

### MARION IN 1780.

A few days before the siege of Charleston, in 1780, Marion was prevented by an accident from acting with his associates in the defence of the capital. A few days before the siege, Marion and a large party dined at the house of a friend, who, after dinner, turned the key upon his guests, that none of them might retreat from his hospitality; but Marion, who was opposed to convivial excesses, undertaking to effect his escape by a window fell into the street and dislocated his ankle.

Before he had entirely recovered the use of his limb, Marion made his way through North Carolina into Virginia. There he met General Gates with an army advancing to the assistance of the South. Having no command, he was invited into the family of the Baron De Kalb, as an assistant aid; but on arriving in the neighborhood of Camden, where Cornwallis then had his headquarters, he was despatched in company with Major Horry to break down the bridges in the rear of Cornwallis—so confident was Gates, that in the approaching battle he would drive the enemy off the field. The fatal battle of Camden, in which the brave De Kalb and the flower of his army were sacrificed, once more left South Carolina in possession of the British, with Marion, Horry, and only thirty men to oppose their victorious and disciplined hosts.

On hearing the result of the battle of Camden, Marion collected his little band of patriots around him, and, after an address, asked them whether they would follow his fortunes. Having received an enthusiastic answer in the affirmative, they formed a circle, and took an oath never to serve a tyrant or be the slaves of Great Britain, and to fight to the last for liberty. With his few followers he directed his course towards the enemy. He soon fell in with a British escort of ninety men, three times his own number, with two hundred prisoners. Not having been discovered by the enemy, he concealed his men in contiguous swamps till the escort had passed, and after dark continued the pursuit. Towards morning he came upon them by surprise, and was successful in capturing the whole party, and liberating the captives, after killing only three of the enemy.

A few hours subsequent to this affair, Marion was informed, that the Tories were mastering strong in his neighborhood, with a design to fall upon him. He instantly pushed for their rendezvous, broke in upon them, and of forty-nine men, took thirty prisoners, with the arms, ammunition, and horses of the whole party, without losing a man.

The rumors of these successes, small as they may appear, had a very great effect. The British and Tories were enraged at the insults daily offered by a mere handful of militia, who were actually carrying on the war against a force sufficient in number to overwhelm them in an instant, but whose vigilance, activity, local knowledge, and daring courage, gave them advantages which kept their enemies in constant apprehension, and their friends in hope.

Also for the Confederate cause in Eastern Virginia, we have but few Marions hereabouts. During Tuesday last 200 Yankee Cavalry entered the town of Suffolk, took possession of Temperance Hall and one of the churches, and then roamed about the streets, with an air of indifference to danger that could not have been surpassed by Southern troops. The citizens were entirely defenceless, and there were no soldiers to molest them or make them afraid. Had there been a partisan leader, with the spirit of a Marion, anywhere about, the dismal Swamp would have been ambushed, and not a Yankee horseman would have returned to Norfolk to tell the tale of his fellows. One cavalry company could have bagged the whole party without difficulty. The bare mention of Colonel Wright's Third Georgia Regiment, by a shrewd enemy, whom they attempted to entice, caused a rush to the saddle and a stampede towards Portsmouth which no hindrance in the distance.

On Wednesday, only eight of the riders returned to Suffolk, depending the keys of the jail, released every prisoner, quartered their liberated fellows and themselves on a respectable citizen, impressed the wagon of another to drag their filthy persons to Portsmouth, and then left at leisure. Have we resolved to abandon the struggle for our independence, which, but one short year ago, was commenced with such glorious prospects of success? Are we the worthy sons of more worthy sires, or have we basely degenerated into mere slaves, and made up our minds to submit to the galling yoke already prepared for us by Yankee taskmasters. These are questions of serious import. Let every free man ponder them well.—*Pet. Es.*

### THE YANKEE CONGRESS.

**Exchange of Prisoners.**—Senator Wilson has introduced a joint resolution relative to the exchange of prisoners, which was adopted.

[The resolution simply refers to the admission that that prisoners are in possession of the rebels, and it is necessary to get released by exchanging soldiers taken in arms against the government.]

### THE SUBJUGATION OF THE SOUTH.

The following atrocious article, proposing a plan for holding the States of the South in subjection in the event of their conquest, appears in the New York Evening Post:

It is very annoying to read the superficial arguments against the war in the *Express* and papers of like character, which talk, for instance, about taxation of \$200,000,000,000 in two years, of return volunteers with arms in their hands to ravage the North, like the free companies of Italy, &c.

Many good plans will, no doubt, occur to our legislators in Congress, much better than I can suggest, to effect the permanent holding of the South in the iron grip of the Union, and forcing her to pay the cost of the war.

