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From the Charlotte Bulletin.
THE DUTY OF OUR FARMERS.

Let it be remembered by farmers, that if they wish a speedy termination of the war, the speedy establishment of their independence, they must raise very large grain crops.

Let it be remembered, that now is the time to plant very large corn crops.

Let it be remembered, that a smaller piece of land well ploughed and well manured will produce more grain than a larger piece carelessly prepared.

Let it be remembered, that there are sharpeners all over the land, speculating in provisions, and that the ravages of the army worms are more terrible than the "grand armies" of Lincoln.

Let it be remembered, that if we are subjugated it will be by the speculators in our midst, and not by Lincoln.

Let it be remembered, that our farmers can do more to conquer these than all our soldiers in the field.

Let it be remembered, that the way to conquer the speculating miscreants is for the farmers to raise large provision crops of all kinds.

Let it be remembered, that the worst misfortune that can befall any people is a dearth of provisions.

Let it be remembered, that any people who have enough to eat and wear are obliged to be prosperous and cannot be conquered.

Let it be remembered, that if you wish to grow rich you must fill your corn cribs and granaries now, and be prepared to raise large crops of cotton when the blockade is raised.

Let it be remembered, that it is your duty to raise provisions for yourselves and a surplus for the soldiers who are fighting your battles for you.

Let it be remembered, that if you do not raise large provision crops you are helping Lincoln and the speculators to fasten the yoke of bondage upon your wives and children.

Let it be remembered, that you owe it as a solemn duty to God and your country—to your wives and children—to religion and liberty—to raise very large crops of provisions.

We are in receipt of a communication from the camp of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles, which gives some further account of the fall of Fort Macon, stated in yesterday's Journal. Our correspondent says that the enemy's own account of their loss is some four hundred and fifty. This information of course our correspondent received from what appeared to be good authority, but we cannot find that the paroled officers who arrived here have received any account of the killed or wounded of the enemy. Although the arrival of many of the prisoners here has anticipated our correspondent's letter, we are equally grateful for his attention. We give the following postscript relating to another matter which may interest our readers.—We trust our friend "B." will continue his favours:—

P. S.—It may not be amiss to give you an account of the escape of a "Union" man named David Scott, who was visited a few nights since by two of Captain Newkirk's men, who happened to have on blue overcoats, and were consequently taken for Yankees by Scott. The men humour'd the joke, and soon found Scott to be a real traitor. They asked him all about the number and position of the "rebels." His information was found to be very correct. Scott told the men he had been looking for them some time, and would take pleasure in piloting them wherever they wished to go, but charged them particularly to secure the services of a certain negro, whom they afterwards did secure.

The men unfortunately made an appointment to meet Scott next morning, (instead of making sure of him then) but he wouldn't wait for them. When they went to the place previously appointed, they saw Scott well out in a sail boat, going to the vessel outside.

Whenever anything of importance takes place up here, I will take pleasure in giving you the facts as they occur.

Respectfully yours, B.

A Hint to our Farmers.—Tomatoes should be planted in large quantities for the use of the camp. Those acquainted with the remarkable medicinal properties of this delightful vegetable will most heartily endorse the suggestion. Let our planters and gardeners raise them in such abundance this season that, besides the home demand, sufficient shall be in hand to supply the armies. It is believed that to issue them to the army next summer as part of the rations will prevent many cases of fever, dysentery, and diarrhoea.

SALT.—There is reason to fear that the worst evils of the criminal neglect by which Roanoke Island was suffered to fall into the hands of the enemy, are yet to be developed. The State is almost bare of salt, and there is but a small space along the coast in which it can be made. It is a remarkable fact, tested by actual experience of the State Salt Commissioner, that in Currituck, a bushel of salt was made from 60 gallons of water, whilst at both the other points resorted to since the Commission was driven from Currituck by the fall of Roanoke Island, it requires 300 gallons of water to make a bushel of salt.—Run this fact out in its various ramifications of labor, fuel, machinery and time, and it is not easy to estimate the extent of the evil. It may be, and we fear it will be, that the necessary quantity of that indispensable article cannot now be made, and if so, that cattle will die, and human beings be subjected to the severest evils. All for the want of proper foresight in defending Roanoke Island.

