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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.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ATLANTA, July 4.

The Appeal received the Nashville Union of 29th. The Chattanooga Gazette of 1st says: Secretary Chase has resigned. Lincoln sent to the Senate the nomination of David Todd, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury. Gold in New York on the 26th, \$2 50.

A bill is before Congress providing for calling out national forces with stipulation for a draft for a term of not less than one nor more than three years,—repealing commutation clause in enrollment and tax incomes to provide for bounties.

The news from Grant's army unimportant. Burnside reviewed the negro troops near Petersburg.

Louisiana State archives reported found buried near Baton Rouge. Part were taken to New Orleans.

Liverpool dates to the 16th. Steamer Alabama reached Cherbourg on the 11th, and landed her crew. Two captured vessels would be permitted to make extensive repairs.

Daily News believes plot overthrown. Palmerston's Ministry broken down and scheme abandoned. Prospect of peace in the Danish question becoming remote as ever, made some excitement.

Latest news from Peru represent English and French Ministers trying to effect reconciliation. Commodore Semme's publication in the Times a justification of his destruction of prizes, the British Government having refused to admit them into their ports for adjudication.

MOBILE, July 4th.—A special to the Register and Advertiser, dated Macon, Miss., says Gov. Clarke to-day issued a proclamation calling out every able bodied man in the State to repel invasion. Rendezvous at Brandon and West Point.

IN THE FIELD NEAR RUFFUS STATION.

July 4th.

Order given to counteract a flank movement made in force by the enemy on our left. The army commenced to withdraw from the neighborhood of Marietta night before last. The movement was conducted successfully. Gen. Hardie's corps passed through some places not more than 40 or 50 yards from the enemy's lines. Did not begin to move until just before day light yesterday, and it was conducted so quietly that the enemy was not aware of it until the evacuation was complete.

Not a gun was fired along the line during the night except from Kennesaw Mountain. About sun rise hoisted the flag on Kennesaw. An hour or two later they advanced, leaving Marietta to the left. Passed in the rear of Military Institute when our Cavalry commenced skirmishing. Brigade of the enemy this morning attacked, said the force was one hundred dismounted cavalry, and was compelled to retire. We captured 30 heavy rifles, a few prisoners and horses. Enemy has been feeling for our position to-day. Considerable skirmishing—the worst along French's front.

GREENSBORO, July 5th.

The Richmond-Whig of the 4th received.—No news of importance. The Petersburg Express of Saturday says: Last night about 10 o'clock, heavy fire of musketry commenced on our centre, and continued very rapid for 20 minutes. It was thought at first that a general engagement had commenced. At the end of this time it ceased. The opinion of those who heard it, was that the Yankees had assaulted our lines, and as usual were repulsed.

The reporter of the N. York Times and Philadelphia Press, Ira Van Gilden, was brought in to-day. All quiet along the lines yesterday except occasional shelling.

The following official dispatch received at the War Department:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VA., July 1.—Hon. Secretary of War.—Gen. Beauregard reports feeble demonstrations made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnson's line about 5 P. M. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two line troops drove in our line of skirmishers, which was reestablished at dark. In the conflicts with the enemy's cavalry in their late expedition against the Rail Roads, besides their killed and wounded left on the field, 1000 prisoners, 13 pieces of artillery and 30 wagons and ambulances and many small arms, horses, ordnance stores and several hundred negroes taken from the plantations on their route, were captured.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.
The following Press dispatch is taken from the Whig.

PETERSBURG, July 2.

There was some firing on our lines from batteries 7 and 10 on the eastern side of the city; supposed to be an advance of the enemy on J. F. Kin's front, while relieving the pickets. It lasted 30 minutes, and amounted to nothing. Nothing doing but shelling on the part of the enemy.

Passengers report heavy firing heard in the direction of Petersburg yesterday morning.

MERIDIAN, July 6.

Special dispatch to the Clarion from Brandon, says—Yankees occupied Jackson at noon yesterday. General Slocum says his object is to destroy railroads and bridges and return to Vicksburg—Force, estimated at twenty five hundred. Heavy firing to-day between Jackson and Canton.

CHATTANOOGIE RIVER, July 6th.

All quiet this morning. The enemy, yesterday, burnt Lewelling Junction, on the Atlanta and Decatur Rail Road. Some prisoners were brought in last night, among them Lt. George Scott, of the 100 Indiana.