The following plan occurs to me for the cotton States; At convenient points lay out tracts for the forfeited lands of 40,000 acres each. Lay out these tracts in squares, near as may be, and let each of these tracts be a homestead of a body of a thousand men—say a regiment of infantry, battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry.

At each angle of the square of eight miles, which would be about the size of a 40,000 acre tract, I would place a woodcut with a few guns. In the centre place a fort large enough to need a garrison of a thousand men. Here could be the quartermaster's store, the shop, &c.; in fact, the village of the homestead.

I would divide the tract into forty new farms, as near as might be. On these the soldiers could work when off drill, and raise crops, with the aid of freed negroes or otherwise—these negroes being in a state of apprenticeship. Such troops would need little pay; they could nearly maintain themselves. They could be made, by the effect of military discipline, to work regularly, and could help to collect the war tax.

I would cover the revolted States with these work of these fortified homesteads—let the white squares on a checker board represent vacant lands—the blacks, the fortified ones. The loyal whites and free blacks could occupy the vacant lands.

If the rebels in great numbers should hold out in revolt and take to the swamp, acting as guerrillas, I would drill the blacks as light infantry and send them to clear the swamps and scrublands. Such black soldiers would be safer to loyal whites than their own slaves, for I would have marauding and any other serious outrage punished with instant death.

Such an arrangement, it appears to me, would protect the white still, by a proper course of training, the blacks should become instructed in the duties and habituated to the responsibilities of freedom.

**Gen. Lovell.**—The accounts in the New Orleans papers of events preceding and attending the surrender of that city, show that great injustice has been done to Gen. Lovell. It is manifest that the true men of that city did not blame him, but on the contrary they manifested for him the utmost respect. When sent for by the Mayor to meet the Yankee officer who came to demand the surrender, "Gen. Lovell was greeted with loud cheers by the crowd." A New Orleans paper says:

"We understand that Gen. Lovell's speech yesterday, made at the City Hall, afforded the liveliest pleasure to the assembled crowd. His determination not to surrender a man and to take his own time in evacuating the city, and the challenge which he extended the enemy to meet him in the field, all tended greatly to relieve the public sense of humiliation and to restore public confidence."

It is shown, also, that the batteries below the city did resist the enemy's approach as long as they could.

What a lesson these facts should teach us against the too common habit of prejudging our officers, or others.

The population of Charlotte has been considerably increased within the last week or two, caused by the evacuation of Norfolk and Portsmouth and other places. The town is about filled up, and it is almost impossible to accommodate more. We learn that horses can be obtained at Lincolnston, Davidson College, and other interior villages, at pleasant prices and living much cheaper than in Charlotte. Could not the farmers through the country take a few boarders? Establishes are hard to get in towns at this season.

We learn that vacant houses can be had in the neighboring village of Monroe, Union county.

A large quantity of machinery and materials belonging to the Government was removed to this place from Norfolk.

*Charlotte Democrat.*

There are also a few vacant houses at Gold Hill, in this county. It is a quiet, healthy place.

### GEN. JACKSON'S VICTORY.

Gen. Stonewall Jackson has achieved a great victory over the Yankee General Milroy. We gather from our exchanges the following encouraging reports:

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of Wednesday, says:

Intelligence was received from Jackson's army yesterday, by telegraph, to the effect that Jackson had secured the pass of the Cheat Mountain, and had forced at Franklin, Pendleton county, whereby the enemy's retreat had been cut off. They are represented as being in the most deplorable condition, utterly broken up, having thrown away their arms and are wandering about the mountains without either food or arms. It is said that some five hundred of them were captured on Monday. Large quantities of ammunition taken from the enemy have been sent by Jackson to Staunton. A more utter discomfiture never happened to any army than that which has overtaken Milroy's forces.

The *Republican* of same date has the following:

The news from General Jackson's command is glorious. After defeating Milroy at McDowell the other day, he pushed on in pursuit, and has succeeded in routing and dispersing the whole Yankee army. His cavalry has gotten possession of Franklin, the county seat of Pendleton, and as a gap in Cheat Mountain, so that the enemy's retreat is thought to be effectually cut off. He has captured all their arms, stores and provisions, and scattered them through the mountains in a starving condition. On Saturday, he took 500 prisoners at one haul, and is picking them up at every turn of the road. It is confidently believed that old Stonewall will bag the whole of Milroy's army. This information has reached us by private telegrams and letters, which leave no doubt of its correctness.

