

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

WEEKLY.

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J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER—Five dollars for six months. No subscriptions received for a longer time, at present.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—\$2 per square for the first insertion and \$1 per square for each subsequent publication.

Those sending advertisements, will also send the money to pay for them. Notices of 75 words or less, will cost \$2 for the first; and \$1 for each additional publication. Notices of larger size, in the same proportion.

CAMP JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE, NEAR TAYLORSVILLE, VA.

Mr. Editor—In looking over a late copy of your excellent journal, the "Watchman," I came across the proceedings of a public meeting held in Salisbury, by a "portion of the lady citizens of Rowan," for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking action in regard to resolutions passed by the 8th Regiment N. C. T., respecting certain pretended grievances, slights, etc., etc., and heartily approving the suggestion—made editorially—that they may not be without interest to other regiments as well as the one especially referred to, I hope I may be allowed a small space in your columns to submit a few ideas.

I must state, however, that I was entirely ignorant of the fact that any action had been taken, as yet, in Camp, on a subject which seems to have touched a tender chord in the hearts of a few of our patriotic ladies, until a notice of the meeting in question attracted my attention. Nor was I aware that indications of neglect and indifference manifested towards us by the ladies—by our sweethearts at home, were so generally noticed and spoken of as to become a matter of complaint; nevertheless, I regret to say that such is the case, and, from present appearances, it is painful to think that the warmth of affection and intense feeling of interest in behalf of "our dear soldiers" which, at first, so characterized our fair friends, is rapidly undergoing a re-actionary process, and will, eventually, completely die away. Such assertions, Mr. Editor, may seem bold, even unwarrantable, but I think I have proof sufficient to sustain me in making them; proof which, had I the time and space to produce it, would satisfy even those who might be inclined to join issues with me. I will merely notice one or two of the most prominent features which mark the "high consideration" in which we are held by our dear *dears* at home.

It is a fact of which most persons are aware, that letter writing—yes, and receiving letters in return—is the greatest, if not the only consolation offered us in camp, and that it is a pleasure in which we all take the greatest delight. It is also true, that nine-tenths of the letters sent from camp are never answered, and even those that are eventually answered are suffered to lie unnoticed for months, until an idle hour, every other source of amusement having been exhausted, is devoted to that "troublesome fellow" in camp. It was only a few days ago that friend D. was complaining of the negligence of a lady correspondent to whom he had written two months ago, but who, as yet, had not noticed it. Unfortunately, his case is applicable to hundreds of others whom you may see returning, every day, from the P. O., with sore-bones and disappointed countenances. D. asserts that, of the three young ladies who, twelve months ago, so firmly declared that their hearts and hands were reserved for "our dear boys" in the field, two have married and the third is *fooling* a private in Lee's army. Miss Lovelace, recently returning from a party, exclaimed: "Oh, we had such a delightful time, there wasn't a private there!" But the following incident crowns the whole: While on furlough a few weeks ago, a soldier made overtures of love to his favorite fair one, which, being propitiously received, resulted in an engagement; returning to his command, he immediately applied for another furlough which, under the circumstances, was granted; our hero was in raptures; expecting, ere long, to clasp his betrothed to his breast; but imagine his chagrin when, flying to claim her as his own, she told him that she had "reconsidered and begged to decline." These are only a few of the "grievances, slights, etc., etc." which, Miss Thrill-gopper and others would have you believe are only "pretended." Let them suffer for the present, and let it be hoped that, for the sake of Carolina's fair daughters, the movement inaugurated by the ladies of Salisbury, be speedily initiated by those of adjoining and other counties; let them not only resolve, but act; it doesn't make any difference whether they publish their proceedings or not; that don't make the resolutions more binding; let them, by the promptness with which they respond to their absent correspondents; by deep atonement for former delinquency; and by determination of purpose, *slap* the world that they are in earnest and intend to freeze to the soldier "every time." Such a course of action, sir, would, undoubtedly, be attended with happy results; it would inspire the boys in the field with a firm resolve to accomplish the two-fold object of proving themselves eminently worthy of those heroines who have so nobly "come out" and declared a willingness to sacrifice present "conspicuous felicity" in anticipation of future and more substantial happiness, and of exerting themselves, with renewed vigor, in making ours a free, happy and independent nation, wherein, and wherein alone, true happiness and unalloyed, can be enjoyed.