There has been very little skirmishing to-day. The enemy continues feeling his way. They, yesterday, burnt the paper mill at Roswell. A yankee Major and 10 privates were brought in this evening.

MACON, GA., July 6th.

The Board of Directors of the Press Association met to-day and transacted considerable business—some of it important. Arrangements have been made to secure the transmission of Press reports when interruption exists on the regular line, and otherwise to facilitate the general objects of the Association.

RICHMOND, July 4.

The N. Y. Herald of the 1st received. Secretary Chase has resigned. Various causes are assigned. Chase's friends claim that he determined a month ago to retire at the end of the fiscal year. Operations in Gold on the 30th extremely wild, prices ranged between 240 to 249. Lincoln in his letter accepting the nomination says the Government relations in regard to France, in Mexico, will be maintained so long as the present condition of affairs shall make that position pertinent.

PETERSBURG, July 4.

Enemy still in our front at all points of old points, though doubtless some of their forces have been sent away, probably to the north side of the Appomattox and James Rivers, or to Washington City. At every point on enemy's lines huge flags have been displayed, and bands incessantly playing. Less than usual amount of shelling, and some little picket firing.

PETERSBURG, July 5.

Brisk skirmishing along our lines on centre and right last night and to-day, with heavy shelling from siege guns at intervals. Gen. Alexander, Longstreet's Chief of Artillery, slightly wounded a few days since. He is doing quite well. General Bushrod Johnston wounded yesterday, but did not leave the field.

PETERSBURG, July 6.

Situation around this place unchanged. The usual skirmishing and but little shelling to-day.

PETERSBURG, July 6.

The Washington Chronicle of the 3rd received.—A special dispatch from Kennesaw Mountain on 27th says, a severe attack was made this morning by selected portions of the fourth, second and Logan's corps on the enemy's crest, centre, right and left. The fight lasted two hours, but our men were compelled to give back before the severe fire of the enemy. Gen. Parker killed. Dan McCooke severely wounded. Our loss two thousand. But

we now hold a position considerably in advance of where the fighting occurred.

Congress passed the Enrollment Bill on the 2nd. It provides for the reception of substitutes—repeals commutation law, and requires fifty days notice of draft.

Chase on the eve of his resignation wrote a letter urging the raising of four hundred millions additional tax this year. The Chronicle fears Congress is in such haste to adjourn, that additional legislation will be digested. The Chronicle in noticing Wilson's raid, says keep the railroads and general starvation, in a month or two, will take the rebel capital without the aid of Grant. The Yankee Senate has added an amendment to the bill for Republican form of Government for States now in rebellion, which provides that no State declared by the President in rebellion shall vote for President or Vice-President. The House has yet to act on it. Nothing from Grant.—Gold 235.

MERIDIAN, July 7.

The Yankees left Jackson yesterday at noon. Much private property was destroyed. The object of the expedition was to destroy the Railroad between Jackson and Canton. Telegraphic communication with Jackson resumed.

JACKSON, MISS., via MOBILE July 7.

The enemy estimated at 4000 occupied this place till 4 P. M., when they evacuated, moving back on Clinton road. Our forces are in their front and flank. Severe fight four miles west, from daylight to 7 o'clock this morning. Since, all quiet. No particular damage to citizens except negro stealing. Negroes of all ages, regardless of sex, carried off by apparent force. Many citizens left without a single servant. No damage done to railroad or telegraph.

CHATTANOOGIE, July 7th.

With the exception of occasional skirmishing and shelling by our batteries on the east bank of the river, Turner's forty responded to by those of enemy opposite. All quiet along the lines. Among the prisoners brought in to-day, are Col. Sherman, Col. Howard's chief of staff and his orderly. The Col. was captured by three of our pickets while making reconnaissance in our lines and works.

CLINTON, VIA MOBILE, July 7th.

The steamer Iago—loaded with cotton was captured and burned by our troops in Arkansas river. All registered enemies remaining in New Orleans, are ordered to report to the Provost Marshal to be sent beyond the lines. Delegates have left New Orleans for the Chicago Convention. Over one hundred men, deserters were arrested who were going to join the Mexican army. Canby is organizing a force of thirty thousand men, either to reinforce Sherman or menace and threaten Mobile and Demopolis. Steamer Louisiana Bell, a government transport was burned at the Levee near New Orleans. Gold 238, Cotton 120.

RICHMOND, July 7th.

It is reported that nine hundred Yankees were surprised and captured at Martinsburg last Sunday, four pieces of cannon, and stores including extensive preparations for 4th July dinner also taken.

