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Significant Bold of the Yankee Army in Installation of General Stuart—The Yankee Heroically Reconstructs the Rear of their own Army.

The Yankee cavalry, not to be outdone by General Stuart, have covered themselves with glory. Regardless of the home guard of King William, which consists of exactly fifteen old gentlemen, armed with half that number of antiquated shot guns, the Yankee cavalry, supported by not less than five hundred infantry, dashed through that country last week, and traversed the country in the rear of their own forces, and outside of our own lines, with a reckless courage worthy of Bethel and Ball Run.

Goaded to madness by General Stuart's harrowing his rear for thirty miles, McClellan, a few days after the terrible affair which was put up in him, determined to show the civilized world that his army was also capable of acts of daring. He determined also that originality, not less than stupendous valour, should characterize his enterprise. Any reckless bull dog of a brave general could dash in the rear of the enemy's lines and immortalize himself as Stuart and his command did; but that was not exactly what McClellan wanted. To dash through our lines—burning, killing, capturing and spreading wild dismay, firing into railroad trains, burning vessels and taking hundreds of miles, horses and soldiers—would be merely repeating the "cowardly rebuke" who had spanked his rear forty-eight hours and then retired with cool efficiency.

Selecting a small county about thirty miles outside of our lines as the theatre of his performance, the Yankee general ordered his expedition doubly secure by first burning every bridge and ferryboat on the Pamunkey river for fear of our cavalry pickets in the vicinity of Ashland. Satisfying himself that there had not been a Confederate soldier in King William for three weeks, a heavy force of cavalry and infantry crossed into King William at the White House, it is said, and advanced cautiously up the country. They met and, with unprecedented heroism, conquered a small boy who was returning from a creek with a string of minnows, and subsequently, after a sharp engagement of half an hour, made prisoner of a small bull terrier, who, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was sent to the rear to catch rats at Fort Warren.

Proceeding cautiously up the country, they met with no strolling adventurers until they had passed the Court House and reached the vicinity of a dark and dreary looking swamp called "Fox Trap," about five miles from the village of Aylett. In this dark and repulsive spot the advanced guard of the army was assailed by the most terrible and unearthly sounds, like unto the howling of bulls, the squeaking of pigs, and the groans of the damned. The advanced guard reported the rebels in great force, and fell back in dismay. A picket body of heroes from Casey's division were then thrown forward, who fearlessly advanced into the swamp, and reported the enemy to be nothing more than about five hundred bull-frogs, who were serenading each other around the margin of a green-coated pond of stagnant water.

Casey's heroes attacked this force with great valour, having lost all fear of them during the pleasant evenings of the 31st of May and the 1st of June, which they spent in the salubrious recesses of the Chickahominy, whilst our troops occupied their encampments at the Seven Pines.

In a few hours after this engagement, in which three hundred bull-frogs and six mud-turtles were captured and sent to the rear, the Yankee army advanced steadily up the prosperous city of Aylett, near the head of the navigation on the Mattaponi river. The capture of this great city was the aim and object of the secret expedition. Aylett, before the war, boasted a population of not less than sixty persons, and contained three stores, a tailor's shop, a blacksmith's shop, a post-office and two old groceries, besides several private residences, a tavern and a milliner's shop. The exigencies of the war had closed all of these establishments, and rendered Aylett less attractive than it was when whiskey, calico, straw hats and patent medicines were sold there at moderate prices. The village of Aylett was taken by surprise and fell without a blow. When the Yankee army arrived, there were five old gentlemen there, and before they could unfasten their horses from the rack they were made prisoners and deprived of their arms, which consisted of two dug-wood switches, one hickory walking stick, and three pocket-knives, one of them a sort of infernal machine, containing three blades, a cork-

and a horse team, a pair of pincers, and a gun-pick. This Confederate force was captured without the loss of a single Yankee, and their conquerors gave three loud cheers in honor of their magnificent achievement, and followed out. We talk about that d—d rebel Stuart will squish when he hears of this victory.

The Yankee army having secured the prisoners (first taking the precaution to steal their horses), committed many acts of atrocious vandalism. They burnt the granaries, which were private property, and also destroyed a bridge and two granaries at a place called Darkark, two miles above Aylett, and also cut to pieces a ferryboat. They destroyed five or six small schooners at Aylett, the property of poor, harmless non-combatants, and boasted that these acts of vandalism were by way of retaliation for Stuart's bold and immortal raid. The performances of these cowardly rascals closed with the usual depredations upon the neighbouring hen-roosts, after which they beat a hasty retreat, chattering and yelling with delight at having wiped out the insult which Stuart put upon an army of one hundred thousand Yankees. In due season all Yankeeedom will rebound with the accounts of the heroism of the intrepid army which penetrated twenty miles into an unarmed county and committed a few acts of dastardly and cruel incendiarism. —*Richmond Examiner.*

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE RICHMOND LINES.

