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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.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RICHMOND, July 18.

An official dispatch to the War Department this morning states that the Confederate force which appeared in front of Washington Tuesday, recrossed the Potomac on the 14th bringing off everything safely and in good order.

Our loss was small.

PETERSBURG, July 18.

Nashville date of the 15th and 16th say that in Gen. Johnston's retreat from Kennesaw Mountain, Sherman has picked up 3000 prisoners.

The Washington Chronicle of the 16th says, editorially, that it is now safe to say there were periods between Saturday and Monday morning when the rebels might have dashed into Washington and captured it if not occupied it.

The Chronicle also says the rebels were so flattered because they have put Washington and Baltimore in terror that they will not hesitate to repeat the experiment. The Chronicle also says, editorially that Sherman crossed the Chattahoochee, and that Johnson was inside of fortifications at Atlanta. Also says no probability of Johnson, who failed to arrest Sherman on fortified mountains and strongholds will be able to detain him long before the town in an open country, accessible to the approach on all sides.

Says the danger is Johnston will give up the place in despair, destroying such of his ammunition and supplies as cannot be removed, and retreat farther to the South east, in direction of Augusta or Savannah. Says it is probable that Sherman will anticipate movements of this kind and cut off every facility of retreat. Gold 250.

RICHMOND, July 18th.

Gen. Johnston has been relieved of the command of the army of Tennessee, and Gen. Hood appointed in his place.

Gen. G. A. Trenchum, new Secretary of the Treasury, has taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, July 18.

The army and the public were surprised this morning with the announcement of the change of Commanders, Gen. Johnston being relieved and Gen. Hood assuming command.

The following is Gen. Johnston farewell address to his troops.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY, TENN.,
July 17, '64.

In obedience to orders of the War Department I now turn over to Gen. Hood the command of the army and Department of Tennessee.

I cannot leave this noble army without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities it has displayed so conspicuously. Your soldierly virtue, endurance of toil, obedience to order and brilliant courage, the enemy has never attacked but to be severely repulsed and punished. You soldiers have never argued but from your courage, and never counted your fears. I am no longer your leader, but I will still watch your courses and will rejoice in your victories. To one and all, I offer assurances of my friendship and bid you an affectionate farewell.

[Signed.] J. E. JOHNSTON.

On assuming command, Gen. Hood issued the following address, dated headquarters, army of Tennessee, July 18, 1864.

Soldiers!—In obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this army and department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolving upon me by this position, and shall bind all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements.

I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me, and rely upon your prowess to wrest your country from the

grasp of the invader, entitling yourselves to be called the deliverers of an oppressed people.

[Signed.] J. B. HOOD.

Telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended last night near Morris, Ga.

The enemy is reported to have been at Talladega on Saturday.

No train arrived to-day from West Point.

The main force of the enemy crossed the Chattahoochee between Istmas Ford and Reswell, and are slowly pushing forward.

Cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Buckhead, eight miles from this place.

A dispatch from Griffin, Ga., dated 19th inst., says:

"Four miles below Jonesboro an engine blew up, and the engineer, Joe Hickey, Dr. Dennis, Dr. Harris, and a negro, were wounded."

Tanner, of the 35th Tennessee regiment, was killed.

The engine and five cars are a total wreck."

ATLANTA, July 19.

All silent this morning in the vicinity of the two armies.

The force of the Yankee cavalry raid consist of two brigades. They cut the Georgia road yesterday five miles west of Stone Mountain, destroying half a mile of the track. They remained but a short time, searching houses for pistols, then hastily retired towards Sherman's main body, from which they came.

The road is being repaired.

No further news about the Opelika Railroad.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, July 19.

Quiet prevailed along the front to day. The largest portion of the enemy's force is now south of the Chattahoochee, and marching towards Stone Mountain and Decatur.

The advance of Logan's corps entered Decatur to day at noon, and skirmishing been going on in that vicinity.

The right of the enemy rests between the Chattahoochee and Peach Tree Creek. The city has subsided into a quiet calm, contrasting strongly with the excitement of the past few days.

