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J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FROM THE DAILY PROGRESS.
It is expected that the General Assembly of North Carolina will adjourn *sine die* this morning. We have no disposition at the present to know what they have accomplished.

From the Charleston Mercury, 3rd.
The Capture of the Gunboat Isaac P. Smith—Fall Particulars.

In Saturday's issue we briefly announced the capture of the Yankee gunboat Isaac P. Smith, and in our present issue we give the particulars of the exploit.

Several days a secret expedition was organized, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Yates, of the 1st S. C. Regular Artillery, and dispatched to John's Island, to attack the gunboats which occasionally prow along the Stons. The force consisted of the following troops: The Steige Train, Companies A and B, commanded respectively by Capt. B. C. Webb and Lieut. L. W. Wilson, Major Charles Alston, Jr., being in command of the battalion; Company F, of the Palmetto Battalion of Light Artillery, under Capt. F. C. Sholz; Company D, 1st S. Carolina (regular) Artillery, with a Light Battery, Capt. F. H. Hadleton; one Parrot gun, in charge of Lieut. T. E. Gregg; Company I, 1st S. C. (regular) Artillery, Capt. C. Mitchell; Companies H and I, of 20th S. G. Volunteers, commanded respectively by Capt. S. M. Roof and Lieut. M. Gunter, and acting as sharpshooters. During Thursday night these troops were posted at Legare's Point Place, and Grimball's, on John's Island; Maj. Alston commanding the batteries at Grimball's; Captain Hadleton those at Legare's Point Place, and the sharpshooters being under charge of Capt. Mitchell.

In the meantime a detachment of Lucas' (regular) battalion, under Capt. John H. Gary, was posted at Mr. Thomas Grimball's place on James Island, and further up the Stono. They had 3 24-pounder rifled guns, and about 200 yards from the banks of the river. The guns were manned with detachments of Companies A, B, and C, under Lieut. W. G. Ogier and E. B. Colburn and Capt. T. B. Hayne. Further down the Stono, and on the James Island side, Maj. J. W. Brown, with two rifle guns, in charge of a detachment of the 2nd Regiment S. C. Artillery (late Lanier's) and with a detachment of the Georgia Battalion as sharpshooters, took up a position so as to man the channel.

On Friday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, the enemy's gunboat Isaac P. Smith, steamed up the river, passing the batteries of Major Brown and Col. Yates, and came to anchor a little above, opposite the residence of Mr. Thos. Grimball, and within a fair range of the guns of Capt. Gary. The Yankees made no attempt to land, and, after waiting about twenty minutes, Capt. Gary ordered the battery to open; which it did in handsome style, sending its shots crashing audibly through the timbers of the gunboat. At the first discharge there was evidently great consternation on the Yankee decks, and one officer cried out, "Great God! what is this?" The vessel immediately slipped her cable and began a hasty retreat, fighting at the battery as she retired. She threw grape shot and shell with considerable accuracy, but without injuring any of our men. One grape shot struck the gun of Company C, leaving its trace longitudinally. The firing of our battery at this point was rapid and well executed. The gunboat in her flight soon came within range of the batteries of Col. Yates, against which she then directed her broadsides. But the heavy concentrated fire from John's Island soon terminated the struggle. Three shots struck the machinery of the steamer, deranging it so that she could no longer proceed. She then dropped anchor, and her commander unconditionally surrendered the boat and crew, consisting of 11 officers, 105 men and 3 negroes. Col. Yates thereupon ordered the Lieut. commanding to send his men ashore in the steamer's boats, for our men had none wherewith to board her. The surrender was soon consummated, and a detachment of our force under Capt. Harleton took possession of the prize Isaac P. Smith. She proved to be a very valuable capture. She was built in 1861, and carried a fine armament, consisting of one 30-pounder Parrot gun, and eight 8-inch heavy Columbiads. Her hull and machinery were not materially injured, and will soon be in serviceable condition.

The enemy's loss in the action was nineteen killed and six wounded. The negro pilot was killed outright. Our loss was only one man killed, a member of Alston's battalion, from Horry District, whose name we have not yet been able to obtain. Our forces behaved with the utmost coolness and bravery, encountering, without breastworks or other protection, the enemy's fire at the short range of between 200 and 300 yards. The Signal Corps and Walpole's "Stono Scouts" were very active and efficient in promoting the success of the expedition.