PETERSBURG, July 7.

To-day unusually quiet. Scarcely any sharpshooting and little or no skirmishing. Weather extremely warm. Roads deep in dust. Yankee papers of the 4th announce Wilson's raiding party as having returned to Grant's line, but admits he sustained a heavy loss, though they claim that results achieved compensate for losses. Country in rear of Grant's lines represented as filled with stragglers, &c., and crops entirely destroyed by the enemy's foraging parties.

RICHMOND, July 7.

Nothing of interest has occurred in this vicinity for several days. Rumors are plentiful, and stirring events are said to be on the eve of accomplishment. The Yankees on James river have been destroying wheat crops within their reach this week.

RICHMOND, July 8.

The Herald of the 4th received, Staunton had telegraphed to Dix, that K. Smith was crossing the Mississippi river.

Several confused telegrams from Harper's Ferry, indicated a heavy rebel force moving in that direction in three columns. The Baltimore Gazette of the 4th says, all communication between Little Rock and Memphis is cut off. Great fire at Springfield Armory, destroying much machinery, &c. Congress was to adjourn on the 4th. Provisions of all kinds have advanced largely.

Baltimore was excited on Saturday, with rumors of rebel cavalry and infantry which appeared near Martinsburg. Last accounts state Gen. Kelly had evacuated the town.

RICHMOND, July 8.

Nothing further from the Valley to-day. Reported that another large force of yankees were crossing to the north side of James river to-day.

All Yankeeedom in a stew!

RICHMOND, July 8.

Baltimore Gazette of the 7th received. Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks have fallen into the hands of the Confederates. They obtained very considerable amount booty at these places. Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling out twelve thousand men to serve five hundred days. Lincoln has made a requisition on Seymour of New York, for similar number. Hagerstown was occupied by the Confederates on Wednesday, and the Federal troops retreated the Green Castle.

Gold in New York on the 6th was 259. Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring martial law, and suspending the Habeas Corpus in Kentucky.

RICHMOND, July 9.

The Washington Chronicle of the 6th has been received. Great excitement in the North in consequence of the Rebel raid. Martinsburg has been captured with large quantities of supplies, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad badly damaged. Ransom is supposed to command the rebel Cavalry, and Early the Infantry. The rebels, it is believed, reached Hagerstown on the 6th, bound on an extensive raid in Pennsylvania. Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation saying the enemy of the government, in desperation, are threatening the State with an armed force, in the hope Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond. The rebels invading force not known.

Seige is again safe by timely flight. Late foreign intelligence gives an account of a great Naval engagement between the Alabama and Kearsage, former sunk. The fight lasted one hour and forty minutes. Fight took place ten miles from Cherbourg, on Sunday the 19th of June. The Kearsage was commanded by Capt. John A. Winslow, who sent a challenge to the Alabama which was accepted by Capt. Semmes. The Alabama was disabled by a shot through her boiler while attempting to board the Kearsage. Capt. Semmes and one of the crew of the Alabama were saved by the English yacht Deer-hound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. He reports his loss nine killed and twenty-one wounded. The Kearsage was considerably damaged. Capt. Semmes left all his chronometers, specie and ransom bonds at Cherbourg previous to going out to fight. He was landed at Southampton by the Deer-hound where he was offered a public dinner, but declined and proceeded to Paris, to report to Confederate Commissioners.

Yankee Congress adjourned sine die on the 5th. Ex Gov. Reeder of Kansas is dead. Gold 248. All quiet this morning.

RICHMOND, July 9.

The Herald of the 6th contains details of the Alabama and the Kearsage fight. The Alabama was in unworthy condition. Captain Semmes' official report says the enemy fired at the Alabama some five times, after the colors were struck. The rudder was disabled during the action. The crew displayed the utmost bravery. The shell that did the mischief struck the Alabama just about the water line, knocking her bunkers to pieces, the water almost immediately putting out the fire. A steam tug was sent from Cherbourg, by the Prefect Maritime, which afforded assistance to the Alabama, but arrived after all survivors were picked up.

RICHMOND, July 9th.

The citizens of Fredericksburg carried off by Grant's order, as hostages for Yankees captured in the town after the battle of the Wilderness, have been exchanged. They left Washington Wednesday, and arrived at Fredericksburg the same day. Intense excitement prevailed at Washington from the announcement of forty thousand rebels approaching the city. Lincoln has called out the militia of the adjoining States. A Telegram from Harrisonburg says excitement there intense, in view of the raid of Breckinridge in the direction of Chambersburg. One report says Breckinridge has twenty thousand men, and has whipped Seige.

