

The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 5 1865.

VOL. XVI.—THIRD SERIES

NO. 20

GREGORY'S Dyspeptic Mixture.

POSITIVE AND PERMANENT CURE
FOR
Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Prepared by DR. W. W. GREGORY,
Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 23, 1864.
Dr. W. W. Gregory: I hereby certify
that I have recently used your Dyspeptic
Mixture with very great benefit to myself
and cordially recommend it to others.
R. P. WARREN,
Member N. C. Legislature.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Dr. W. W. Gregory: I take great pleasure
in testifying to the value of your
Dyspeptic Mixture. I have used it with great
benefit, and cheerfully recommend it to any one
suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion and a
bilious condition of liver and bowels.
D. A. JENKINS,
N. C. State Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS FOR STUDEBAKER AND TENNESSEE FARM WAGONS.

WATERBURY AND CINCINNATI
Buggies & Spring Wagons.
BIRKBECK & HUFFMAN
Grain and Guano Drills.
THOMAS HAY RAKES
Avery's Riding and Walking
CULTIVATORS.
THOMAS HARRIS
Telegraph Straw Cutters,
Avery and Dixie PLOWS,
Dexter Corn Shellers,
Engines and Boilers,
SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
Planing, Engine and Boiler Fittings—Guns,
Fistulas, Shot, Dynamite Fuse and Pri-
vates—Axes, Shovels and Spades, Building
Hardware, Paints, Oils and Varnishes.
HOME-RAISED CLOVER SEED.
All very things else usually kept in First Class
Hardware and Implement Stores.—I have on hand
a stock of the above, & offer them for the next
thirty days, for less money than they have ever
sold in this country.
W. SMITHDEAL.
Salisbury, Oct. 23, '64.

PIEDMONT WAGONS

FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
To all classes of purchasers, we have made
arrangements to sell these celebrated Wagons either
in cash or on long time. So all who need wagons
better call and see us soon.
JOHN A. BOYDEN, Agent,
Or,
J. O. WHITE.
We save money than at anything else by taking
an agency for the best selling book out. Be-
lievers succeed rapidly. None fail. Terms free.
HALLET BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.
Nov. 25, '64—17

THE BEST SMITH IN THE COUNTY!

Understandings prepared to do all kinds of re-
pairing to all kinds of watches, clocks, &c., and at
reasonable prices. Leave and get your watches at
a watchmaker's Store, Salisbury; and try the
smith in the county.
R. L. BROWN.
April 19, 1865.

STANDS AT THE HEAD!



THE LIGHT-RUNNING
DOMESTIC.
That it is the acknowledged Leader is a
fact that cannot be disputed.
MANY IMITATE IT.
NONE EQUAL IT.
The Largest Armel.
The Lightest Running.
The Most Beautiful Wood Work.
AND IS WARRANTED
To be made of the best material.
To do any and all kinds of work.
To be complete in every respect.
Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.
Address,
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Richmond, Va.
By sale by KLUTZ & RENDEMAN
Salisbury, N. C.

Rules of Life.

To be the thing we seem;
To do the thing we deem
Enjoyed by duty;
To walk in faith, nor dream
Of questioning God's scheme
Of truth and beauty.

Casting self-love aside,
Discarding human pride,
Our hearts to measure;
In humble hope to bide
Each change in fortune's tide,
At God's good pleasure.

To trust, although deceived;
Tell truth, though not believed,
Falsely disdaining;
Patient of ills received,
To pardon, when aggrieved;
Passion restraining.

With love no wrongs can chill,
To save, unweary still,
The weak from falling;
This is to do God's will—
On earth—and to fulfill
Our heavenly calling.

WAR HISTORY.

An Interview with Dr. Warren Bey.

Explanation of the Commission Sent to
Secure the Capital of North Carolina
from Destruction, Which led to the
Sherman-Davis Controversy.

The Philadelphia Times publishes
following interview had in New York
with Dr. Warren Bey, who was a
prominent actor in the scenes to which
reference is made, as throwing further
light on the Sherman-Davis contro-
versy:

WARREN AT SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

"Both General Sherman and Gov-
ernor Vance are mistaken in relation
to the character of my services in
connection with the negotiations with
Gen. Sherman that have been alluded
to in the present controversy," said
Dr. Warren. "I was a member of the
Governor's staff and one of the mili-
tary officers in charge of the flag of
truce under which the commission
proceeded to Gen. Sherman's head-
quarters. The facts, in brief, were
these:

"The war was about concluded, and
the Confederate forces under General
Joseph E. Johnston were in camp in
and about Raleigh, N. C. Sherman
began to approach with his victorious
troops from the direction of Golds-
boro. Gen. Johnston retired to the
west of Raleigh with the main portion
of his army, leaving that city unoc-
cupied, with the exception of General
Wade Hampton's command of cav-
alry, which was posted as a picket line
between the city and the enemy.