PETERSBURG, July 20th.

No change of situation, or indication of any immediate hostilities on the part of Grant. Weather warm and sultry. Heavy rain yesterday refreshed everything.

Report of Grant's death contradicted by deserters who entered our lines yesterday.

Small skirmishing and little cannonading.

ATLANTA, July 20.

Reynold's brigade attacked enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peachtree creek, and took possession of their breastworks. He then charged their reserve pickets, supported by Dowerth, and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners. The 85 Illinois Regt. lost in killed and wounded alone, one hundred; while that of the 50th Ohio was severe.

The enemy made a strong demonstration yesterday and this morning on our right near Decatur. Gen. Hood attacked their right at four this afternoon on Peach Tree Creek near the Chattahoochee. In a few minutes the enemy were driven into their works. The colors of the 33d New Jersey and about 130 prisoners captured from Hooker's corps. Our loss not heavy, mostly slightly wounded. Brig. Gen. Stephens, of South Carolina, wounded, it is feared mortally. Major Preston, formerly of General Johnston's staff, killed. Some skirmishing on our right where the enemy attacked our entrenchments. After being repulsed, our cavalry under Gen. Wheeler, drove them with repeated charges towards Decatur.

Yesterday evening, Reynolds' Arkansas brigade crossed Peach Tree Creek, drove back, taking the old stand of colors and 130 prisoners. Our troops in fine spirits.

PETERSBURG, July 21.

There is no truth in the rumor of the Yankees evacuating their position in our front. On the contrary, they are showing themselves in larger force than usual, and unrelentingly active in strengthening their lines, and mount-

ing new guns. Less artillery firing than usual, and little or no skirmishing.

RICHMOND, July 21.

A Flag of Truce boat arrived at Varns last night having on board ten citizen prisoners five ladies and a large mail. No papers received to 6 o'clock P. M.

RICHMOND, July 22.

Latest date by flag of truce 18th. An other expected at Varns next week. Examiner received the Herald late last night.

Gold closed on the 18th at \$224. Herald says that the negotiation of Peaceenden and Banks proved barren results, and prospect looks badly for Treasury Department. The rumor of Grant's death is unfounded. Lincoln has issued proclamation calling for five hundred thousand men. If not forthcoming within fifty days, draft will be enforced to supply all deficiencies. The Herald says the proclamation has come too late.

RICHMOND, July 22.

Nothing additional from the Valley since Wednesday. Reported we captured 4 guns and 800 prisoners in the fight at Snicker's.

PETERSBURG, July 22.

Brisk artillery firing kept up all night, and also rapid musketry skirmishing. This morning it slackened, and at noon there is almost perfect quiet along the lines. The enemy brought some new and very heavy mortars into action last night. Losses were very few from the whole night's affairs.

RICHMOND, July 22nd.

European advices to the 6th. D'Israeli moved resolutions expressing a want of confidence in the ministry. Lord Malmesbury will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords. Debate in the House of Commons was postponed after long speeches by Colcland and others. American Cotton was a quarter and half penny higher. Breadstuffs advanced.

RICHMOND, July 22nd.

European advices to the 10th. In the House of Commons on the 7th, a debate on D'Israeli's motions of censure was resumed. Free party debate ensued. Layard severely denounced D'Israeli's argument, and charged him of having garbled parliamentary papers. Hardy indignantly replied and said Layard's statement was calumnious. This word was objected to. Palmerston argued it was not permissible. Turbulent scene ensued, the whole opposition side defending the remarks. After an apology from Layard, the debate proceeded. At the close Mr. Hennessy, amid great cheering, resumed. Palmerston replied to Layard [few years] Speaker then ruled the expansion in order. Debate renewed on the 8th amidst great excitement. Speakers were Osborne, Walpole, Palmerston and D'Israeli. Division resulted eighteen majority against the motion. Overwhelming cheering from ministerial side greeted the announcement. Same evening in the House of Lords, Malmesbury moved a resolution similar to D'Israeli's and denounced the foreign policy of the government. Derby was absent, from illness. After several speeches the motion was sustained by nine majority. Danish ministry resigned. Confederate loan advanced, quoted at 70.

