State Library

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. V.---THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 6, 1873. NO. 5.---WHOLE NO. 100.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY:
J. J. BRUNER,
Proprietor and Editor.
J. J. STEWART,
Associate Editor.

RATES OF SUBCRIPTION
ONE YEAR, payable in advance.....$2.50
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☞ Young Rebel took the first premium at N. C. State Fair. We offer his services at our Stable this Fall Season on the following terms: Single service, $5. for Season of 3 months from Nov. 1st, $10. For Insurance, $15—money due at the end of the Season, and as soon as the mare proves to be in foal. The change of property, in either instance, will forfeit the Insurance. The mare and foal will be held responsible for the Insurance. Will use every precaution to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible for any that may occur. Will be thankful for a share of public patronage and will endeavor to give satisfaction.
Nov. 1, 1873 3m) T. & J.

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Nov. 6 1873-tf.

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after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
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It was the first and is
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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
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no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES, THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
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Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
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Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative & Regulating Pills
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

The Legislature.

W. J. YATES, *Editor of the Charlotte Democrat:*

Dear Sir—The Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 10th inst. contains an article copied from your paper, which I am persuaded reflects rather unjustly upon the present General Assembly, and having great respect for your political wisdom and intelligence, and a high regard for your personal character, I am induced to address you this communication suggesting some particulars wherein I think your article does the Legislature injustice. The article is headed "The Legislature," and opens as folows: "The Legislature of North Carolina re-assembles in November. Unless it does something more and better than at the last session, it would be better to never meet again." The article then proceeds to point out what particular legislation the people need and by implication, taken in connection with the paragraph just quoted, casts a severe reflection upon the Legislature for not having at its last session enacted such "practical" Legislation as would have accomplished the purposes you seem to desire to see consummated. The several purposes you desire to see effected by "practical" Legislation I propose to notice seriatim.

1st, in the order you suggest. "Legislation, such as enlarging the jurisdiction, of Magistrates." I take it that you mean by the term "Magistrates," Justices of the Peace. So understanding you I join issue with you, and contend that the people need" no such legislation. My observation leads me to the conclusion that the Superior Courts are able at present to attend to all the business devolving upon them under existing legislation in all the counties of the State with reasonable dispatch, except in those counties containing large towns and cities, such as Mecklenburg, Wake, New Hanover, Craven, Cumberland, and perhaps Rowan, Guilford, Wayne, Beaufort, Chowan and a few others. For the convenience of the people of these towns and cities it is within the power of the General Assembly to provide for "Special Courts," and the present General Assembly, at its last session was liberal in manifesting a disposition to make the provision in every case where it was asked, I believe, except in the case of Goldsboro' and I suppose there would have been no difficulty in that case if it had been certain that the people were united in demanding it. If then the convenience of the people is answered without this enlargement of jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, I suppose one will contend that the Justices can exercise this jurisdiction more intelligently, as a general thing, than the Superior Courts, or more beneficially for the people. One danger, I may say, of enlarging this jurisdiction, as suggested in criminal matters, might be apprehended, and that is that culprits might escape more easily adequate punishment, as it is to notorious that Justices are usually more lenient than the Superior Courts in inflicting punishment for crimes. If the Superior Courts are able to attend to the needs of the people in reference to judidical matters without inconvenience, and are capable of attending to them more intelligently than the Justices, I confess I do not see the necessity or propriety of this enlargement of jurisdiction.

Your 2d suggestion is to interfere with laborers by hiring them away from a man who has made a bargain for their services, and a more speedy punishment for rogues and rascals." In refereuce to this suggestion I invite your attention to the existing legislation on this subject See Chapter 58 of the laws of 1866, ratified the 2d day of March, A. D., 1866, as amended by Chapter 124 of the Laws of 1857. Taking the two together it will appear that the existing law provides that if "any person" shall entice, persuade and procure any servant by indenture, or any servent by contracted, in writing to serve his employer, to unlawfully leave the service of his master or employer; or if any person shall knowingly and unlawfully harbor and detain in his own service, and from the service of his master or employer, any servant who shall unlawfully leave the service of such master or employer then in either case, such person and servant may be sued, singly or jointly, by the master, and on recovery he shall have judgment for the actual double value of the damages assessed," and, in addition, "such person and servant shall also pay a penalty of one hundred dollars to any person suing for the same single or jointly one-half to his use and the other to the use of the Wardens of the Poor of the county where suit is brought, and the offender shall moreover be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined, at the discretion of the Court not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months."

