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J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

COTTON.

Suffering in the North for want of Cotton
—the success of the North in this war
declared impossible.

The following editorial, from the Providence (R. I.) Post, shows very plainly to what straits the North is being brought by this war. It is a startling exposition of the state of affairs and feeling in the North becoming impressed with hopelessness and despair in the present struggle:

From the Providence Post, July 18.
Our market quotations this morning show the price of cotton in this city, and indicate very plainly to what we are coming. We are to realize unmistakably all the horrors of a cotton famine, not only in this country, but throughout Europe.—Prices are to go up, not down, until there comes a general financial and commercial smash up. Indeed, we are to get no more cotton in the next three years. Our mills have got to stop; our manufacturers, if they are not blind, may already see ruin staring them in the face. In six months Rhode Island's fate will be sealed.

At last accounts there were only 212,270 bales of cotton in Liverpool, against 1,123,000 bales at a corresponding date last year. Were the mills to run on full time every pound of cotton in England would be used in four weeks! India, of which we have heard so much in abolition speeches, supplies no part of the deficiency occasioned by the loss of the American article. Instead of sending more than usual to market, there was almost, at last accounts, of India cotton, only 45,000 bales, against 240,000 last year, and 280,000 in 1860. There are millions of persons who have heretofore been employed in cotton manufactories of England, four-fifths of whom are to be wholly out of employment in a short time! And the same state of things, to an extent fearful to contemplate, is to exist in New England.

"But we are to have cotton," say the abolitionists. "This rebellion is to be crushed. The Southern ports are to be opened, and cotton is to pour in upon us most plentifully." This is the talk of crazy fanatics and fools. The Southern ports may be opened; but we shall get no cotton.—The old crop will be destroyed whether the owners like it or not. They dare not resist a measure so essential to their independence. The torch will be applied to nearly every bale that remains unburned to-day; and not more than enough is being raised for Southern consumption. The uniform testimony is that there are no cotton fields to be seen on the Mississippi.—"Plant corn and not cotton," was the order, and it has been strictly obeyed.

"But next year we will get cotton enough," some abolitionists will say. We know better. We shall be lucky if we get a bale per week through the year. No attempt will be made to raise it until this war is over; and the war will not end, as things now look, until even the foundations of Southern industry, Southern business and Southern social life are overturned. Abolitionism has taken the reins, and it will not permit us a moment's rest until the whole South is thrown into confusion, and all hope of the raising of cotton is destroyed. The legislation of this fanatical Congress has rendered restoration almost impossible until nearly the entire white population of the South has been exterminated and the North has brought upon itself bankruptcy and ruin. The South will not yield to the policy of the abolitionists while resistance is possible; and in spite of all we can do it may prove possible, until Federal Treasury notes are sold for ten cents on the dollar.

Do we speak despondingly? We say only the truth. We warned the people in 1856 of just this state of things. We predicted it again in 1860. When the war broke out we believed it might be brought to an end, and the South be brought back to the Union in a year or two, if we followed the conservative policy and asserted only the supremacy of the Constitution. Instead of this, our whole course has been calculated to exasperate the Southern people, dishearten Unionists everywhere, and divide the North into factions. We are farther from a final victory than we were one year ago. All that our armies have done has been undone by a reckless Congress and a yielding President. We have spent six hundred millions of dollars and sacrificed fifty thousand lives, and got for it all—what? We have saved Maryland and Kentucky and Missouri, by a show of bayonets, and lost them by a show of radicalism. The Union cause will hang

and little hearty sympathy south of Mason's and Dixon's line.
And now, we say again, the North is to bear her full share of suffering. Her cotton mills must stop. Her laboring men are to become paupers. The government is going to take care of the niggers; white people, without bread or employment, must take care of themselves.

European News through Northern Sources.
The New York papers have advices from Europe to the 10th instant. The Herald makes the following editorial summary of the news:

Although the news has been anticipated, the letters and papers reveal the fact that the rebel sympathisers in England and France, backed by a large portion of the cotton manufacturing interest of both countries, were making the most strenuous efforts to impress the cabinets and people with the belief that the Union cause was lost by the three days fighting before Richmond, of which they had heard by the Etna. There is little doubt but they had succeeded to some extent, in consequence of the jealousy of the war power of the U. States which now exists in most of the countries of the Old World. General McClellan is assailed in London with respect to his strategy, his dispatches and the taking up of his first position near Richmond.