I must now draw my letter to a close; I fear I have already imposed too much on your columns and the patience of your readers, nevertheless, it is earnestly hoped that good may be accomplished, as most assuredly, that was the main object in view at the outset. Moreover, let it be understood that the sentiments herein reflected, are not only local or as cherished by a few, but such as are entertained by all the soldiers—certainly those who have, as

yet, remained uninitiated into the mysteries of wedlock—who are, generally, close observers, and who are by no means backward in asserting their rights.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

Mr. Editor—I have a few words of probable interest to communicate for all the citizens of Salisbury and others. Not long since when riding on a train, I had a long, and to me, interesting conversation with a near son of the South, a member of the Hampton legion. Just before parting, he requested me to tell the people of Salisbury that said legion, when passing through Salisbury, received the kindest treatment it had experienced any where in the State; and that it would never forget the generous hearted ladies and people of Salisbury. "Tell them to hold up their heads; the Yankees never can whip us. Tell them to pull together and pull on—we are bound to succeed if our provisions hold out."

And also, he told me much of Yankee "cupidity, violence and barbarity, the licentiousness of that people, as developed by accident of war, and I was forced to the conclusion, that though I had before heard of their abandonment and was slow to believe, yet, the half had not been told.

In view of the above, with developments making during the last thirty years, and especially in view of the more recent and monstrous crime for a mixture of the negro with the white race, we must regard Yankee subjugation as the veriest earthly curse that kind Heaven can permit us to bring on ourselves. If then our deliverance from the yankee depends on the holding out of our supplies, what shall we think of the policy which authorizes and sanctions the distillation of perhaps more than a million bushels of grain, taking it from the mouths of our soldiers, their families, and the poor at home, when want is already pinching many, and our agricultural pursuits are proportionably diminishing? If it is really more necessary for the life and health of our noble soldiers and families, and to insure our final success than to convert it into bread, the writer is the last to say any thing against it. And he with the people, furnishing it more or less cheerfully, though not having it to spare, in some instances, ought to be certified that it is so. But if the soldier after all, as is most positively affirmed gets but little—but enough in that little of the whisky thus made, and it is to make drunkards of our government and army officials, as appears too obvious, and thus we with our cause, are to be finally ruined, then the people, as they certainly do, have just cause of complaint. They ought to speak and they will. And let it be remembered that there is more than an ordinary responsibility resting somewhere on this score.

MEETING IN CABARRUS.

A meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county was held in the Court House in Concord, on the 20th day of April, 1864.

On motion, R. W. Allison, Esq., was called to the chair, and N. Slough was appointed Secretary.

Col. Daniel Coleman having stated the object of the meeting, Col. J. M. Long reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The people of Cabarrus, feeling the importance, at the present crisis in the history of our country, of a united, vigorous and determined action of the good people of North Carolina; and that ignoring all former party issues, they are ready, willing and anxious to sustain the action of all competent, honest and faithful servants. Therefore be it—

Resolved, By the people of this county, that in the administration of Gov. Vance, the State is blessed with an honest, efficient and faithful public servant, and that he deserved, this plaudit from every patriot of "well done good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to invite Gov. Vance to address the people of this county at such time as will suit his convenience.

Resolved, That we have full faith and confidence in the integrity, patriotism and fidelity of President Davis.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Confederate, Western Democrat, and all other papers in the State favorable to the cause.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen, to wit: Col. J. M. Long, L. B. Krimminger and W. S. Harris, Esq's, as the committee of invitation.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
R. W. ALLISON, Ch'n.
N. SLOUGH, Sec'y.

FROM THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

MEETING IN UNION COUNTY.
A meeting of the citizens of Union county was held at Monroe on Wednesday the 20th instant, D. A. Covington, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John D. Stewart appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, and on motion, the Grand Jury of the county (it being Superior Court week) were invited to participate in the meeting; whereupon said body adjourned and united in the proceedings.

Gen. A. J. Dargan of Wadesboro', and R. P. Armfield, Esq., the Solicitor of this Judicial District being present, were invited to address the meeting, both of whom entertained a crowded house with interesting speeches, depicting in faithful yet true colors the horrors of the present war waged against us by the northern people—the devastation and ruin of many parts of our much beloved and once flourishing country—the determination of our common foe, the vandals of the North, to subjugate us, to confiscate our property, and to blot us out of existence by substituting in our place the negro race. The speakers urged upon all the vital importance of being suited as one man in resisting to the bitter end the attempts of Lincoln

and his hosts of hirelings to overrun us—to form one undivided front—to league together and never to surrender.

The speakers then called attention to His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, the present Chief Magistrate of North Carolina. They spoke of him as the soldier and patriot, the soldier's friend, as possessing a pure heart, a wise head, and none more capable than he to stand at the helm and guide the ship of State.