Matters along the lines on the Chickahominy were a more lively aspect throughout yesterday in our army, as well as the enemy's judging from observation on one side, and the report of the scouts from the other.

On Monday morning, and also yesterday morning, several of the Yankee gunboats steamed up above the City Point and engaged in the pastime of shelling the embankments and woods on the outside of the James river, evidently with the intention of disclosing any of our forces hidden therein. After an hour or so's shelling they dropped down stream as wise as they came up. They are evidently engaged in reconnoitering the South side of the James river, below Drury's Bluff, with the intention of crossing in force.

Our army, and also McClellan's, it is reported, have been resting in line of battle for several days, but nothing but the most favourable result need be apprehended from a demonstration of the enemy, from whatever source it comes.

We mentioned the fact yesterday that the pickets of both armies on the opposite ends of the Meadow Bridge frequently exchanged the papers of Richmond and the North. The way in which it is done is in this way, which it will be perceived afforded them no opportunity of communication. The Confederate picket, divested of his arms, walks to the centre of the bridge and drops a paper, and sometimes some tobacco, to be exchanged for a Northern paper and the equivalent of the tobacco in coffee. He retreats, and the Federal picket advanced, also without arms, and makes the honorable exchange. This paper is then carried to headquarters.

The pickets at this bridge are more civil than others, and will on fire at each other. —*Richmond Examiner.*

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Though Fort Pillow and Memphis have been given up to the enemy as a consequence of the occupation of Corinth, it does not follow that the entire control of the great Mississippi is to be surrendered to the enemy. Our authorities have established a "breakwater" at Vicksburg, Miss., which it is confidently asserted will be impregnable to the assaults of the enemy, either by land or water. The enemy's gunboats have made several attempts to shell out our batteries at Vicksburg, but were in each instance compelled to withdraw after receiving one or two shots from our guns. The Vicksburg "Citizen" says that our works at that place "are constructed by the highest military science; our officers are brave, vigilant and competent; and our gunners are skillful and accurate. The location of our works is such as to give us the advantage of a plunging fire upon the vessels in every position, while their elevation secures them against any damage from the enemy." Fort Henry, below Fort Jackson, St. Philip, and the batteries at Chalmette were all on low ground and partly under a pier, which gave the advantage of elevated position to the gunboats. Here the case is different—the batteries can neither be shelled out nor can they be stormed by the ships' approach of the vessels. No force, however large, could effect a landing within range of our guns, and no other creditable landing place can be found within thirty miles; and our land forces are everywhere prepared for such an emergency.

We are not making a vain boast of our abilities, (says the "Citizen") but we draw our conclusions from actual observations and experience, and we are now beginning to feel perfectly safe in asserting that Vicksburg cannot be taken. It is here that we will see the great Mississippi Valley; keep open the communication with Eastern Texas, and secure the rich

and fertile valleys of the Texas, Arkansas, White and the Brazos rivers, which will furnish us with food and provisions for the army and the people. We will have the life of our days the other side of the enemy back in New Orleans, and from thence to the Gulf, and save those important and fertile valleys situated in the great valley of the Mississippi; of which we must look for independence, the loss of which would put us in great straits if not to actual famine.

JUGGLERS.

Political jugglers distracted and divided the people in the old Government, and contributed much to bring us into the condition in which we now find ourselves.

We had almost sincerely hoped, that when we parted from the old corrupt Government, and set up for ourselves, we would profit by the experience of the past, and unite in crushing out all the mal-practices, which wrought so much injury to the old Union. But before our independence is acknowledged and made secure, we regret to see, what we conceive to be attempts to introduce tricks and feints, which do not tend to the union and harmony so essential to secure our liberty and independence.

In order to secure unity in the all important determination to be free and independent, or perish in the attempt, in other matters there must be freedom of thought and action. Men may honestly differ in their choice for Governor, and yet so dially unite and work together in the common and great purpose to throw off oppression and to be free. They may honestly differ as to the means and manner of our defence, and both be alike true and loyal to the great cause—the cause of all.