RICHMOND, July 22d.

Baltimore Gazette of yesterday received. Nothing of interest from Grant.

Sherman has been expecting a general attack, and preparations have been made to meet it.

Telegram from Harrisburg says Crook overtook raiders at Snicker's gap and defeated them, capturing three hundred wagons. Gazette says there is no confirmation of this story from Washington.

Gen. Smith claims a victory over Lee in Mississippi.

Hunter has asked relief from his command in the department of Western Virginia, his troops having been transferred to the command of Wright.

Rumored that Staunton has resigned in consequence of a quarrel with Secretary Blair. Failing to obtain loan in N. York, Peaceenden proposes to issue interest bearing notes with three years to run. Gold closed at \$2.62 1/2.

ATLANTA, July 22.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon, the enemy attacked our left, under Lieut. Gen. Stewart, with great vigor, and were received with a galling fire from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter; when the order

was given to charge and our troops left their breastworks and charged with great gallantry, driving the enemy from two lines of their entire entrenchments, inflicting immense slaughter, and capturing a large number of prisoners, together with 22 pieces of artillery.

Among their killed is Major General McPherson, shot through the heart, Brig. Gen. Gills, A. J. Smith, and Yankee Gen. Wood. Gen. Graham lost a leg.

Gen. Hardee, having passed around the enemy's flank is now in their rear, doing great execution. Fighting still continues.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 23.

Gen. Wheeler last evening attacked the enemy's left in the neighborhood of Decatur, and drove them back, capturing 500 wagons with supplies, and a large number of prisoners. He is still in pursuit.

Very little fighting after dark last night.

Two hundred prisoners, seventy-five commissioned officers, twenty-five pieces of artillery, and seven stand of colors have been brought in.

The losses on either side not known. Ours was severe in officers.

Comparative quiet reigns this morning. Some little skirmishing on our left.

GEN. HOOD'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, July 23.

The following dispatch was received at noon to-day, at Headquarters:

ATLANTA, July 23d, 10 p. m.

Secretary of War:

The enemy shifted his position on Peach Tree creek, last night, and Stewart and Cheatham's corps formed a line of battle around the city. Hardee's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to-day about 1 o'clock. He drove him from his works, capturing 16 pieces of artillery. During the engagement we captured about two thousand prisoners. Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur to-day, capturing his camp. Our loss not yet fully ascertained. Maj. Gen. Walker killed. Brig. Gens. Smith, Gist and Mercer wounded. Prisoners report McPherson killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

J. B. Hood, Gen.

[Signed.]

RICHMOND, July 23.

A telegram from the Press Association conveying the glorious tidings of success near Atlanta, yesterday, was posted on the bulletin boards early this morning, diffusing general joy throughout the community. Whilst a battle was deemed imminent, the people were somewhat taken by surprise by the announcement of victory, and anxiously awaited official confirmation of the news, which came to hand at noon.

Everybody is applauding Gen. Hood and his noble army for the skill and gallantry displayed by them in this engagement.

RICHMOND, July 24.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 23d received to-night. It contains a certain correspondent between Clay of Alabama, Holcombe of Virginia, George N. Saunders and Greeley in reference to peace. The former asked safe conduct to Washington. Greeley applied to Lincoln who sent documents saying he would consider peace propositions based on the integrity of the Union, and the abandonment of slavery, &c. Clay and Holcombe endorsing letter to Greeley reveal conditions proposed by Lincoln. A fuller report of the correspondence to-morrow.

RICHMOND, July 24.

Washington correspondent of the Herald says that Stanton and Blair had not on speaking terms for some time. Blair since the late raid charged Stanton and Halleck with incompetency. He was so abusive that Halleck sent remonstrance to Lincoln. How the matter will end is not known, but it is believed that Stanton will resign. The correspondent of the Tribune says Lincoln in private conversation recognized all elements of dissatisfaction. New call for troops produced little excitement, but it is stated most emphatically, men are needed and must be had. Should he fail, he would go down with colors flying.