On motion, a committee consisting of Col. R. Rogers, Col. T. C. Wilson, H. M. Houston, B. R. Mamey, and M. Austin, Esq's, was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the patriotic course pursued by His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, the present Governor of our State—that in view of the perilous times that lie before us, no one in our official stations calculated to guard and guide the affairs of our State than he; therefore, we are in favor of his re-election.

Resolved, That he be respectfully invited to address the citizens of Union county at the Court House in Monroe, at such time as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Gen. A. J. Dargan and R. P. Armfield for their very appropriate and interesting speeches.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Western Democrat for publication, with a request that such other papers in the State as are friendly to the re-election of Gov. Vance, copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned.
D. A. COVINGTON, Ch'n.
J. D. STEWART, Sec'y.

In the present year, which promises to be so memorable, all the elements of the pre-empting three are blended; the chivalric impulse, the solemn devotion, the buoyant hope, the stern resolve, all blended, all raised to a higher power than before, by a realizing conviction, an assured and universal faith, that the good fight is nearly fought, that the crown of glory is already gleaming through the cloud of dust and lurid mist which hangs over the goal of our race. As a people, we have done so much and dared so much and suffered so much, that we approach this final ordeal with a well founded assurance of success. Had we done less, dared less, especially had we suffered less, that assurance might seem to be unwarranted. But, as it is, we can go forward confidently through the carnage of the coming summer to our reward. If we had no other motives for quitting us like men, those which the enemy has supplied would be enough. They have heaped provocation upon provocation, indignity upon indignity. In the last few months they have out-Yauked themselves, and not satisfied with insult and injury, they have degraded their character to the lowest abyss of any civilized people of modern times, as if in order to make us taste the bitterness of being the vassals of such a loathsome race. Their provocations, their indignities, their injuries, their self-degradation are all fighting for us and against them. They have destroyed their own liberties while assailing ours; they have lowered their own race while attempting to enslave ours. One step further; one collision more; one supreme effort to crush out our life, and the world will awake from the horrid nightmare of this war, and find, to its infinite relief, that the Yankee nation is gone—we cannot say clean gone—forever.—Rich. Examiner.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Occasional skirmishing occurs between Wirt Adams' cavalry and scouting parties of the enemy in the neighborhood of the Big Black.

Gen. Ross recently visited the Roche plantation, on the Yazoo river, above Snyder's Bluff, and after completely destroying everything on the place, carried away a number of negroes and mules. This fine plantation was being cultivated by the Yankees. Gen. Ross next pounced upon a force of negro troops near Blake's place, and drove the white reinforcements into Vicksburg in great confusion. His cavalry pursued them almost to their works on Fort Hill, one mile above the city.

ILLEGAL IMPRESSMENT.

It is said that great annoyance has been caused in some sections of the country by wanton and illegal impressments of their property. Some outrages of the kind having been perpetrated in N. Carolina, Gov. Vance has caused an order to be issued making it the duty of Militia and Home Guard officers to arrest any officer or agent who fails to comply in every particular with the provisions of the law regulating impressments, or attempt to make them without property authority. Persons arrested under this order will be taken to the nearest camp or station of the Confederate troops, and turned over to the commanding officer, with an attested statement of the misconduct charged.

Rich. Whig.

From the Milton Chronicle.

TO W. W. HOLDEN, ESQ.

Sir: I perceive from the "Raleigh Progress"—a paper which advocates your election to the gubernatorial chair, and all the articles in which advocating your claims and finding fault with Gov. Vance, are evidently written by yourself,—that you are trying to fool the people by making them believe that you stand on the platform with the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga. This effort of yours to catch hold on the coat tail of Mr. Stephens and pull yourself into the Executive chair, is in keeping with the cunning political trickster, whose chief study is self-interest, at any cost.

The Progress, we are told, is to print this speech of Mr. Stephens, and scatter it broadcast over the State, with the remark, of course, that his sentiments are yours, and that you both concur exactly.

But, sir, I desire to impress upon the minds of the people that between you and Mr. Stephens there is a vast difference. Mr. Stephens never advocated secession, and having stirred the people up to the seceding point, turned against it. But in your case, you not only supported Breckinridge knowing him to be the secession candidate for the Presidency—you not only opposed the election of Bell and Douglas, who were against secession—but subsequently, after you came out in opposition to secession [when it was too late to calm the storm,] you again came forth as its champion, and asking the voters of Wake to elect you to the secession Convention, they did so; and you not only voted to put the State out of the Union, but (mark it), you pledged "the last dollar and the last man" to the Confederacy. For a year or more you were the eulogist of President Davis and his administration—you spurned the idea of reconstruction, and time and again you said that he who favored making overtures or any proposition of negotiation with the Lincoln Government for peace, was a traitor to the South and merited a traitor's doom. Time and again you declared that the South could not make overtures for peace without humiliating herself and encouraging the enemy to fight on. That I do not misrepresent you, the reader can see by reference to your paper.

