

# Carolina Watchman.

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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.

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

### FROM MISSOURI.

RICHMOND, July 25.

Baltimore Gazette says the latest advices from Missouri is exciting. The Guerrillas are increasing to an unprecedented extent. It is now confidently ascertained that 50,000 men under Price has also entered the State. The authorities seem to be alarmed and the aspect of affairs is not in a condition to meet the emergency with adequate material force.

RICHMOND, July 23.

Official dispatch from Gen. Hood, of the 23d says, in the engagement on the 23d eighteen stands of colors captured instead of five. Thirteen guns instead of twenty two, as previously reported.

Mercer not wounded.  
Another dispatch of the 24th, says all quiet except a little picket firing. Occasionally shells are thrown into the city.

ATLANTA, July 29.

Continuance of skirmishing for the past two days. Many shells were thrown from the enemy's batteries. But few have entered the city. A few houses have been struck, but no material damage done. Enemy's extreme right endeavored to gain possession of a commanding eminence between their and our lines, but were repulsed by 11th Texas. All quiet this morning.

RICHMOND, July 23.

Saunders' letter to Greeley, dated Chilton House, 12th July, requests a safe conduct to Washington for Clay, Holcombe and himself. Greeley replied on the 18th, that understanding they were bearers of propositions from Richmond, tendered them a safe conduct from Lincoln.

They replied that they were not accredited with such proposition; but felt authorized to declare that if circumstances disclosed correspondence communicated to Richmond, they would be invested with full power.

Greeley again conferred with Lincoln who sent documents declaring any propositions embracing restoration of peace and the integrity of the old Union—an abandonment of slavery coming by the authorities now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive of the United States, and the bearers thereof will have safe conduct both ways.

Clay and Holcombe replies to Greeley on 21st. That tendered safe conduct to Washington on the hypothesis that they were accredited because of peace propositions, was accepted as evidence gratifying changes in the policy of President Lincoln. They could not claim safe conduct in a character they had no right to assume, but were convinced that the President of the Confederate States would give the requisite authority. Instead of the safe conduct solicited, the document presented provokes as much indignation as surprise and precludes negotiation on the prescribed advanced terms and conditions of peace, they have no use whatever for the paper—could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering indignity, dishonoring themselves and incurring the scorn of their countrymen.

RICHMOND, July 26.

Fifty men belonging to the 142d New York regiment, just from New Orleans were captured last night, on landing near Deep Bottom, below Chaffin's Bluff. The following was received this afternoon.

HEAD QUARTERS, July 26th.

To Secretary of War:  
Gen. Early states that he attacked Maj. Gen. Crooke on the 24th, on October battle field, Kearns town, completely routing him and pursued him five miles beyond Winchester, when he was compelled to halt from the exhaustion of his men, they having marched 25 miles that day. Pursuit was continued by cavalry. Among the prisoners captured was Gen. Milligan, mortally wounded. Brig. Gen. Lily and other officers were captured. On the 20th we recovered strength. The enemy stated to have been 15,000 infantry besides cavalry under Averill.

R. E. LEZ.

CLINTON, LA., July 26.

The enemy have withdrawn nearly all

their garrison from Baton Rouge. Seventy of their men deserted at one time. New Orleans papers of the 23d received. The free negro convention adopted constitution by vote of 65 to 15. Gold 312. Cotton 165.

Banks has issued orders that no Gold should be sold unless first deposited in the U. S. Treasury. Two more district Judges of New Orleans have resigned in consequence of Handle's removal for decision of the negro question.

PETERSBURG, July 26th.

To-day, the 42nd of the siege, is decidedly the most quiet of the campaign. Scarcely any picket firing and not more than one or two discharges of artillery.

RICHMOND, July 27.

Baltimore papers of the 24th confirm the defeat of forces under Crook and Averill near Winchester, on Sunday. The fight lasted nearly the whole day. The federal troops were forced to retreat to Harper's Ferry, where Hunter joined them and took command. Averill lost all his artillery. It is reported that Averill and Milligan were killed. Telegrams from Georgia, though not claiming victory at Atlanta on Friday, do not consent to a defeat.