Thus, it will be seen, this important subject has not escaped the attention of the legislators, and if the present General Assembly, at its last sesson, took no action in reference thereto, it was because they saw that an efficient, if not an amply sufficient, law was already in force.

3rd. Your article states that "a more stringent vagrant law should be enacted so as to compel men and women to work or show some means of living without stealing." If you, or any one else, can suggest "a more stringent" law upon the subject of vagrancy, within the bounds of propriety, than the law already in existence, I shall like to hear the suggestion. See Chapter 42 of the Acts of 1866 The law defines a vagrant to be "any person who may be able to labor" and "has no apparent means of subsistence, and neglects to apply himself to some honest occupation for the support of himself and family," or a "person found spending his time in dissipation or gambling, or sauntering about without employment, or endeavoring to mantain himself or his family by undue and unlawful means, *mismaenor*, and may be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, or sentenced to the workhouse for such time as the Court may think fit. I think this a pretty stringent and efficient law to suppress vagrancy if our people will only see to it that the law is executed. If they do not choose to do that then no law will accomplish the purpose, and it is useless to charge the vagrancy of the State upon the Legislature.

4th. You are made to say "we hope some member of the Legislature will have the independence to inaugurate a movement for the re-establishment of the whipping post and pillory. The whipping post is the best promoter of morality ever known." Do you mean my dear friend, to say that you hope some member of the present Legislature will do this thing? Please read the 1st Section, Article 11 of the Constitution. "The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz: Death, imprisonment, with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State. Now I think that any member of the Legislature who would vote for a law establishing the whipping post as a punishment for crime, while that provision of the Constitution remains, would be committing perjury. How would he escape it?

I belive I have thus passed in review the several special suggestions you make in your article. I join heartily with you in the hope that "when the Legislature meets the honest working people of the State will demand some practical, useful legislation, instead of wasting time with frivilous local matters of no general public importance or benefit."—Indeed, I hope to see the members do this without any demand, and I believe if the Conservative press of the State will show a disposition to strengthen the hands of the honest, patriotic working men of the Legislature, instead of laboring to disparage and embarrass, as has been too much the case, we may have a useful session of the Legislature.

The intelligent public know very well that the action of the Legislature at its last session, in respect to some matters, was as distasteful to me as to any man in the State, but I think it is exceedingly unkind in the Conservative and Democratic press of the State to make their reflections upon the Legislature so general as to reach in its effects the majority of the Conservative and Democrats in the General Assembly, who were as faithful to their trusts and as patriotic in the discharge of their duties as ever men were, in my opinion. I think the press would be doing much better service for our State if they would endeavor to aid, instead of disparage. The Conservative and Democratic members of the present Legislature are not without an influence, and this they ought to recognize. In this way the public interest may be vastly promoted, and the State saved from the hands of the Radicals who have so nearly ruined our every interest as to make legislation embarrassing, and everything else. Let us unite and harmonize and try to do what little we can. I confess I am not hopeful of the future, do the best we can. Much useful legislation is cut off by the present embarrassing situation of our State finances. Indeed we are rendered almost powerless to do many things that are almost indispensable for our respectability, to say nothing of our future prosperity, and I see no hope of doing anything with our present resources to revive our credit.

But I'll not discuss that now. My letter is already so long that I fear you will never read it. If you should, however, do so, and think it worth anything, you can do with it what you think proper, provided it excites no disposition to treat it harshly. If, however, any feeling of that sort should be excited, commit it to the flames, as I have no disposition to engage in controversy except to defend myself personally. I assure you I have writen in the kindest spirit toward you personally. I do feel, however, that while the press have uniformly dealt kindly with me personally, the majority of our party in the present Legislature have not received justice at the hands of our press. If our present political organization in opposition to Radicalism is to be maintained, the course of the majority of our party in the Legislature at its last session ought to be sustained by our press, and the individual members who stood by the organization ought to be commended.—Otherwise organization amounts to nothing, and our party becomes powerless to resist the power of the solid phalanx of Radicalism, of ruin and devastation seize hold of the little remaining vitals of our beloved State and we must be overwhelmed in darkness.

Very truly, WM A. ALLEN.

Colonel Charles F. Fisher-The Sixth North Carolina Regiment at the First Battle of Mannassas.

We publish the following letter from General Clingman, to *Our Living and our Dead*, as an act of simple justice to one of North Carolina's earliest martyrs, and withal one of the most pure and chivalrous gentlemen ever born on her soil.