"Gov. Vance then had a consulta-
tion with Gen. Hardee, the ranking
Confederate commander nearest him,
the members of his staff and persons
of distinction in the city. It was
determined to make an effort to save
Raleigh from the fate of Columbia,
which had just been burned. With
this end in view Gov. Vance selected
and dispatched a commission, com-
posed of Ex-Governor Graham and Ex-
Governor Swain, both of whom are
now dead. Gov. Graham had been
Secretary of the United States Navy
in the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, and a
candidate for the Vice Presidency
when General Scott was the Presi-
dential candidate. Mr. Swain had
been Governor of the State, and was
then the president of the University
of North Carolina. These two gen-
tlemen were citizens of the highest
character and position. They, as com-
missioners, were sent under a flag of
truce, which was accorded them by
Gen. Hardee, and it was accompanied
by Maj. Devereux, Col. Burr, of Wil-
mington, and myself as a military
escort.

JEFF DAVIS' ACTION.

"Upon reaching Gen. Hampton's
headquarters there was the usual de-
lay to perfect an arrangement between
military commanders, but in due time
Gen. Sherman agreed to receive the
commissioners and flag of truce with-
in his lines. We had passed beyond
our own pickets, and were proceeding
to fulfill the mission upon which we
had been dispatched, when an order
of recall was suddenly received from
President Davis, who was then at
Charlotte, N. C. This action of the
President was no doubt based upon a
serious misunderstanding of the pur-
poses of the commission, and is doubt-
less the real cause of the present con-
troversy. We of course turned back,
re-entered the Confederate lines and
journeyed as rapidly as possible to-
wards Raleigh. The train which was
carrying us was still flying the flag of
truce. When we were well within our
lines it came to a very sudden halt, and
I jumped to the front door to see what
had happened. I saw about two hun-
dred yards before us, on the railroad
track, a large force of Union cavalry,
which at once opened fire. I escaped
injury by dodging behind the tender.
The whole party, with leveled car-
bines and revolvers, rode down to-
ward me, when I immediately took my
white handkerchief from my pocket
and waved it in token of surrender.
As the firing ceased I proclaimed my-

self a medical officer and asked the
protection of the person in command.
The officer immediately rode up and
said that he was Colonel Godfrey, of
Gen. Kilpatrick's staff. When I told
him that I was Surgeon General of the
State of North Carolina he said:
'All right; but keep close to me.' I
then sprang to the ground and ap-
proached him, and at the same time
moment looked towards the back of the
car to see if my comrades were safe. I
saw the commissioners and my brother
officers descending from it.

AT KILPATRICK'S HEADQUARTERS.

"In the sudden fright and general
confusion, while I was parleying with
the officer in front, the soldiers had
entered from the rear and gone thro'
the car and the commissioners, too.
Though I had been in most immedi-
ate danger, I was more fortunate than
all the rest, because I escaped with
everything I had, including a hun-
dred dollars in gold—all the money I
had in the world—and my watch and
chain. Col. Godfrey then conducted
us to Gen. Kilpatrick's headquarters,
some half a mile distant, who received
us very sullenly, and refused to
acknowledge the official character of
the commission, for it was exceed-
ingly hard for us to explain to his sat-
isfaction why we were traveling to-
wards Raleigh with a flag of truce
flying. He finally said he would
send us to the rear and decide what
he would do with us later. Our con-
versation was brought to a very ab-
rupt conclusion by a sharp skirmish
that commenced at that moment. As
we went to the rear we had to pass a
number of Federal cavalry regiments,
and as the commissioners wore high
hats and were dressed in frock coats,
they were objects of merriment to the
soldiers, who had not seen a man in
civilian's clothes for months. The
commissioners, being all men of great
dignity, marched on without respond-
ing to the claff of the soldiers. We
were taken back and confined in an
old house. We were kept in suspense
several hours before Gen. Kilpatrick
paid attention to us. When he did
he said that he had determined to
send us to Gen. Sherman and let him
make such disposition of us as he
pleased. We were then placed upon
a hand car, and I was made to stand
up in front in my Confederate uniform
as long as it was supposed we were in
Confederate lines or within the range
of Confederate pickets, and then the
Federal officer took my place when
we reached the Federal lines.

THE INTERVIEW WITH SHERMAN.