McPherson's death is officially reported. Sherman estimates his losses at 2000, and the confederate at 7000. Conspiracy discovered in Missouri having for its object the formation of a North-western Confederacy. Several prominent citizens in St. Louis have been arrested.

Gold at New York, 259.

PETERSBURG, July 27th.

The prediction of the Philadelphia Enquirer of the 22nd seems likely to be realized soon on the North bank of James river. Hancock's 2d corps, which was in our front a few days ago, gone there, and perhaps other yankee forces. Since engagement has occurred there to-day, but full particulars not transpired. The 19th corps Yankee army appeared in front at Bermuda Hundreds and in front at this place. All comparatively quiet, though Grant is still digging. Citizens of California were sent in our lines under flag of truce yesterday on private business.

Press telegrams of the 25th should have read, Grant is strengthening his left, which rests near Weldon railroad, and moving on our left, his right in front of Petersburg.

MOBILE, July 28.

Special to the Register dated Senatobia, July 27th says the Chicago Times of the 23d and Memphis Argus, 24th, says: Thornton's Regiment, of Plattburg, Missouri Refugees represent him moving northward towards Hamilton and St. Joseph's Railroad. His force is estimated at two thousand and rapidly increasing by accessions from people. The rebels threatening Fort Scott. Five thousand Price's men are supposed to be in Missouri. Stanton not resigned. Senimes not yet demanded. Sherman claims a victory on the 20th of five thousand prisoners. Five thousand rebels crossed into Maryland on 22d. Lincoln's refusal to entertain peace propositions reported to have a damaging effect on his election. Henderson, Ky. filled by guerrillas, and fighting going on.

RICHMOND, July 28.

Special dispatch to the Evening Whig, dated Harrisonburg, July 26th, says our forces met the enemy near Winchester, on Sunday afternoon. Breckinridge's and Gordon's Division chiefly engaged. Former led in a skirmish line. The enemy soon broke and fled in all directions. We pursued them to Bunker Hill, twelve miles below Winchester. Captured fifteen hundred or two thousand prisoners. The enemy burnt all their wagons—threw guns and knapsacks away. Worst stampede than the rout at first Manassas. Victory complete. Prisoners still coming in. Our loss in killed and wounded not more than fifty or sixty—only ten or fifteen killed. Force of the enemy estimated at sixteen thousand.

RICHMOND, July 28th.

Public interest is again directed to the north side of the James River, below Deep Bottom, by the presence of a large portion of Grant's army sent over for the supposed purpose of preventing field batteries from firing on transports. Yesterday morning, under cover of the fog a force of yankees flanked and captured four guns of the Rockbridge artillery. During the past two or three days, sharp skirmishing has taken place. Active operations in that quarter anticipated.

PETERSBURG, July 28.

Telegrams from Early states that the yankees have retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, burning over two hundred wagons, and abandoning twelve caissons, our forces hold Martinsburg. The yankees retreated in great disorder from the North side of James river. Nothing beyond the fact that the enemy's cavalry on Charles City road. Everything stagnant in front. The enemy came upon one of our brigades yesterday rather suddenly on the north side of James river, causing them to give back hastily, leaving four pieces of our artillery in the enemy's hands.

MACON, July 29.

Gov. Brown issued a proclamation ordering aliens in the State who refuse to volunteer in defense of the State which affords them protection, to leave the State in ten days, without orders from Confederate officers attempting to protect them from active service. Favorites in civil pursuits when the State needs all

able to bear arms in front of the enemy cannot be respected by State officers, while it is not his purpose to cripple the Confederate Government in providing all necessary support for the army. He will execute the laws of the State and compel all detail persons attending to ordinary business to aid in repelling the enemy. He denies to the Confederate Government the right to divest the State of jurisdiction over her militia by mustering them into service and detaching them to remain at home, engaged in the common avocations. All persons claiming exemptions by the Confederate Government must be exempted by evidence of State authority on evidence that they are constantly employed industriously and necessarily.