It was our good fortune to know Colonel Fisher personally. A man of decided intellect, of indomitable energy, of an ardent and enthusiastic temperament, as gentle and as pure as a woman, a knight than whon one more gallant and chivalrous never wore a sword, he was loved by those that knew him with a devotion and enthusiasm that we have never seen equalled He was one of those rare ones whom men gladly, eagerly and blindly follow and without questioning, even unto death. It has never been our fortune to know any one who possessed the power of fascinating man and of attracting them to him in such marked degree as Charles Fisher.

Nor has it ever been our fortune to know any one whose influence over men was more exalting and purifying. His unselfishness, his irreproachable purity of character, his honesty of purpose, his high sense of honor, his devotion to duty and his manly courage, tempered by a gentleness and courtesy as rare as it is winning, were seen and felt by all with whom he came in contact.—*Wilmington Journal.*

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 27, 1873.

DEAR SIR:—In your number of the 24th inst, you announce that you have concluded your statement with reference to the battle of Manassas. Before the subject passes from the public mind, some additional facts ought to be stated, to do full justice to the part taken by Col. Fisher's regiment.

On that day Gen. Beauregard was kind enough to lend me one of his horses and during the entire battle I was either with him or Gen. Jos E. Johnston. I will not confine my statement to the narration merely of some facts connected with the conduct of Colonel Fisher's regiment. Between two and three a. m., our army seemed to be most possessed, the enemy then having gotten farthest in his advance on our left flank. Besides large masses of the enemy who had driven back our small force then engaged, Rickett's six-gun battery was pushed forward to a point on the left of Gen. Johnston's position, concealed, however, by a skirt of pine trees. Its shots passed by us and went, many of them, nearly a mile to the rear. Its rapid firing from this advanced position indicated to every one the advantages our adversaries had gained, and the situation seemed most critical. I felt confident that if the enemy could long maintain that position, our center would give way. Gen. Johnston, evidently impressed with the gravity of the situation, exclaimed in a loud, earnest voice,

"If I had just three regiments! just three regiments?"

I looked to the rear through the open field, and said, "Here they are, General." He took a hasty glance to the rear and said, "They are too far off, I want them now!" The nearest of the regiments was within less than a quarter of a mile. The men were bending forward, marching up the hill as fast as possible. They passed seventy or eighty yards to the left and entered the pines, moving by the flank directly towards Rickett's battery. The other two regiments were slower in getting forward, and passed some hundreds of yards to our left. As the regiment which had marched so near went out of view among the pines, an officer left it and came up to me. He was Dr. Caldwell, the surgeon, and informed me that it was Col. Fisher's rogiment that had just gone in. I expressed to him my regret that I had not known it that I might have spoken to the Colonel and other officers. I awaited anxiously the result.—The enemy were still pressing on; this battery and others were incessantly throwing their shots far to the rear, while the musketry fire on our side was slack.

It ought to be stated, that as the enemy had turned our left flank with the larger part of his active fighting force early in the day, as fast as our regiments could be gotten up they went in, and the collision was accompanied by heavy musketry discharges on both sides. As our troops were however, greatly outnumbered by the masses of the enemy, and out-flanked, they were forced back with much loss, and there would be a slackening of the musketry fire. The enemy thus, by overlapping our left, was able to make a steady advance, and was then getting in the rear of our centre, or rather might soon have been there.

Within fifteen minutes or less after Fisher's regiment passed out of view, suddently the crash of musketry was louder than it had been at any time during the day. That battery suddently become silent. It did not fire another gun that day. the heavy musketry fire continued for more than half an hour and gradually become fainter. At length there was a dead pause for some moments.—Believing the battle was over, I took out my watch. It was then precisely four o'clock. There was no other musketry firing that day till late in the evening near Centreville.

I will now briefly state what had occurred. Col. Fisher moved his tegiment by the flank into the pines Immediately in front of them, and on his right as he marched obliquely towards the left of our line, there was an open field. In it, about sixty yards from the woods, Rickett's battery was stationed. From it, towards the woods, the ground slightly rose, so that he was obliged to elevate his guns a little that his shot might pass over the ridge at the border of the field. Outside the field the ground descended into the wood. Col. Fisher at the head of his regiment passed just inside the wood, below the crest of the ridge, along ground which was rising a little. Thus he did not see the battery until he, with some companions, had rather passed it. Capt. Isaac Avery's company was just opposite the battery. Finding themselves in this dangerous proximity, his company and others near them fired suddently into the battery only sixty yards distant. This fire killed most of the cannoniers as well as their horses. The men ran down on them, and finished the survivors with their muskets and bowie knives. Immediately after this, Col. Fisher, having passed over the battery received a ball in the brain and fell dead about thirty yards in the rear of the battery they had taken. Capt Isaac Avery stated to me that while he was sitting for a moment on one of the captured pieces, he saw Col. Fisher, who had moved forward to reconoitre seemingly, but was waving his rifle above him triumphantly. After his death, the regiment was obliged to abandon the guns, not by the enemy's fire, but by that of our own men.