By-and-by, however, [as fortunes in war grew worse,] you began to cry out for peace and call for negotiations—you became the advocate of "overtures" which you had declared no man but a traitor could make, and which you had said would not only dishonor and degrade us, but encourage the enemy. Gradually you found fault with the Administration for this act and that.—You encouraged wholesale desertions from the army, and the fact is of record that many who have been shot for desertion attribute their fate to your teachings. You caused to be held public meetings that lavished the most fulsome praise upon yourself, and clamored for peace by negotiation, or a Convention to put the State back into the old Union. These meetings were held mainly by deserters, their friends and outspoken reconstructionists. You encouraged them, not only by publishing the proceedings but by the exclamation of "well done." This cry for peace and this call for a Convention this fault-finding with the Government and this encouragement of desertion—has no doubt protracted the war, just as you are now encouraging the enemy to hold on and fight us, by the course you are pursuing.

I do not charge you with being a traitor, but I need not tell you that Lincoln regards you as among his best friends. You are aware of it. Nor need it be told you that the whole Yankee nation would howl with inexpressible joy over your election. And why? Why, I ask, do the Yankees regard you with such favor, and why would they rejoice to hear of your election!

Pause and think, if only for a moment. If, sir, you are true to the land of your birth and the Southern cause, why are all the deserters and buffaloes, and reconstructionists, your admirers? This is a bad sign.

Personally, sir, I have nothing against you. Candor, however, requires me to remark that I deeply regret, under the circumstances, you became a candidate. Why? Because every vote cast for you will be construed by the enemy as a vote to give up the struggle for independence and return again to the Old Union. You know it will.—And thus regarding it, the enemy feel encouraged to continue the war. I know not how others intend to vote, but with the help of God I shall cast one against you—every consideration of honor, and Country, and desire to shorten the war, demand it. I am no prophet, but the time will come when those who support you will hang their heads in shame to be reminded of it, and the boy now knee-high will throw off his coat and fight upon the charge that his father voted for you.
CATO.

SURPRISED BY THE ENEMY.

A rather unpleasant rumor has reached Abingdon from General Hodge's command, on its late expedition into Kentucky.—The information of the Abingdon Virginian is that after skirmishing with a superior force of the enemy at Paintville, Gen. Hodge fell back a few miles, turned his horses out to graze and laid down to rest. In this condition they were surprised by the enemy, who approached from an unexpected and unguarded direction. The consequence was the command was scattered and stampeded, and several killed, wounded and captured. Among the wounded was Lieut. Col. Clay, who was also captured. About a hundred are reported missing.

No doubt is entertained of the suprise, though it is believed the rumor is generally exaggerated. Gen. Hodge, we presume, is the late member of Congress from Kentucky.

LIEUT. GEN. HOLMES.

It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Holmes, recently on duty in Arkansas, has been assigned to duty in North Carolina, his headquarters to be at Raleigh. He is to command the reserve forces of the State, and is expected to arrive at Raleigh in a day or two.

Office Salisbury Gas Light Co.

GAS consumers of this Company are notified that on and after this day the price of Gas will be \$60 per 1000 feet until further notice. Stockholders in this Company will not pay the five per cent. Confederate Tax, each Stockholder must return his stock individually.
W. MURPHY, Pres't.
Salisbury, May 2, 1864. 3tpd49

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.
I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN.

Surgeon General North Carolina.
April, 1864. 5tp49

WOOD and CHARCOAL WANTED!

I desire to make contracts with responsible parties for a supply of WOOD and CHARCOAL, for the U. S. Ordn. Works, Salisbury. Parties desiring to contract will please address, or apply to,

A. G. BRENZER,
Capt. Com'dg.

May 2d, '64.

WANTED!

AT the General Hospital No. 9, Salisbury, Fresh Beef, poultry of all kinds, Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit, and in fact any thing to eat. These articles are absolutely needed for the comfort of the sick of this Hospital, and it is hoped that persons having such articles will give the Hospital preference. The highest market price will be paid for the above articles. Apply to J. D. McNEELY, at McNeely, Young & Co's Store. J. M. ABERNATHY, May 2d, 1864. (49:17) A. Surg. in charge.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.