RICHMOND, July 29.

N. Y. Herald of the 29th received, which says the enemy is again threatening Pennsylvania and Maryland. Considerable excitement at Baltimore yesterday. Intelligence of the invasion scattered unsatisfactory but suffice it carried uneasiness to Washington. Wright assumed command of the 69th corps.

The report of Averill's death is confirmed. Nothing important from Grant or Sherman.

The Democratic Union Association, of N. York, held its first meeting of the campaign on the 26th. The principal speaker was Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, who spoke strongly in favor of peace.

Last quotation of gold, 258.

RICHMOND, July 29.

European advices of the 16th received. A deputation from Society American waited upon Lord Palmerston on the 15th, and urged the government to mediate for reconstruction or peace between belligerents. They argued the independence of the Confederacy virtually accomplished. The prolongation of war would only result in mutual slaughter. Palmerston said that they who in quarters in repose will oft wipe a bloody nose. He was not afraid of a bloody nose but feared mediatory proposals would be premature. News from the continent indicates a peaceful settlement of the German question. Confederate loan further advanced and buoyant.

MACON, July 28.

Latest advices from Atlanta by train and telegraph yesterday. Yesterday evening we learn by the train which left at night fall, that the enemy attacked our left, extending from the city towards Chatahoocchie, were repulsed and driven about a mile. Late last evening orders were received by telegraph to send cars to bring the wounded to the rear. A telegram dated yesterday, Atlanta, from a high officer to Gen. Johnston received here, say fighting now going on. We have driven them. Details not known. Stewart, Loring and Watham reported wounded. Private telegram to Griffin reports Wheeler also wounded in cavalry fight. Enemy, strength unknown, struck the Macon Western Railroad below Jonesboro' this morning and are reported tearing up the road in this direction. Other cavalry force of enemy to-day reported near Clinton, advancing towards this place.

PETERSBURG, July 29th.

Dates of the 27th Tribune, has a dispatch announcing Ransau's return to Marietta after having burnt all the Railroad bridges north of Marietta, and twenty miles south of it. Dispatches also say Grant's expedition was successful, destroying bridges, 40 miles east of Atlanta. Dispatches also say, they have buried a thousand dead rebels killed in the late fight; and that the situation is favorable. Rumor in Cherbourg France, that Federal and Confederate officer agreed to fight off Cherbourg in ten days. Confederate loan 78.

London Herald says Mason had an official interview with Lord Palmerston. Was introduced by Lindsay. Meeting was satisfactory to all parties, and the withdrawal by Lindsay of his intended recognition motion, in Parliament, said to have been result of the interview. Lord Palmerston having given out an implied promise that he would support the motion. More opportune moment of detention, waited on Lord Palmerston and urged his mediation in American affairs, he replied did not think it a moment of opportunity.

McPherson's remains arrived in Nashville, enroute for Louisville. A Steamer struck a snag in Mississippi river, 15 miles below Greenville, on 21st, losing fifty lives, principally of the 15th Federal Missouri Cavalry. Very little from Early's force in the valley. Orders have been sent to remove everything from Frederic. Dispatches from Baltimore says enemy intends making a raid in southern counties of Pennsylvania. Loyal League called out.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad again cut. The Chronicle says commanding Generals have requested the utmost secrecy in regard to military operations, and Grants operations expressly demand secrecy.

Voorhies is again nominated for Congress contrary to his wishes.

No gold quotations.

PETERSBURG, July 30.

The enemy sprung a mine under our works on Baxter's road, one and a half miles from this city this morning at 5 o'clock blowing up a considerable portion of our works which were occupied by Graham's battery of this city, supported by Elliott's South Carolina brigade. A number of lives were lost.