"On our arrival at Gen. Sherman's
camp we were taken immediately be-
fore him and the commissioners given a
chance to explain the object of their
mission and present Governor Vance's
letter. Gen. Sherman received them
with great civility; at once recognized
their official character and a long and
interesting interview with them. Not
being one of the commissioners, I was
not present during the conversations.
I heard and overheard a great deal of
it, however, and naturally, as we left
the General and returned to Raleigh,
the conference was the chief topic of
conversation between us, and the two
commissioners spoke freely to me in
relation to the matters discussed. The
commissioners, both of whom had been
warm Union men, spoke to the Gen-
eral freely of Gov. Vance's position.
While the Governor had originally
opposed the war he was tenacious in
his adherence to the Confederacy and
refused to act separately for the State,
a fact which they deprecated. Both
of them thought that a great deal
might be accomplished for North Car-
olina by this conference had not Gov.
Vance limited their powers to plead-
ing for the safety of Raleigh and been
so determined to do nothing whatever
that would seem like deserting the
general cause. For he considered it
his duty to stand by the last extremity.
Although about minor matters
President Davis and Mr. Vance often
differed seriously, there was never
any question as to Gov. Vance's fi-
delity to the Confederacy after the
war began. The suggestions that he
stood in awe of Mr. Davis cannot be
true, for no one ever doubted Gov.
Vance's courage, in any emergency,
for an instant.

THE VISIT SUCCESSFUL.

"While the commissioners were in
General Sherman's company and en-
gaged in discussing the attitude of
the State and endeavoring to secure
protection to public and private prop-
erty at Raleigh, General Sherman
was in the best of temper and in his
happiest mood. He treated us with
great consideration and kindness, and
I cannot leave this phase of the sub-
ject without giving an instance of my
own experience at that time. We had
hardly arrived when one of the Gen-
eral's staff officers stepped up to me
and said: "Are you not the brother
of Dr. L. P. Warren of Edenton?"
I am, sir, I replied. He then intro-
duced himself to me as Colonel Bay-
lor, saying he was an intimate friend
of my brother and that he was pleas-
ed to make my acquaintance. He took
me to his tent and divided it and

everything he had with me. I never
met him again after we parted at
Raleigh until he came to Paris last
year, when I tried my best to return
the kindness of twenty years ago.
We remained all night at General
Sherman's headquarters, and the next
morning, at an early hour, he sent us
back to Raleigh the bearers of an
order commanding the officers of the
army to protect public and private
property in our city unless some overt
act of hostility was committed against
the United States forces. Thus was
the primary object of our visit suc-
cessful.

TAKING POSSESSION OF RALEIGH.

"On our arrival at Raleigh we as-
certained that Governor Vance had
at the approach of the Union forces
retired within the Confederate lines
and that the Mayor of the town was
about to surrender the city to General
Kilpatrick, who arrived about the
same time we did. We at once went
to him, but he was not disposed at
first to be friendly, but when we pre-
sented General Sherman's order he
immediately accepted it and gave or-
ders to post guards so as to protect
the town. He then marched in great
state, surrounded by his staff and
body guard, up the main street of the
city. The Mayor, members of the
Governor's staff and other prominent
citizens marched abreast of him on
the sidewalk. As we approached the
capital two Confederate marauders,
who had been engaged in pillaging a
store, suddenly rushed out, sprang
upon their horses and fired delibera-
tely at Kilpatrick. The greatest excite-
ment immediately prevailed. His staff
surrounded him at once and his body
guard deployed as skirmishers. I
rushed up to him at the very moment
and asked him very earnestly not to
hold the city responsible for an act of
individual misconduct. I urged that
these men were violating their orders
in remaining behind and were acting
without the knowledge or consent of
any Confederate officer. General Kil-
patrick immediately gave orders to
have them pursued and hung within
ten minutes after they were captured
and said if this were not done he
would hold somebody responsible for
the act. They were pursued, captur-
ed and brought to the capital grounds
and there hung, just after General
Kilpatrick had taken possession of
the public buildings in the name of
the United States.

"A young Confederate officer, who
had been accidentally left down in the
town as the Federal officer was fired
at, was on the road and when the two
Confederates who were guilty of the
crime passed him with their horses
at full speed, he became unmanage-
able, joined them and he with the rest
was captured and was about to be
hung when the facts were called to
General Kilpatrick's attention. He
acted instantly and the man's life was
saved and he was released.

THE COMMISSION'S SOLE PURPOSE.

"This is a plain statement of the
facts in relation to the much talked
of commission, and I have given some
details of the events as they occurred
and the plans, purposes and doings
of Governor Vance and his advisers
as I understood and saw them. To
treat with General Sherman for the
protection of Raleigh was the power
delegated to the commissioners by the
Governor of the State. If they went
any further I have no knowledge of
it, and from the character of the men
I cannot believe them guilty of ex-
ceeding their authority in proposing
to surrender the State. Being there in
the capacity of a military officer I
have only official knowledge of the
things I have here stated of my own
knowledge, and of the order which
Sherman issued, and such a view of
the commissioners' private conversa-
tion with him as they related it to
me. I think the rumors of the camp
and the gossip about Raleigh have
been confounded with the statements
of the commissioners. Mr. Davis' or-
der from Charlotte, recalling them to
me, no doubt based upon a serious
misunderstanding in their purpose on
visiting the Federal commander. It
may have been reported to him by
wire that they had gone there for a
broader mission than seeking simply
the protection of the city of Raleigh.
I have written all these statements in
a book, which is now in the hands
of the Appleton's, and which I hope
will be given to the public shortly as
a view of my career, not only in this
country but in Europe.