During Saturday night the other Yankee gunboats steamed up the river, and began shelling the Isaac P. Smith, hoping to retake or destroy her. Major Brown's guns, however, immediately opened upon them a hot and well directed fire, and, warned by the fate of the Smith, they withdrew. The captured steamer is now under the guns of Fort Pemberton.

The prisoners were brought to the city on Saturday morning, and were escorted to jail by a detachment of the Christian Battalion; Capt. Lord commanding. They are a villainous looking crew. The names of the officers are as follows:

- F. S. Conover, Acting Lieut. Commanding.
- John W. Dicks (Executive Officer) Acting Master.
- Robert Tarr, Acting Master.
- Whitman Chase, Ensign.
- Francis Button, Ensign.
- Jacob Tucker, 1st Assistant Engineer.
- Ernest Barry, 3d Assistant Engineer.
- J. O. Hill, Assistant Paymaster.
- Charles Estacker, Paymaster's Clerk.
- G. H. Marvin, Surgeon.
- James S. Tucker, 2d Assistant Engineer, died on his way to the city.

A number of trophies found on board, such as officer's swords, fine mathematical instruments, etc., with a considerable pack of hgan new "green backs," were yesterday brought up to Gen. Ripley's office.

The prize will doubtless be speedily put in

fighting trim, so as to co-operate in the next dash of our iron clads upon the blockading fleet.

We doubt not, shall the war last, but in due time Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and other places will be the first place attacked, but we are almost confident that Savannah is to be the first place attacked, certainly we think the blow will fall between Savannah and Wilmington, and we doubt not but the report started by the Yankees that Charleston is to be speedily attacked is a part of the programme of operations on the other places. There would be no superior strategy or superior policy in attacking Charleston while Wilmington and Savannah were held by us and from which reinforcements could be drawn to assist in the defence of Charleston; and all know that the capture of either of these places, especially Wilmington, would greatly weaken Charleston.

For these reasons we believe that either Wilmington or Savannah or both will be attacked before Charleston, and we may add, the weather having become good, the attack may be almost immediately expected. The fall of Wilmington, breaking up as it would our great lower line of Railroad connection, is of more importance to us than Savannah, and hence of much more consequence to the enemy, and this being the case, and remembering the presence of a large fleet at Beaufort harbor, in our opinion the chances for a speedy attack upon Wilmington are very good, and we hope that our authorities will be able to meet and repel it; but remembering the past we cannot without a violation of conscience and a disregard for truth say that our confidence is very strong. The place is strongly fortified, we suppose, and we know it is defended by a gallant General, and as heroic men as ever met a foe, but we remember Dunston, Hatters, Newbern, Roanoke, Norfolk, New Orleans, and other places, and we have misgivings. Wilmington ought to be held and will be, we suppose, if it is possible for the Government authorities to defend it successfully. If it falls it opens up the way to Fayetteville and Raleigh, and these places once possessed by the enemy the fall of Richmond becomes only a question of time.

Since the Assembly first met a bill could have been passed and a force raised, armed, equipped and put in the field to have assisted in the defence of Wilmington, but that body, though appealed to by a suffering, threatened people to do so, refused the assistance asked for, and now if Wilmington falls and the other events we have mentioned should result from it we tell the members of the Assembly, many of whom are now so anxious to get home before the business has been completed, that they will be held responsible. We devoutly hope that another foot of North Carolina soil may never be polluted by the hated invader, but still if our protection in the future be no better than in the past, we have no idea that even the Capital of the State itself can be held many months against the immense number sent against us. From five to ten thousand men, could have been easily raised had the Legislature taken the necessary steps, and if Wilmington falls the necessity for a reserve State force will be more urgent than ever, for having possession of the Railroad, Raleigh and Fayetteville will at once become the line of defence, and without a strong permanent force to guard against raids, either of these places will at once become subject to a surprise and capture any night by a regiment or two of Yankee cavalry. If the Convention was in existence we could get a bill passed to raise a force State defence, or if there was any way by which the present spoils Legislature could be got out of existence, and give the people a chance to elect another, we should be able to get men here that would exhibit more concern for the welfare of the East and of the State than the present body have done. One thing we can tell the gentlemen who are now in such hot haste to leave us, and it is this: We intend to hold them responsible before the people for whatever disaster may befall our people by the advances or raids of the enemy hereafter where the damage might have been prevented by the force for State defence which they refused to raise. We know the people were for the measure, in the proportion of five to one, and we shall urge them to hold those who defeated it to a strict accountability when they return to give an account of their stewardship.