The enemy at once bounded forward with a yell, driving in our forces and occupying a large portion of our lines.

Gen. Mahone, being notified of the position of affairs, hurried his and Wright's brigade to the scene of action. On arrival, he threw them forward to retake the works temporarily lost. Charging with a yell, they recaptured a large portion of the line temporarily lost, and took 40 commissioned officers and 400 privates, representing four divisions of Burnside's corps. Among the prisoners are some 20 negroes.

The slaughter of the enemy during the engagement is represented by distinguished officers as the severest of the war for the numbers engaged. The battle field was literally strewn with dead negroes.

The firing ceased at 2 o'clock but it is understood we will renew the attack at 2 o'clock.

Among the casualties, Gen. Elliott, of S. C., was severely wounded. Col. Weisiger, commanding Mahone's brigade, was slightly wounded. The gallant Captain Girard, Mahone's A. A. G., slightly.

During the fight the enemy's grape and shrapnel fell thick and fast in the outskirts of the city.

Our loss in prisoners is not believed to exceed our captures. Yankee prisoners say Grant has been mining three weeks.

PETERSBURG, July 30th.

About two o'clock, everything being arranged, Gen. Mahone threw forward Sanders, Ala., brigade, which charged the enemy in gallant style, recaptured the rest of the breastworks temporarily lost, took about five hundred prisoners including one hundred and fifty negroes, thirty five officers and Brig. Gen. Bartlett, of the first division ninth corps, besides two stands of colors and four pieces of artillery. This morning over six hundred of the enemy's dead in our trenches was buried by Mahones and Wright's brigades. Besides prisoners captured this morning, we took ten stand of colors. Our lines are identical as before the fight this morning, all lost ground being reclaimed not over two hundred lives, believed to be lost in blowing up the mines. Losses in Mahone's division not over two hundred killed and wounded. Among the killed is Col. Evans of the 64th Georgia. Captain Ruth, commanding the 22d, Georgia, Lieut. Col. Williamson of the 6th Va., slightly wounded. Negroes fought quite well to day, and charged, crying no quarter, remember Fort Pillow. All quiet to-night.

PETERSBURG, July 31.

Fifteen battle flags captured yesterday and over two thousand stand of arms. Our losses in killed, wounded and missing 800. Prisoners say Yankee General Griffin was killed yesterday. The enemy's loss fully 3500. Yesterday was the first day the Army of Northern Virginia has fought negroes.

Our troops to-day busy burying yankee dead left in our lines. All quiet to-day.

About two o'clock a flag of truce was sent into our lines; object unascertained, but supposed to be for the purpose of getting troops to bury the yankee dead between lines.

ROWAN COUNTY, July 26, 1864.

MR. BRUNER—Dear Sir: I have seen in the Watchman several articles speaking of an oath-bound society, called "Heroes of America." I take the present occasion to inform you that I have been initiated into this society. I now see that it is a trap, and believe it was gotten up for the benefit of the Tories, &c., and to weaken and injure the Confederacy. I, therefore, decline myself no longer a member of the said society.

I understood it in a different light from that which I now see it. It was for the benefit of the true Conservatives in case of raids or subjugation by the yankees. That they would favor all such, and this was the means by which they would know them. I did not understand that I was to give aid and comfort to the yankees, nor was I told that I was to vote for any certain man or party. But since it has turned out to be treasonable, &c., I am sorry and regret that I ever was duped into such a thing, and declare myself separate and apart from its membership. God save me from any more such delusion.

J. H. A. LIPPARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Rowan County.

This day appeared Valentine Propst, Jr., and made oath that he was induced to join an association called the "Heroes of America," that he joined under the assurance that a membership did not interfere with his duties as a loyal citizen, and that nothing disloyal to the government, was required or intended. He further swears that he has never attended any meeting of the H. O. A., has never used the signs nor

recognized them from others, and that he sincerely regrets ever having any connexion whatever with them, and henceforth renounces all connexion with them forever.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th July, 1864.