There was a regiment they thought from Alabama, on their left, but about two hundred yards in the rear, which cotinued to fire on them, It was this fire that killed young Mangum and several others. Many think it probable that Col. Fisher himself was thus killed. As his regiment had gotten so far in front, and was on ground so lately occupied by the enemey in heavy force, the mistake was made. The regiment thus obliged to abandon the battery, but it was never used, or ever retaken by the enemy. I saw Lieut. Douglas Ramsey lying dead among the guns at the close of the fight, while the Captain, (Rickett) wounded, was carried off a prisoner by our men.

I can vouch for the accuracy of the above statement, partly from what I saw, and also chiefly from conversations, which I had on that day and the succeeding one, with officers and privates well known to me. The official reports of Barry, the Chief of the Federal Artillery, and of Gen. Heintzelman, both confirm the truths of these statements. They said that this battery of Rickett's was pushed forward far in advance, and that a regiment on our side come up within sixty or seventy yards of it, and by a well directed fire disabled it. Capt. Rickett himself while a prisoner, I was told about that time, said that as soon as he saw this regiment he directed his guns to be lowered so that he could fire into it, but that before his order could be executed the regiment fired and disabled him, killed Lieut. Ramsey and most of his gunners. This declaration of his confirms what several members of Captain Avery's company from Yancey told me at the time. They said "that battery would have ruined us but they were firing over our heads." Captain Avery told me that as soon as he saw the battery, he without waiting orders, directed his men to fire.

It may be asked why have these facts so honorable to Col. Fisher and his regiment not been officially or publicly recognized? Col. Fisher himself was killed and his only field officer then with the regiment was Maj. Lightfoot. But Maj. Lightfoot unfotunately was not in the battle. He, with the two rear companies' was by some means separated from the balance of the regiment as it was marching into the battle. I saw him and these two companies in the rear after the battle had ended. The officers stated that while under his immediate command, as the regiment was marching forward into the battle, they were separated from the other eight companies. Maj. Lightfoot, in their presence, for it was a general conversation, complained very much of Col. Fisher because he carried the regiment into action by the flank. He gave no other reason for not being in the engagement. Some days afterwards, when I urged him to make such a report as would do justice to Col. Fisher and his regiment, he merely reiterated his complaints about the regiment being carried into battle by the flank. Not having been in the battle himself, his report was not of such a character as to afford a proper knowledge of the affair.

I appealed to Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and requested him to have the facts made public, but he replied that in making out his report he could only give such statements as came up to him from the reports of his subordinates.

The services of Col. Fisher and his regiment cannot be over estimated on this occasion. Let it be admitted that it were a mere accident that he should have moved up by the flank, (the best mode in which he could have moved,) and thus gotten to the place where he ought to have been. The opportunity thus afforded was rightly used, and most fortunately for the success of our army: Neither, then, or at any time since, have I doubted that this movement saved the day to the Confederacy. If the gallant and noble Fisher by this dash, lost his life, who did more during the long and arduous struggle? Having from that day to this determined to endeavor to have justice done to this splendid and heroic action, I avail myself on this occasion to say something in that behalf. I saw him for the last time two weeks before his death, and his bright looks and generous words to me, for a slight service I had been able to render him and his command, are too vividly before me, to allow me to let the occasion pass by without a brief tribute to his memory. Hoping at a future day to present a fuller statement in this connection, I am

Very truly yours,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

THE RADICAL ROOSTER.—Roosters are the puligists among birds, and having no suitable shoulder tew strike from, they strike from the heel. When a rooster gits whipped, the hens all march off with the other rooster, if he ain't half so big or so hansum. It is pluck that wins a hen. Roosters az a class won't do enny household work; yu kan't git a rooster to pay any attention tew a young one. They spend their time in crowing and strutting, and once in a while they find a worm which they make a great fuss over, calling their wives up from a distance, apparently to treat them, but jist az the hens git thare, this elegant cuss bends over and gobbles up the worm. Just like a rad for all the world.—*Josh Billing's Almanax.*

A Cologne journal states that 232 young men of that town have just been condemned to fines of 50 thalers each for having emigrated to America contrary to the military law. We presume that the condemnation was in each case by default.

The Tycoon of Japan knows how to start a newspaper. He does not offer premiums for subscribers, but having taken an interest in the publication of a newspaper ar the Japanese capital, he has issued an order that men of certain social and political standing shall take it or be beheaded.