The *Richmond Examiner* of yesterday, says:

Our guerrilla bands in Northwestern Virginia have been doing good work. They made, a few days since, a descent on Summersville, the county seat of Nicholas county, drove out the Yankees, taking a number of prisoners and capturing their baggage and stores.

They then surrounded the town of Suttonville, the county seat of Braxton county. The Yankees sent out a flag of truce and surrendered unconditionally. The guerrillas took 143 prisoners and all their stores and baggage.

Our men then followed up and took the enemy's stronghold on Cheat Mountain, capturing a number of prisoners, together with all the baggage, and put the remainder of the Federal force to flight. These latter were met by Milroy's Federal army, who, followed by Jackson, were on their way to Cheat Mountain, and reported that locality to be occupied by ten thousand desperadoes. Milroy thereupon stopped, and was attacked by General Jackson, who captured all his trains and artillery and routed his whole force.

**Affairs in the Valley of Virginia.**—The writer of this article had occasion very recently to pass through the Valley, and in the guest of its most respectable residents, heard many narratives of their outrages and robberies; and, in fact, in one or two instances, was an eye-witness of them. No sooner had Banks and his legions entered the Valley than a wholesale system of robbery was commenced. The farms were invaded by straggling squads, and the houses and stock carried off under the very eyes of their owners, no rescue being attempted. The slaves have also been stolen or enticed away, and in numerous instances, where they have refused to leave their masters, threats of death have compelled them to flee to the mountains. The horses selected by these marauders are the most valuable for blood and speed, this information being obtained from the slaves of the owners.

So extensive have been the Yankee depredations in this respect, that the farmers have been unable to get in their usual crops of corn and oats, their horses being stolen and their slaves running at large.

But this is not all. The houses of the residents have been invaded by the Yankee stragglers, who think no more of demanding the keys of the corn crib and smoke-house than would the owner himself. Corn and bacon are taken in such quantities as suits them without the least show of authority. In such dread of invasion do the families stand, that all the silver and valuables have been buried, except such articles as are actually necessary. The counties of Clarke and Warren suffered particularly from Banks's Division of Dutch, on its march from Bull's Ferry, in the direction of Romney. Some of the straggling stragglers shot hogs, sheep, and other stock on the route, and selecting a fine joint leave the carcass lying on the highway. Poultry was wastefully slaughtered in the farm-yard and eaten raw.

It is asserted, and has been proven by eye-witnesses, that even the dogs, cats, and rats, encountered on the march of this horde, were killed and eaten with a voraciousness that betokened starvation. Indeed they had no commissary and it is believed that their conduct was attributable to directions from their officers, who were totally unable to control them. These

robberies and outrages are not those of a day, but are of daily occurrence, and they will continue until Jackson returns to sweep down the Valley, and the Vandals be driven into or across the Potomac.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

## The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1862.

**The Next Governor.**—It is, beyond all question, very important that we should elect a suitable man for Governor of the State. We ought to have a big bodied, brave hearted, well balanced, far seeing, active minded, cool headed, faithful, intelligent, patriotic, capable, and conscientious man. We do not know where he is to come from, nor do we care. The right man in the right place is just what we want. It would require a miracle to bring out such an one as we have sketched above; but not a miracle to find one making a near approach to this standard. There are certain persons in the State very anxious to make the selection for the people, either believing them incompetent to do it; or else having private ends to accomplish would facilitate their successful prosecution of them by electing some favorite to the Gubernatorial chair. But we have a single suggestion to make to our readers on this subject, and it is this: vote for the man you believe to be best qualified to fill the office without regard to anything else.—Don't stop to ask whether any body else is voting for him or not. If you believe that Mr. A. B. is best fitted to be your Governor, vote for him. Your neighbor C. D. may think differently and vote for some one else; but that is none of your business.—Have a mind of your own, and vote for the man of your choice. The very object of the ballot is, that every man may vote for whom he pleases. But where conventions and meetings set up opinions and arrange parties, the original intention of the ballot is defeated, and the election becomes the result of party management.

**Destroying Cotton.**—The opinion is entertained by a few persons that the policy of burning cotton is all wrong; but this view of the subject must exclude the fact that the Yankee Government regards cotton as contraband of war, and has, from the beginning, seized and appropriated to their own use, every bale they could lay their paws upon, whether belonging to individuals or to the Confederacy. So that, in point of fact, the destruction of all property held and trusted by the enemy as contraband, rather than let it fall into their hands, so far from being a patriotic act, ought to be a laudable duty. We had just as well give to the enemy so much money to be used for the prosecution of the war against us. We had just as well furnish him powder and ammunition, or meat and bread to feed his army while engaged in cutting the throats of our people. If the enemy would buy our cotton and give us in exchange such articles as our necessities require, then it would be folly to burn it. Or if he would raise his blockade and allow us to pass to a foreign market with our cargoes, then it would be unnecessary and unwise to destroy it. But when we consider that one of the objects of this silly war against the South is to get cotton as a means of over exportation, it certainly cannot be considered as unwise to destroy it, and with it all the other products of southern soil likely to fall into the enemy's hands.