VALENTINE PROPST,  
M. S. MCKENZIE, J. P.

At a meeting of Eureka Division of Sons of Temperance, No. 357, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the death of our late brother JOHN E. PATTERSON and WM. J. A. SLOOP; John Sloop, Franklin Pabel and Charles A. W. Sloop, were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions in compliance of which they submit the following:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Great Disposer of Events to remove from our Division, our late brethren, JOHN E. PATTERSON and WM. J. A. SLOOP, both members of Eureka Division of Sons of Temperance, No. 357, also both acceptable members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Luther's Chapel, Rowan county, in good standing, and promising great usefulness. They both enlisted in the 8th N. C. Reg't. Brother Patterson, in February 1864, and Bro. Rodgers in March of same year. They were both quite young. Bro. Patterson just 18 years, and Bro. Rodgers not yet 18. The former enlisted in Captain Barrie's company, letter H, the latter in the lamented Capt. Henderson's company, letter F. They both fell in the battle at Plymouth on the 20th of April; Bro. Patterson was killed instantly, Bro. Rodgers severely wounded, from the effects of which he died on the 14th of June. Thus has the Church lost two promising and exemplary young members, and Eureka Division of Sons of Temperance, two bright and shining ornaments, the community of agreeable and highly esteemed associates, as well as endearing companions. It was, therefore, unanimously

Resolved, That it is with profound sorrow, we view the dispensation of God's Providence, which has deprived our Division of so interesting and highly valued members and which has removed from our community two promising young men, in whom were so eminently united the qualities and capacities which dignify and adorn the social sphere.

That it becomes us as rational and immortal beings, to bow with humble resignation in view of this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, and relying on the promises of His work and the hope it inspires, devoutly to say, "thy will be done."

That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted families of our deceased brethren; and that we earnestly and unitedly trust that in their distressing bereavement, they may be sustained by the rich and endearing consolation of the gospel; and be enabled by the spirit of all grace, to yield an humble and filial submission to the Divine will.

That in testimony of our affection for our deceased brethren, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a page on the Recording Scribe's book be dedicated to their memory.

That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the families of the deceased, and that a copy be sent to the Carolina Watchman for publication.

Submitted in J. P. & F.  
JOHN SLOOP,  
Chm'n of Committee.

## DIED.

On the 9th inst, Miss MARGARET ELBERTINE DANCEY, in her 23d year.

Wasting disease had for some time warned her of approaching end. She had given herself to Christ, and was living in constant expectation of the summons to "away from earth." Submissively she bore her sickness; patiently she endured her sufferings; calmly she looked death in the face; joyfully received the summons and triumphantly departed to be with Christ her Saviour. May grace sustain the lone mother, deprived of her daughter, and her two soldier boys, in so short a time. She mourns not as those who have no hope.—Cos.

In this county, July 15th, Mr. GEORGE O. TARRH, in his 52d year.

At the residence of her father, in Rowan county, on the 17th ultimo, Miss LUCINDA JANE, daughter of Alexander and Catharine Shenwell, aged seventeen years, nine months and six days.

By the death of this young lady, society has sustained an irreparable loss, and the church has been called upon to yield up one of its most pious and devoted members. In all the relations of life Miss Jane acted well her part. As a Christian, she was meek without affectation, pious without moroseness, and zealous without ostentation. To her associates she was always affable and kind. In her attachments to them she was ardent, and in her friendship sincere. But it was in the domestic circle—in the sanctuary of home, that her virtues shone most conspicuously. Here indeed it is, that her departure has left a void that can never be filled, for the meek Christian, the dutiful daughter and affectionate sister is gone, never more to return to that pleasant little family circle, of which she was the chief delight. May her friends take warning from the untimely fate of this young lady, and strive to emulate her many virtues, and like her, to seek their Creator in the days of their youth, when the evil days come not, nor the years draw near when they shall say I have no pleasure in them.—Cos.