But, our friends, who first get their minds directed to one individual as their choice for Governor, proclaim his name, and then, directly or indirectly, denounce all opposition to their candidate, and intimate that all who do not at once fall in and support him are disloyal, or sympathizers with the common enemy, are, we submit, inconsiderate. Such a course must lead to bad consequences. Whenever a few self-constituted dictators attempt to select the voters for the people, and attempt to disparage all who prefer another, who in his whole soul, body and mind, is alike determined in the great cause, they attempt too much, and do harm.

We would desire to see the new Government get rid of all the evil devices of the old. We would get rid of all caucuses and political conventions. We want to hear no more of the Van Buren doctrine, that "to the victors belong the spoils." We want to see the good old rule, restored in appointing men to office, "if he is honest, he is faithful and capable." We want to see all unfair and foul dealing towards candidates and their friends condemned and disapproved by all, and all opposition to candidates, placed on fair, true, and honorable grounds. In this class we do not consider the efforts that are being made to disparage Colonel Vance to the confidence of the people. He is declared Holden's candidate; some article or articles in Holden's paper are copied and commented upon by a Yankee paper, published at Newbern called the Progress. Consequently Holden is an abolitionist, and as Holden is for Vance, he, Vance, must be an abolitionist also, and wanting in loyalty to the Confederacy. Here is the juggling that tends to do harm, that ought to be scorned and put down.

If we recollect correctly this same lying Yankee paper said some time ago, in substance, that Governor Clark was ready and disposed to have North Carolina return to the old Union, and so were at least half the Convention. Was this true? Is Gov. Clark an abolitionist? Is he wanting in loyalty to our cause? Would it be honorable, or fair in this way to disparage and injure him? Would it be honorable or fair to attempt such a juggle? William W. Holden is no abolitionist; we believe him, notwithstanding our many past differences, to be a true and loyal subject of the Confederacy—and we think that his treason and purport, even down to the misfortune of his birth, have no good reason to believe otherwise.

Mr. Holden was not by many the first to express his preference for Col. Vance, as is well known, and yet Vance is falsely styled Holden's candidate. Here is another trick. Vance is the candidate of a multitude of people, and would have been their candidate, had the Standard and all the other Editors in the State opposed him. The juggle here is to mount Col. Vance on the

back of Holden, and then break down the imaginary prop, and down comes the trick. Article from the Standard against Mr. A. Graham and John A. Gilmer in time past, are republished. All this and the purpose of it is well understood. William A. Graham and John A. Gilmer have lived down all these efforts to do them injury, and will do so again, when revived in this strange and unusual way, and from an unsuspected source. In their whole political course, publicly and privately they have given such conclusive evidence of their firm and sincere devotion, to what they conceived to be the very best interest of the South, that even the Standard has become satisfied of the injustice which he has done them, and with commendable candor confesses in the many misrepresentations with which their vile injurers had impressed him in relation to these men, able, and gifted sons of North Carolina. —*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Some Southern newspaper readers have been cheered of late by reports in Northern papers of "conservative" demonstrations in Washington city and in several of the free States. They see, or imagine they see, the most favourable intentions, and even results, in the late address of Vallandigham, Voorhees, and other Northern members of Congress; which address has already been presented to the Southern public in outline, if not in detail, through the columns of this Journal.

We are compelled to regard all the late "conservative" movements in the North as a light entirely different from that in which they are viewed by these Southern men who are pleased to hear of them. We feel safe in asserting, with the utmost positiveness, that they are designed to crush out the Southern Confederacy and to re-establish Northern rule throughout the entire limits of the old Union. Indeed, this is the avowed object of all the conservative movements in the free States, so far as we are advised of them. Even the address of the Northern "Democratic" members of Congress, prepared by Vallandigham and Voorhees, and signed by the boldest enemies of the Lincoln Administration in the Federal House of Representatives, assume that the Union is still in existence, and that its perpetual preservation is the paramount object of all true patriots North and South. We find but little in that address to commend it to Southern favour or sympathy. Its authors are really intent upon the annihilation of the Confederate Government, or else they have not the nerve to express their true sentiments. They strongly denounce the Lincoln Administration, not because it has made war upon the South, but because it has not conducted that war judiciously, economically and properly. They give the Democratic officers and soldiers of the Northern army the credit and the glory of the victories achieved over the "rebels" of the South. They say, in almost in many words, that the only practical way to put down the rebellion and to re-establish the Federal authority over the entire South is to have the Black Republicans turned out of power and their actions turned in. We can place no other interpretation upon the language of their address.

