. Yes, good. Then the Justice charged fifteen dollars for it. Eh! do you see? That's so. If you don't believe it, see the morning paper, notice of your efficient military, "gentlemanly Captain," "gallant Major," "brilliant man in the right place," &c., &c., to which I would add "put money in thy purse, good Red-eggs, and follow the wars." Now I would advise all your old men not to come to Mobile without they have the proper affidavits or the

money, besides some neighbor to swear that he is a man of truth.

For the Southern Motive.]
TENNESSEE.

A song for the veteran soldiers of the "Volunteer State."

BY S. NEWTON BERRYHILL.

Marching through the gloomy wild-wood,
Or in bivouac on the plain,
Thoughts of spots we loved in childhood
Crowd upon the weary brain.
As a loss child's heart keeps yearning
For its place on its mother's knee,
So our thoughts are ever turning
Back to dear old Tennessee.

Chorus: Tennessee! dear Tennessee!
Where soe'er our lot may be,
Fondly turn our thoughts to thee—
Tennessee, sweet Tennessee!

On the crimson field of battle,
Wading through a sea of gore,
Loud above the muskets' rattle—
Loud above the cannons' roar,
We have heard her wails of anguish—
Shrieks for help when none was near—
Groans of fathers doomed to languish
In the prisons dark and drear.

And we've sworn—her hardy yeomen—
By the God who rules above,
That we'll drive the woful foomen
From the dear old State we love:
From the altars where our fathers
Kneelt in olden time to God,
And the grave-yard where our mothers
Sleep beneath the hallowed sod.

We have sworn it! Ye whose revels
Decorate our childhood's home—
Sons of Moloch—bloody devils—
Tremble, for your hour has come.
Fierce eyed Vengeance now is making
Bare his brawny, red right arm,
And the gleaming blade is cutting
That our fathers' blood warm.

We are coming! Fathers, mothers,
Let the fainting hearts revive;
Fan the fire the tyrant smothers,
Keep the glowing spark alive.
Ere by Cumberland's blue waters
Fades the last wild rose of Spring,
Tennessee's own bright eyed daughters
Shall our glorious triumph sing.

Bellefontaine, Miss., April 30, 1864.

Mark the Change.

Two years ago Senator Bright, of Indiana, was expelled from the Yankee Senate by a vote not far from unanimous for simply writing an ordinary letter of introduction to a person desiring to make the acquaintance of President Davis. Now such men as Long of Ohio, Wood of New York, Harris of Maryland, and White of Ohio, declare in open session their conviction that Lincoln may bury in bloody graves our brave and gallant soldiers, until resistance shall prove unavailing; may drive the balance of our people into banishment, confiscate their estates, and send them, men, women and children, all ages, conditions and sexes, strangers in a strange land, houseless and homeless wanderers; but he can never make them a subject race. Another speaker invokes the people to make peace by a compromise of conflicting interests, principles and opinions. This is gratifying. Reason is returning, national insanity is decaying, and thinking men begin to see that by attempting to exercise an arbitrary control over the people of the South, the North has lost its Constitutional form of government, and incurred a debt that can never be paid. A vote cannot be obtained in the Yankee Congress now to expel a member for giving expression to his feelings. Mark the change. The omniscient.—[Clarion.]

TELEGRAPHIC

Richmond, April 21.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Hoke has been received, dated Plymouth, April 20: "I have stormed and carried this place, capturing one Brigadier, sixteen hundred and twenty-five pieces of artillery."

A telegram to the President from Col. John Taylor Wood says, about 2,500 Yankees including 400 negroes, were captured at Plymouth, also 50 pieces of artillery, 100,000 pounds meat, one thousand barrels flour and a full garrison outfit. Two gunboats were sunk, another disabled, and a small steamer captured. Our loss about three hundred in all. Col. Mercer was one of the killed.

Senatobia, April 27.—The Chicago Times of the 25th is received.

Correspondents, as well as wounded officers, from Vicksburg state that the series of engagements in Louisiana resulted in a complete defeat to the Federals.

General Smith succeeded only in saving Banks's army from complete destruction.

Great indignation is manifested against Banks by his subordinate officers.

A dispatch from Washington to the N. Y. Herald, alleges the discovery of a wide spread conspiracy in the North Western States to inaugurate armed resistance to the government.

Crawford county, Ohio, has been placed under martial law in consequence of the discovery.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 20th in it is received.

It is entirely silent in regard to the late disaster in Louisiana.

Tanipahoa, April 25.—Reliable news from the river state that Gen.

Taylor followed Banks from Mansfield and caught him at Grand Ecore on the 15th, and defeated him and captured 1500 to 2000 prisoners and camp equipment in proportion.

Banks is now at Fort DeRussey, with the remains of his army.

Transports loaded with wounded are coming out of Red River continually.

Reinforcements are being forwarded from New Orleans and Baton Rouge to Banks's assistance.

His headquarters will be at Natchez for the present.

His army is represented as completely demoralized, and Taylor pressing him every moment.

Another dispatch says that Taylor captured seven thousand prisoners four hundred wagons, nine-hundred pieces of artillery in Louisiana.

A GREAT COMET PREDICTED.—The following, says an English paper, in an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne: "Professor Newager, on a 3 year scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth; and should it not attach itself (as one globe of quicksilver to another) nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train." — [Exchange.]

Capt. Morton's celebrated battery, belong to Forrest's cavalry passed through this place last Wednesday for Toledo. See resolutions in another column passed by them, at a called meeting at Kilmichael, in this county.