Use of the Trunks.—We saw a trunk put off at the Southern depot Saturday afternoon, immediately upon the arrival of the train, from Weldon, that in size more resembled a sundry box or meat tin, than anything else to which we can liken it. The owner either has a very extensive wardrobe, or many presents for his friends, we don't know which. Had there been an accident on the road, at a point far remote from human habitation, this trunk would have comfortably sheltered its owner and a half dozen friends.—*Pet. Express.*

Shocking Accident.—The body of a man, dressed in the uniform of a Confederate officer, the stripes on the collar indicating the rank of Second Lieutenant, was found on the Southside Railroad, about one mile from town yesterday morning. The remains were horribly mangled, and it is supposed that some two or three trains must have passed over deceased during the night. He was a man of stout form, and apparently 30 years of age. His shirt was marked "Barry," but whether or not this was his name, we have been unable to ascertain.—*Pet. Express.*

Price of Corn.
Corn and corn meal are now selling in this market at from three to four dollars per bushel, and in some parts of the State west of this, it is commanding a still higher price. It is natural that those who have made corn, or who have it on hand, should retain enough for their own families. If they did not do this, they would be unjust to those who are nearest and dearest to them; but the individual who hoards corn or meat at a time like this, and holds them back for higher prices than they are now bringing, is not only destitute of the ordinary feelings of humanity, but is as much a foe to his section as the myrmidons of Lincoln themselves. We are satisfied that there is enough corn in North Carolina to bread the people.—*Ral. Standard.*

Certainly, there is Corn enough in the State. The only difficulty is, the meanness selfishness of those who hold it prevents them from putting it on the market. Some refuse to sell because they are waiting for higher prices—\$2.50 and \$3 per bushel is not enough to satisfy their mean, grasping dispositions—they would let those who are compelled to buy starve before they would sell at present prices. Others are unwilling to sell because they have been alarmed by the God-forsaken speculator (the worst enemy the South has) offering advanced prices for everything to eat, thus inducing farmers to believe that a famine is about to come upon the land, and fearing that they may not have enough for their own use, they have not brought to market the surplus which they have always sold before this time of the year. We hope all who have more grain than is required for their own use till the next crop ripens, will sell it and relieve the wants of the country. Don't hold it until you see how the next crop turns out, but work hard and trust to Providence for the next crop, and all will be well. Now is the time to show a liberal spirit and help each other.

From what we hear we should suppose that the Government had corn enough. We have heard it estimated that at this point, and between here and Goldsboro' alone, the Government has five hundred thousand bushels. If this is the case, we hope the Government agents will quit buying in localities where grain is scarce. We have no doubt that the Government has corn and meat enough to last the armies one year from this date.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A Feminine Voice from Virginia, giving the Editor of the M. C. Standard and "the traitors of North Carolina" particular "fits," must excuse us for declining her request. In the first place her charges of "traitors" in this State would, if seen by the Yankees, "give the enemy aid comfort." In the 2d place, we happen to know that she is very much mistaken in presuming that the "conservatives" (a term contradicting the man who advocated it) of this State are "traitors," or any portion of them: that we wot of. They are as loyal, as patriotic, as brave, and as ready to fight the Yankees to the death (we will say more so) as any immediate secessionist in or out of the State dare be. And if there is a traitor in N. Carolina we have not his acquaintance—doubtless these are, but not more than can be found in any other Southern State. By any rate, Lincoln has not found enough of them here to organize a portion of Carolina into a black republican State, nor has he mustered into his ranks an army of 30,000 "traitors" furnished by this State. The fair writer, therefore, better spin cotton and make ropes to hang "traitors" in some other quarter than her native State, North Carolina. We conjure her to give herself no uneasiness about this State, which has sent more men to the battle field, lost more men in the conflict of arms, and had more to die of disease in the army, than any other State South. How well they fought and how often they achieved the victory, let the enemy and the lists of casualties answer.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Strange and Terrible Epidemic in the North-west.

The Northern papers tell of a strange and terrible epidemic that has broken out in Indiana, completely baffling all efforts of the best physicians, and producing a high mortality.