We mention this now, not for the purpose of useless complaining, but to draw attention to the necessity of protecting, at all hazards, the State Salt Works where now located, and which are getting fairly under way, supplying some salt, and preparing to supply a great deal.—*Fay. Ob.*

OFFICIAL IMPERTINENCE.—The Standard comments with severity upon a letter signed by the Assistant Adjutant General of this State, addressed to a Captain of the 52d Regiment, just formed at Camp Mangum, in which the Captain is advised to vote for a certain person for Colonel of that regiment. The law gives the selection to the officers.

We had heard of a case of that sort, which is said to have produced so much indignation among the officers that the favorite of the State authorities, though possibly he would make a good officer, did not receive a single vote.—*Id.*

SIGNS OF YELLOW FEVER.

The Richmond Whig has a letter from Savannah, which says,—

"There are certain premonitory signs which clearly and unerringly herald the approach of the yellow fever as signs can foreshadow anything. One is the appearance of a certain fly, an insect that never visits this region without being followed by a severe epidemic. It is known here as the yellow fever fly, and has made an unusually large swarm. In the second place, it has never failed to be the case that the poultry have been invariably visited with an epidemic of some sort previous to the appearance of the yellow fever, and the mortality was never greater among fowls than it has been for the last ten days."

Our Yankee visitors are likely to have a time of it on all the fever coast. They will require a good many "hospitable graves," and it will be a miracle if they do not spread the disease among the Northern cities. The same writer says,—

"Our army here is becoming daily more formidable. We have managed to get in a cargo of arms within the last two days that will equip 20,000 more men than we have ever had in the field before. We have, on the river and surrounding the city, in all, 61 batteries, and Savannah cannot be taken by one man under 150,000."

The cotton that is here and at Augusta has been arranged in a most beautiful manner to make a quick and rousing fire. This, however, was done some two months ago, before we were so thoroughly entrenched and otherwise prepared to see Yankee visitors as we now are. If the Yankee fleet will only stay at Tybee a few days longer, until Yellow Jack gets one lick at them, it may, in the course of a few weeks, break out in New York, and sweep that city. It was precisely in that way it invariably started in Augusta, Macon and Montgomery.

The markets here are abounding with strawberries large as a small hen egg, and exquisitely delicious. The soldiers get them at 10 per quart. Citizens have to pay 25 cents per quart for them. The fruit is safe. We shall have countless millions of delicious peaches and melons, which it is not the intention of the people to allow the soldiers to pay for; and I heard one gentleman say he had planted several acres of vegetables expressly to give, without price and without stint, to the soldiers."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is officially published that South Carolina had in the field, April 28th, 39,274 men, of whom 23,063 are for the period of the war. She has 4,082 over the quota required by the Confederate government.

The 51st Regiment was organized at Wilmington by the election of John L. Cantwell, Col.; Wm. A. Allen, Lieut. Col.; and Heeter McKelhan, Major.

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS—FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

We have some further accounts of the capture of New Orleans. The gun-boats of the enemy suffered terribly in their attempt to pass Forts Jackson and St. Philip. The Confederate gun-boat Gen. Quitman ran into one of them, and both sank in a very few minutes, with all on board. The McRae also went down, bringing her last broadside just as she was sinking beneath the water. The Yankee boats, which succeeded in getting up to the city, bear honorable testimony to the spirit of our men and the accuracy of their aim. Some of them were completely riddled by our shot, and all were more or less damaged. They were not iron-clad, or did not appear to be. As the boats were coming up the river, a crowd was collected on the levee, among whom was a small knot of traitors, who hurraied for the Union. An immediate response to this demonstration was given by revolvers, who fired into them, killing three and wounding six. The statement by Commodore Farragut, that women and children were shot and killed, is a base fabrication. When the officer bearing the demand for the surrender of the city landed on the levee, he was greeted with a welcome and shake of the hand from a solitary individual. The officer passed on, but his friend soon after paid the penalty of his treason with his life.