The new tariff of the United States is attacked at every point—both in intent and enactment—by the London Times and some of the Paris newspapers. The Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 10th instant—the last paper—sums up the expression of feeling towards the measure thus:—"The new United States tariff is universally condemned throughout England and France. Journalists whose speciality has been matters of economic and commercial class pronounce it to be simply a perfect prohibition on the importation into at least the North American States of all European goods; but as against England it applies with special severity and harshness. The undoubted effect of this new arrangement will be that, almost immediately on its coming into operation on the first of next month, the prices of nearly all English and French manufactured goods will be doubled—in some instances trebled."

The cotton manufacturers of Rouen sent a deputation to the Emperor Napoleon to represent to him that, from the excessive high prices of the raw material, and the falling off in the demand for cotton goods, they must before long close their mills, and that some amongst them will have to suspend payment. Similar representations have been made from Lille, where many of the manufacturers are represented to be in a critical state, and the Emperor helped them with a loan.

The Liverpool Courier of the 8th of July, speaking on the cotton crisis, says:—"There is in stock 300,000 bales. From all sources except America, which is now a consumer, not a producer, we may expect 600,000 bales. At the rate of 30,000 bales per week, this quantity would last us about twenty-six weeks, or until the end of December."

Mr. Lindsey, member of Parliament, had adjourned his Parliamentary motion for the recognition of the South by England a second time. It was to come up again on the 18th of July.

From the Providence Post.

THE RADICAL POLICY.

It is painfully apparent to every observer of passing events, that the more Radical of the Republicans in and out of Congress have abandoned all expectation of restoring the government. They have not for months aimed to accomplish this. They care nothing for the Constitution—nothing for anything, save to grab what they can get, and destroy everything else. They are trying to make the war a war of extermination, as against the white men of the South; and by every method in their power are encouraging a spirit of bitterness and hate which is more significant of outright barbarism than the civilization and refinement of which we have so loudly boasted. They encouraged the men of the border slave States to make immense sacrifices for the defence of the Union, and are now threatening them with the instant emancipation of their slaves if they will not themselves inaugurate some more gradual system. Confusion is meant only for these States, for here only can the law which has passed Congress ever be enforced. They know that these States are tied, hand and foot, and cannot resist their oppression. These are to be kept, though only in part protected against the ravages of the Confederates, while the cotton States are to be left out of the Union and punished. They are to be used, perhaps, as negro colonies; at least, nothing short of

the actual extermination of the white race is now promised.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Traveller.
What the Federal Soldiers endured whilst falling back on the James River.

I could occupy columns of this paper with a description of scenes on the road. Men crippled with rheumatism, pale and feeble with recent wounds, sick and ghastly, hobbling along, some with canes, and some leaning on their comrades for support. Five thousand wagons, making trains miles in extent, covering acres of the fields or winding along over the roads, some carrying baggage, some mules, some ammunition, and some sick and wounded men; ambulances, troops, cavalry, artillery, stragglers, covered with perspiration and half smothered in dust; men with blood on their faces and their heads bound up, blood on their coats and their arms bound up, blood on their pants, and a painful limp showing a wound in the leg; men lying down by the road side utterly worn out, men fat on their back in a dead faint, or so fast asleep the tramp of doom would hardly rouse them; men seriously wounded borne along on stretchers or in ambulances, and looking at you sadly, so wistfully, that it made your very heart ache to see them; men who had lost their regiments during a too zealous charge, or run away from them in unconquerable terror, all huddled together, without food, without officers, and lying down in the open field to sleep. Such were some of the scenes on the road, and never shall I forget them.

Yankee Legislation—Negro vs. White Man.

The fanatical and detestable Yankee Congress, which has just adjourned, culminated its long series of outrageous legislation by smuggling into a bill a provision placing the negro upon an equality with a white man in the courts of justice. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

A great deal of astonishment and indignation is expressed here at the discovery that a section was smuggled into the act supplementary to the act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, which places the negro upon an equality with a white man in the courts of justice here. The section proceeded to provide, that in all judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color. Even in Ohio, where there are few negroes, in conferring upon them the right to testify in the courts, it was decreed that their testimony should go to the jury for only what it was worth. The sudden elevation of the negro, just emancipated, to an equality with white men in the capital of the nation is regarded as something worse than an indiscretion or an error of judgment.