PETERSBURG, July 10.

About 5 o'clock, on Friday evening, our artillery along the whole line, opened upon the enemy and at the same time our men mounted the breastworks and defied the enemy, who sought cover of outcroppings and replied with artillery. The firing lasted about thirty minutes. The enemy have made no assault on our lines for a week. The impression is the enemy have been drawing off their forces from our front for several nights. Rambling of artillery and wagons heard all night. The enemy however, still keep up a show of force along our entire front. All quiet to-day.

LITTLE ROCK CAPTURED.

CLINTON, La., July 6, via MOBILE, 9. A gentleman of this town just from the other side of the river reports the capture of Little Rock by Price, with all of Steele's supplies of ammunition, transportation, and all his army except 4,000. His army is marching on Fort Smith. The enemy are driven entirely out of Arkansas, except around Helena.

Gen. Kirby Smith, at Alexandria, has ordered the impounding of half the cotton in the Trans-Mississippi Department for the purpose of buying military supplies.

MOBILE, July 8.

The operator at Jackson reports that the force which moved from Rodory simultaneously with the forces from Vicksburg, was commanded by Col. Ellet of the marine brigade, numbering 800 white cavalry, and 1,500 negro infantry.

They were met at Courman's cross roads, ten miles south of Port Gibson, by Col. Wood with his regiments, Morgan's battalion, and a few State troops, all being a portion of Adams' brigade, numbering about 1,500, and was driven back to Rodary, after a sharp and decisive fight.

The enemy's loss 67 killed, and a large number wounded. Our loss 6 killed, number wounded unknown. We captured many horses, small arms, equipments, &c.

MOBILE, July 9.

A special dispatch to the Register, from Senatobia, 7th, says Northern dates announce Wilson's return after destroying and burning the bridges for twenty miles on the Danville railroad.

Ewell's corps is in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry; Hanier and Seige have evacuated Martinsburg.

The Herald's correspondent at Bermuda Hundred says the armies are taking their last steps before giving up for battle.

Freedmen has not yet occupied the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

Seven steamers under convoy, were fired into at Clarendon, Ark., without damage.

The bulletins from Sherman's advance claim a great success and the army in fine spirits.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent says Lincoln will call for half a million men immediately on the adjournment of Congress.

Washburn has issued a special order, No. 60, taking forty citizens as hostages to guard the railroad trains.

"OUR PEOPLE WANT PEACE."

Such, Mr. Holden says, is the language of a letter written to him from the County of Rowan. Mark the phraseology:

"Our people want peace. We hope and trust you will not trifle with and deceive us, as Vance has done."

Such language is significant. "Our people want peace." That is so. All of us desire peace, and none more heartily and sincerely than Gov. Vance does. He will do as much to secure peace as any man. He will do a thousand fold more to bring peace than Mr. Holden would or can do.

The writer of this letter has evidently allowed himself to be deluded with the idea, that the election of Mr. Holden may bring peace. Who has deluded him? Upon whose head rests the responsibility? Poor man, he has taken his counsel from Holden and Pennington. Duped and deceived by them, he will have a bitter recollection of their deception, when, alas! it is too late.

He says Gov. Vance has deceived them. In what? Gov. Vance never promised him peace. He had no hand in getting us into this war. He did all he could to prevent it. Mr. Holden did have a hand in it. He taught the people secession and resistance. Gov. Vance never did. But when the war came he buckled on his armor; he went into the war to conquer a peace. He has done all he could do to secure peace. Mr. Holden, after doing all the mischief he could to get us by the ears with the North, then set himself down and left the rest of us to fight it out. Not he. He has done what he could to stir up strife at home and keep us in a turmoil. All the discontented factionists in the State swear by him, and we presume intend to vote for him. What will they gain by it? Can Mr. Holden bring peace? Is he not less likely to do it than any other man? Who will co-operate with him? President Davis and the Congress cannot, for no man has made himself more offensive than he. The Governors of the other States would not co-operate with him. None of them recognize in him a friend of the cause. None of them could co-operate with him, because he has rendered himself so obnoxious to Southern sentiment and is so fully endorsed by the Yankee. Could he bring peace alone by his own might? How!—Bal. Conservative.