The Crescent says:

It is with feelings of the deepest pride that we print the Federal officers to the fact that no Union sentiment exists in our midst—that, with almost one voice, and with one tongue, this community entirely repudiates all allegiance to the old Government, and warmly and devotedly adheres to the new. And we respectfully but firmly assert that this sentiment, this feeling, is so firmly implanted in the breasts of our people, that no time, no circumstance, no change, can serve to eradicate it, or still their free souls in their struggle for their independence.—They have suffered, they may suffer unspeakably in the future, but we hazard nothing in saying that no sacrifice, even to the last life, will be too much to accomplish the one great, mighty and glorious undertaking. This we honestly believe, and while we do not utter our convictions in a vain-glorious spirit, we will not shrink from their free and independent expression.

The Yankee flag placed over the Mint was torn down on Saturday evening, 26th ult., by some spirited citizens.

The shots fired by the Federal vessels came very near demolishing several houses in the neighborhood of the Mint, and a shell lodged in the roof of the dwelling of Mr. J. A. Lacour. We could not have believed that a civilized people could have so far forgotten their dignity as to have permitted themselves to have endangered the lives of unoffending women and children, in thus wantonly firing into a city.

The flags of the different Consulates, or the representatives of European Governments, are all displayed from their respective offices, excepting in two or three instances. The Consulate of Bremen has no flag, and two or three other nations have no representatives here. Several private citizens, foreign subjects, have hoisted their country's emblem over their residences.

The destruction of property has been immense; much more so than necessary.

On Saturday, about noon, a party of men, who have recently returned from Beauregard's army, went down on the levee with a band of music and a Confederate flag, to give vent to their feeling in face of the Federals. The levee was densely crowded with people, among whom was a great number of women and children; but this did not deter the sharpshooters on board the vessel

nearest the shore from opening fire upon the men engaged in the harmless exhibition of patriotism, which resulted in the death of an innocent bystander and the wounding of two others. We do not commend the action of the young men who provoked the unfortunate affair, but we cannot refrain from condemning the cruelty of the parties who could level their guns at a crowd for the faint of two or three.

Gen. Lovell's army, which has been represented at 30,000, amounted to only five or six thousand, and but few of these were soldiers. Most of them were the militia—the drilled and organized citizens, who left their counting-rooms and other business, with their safe keys in their pockets, when the enemy first came, expecting to get into a fight at once. No fight had taken place, and no prospect existed of an early engagement, and most of these citizen soldiers were returning to their homes and business, waiting till the time for a fight should come. The city was quiet, but greatly in want of provisions.

The forts below were still in our possession, and effectually preventing any of the enemy's transports from coming up with men, ammunition or provisions; but the vandals who came upon the gun-boats to the city, have cut the levees below the city, thus cutting off all retreat, succor or reinforcements.

Some supposed Gen. Lovell would come to Mobile and assist in the defence of that place, but his intentions were not known. It is out of his power to render any assistance to New Orleans, or for him to have done more than he did. He was down the river as the enemy came up, and was almost captured. He had two small vessels—one having other a few marines. The boat with the marines engaged the approaching vessels, and was captured; but this retarded their movements somewhat, and allowed Gen. Lovell time to reach a place of landing before he could be overtaken.

OUR ARMY—WORDS WELL SPOKEN.

The Abingdon Virginian has the following well-timed remark on a matter which we have heard made the subject of censure on several occasions:

It is a question that might be debated, whether we have an army or not. We have not been much away from this locality of late, but we learn from gentlemen who have travelled extensively that at every cross roads, hamlet, blacksmith shop, railroad station and depot, crowds of soldiers with canteens and big bowie knives may be seen. This, of course, is not the fault of the soldiers, as they go wherever ordered, but there is fault somewhere. If Generals Johnston and Beauregard had them they would find use for them. There is not, perhaps, a division of the army in the field that has men enough, and yet thousands of patriotic, brave soldiers are doomed to lounge away their time at innumerable points of rendezvous until they become discouraged and demoralized. It is only necessary to make one trip from Bristol to Knoxville to prove that there are more soldiers out of the field than in it. General Marshall, for instance, has been crippled and baffled in his operations for the want of men, and yet there are more who have been kept in idleness within a few hours' march of his headquarters than he has in his brigade.