IMPORTANT.

We find the following in the "Sun" of the 19th:

Advice from before Vicksburg to the 10th inst. represent that the siege would be temporarily abandoned, and that some of the vessels would return South, probably to New Orleans. On account of the low water in the river, the proposed new channel will prove a failure.

It is reported that the town of Cynthiana, Kentucky, surrendered to Col. Morgan on Thursday, after half an hour's fight. Cynthiana is on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, sixty-miles South of the first named place. Great excitement prevailed at Newport and Covington yesterday, the citizens organizing for defense.

Derivation and Meaning of the Word Yankee.—The Richmond Whig has discovered in a record of travel kept by one Thomas Anbury, and published in London, in 1791, the following in reference to the derivation and meaning of the word Yankee. Having referred to the New Englanders as Yankees, he says:

"A proper name may not be easily just here to observe to you the etymology of this term. It is derived from a Cherokee word, *yanke*, which signifies upward and above. This epithet of Yankee was bestowed upon the inhabitants of New England by the Virginians, for not assisting them in a war with the Cherokees, and they have always been held in derision by it."

The holster pistol of the lamented Gen. Bernard E. Bee, one of the heroes of Manassas, have been presented by his widow to the Confederate States; and Captain Childs, of the Ordnance Department, presented them to Colonel John H. Morgan, a chieftain worthy to wear them.

A man who owned a lot in the city of California, during the late flood, went to see if his fence was washed away. He found that he had lost his fence, but had caught a fine two-story house, which made him a good deal more than square in the operation.

DARING FEAT—BURNING OF A FEDERAL VESSEL.

On Friday last some half dozen men attached to the Prince George Cavalry, conceived the idea of destroying one or more of the Federal vessels, which for several days past have literally covered the surface of the river in front of Gen. McClellan's camp. Having procured a boat, (the largest accessible,) Corporal Cook, Thos. Martin, William Daniel, Alexander Dimitry and William Williams, embarked from Coggins' Point about one o'clock Saturday morning, and pulled off quietly for a very fine looking schooner of 163 tons burthen, lying in the stream some half a mile from the Southern shore. As they neared the vessel, a small dog on board discovered their movements and commenced barking furiously. Two gunboats were lying but a few hundred yards distant, and many steamers and sail vessels in close proximity, but the enterprise had been undertaken, and the brave boys could not think of returning without accomplishing their object. Making fast to the vessel, they endeavored to seize the dog, and stop his mouth by sending him to the bottom, but the animal would not allow a stranger's hand to be placed upon him. His barking had now aroused the Captain of the vessel, who came upon deck, and desired to know the cause of the untimely visit. He was answered by Martin, who quickly sprang to the deck of the schooner, and informed the Captain that he had come at the bidding of Gen. McClellan, to effect his arrest. The Captain expressed great surprise, declared his innocence of crime, and wished to know what were the charges against him. He was told by Martin that he was not there to decide upon his guilt or innocence, nor to prefer charges of any sort, but to effect his arrest as Gen. McClellan had ordered. The Captain then consented to submit, and manifesting no disposition to resist, was allowed to get into the boat untied. In the meantime the other five soldiers had reached the deck of the vessel, and gone into the cabin. Here they found a straw bed, which was ripped open, set on fire, and the cabin door closed. The party speedily disembarked, leaving the crew behind, who, it is supposed, escaped on the small boat belonging to the schooner. They were not taken because the boat used by the boarding party, had a hole near its top, and would carry but seven men. As the surprise party pulled off for the Southern shore, the Captain of the schooner had his suspicions aroused as to the arrest having been made by order of McClellan, and remarked to his captors that the General's Headquarters were not on that side of the river. He was told to "hold his peace"; that his captors knew what they were about; that they had changed their mind; and intended taking him to a Confederate, instead of a Federal General. The Captain now became greatly alarmed, and besought the clemency of his captors, stating with tears in his eyes, that he had a wife and children in New York, who would be not only deeply distressed at his loss, but greatly impoverished. His fears were quieted by the assurance that as he was a subject of the Lincoln Government, he must consider his capture as entirely legitimate, and himself a prisoner of war.

Upon reaching the shore the Captain declared that had he seen his captors approach from the Southern bank, the ruse adopted would not have availed, for he had arms aboard, (Enfield Rifles,) and would have only surrendered with his life.