"ANECDOTE OF FORREST."—"Person ne," the army correspondent of the Columbia Carolinian, tells the following on our great cavalry leader, Gen. Forrest:

It is related of the "War Eagle," as he is called, that he never fights until he has personally arranged every preliminary detail. Previous to one of his engagements he gave orders that the left of his line should not commence the battle until the right was heard to be well at work. While riding towards the latter point, what should he hear but the sharp rattle of musketry, which told of disobedience of orders and a fight begun wrong end foremost. Forrest stopped in a rage, pulled out pencil and paper, and wrote with an angry jerk as follows: "D—n it, didn't I tell you not to fight till I fetched it on." Cease firing." Then things started right, and Forrest won his victory.

We understand that Mr. B. M. Moore, before his Honor Judge Saunders, on Wednesday, in a case where the secret association came up accidentally, expressed the opinion that "there is nothing treasonable or criminal in this organization, and that the obligations are no more than Masonry." The day has gone by when we would accept any opinion of Mr. Moore's as orthodox, when the Southern Confederacy is interested. To be obliged to say so, is a source to us of sorrow and regret, as Mr. Moore knows; and we have palliated the many departures from loyalty in which Mr. Moore has indulged, and which his brethren of the bar generally regard with sterner and no doubt with juster censure. We are now called to speak out. We regard Mr. Moore's opinions as the cause of vast mischief in North Carolina. His opinions are not only adverse to it, but they have damaged the Confederacy in its material interests. Mr. Moore is a practicing Attorney. We do not know that he has taken the oath of allegiance. If he has not, he has failed to meet the requirements of the law.

If he has, he is under the obligation of an oath to be loyal, for he has sworn allegiance, which means a faithful loyalty, in thought, word and act. If he has not, then he ought not to be permitted to appear before another Court until he does meet the requirements of the law. It is time for purification in the courts at least to commence; and we know no example more illustrious for the beginning than Mr. Moore.

We published the oath of this story association, that all men, lawyers and laymen, may see what one of the fathers of the bar in North Carolina pronounces as devoid of criminality.

HEROES OF AMERICA.

First.—The candidates are conducted in crown and wated. After a few introductory remarks, the Grand Councillor will read the second chapter of the book of Joshua from the Bible.

Secondly.—He will say or ask—Will you keep a secret? Answer—I will. Are you willing to take an obligation to that effect? Answer—I am. You will place your right hand on the Bible and your left hand over your heart, and repeat after the Grand Councillor—"I, A. B., of my own free will and accord, do hereby and before, solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God and three Heroes of America, that I will not communicate the secrets of the Heroes of America to any person in the known world, except it be to a true and lawful Brother Hero."

Third.—I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not confer these degrees upon any person in the known world, except I am authorized.

Fourthly.—I further promise and swear, that I will keep the secrets of the Brother Heroes when they are communicated to me as such, whenever their interests and safety require it.

Fifthly.—I further promise and swear that I will answer and obey all due signs handed, thrown or sent to me from a Brother Hero.

Sixthly.—I further promise and swear, that I will not give the word of the Heroes which I shall hereafter receive, in any manner, except in that in which I shall hereafter receive it.

Seventhly.—I further promise and swear, that I will not cut, paint or print on any moveable or immovable object, whereby the secrets of the Heroes may be made known.

Eighthly.—I further promise and swear, that I will not speak evil of a Brother Hero behind his back or before his face, but I will give him timely notice of all approaching danger. All of which I do most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, with a firm and steady purpose to keep, and perform the same; binding myself under no less penalty than to have my head shot through, so help me God, and keep me steadfast in the performance of the same.

Sign the Bible.

SIGNS AND PASS-WORDS.

1st.—Grasp or grip.
2nd.—Signs—Right hand with third and fourth fingers closed to the mouth in token of secrecy. Answer is left forefinger to the corner of the left eye.

Grand Hailing Sign of Distress.—Right hand over the mouth.