THE SOUTHERN FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

A correspondent writes from Memphis encouragingly of the Southern feeling in Kentucky. He says:

The accounts we have from Kentucky are encouraging, and hopes are entertained that the time will come when that people will turn upon oppressors with the fury of devoting tigers. They refused to believe until recently that Lincoln's Government was waging this war for the abolition of slavery and the subjugation of the Southern people. They find ample proof now of the startling fact in recent official acts of the Washington Government. I have no doubt of the truth of the report that several Kentucky regiments have laid down, or attempted to lay down, their arms.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Our foreign papers have a long account of the distresses of the royal family of England, affording another of the affecting proofs with which history abounds, that no condition of human existence is exempt from the sorrows and sufferings to which poor humanity is exposed. If ever there was a position that seemed to afford every security of happiness, it was that of Victoria, Queen of England. But how uncertain and transitory is the brightest happiness that earth can bestow. What a contrast does the substance (what we mean from one of our English papers) present to the present scene.

From England, since the death of the Prince Consort, are heard rumours which may be taken as possible shadows of coming events. The Queen is subject to fits of depression, which at times renders it impossible to approach her. It is well known that the Prince of Wales gives little promises of filling up the void created by the decease of his father. His tastes are of a low order, and whenever left to his own devices he is fond of herding with parties utterly unworthy of him. He is morbidly susceptible of flattery of a gross kind, and his armchairs are all, more or less of a vulgar character. Shortly before the death of the Prince Consort, it is well known that he visited Cambridge, but it is not generally known that the conversations with the Prince of Wales at Maddanly were of so unsatisfactory a nature as to give him the most serious anxiety. On his return to Windsor he brooded over what had passed to that degree that his physician remonstrated; and only a short time before his death he said to the Princess Alice that the answers he received from her brother were of a character so low, so depraved and vitiated, that he feared all the pains he had bestowed on his education would be found worse than useless.

It appears there is some women in town who exercise great influence over him, and once or twice the Prince stole away from Maddanly unknown to General Lytton, but he was found out, but not until the train had departed, when the telegram was dispatched to Windsor, and the Prince was somewhat surprised to find at the station, waiting for him, one of the royal carriages, with Sir George Gray in attendance, to escort him to the pater familias.

The Princess Royal, too, who married the Crown Prince of Prussia, has, it appears, been united to a man of dissolute character. Some time ago her Royal Highness was said to have sprained her ankle, when the truth was that her husband, in one of his drunken fits, had kicked her down some steps. The Princess Alice, after her marriage, will live at Frogmore, and as she is supposed to have inherited the talents and disposition of her father in a great degree, she will be a real comfort to the Queen. But it is in the order of human events, that a turn should occur in the tide of life. The Queen has been remarkably blessed, her happiness so continuous, her feelings so untried, that a change seems inevitable. Troublesome times are looming in the distance for her and the country she reigns over. Lord Palmerston is not to be disturbed, I hear, so long as his health permits him to wield the power he holds, so conservatives are pledged to support him in any party struggle; but death or disease may incapacitate him to-morrow, and then, with the occupant of the throne in such tribulation, trials of an ordinary nature may begin.

TRAV.—The Richmond Dispatch remarks upon the elasticity of the Southern mind, that it rebounds from the pressure of disaster like an india rubber ball, which bounces the higher the harder it is thrown upon the earth. This is emphatically true. Look at our own State. She had some 35,000 men in the field when Roanoke Island was captured. She has now 60,000 and more are volunteering every day.—The reason of this is, that Southern people see that they cannot afford to be conquered. Every thing they have would be lost. Poverty and desolation and death would be the inevitable result.

Fay. Obs.

SALT.—We were shown the other day, a sample of Salt, made from the dirt taken from the floor of a smoke-house.—The process by which it was obtained was very simple. The dirt was dug up and put into a gum and water dripped through it, just as ley is obtained from ashes. The water was then boiled down till it turned to salt. One gallon of water ran through a bushel of dirt produced a quart of Salt. The Salt is as strong as the best Liverpool, though not so white.—*Virginian Union.*