SHERMAN ON RESTORATION.

"There is another exceedingly im-
portant incident bearing upon this
war matter which, although it is not
directly connected with this contro-
versy with which my name has been
mentioned, shows in a marked degree
the good feeling of General Sherman
towards the South at that critical
time. A day after the return of the
commission and the occupancy of
Raleigh by General Kilpatrick, Gen-
eral Sherman arrived with the main
body of his army and established his
headquarters in the city. General
Frank P. Blair, who was command-
ing one of the wings of the army,

with my consent, took my house as
his headquarters. He treated me with
great kindness. The close of the war
and the restoration of the Union was
the subject of frequent conversation
between us. I do not exactly remem-
ber the date but one night he came
in very late. I had retired. He came
and aroused me, asking me to get up,
saying he had a most important work
to do. He said that General Schofield
and himself had been in consultation
with General Sherman in relation to
the status of the States lately in re-
bellion after their surrender; that the
commanding General had decided to
request Governor Vance to return to
the State Capital, resume his functions
as Governor and set the machinery of
the State at work again as though there
had been no war. General Blair said
that he could not write himself and
he wished me to sit down with him
and help to make up an order in con-
formity with General Sherman's
views, as he had expressed them to
me, so that he could submit it to him
the next day for his approval. In the
small hours of the morning General
Blair and I, myself doing the writing,
sat and line by line prepared such an
order as General Blair believed stated
General Sherman's views upon
the important matter of North Car-
olina's restoration to the Union.

THEY WERE LINCOLN'S IDEAS.

"The next morning early General
Blair started for General Sherman's
headquarters. When he returned he
told me that he had seen the General
and that the order he had prepared
the night before would be issued the
following day. That morning, at an
early hour, General Blair went over
to see about the issuance of the order
and to arrange to communicate its
contents to Governor Vance. There
were never a happier set of people in
the world than we at Raleigh who
knew of the intended order, for all
expected that before night North
Carolina would practically be back
to her original place in the Federal
Union. When General Blair reach-
ed Sherman's headquarters he was
stunned with the terrible intelligence
that Mr. Lincoln had been assassinat-
ed. Finally when this subject of the
order restoring the State to her
place in the Union was broached,
General Sherman said that owing to
the changed condition of affairs con-
sequent upon the death of the Presi-
dent he did not feel willing to act
upon so important a matter; that
although he was well acquainted
with and was authorized to inter-
pret the sentiments and desires of
Mr. Lincoln he did not know what
the temper and ideas of his suc-
cessor might be. Thus the whole
thing fell through and all the strife
and bitterness of reconstruction fol-
lowed."

"Can a man be hanged twice?"
asks the New York Tribune. This
may be a mooted question; but some
men deserve to be hanged twice—and
each time fatally.—N. Y. Dial.

A fashion paper states that chil-
dren's shapes show no change. This
will be interesting news to parents,
as it is expensive and troublesome to
change the shape of a child every
season.—Springfield Union.

APRIZE send six cents for postage, and
receive free, a costly box of goods
which will help you to more mon-
ey right away than anything else in this world. All
of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad
road to fortune opens before the workers, absolute-
ly sure. At once address, "The Co., Augusta, Maine."
Nov. 27, '64—17

A. C. HARRIS. STILL BOOMING!

Having purchased R. E. Reid's interest
in the firm of Harris & Reid, I will con-
tinue business at my old stand on Main street.
Thanking my friends and the public for
their liberal patronage heretofore given, I
shall endeavor to ensure their continued fa-
vor by keeping for the trade a complete
and full stock of Fresh, First-class
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONS,
Fine Cigars and Tobacco;
and everything usually kept in my line.
Call and see me. Respectfully,
A. C. HARRIS.
Jan. 21, 1865.—3m

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of all the Presidents
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est, handsomest, best
fastest selling book in America. Immense profits
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can become a successful agent. Terms free.
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1875

HARDWARE.

**WHEN YOU WANT
HARDWARE
AT LOW FIGURES**
Call on the undersigned at NO. 2, Granite
Row.
D. A. ATWELL.
Agent for the "Cardwell-Thresher."
Salisbury, N. C., June 8th—1f.



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IN SMALL SIZE SACKS

FOR PLANT BEDS

Truly,
J. D. GASKILL.