No man in the Southern Confederacy should give the slightest countenance to the idea that our cause is to be advanced, in any wise, by the movements of political parties in the free States. We can scarcely see how a sane man can believe that the South has any friends amongst the politicians of that quarter. And yet, if McClellan should be disastrously defeated before Richmond—an event which we ardently hope for—the number of professed Northern men with Southern principles and feelings will be neither few nor far between. The North then, finding subjugation impossible, according to the original Lincoln and Howard programme, will resort to the artful dodge of "reconstruction of the Union upon the principles of the Constitution." The professed conservatives of the North and Northwest will then be in the very posture for rendering the most efficient aid to Black Republicanism. They will be pressed forward to intercede between the North and South. They will appeal to the Southern States to return to "the glorious old Union," on condition that they shall have a sure guaranty for everything they claimed at the beginning of the war. South will be the appeal of Northern men who have been under the ban of public opinion, in their own section, on account of their alleged sympathy for the Southern cause. They will modestly claim a hearing at the hands of the authorities and people of the Confederate States. They will come forward to convince us, as if by the power of demonstration, that the Yankees of the North, the Illinois and Bushers of the West, and the Chittany of the South

can all be together in one and from the water of Lethe, and thus, in an instant, entirely erase from each other's minds all recollection of the war of 1861 and 1862. This proposition established, they will find no difficulty in convincing the Southern people that the American Union, embracing the vast territory extending from Maine to Texas, and from Norfolk to San Francisco, will be the genuine Union of which we have heretofore had no conception except through the dreams of poets.

In other relations, we regard the conservatives of the North, in their present position, as our most dangerous enemies in that quarter. They act as the medium of communication between the North and the Union and the Union men of those portions of the Southern country now in the military possession of the enemy. They are at this time giving all possible encouragement to the "Union meeting" proposed to be held in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. Their pretended opposition to the Black Republicanism introduced there to the forcible subjugation of the people of the slaveholding community.

Every Northern man who favours a reconstruction of the Union is in such an enemy of the South as the most sanguinary and bloody-minded Abolitionists. Every Southern man who favours, or is willing to tolerate, the idea of a reconstruction of the Union is a traitor, and ought to be treated as such. There is no middle ground between the absolute independence of the Southern States and their utter subjugation. Our people must be either free men or slaves; and the man who favours a measure by which their freedom is lost and their slavery made certain, deserves not to live among them or anywhere else on this green earth. —*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM NASSAU.

The Savannah Republic is in receipt of the Bermuda Herald of the 14th, though it contains but little of special interest.

The steamer Minho arrived at Nassau from Chart-son on the 12th, taking out the news of the Chickahominy fight, which created no little interest among the islanders.

A Nassau correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

Five British steamers are now lying at Cochrane's anchorage, ten miles east of Nassau, all laden with contraband engines and machinery. The Nashville and Minho are also here.

The crew of the Nashville report that an armed Confederate steamer is hourly expected off this port. The Confederate steamers (under the British flag) Kate, Cecil, Stottin, Nellie, and Nassau, left on the 21st, clearing for St. John, New Brunswick. They were all painted a light lead color, almost the hue of the Gold stream waters, even to their smoke-pipes.

A letter dated Nassau, N. P., June 10, says:

The British steamer Oriole was seized here last Saturday. She is to be released immediately, I hear. There are now here eleven steamers, and others are arriving daily at the private rendezvous, Cochrane's anchorage.

A large steamer from England here to off the bar yesterday and loaded her passengers, when she also proceeded to the anchorage. Among the passengers are the notorious pirate Semmes and his officers of the Sumter. I presume to his come here to take charge of the Oriole, or else he is on his way to Charleston, where, we hear, the rebels have two formidable steel plated guns nearly ready for launching. I wish the Government would keep a look out for the Nassau fleet; it is a formidable one, capable of repeating the successful case by the Nashville and Semmes.

Persons in Roanoke.—The oldest inhabitant we are assured has never witnessed as large a frost as overtook the Roanoke River last week. The most painful apprehensions are felt for the total loss of the immense corn crop, because of the difficulty of re-planting in time.

At the farm house of T. P. Devereux, Esq., in Halifax, the water was never known to be so high before by 18 inches. His dwelling is situated on a bluff overlooking the farm. The water rose so high around his dwelling as to prevent all egress or ingress, except to take it up to the armpits or in canoes. His highest dykes or levees were submerged. The loss of the crops, cattle, hogs, &c., on the river, both in Halifax and Northampton, must have been very considerable. We learn that Col. J. H. Whitaker, besides other losses, had three negro men drowned. Even houses are said to have been borne down the river. —*Raleigh Standard.*