In the passage from the vessel to the shore, not a ray of light, save the lamp in the rigging, was to be seen, and our boys had made up their minds that the vessel would not burn, and that the arrest of the Captain was the only result of their enterprise. But they were soon most agreeably disappointed, for as they accended the bank, the fire suddenly burst out, and in a few minutes the flames were licking the sides of the vessel from bow to stern. She burned slowly, but brightly, and the flames illuminated the river and the country around for miles. Our informant states that it was quite amusing to witness the commotion among the fleet of Old Abe, consisting of some two hundred steam and sailing craft. Steam was crowded on gunboats and transports, and the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the burning schooner. She continued to burn from half past one until the dawn of day, when only such portions as were below the water's edge remained.

The schooner was nearly new, called the *Louis River*, and commanded by Capt. John A. Jones, of New York. She was 163 tons burthen, loaded with corn and provisions, and valued at \$2,500, exclusive of cargo. Capt. Jones was brought to Petersburg Saturday and lodged in jail.

where he now ramblates on the daring of the rebel, and laments over the fortunes of war.

Just above the *Louis River*, several schooners were moored, but a gunboat lying along side, it was considered somewhat imprudent to attempt to burn them. Another batch of vessels lay not far below the *Louis River*, but a gunboat was near these also. Between the destroyed vessel and the Berkeley shore, the water was studded with vessels, but the Confederate force was too small to venture in their midst.

The light from the burning vessel shined brightly on the north bank of the James, and for miles and miles the tents of the Federal army were distinctly visible.—*Pet. Express.*

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

We cannot think otherwise than that the recent movements of our light forces in the vicinity of Nashville and Louisville are but preliminary to the more important ones speedily to follow. Morgan would hardly have thrown himself with only 2000 or 3000 men almost upon the banks of the Ohio, right in the midst of the Kentucky totes, unless it had been preconcerted between himself and Gen. Bragg, with the understanding that he was to be duly reported. So, too, of the dash of Gen. Forrest upon Murfreesborough and Lebanon, in the direction of Nashville. It is not to be supposed that at a time and under circumstances like the present, the operations of these two distinguished leaders are of a merely accidental or ephemeral character. They can only, in reasonable estimation, be the initiatory steps to a general movement of our Western army, having for its object the expulsion of the Yankees from Tennessee, and the deliverance of Kentucky from her own viperous brood of Unionists who have so long held her in bondage the most ignoble. A little more than three months only remain to sweep from these States the infamous myrmidons of Lincoln, and restore them to the Confederacy in their full freedom and sovereignty. If in that time the work is not done, a rise of the waters will render it a hundred times more difficult, if not actually impracticable. We trust that we shall soon be cheered with information of the capture of Nashville, and of the traitor scoundrel Andrew Johnson. This would be intelligence worth rejoicing over, associated as it would be in our minds with the coming defeat and capture of the whole Yankee force in Tennessee and North Alabama, together with all their stores of every description.

Forrest and Morgan have opened the ball splendidly. Let what they have done be followed quickly up by the main army and the campaign will be a glorious one. All eyes are now turned with intense interest to the seat of war in Tennessee and Kentucky.—*Pet. Express.*

Refused Them.—We mentioned the circumstances of the death of one of the wounded Yankees, in Saturday's *Express*, while en route to City Point to be sent North. Another one died soon afterwards and the dead bodies were taken down to the Point to be handed over to their late kith and kin to be sent home to their families, but we are informed the surgeons or whoever received the prisoners, positively refused to receive the corpses. The reason whereof we could not ascertain.—The bodies were consequently buried in the neighborhood of the Point. We cannot but feel some sympathy at the fate of these unhappy men, who have thus died while almost, as it were, in sight of their homes. It is not the part of the Yankees, however, to pay any respect to their dead private, though they use them to the utmost while living.—*Pet. Express.*

Saving the Locomotive.—Upwards of \$40,000 worth of half-destroyed engines and cars were abandoned on the York River railroad by the enemy in their retirement to the James river. The wrecks are now being brought up to the city, and it is probable that all can be repaired and made to render their service to the Confederacy.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Yankee Prisoners.—About eight hundred of the Yankees wounded were sent down to City Point on Friday, four hundred more yesterday, and between two hundred and three hundred were brought up, including the sick and the nurses from Savage's Station, leaving about five hundred in the Libby prison.—*Examiner.*

General Disaffection now commands the Northern forces.