**The Newspaper Press of New Orleans** have continued their regular publications since the city has fallen into the hands of the enemy, but have been restricted, of course, as if on parole of honor, from commenting against the Federals, or saying anything in aid or comfort of the Confederates. A recent proclamation of Gen. Butler, in command of the Federals there, has led them to speak somewhat pointedly as regards their future course. They will continue their publications if allowed to do so without the interference of a censorship, and contribute what they can to the comfort and assistance of the community under their imprisoned condition. They will not yield for themselves nor for their fellow citizens, though a conquered people, rights guaranteed by the laws of nations, but will boldly defend them, and let the world know, if they should be violated.

**The Hon. Edward Stanly.**—We were once among the most ardent admirers of this gentleman. Hundreds and thousands in this State at one time held him in high esteem. Many of them until recently still thought pretty well of him, notwithstanding there were a few things in the latter part of his career in this State calculated to impair their confidence and neutralize their feelings concerning him. But the die is now finally cast. Burnside, at Newbern, confirms the report that Edward Stanly has accepted from Lincoln the Provisional Governorship of North Carolina! He is to come back to his native State as the agent of a vile enemy to enforce upon our people, if he can, the tyranny of a despotic power—to subjugate or exterminate us! In the name of all the gods at once, of what depths of infamy is human nature capable! Can it be possible that the Hon. Edward Stanly has accepted this position! What can he gain by it! We had supposed he was a man ambitious of honorable renown. Has he gone crazy? We can repudiate his conduct, if indeed he has permitted himself to entertain the proposition of returning to his native State in this capacity, upon no other hypothesis. He could not otherwise have entailed upon his family and name a disgrace which will go down with them through long years of shame. Of those mercenary and unprincipled creatures, Helper and Foster, nothing better was expected. No one could be surprised at any depth of infamy they might attain; but of Edward Stanly it was not so. But crazy or not, may the Provisional Governor, set over North Carolina by Abe Lincoln, die like a sheep killing dog, and his memory stink while freedom has a friend on earth.

We publish a letter from Burnside, upon which these remarks are predicated. It also affords a glimpse of the notorious Foster, who is justly in bad odor, even among his Yankee friends.

Headquarters Dep't. of N. E. Newbern, April 21, 1862.

**Charles Henry Foster, Esq.**  
Sir: I see by the "Newbern Progress" of Saturday morning, that you propose to speak to a political assemblage in this place on Wednesday next, which I think would be very unwise in you to do, and decidedly unwise in me to allow.

You occupy no official political position in the State, as was evinced by the refusal of the House of Representatives to grant you a seat in that body. The President of the United States has very wisely appointed a Provisional Governor for this State, who is a native thereof, and was at one time, one of its most prominent and influential citizens, and it remains at the moment, the views and feelings of a majority of the people of the State of North Carolina.

The Government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Gov. Stanly and I cannot comment in the meantime to embarrass either him or the Government, by initiating myself or allowing any one else to formulate any civil policy. From my own inexperience in matters of this kind, I am sufficiently embarrassed already in taking note of civil cases that absolutely require immediate attention. The occupation of North Carolina thus far, is entirely military.

Another very serious objection to the assembling of such a meeting as you propose, is, that I have never been informed by any one that it was in contemplation. None of the citizens have represented to me that they desire a meeting of this kind and officers and soldiers of the army have no right to originate or organize political assemblies.

I beg to say that I do not question the honesty or disinterestedness of your intention, but the wisdom of your course is to me clearly open to criticism, and the meeting cannot be allowed to assemble.

Very Respectfully,  
A. E. BURNSIDE,  
Maj. Gen. Com. Dep't. of N. C.

The suffering in England growing out of the deprivation of cotton, the consequent stoppage of factories and the throwing out of employment of factory operatives, is gradually assuming most alarming proportions. It seems the English keep a regular account of all prayers, with the causes which render them unable to support themselves, and they have only recourse to these records to ascertain the state of the Country as regards their poor. And by comparing these records one year with another, they are enabled to ascertain the extent to which any general calamity affects the country. By this means, they have recently announced over 50,000 more paupers than they have ever had before, and all traceable to the loss of the usual supply of cotton drawn from this country. The subject has been for some time occu-