There are no symptoms indicating its approach. The patient is attacked with a chill, and thinks he has an attack of the ague; but as soon as the chill is over, the patient sinks into a stupor, from which he rarely revives. The muscles are rigid; the pupil of the eye is insensible to either light or touch; the surface of the body is extremely tender and sensitive, the head is drawn back, the jaws are fixed, and the breath is drawn forcibly, with a hissing sound, as if by great effort through the closed teeth; the patient is blind and deaf.

In children the stupor is very liable to be broken by frequent convulsions. During the stupor large black spots, many of them raised up like blisters, appear on the surface of the body and limbs, the patient usually dying in from two to four hours. In some rare cases the patient lingers along for days, in a species of low typhoid fever, accompanied by blindness, deafness, paralysis of the extremities, &c. In some cases the patient revives from the stupor, feeling so well as to believe himself convalescent, but in the course of an hour or two, is seized with a terrible delirium, terminating in coma (a stupor) and death. This disease leaves the patient in a typhoid fever, and very low, and liable to loss of sight or hearing, and to paralysis, upon recovery.

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FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL concerned, General Orders, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, January 8, 1863. Being detailed from Company B, 42d N. C. Regiment, for Rubeen County, to receive all patriotic men suitable for joining the army, and receive all who are liable to conscription, 16 to 45, for the speedy filling up the ranks now in the field, volunteers are allowed to join any company they may select, and receive the usual bounty and benefits allowed by law. I am also authorized to apprehend all deserters and stragglers, unless they report to me forthwith, in which latter case, a full pardon will be granted. Those who remain recalcitrant to their obligations, will be confined in the county prison until they can be forwarded to their respective companies under guard. In making these arrests, my orders are to report no leaves of absence or furloughs, except those signed by order of Generals Lee, Beauregard, Smith, French or Elzey, or by Commandants of Posts where General Hospitals are located. All those who voluntarily present themselves will remain with me until I leave. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to all those who have absented themselves from duty without proper authority of leave of absence, to present themselves without delay, or be treated as deserters.

Office at S. Frankford's Salisbury, N. C. W. H. CRAWFORD, Capt. Co. B, 42d N. C. T. Feb 6, 1863. 1138

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5th, 1862.

ORDERS No. 3.

MISCONSTRUCTION having been placed upon the published orders of officers detailed upon recruiting service, it is hereby announced for the information of enrolling officers and others interested, that the execution of the Conscript law has not been suspended in this State for thirty days, nor for a single hour.

The officers charged with the execution of this law will devote themselves to the zealous and prompt performance of their duties.

The safety and welfare of the country demand that every man in this crisis should do his whole duty. Not a day nor an hour should be lost in filling up the thinned ranks of our glorious and gallant army. A few more such victories as it has recently achieved will speedily secure peace and independence to the country.

By order of COL. T. P. AUGUST, Commandant for Conscripts in N. C. J. C. PEACE, Adj't. Feb. 4, 1863. 2w38

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Michael Brown, contracted prior to the 1st day of February, A. D. 1859, will please present them at the office of R. E. Love and R. A. Caldwell, Esqrs, for settlement, to the extent of the Trust fund in their hands, by the 1st day of March, A. D. 1863, as we wish to close the Trust as soon thereafter as possible, which cannot be done according to the Trust, without a list of the debts.

J. F. & P. B. CHAMBERS, Feb. 9th, 1863. 4c38

Mr. Wilkinson's FEMALE SCHOOL.

OWING to circumstances beyond control, the exercises of this Institution were not resumed at the time appointed; but the undersigned would announce to his patrons and the public, that the school is now in operation. Rates of Tuition about 25 per cent higher than formerly.

A. D. WILKINSON, Feb. 9th, 1863. [2c38]

NOTICE.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY ENTIRE stock to W. SMITHDEAL, I take this method of informing all those who owe me to come forward and pay up, and all who have accounts against me to call and receive their dues. I feel very thankful for past patronage, and solicit a liberal share for my successor, Mr. SMITHDEAL, who I am confident will do all he can to please.

MOSES A. SMITH.

HAVING bought out the Store formerly belonging to MOSES A. SMITH, I would be pleased to have my friends call on me and examine my stock where almost anything can be found usually kept in a dry goods or confectionary Store. W. SMITHDEAL, January, 15, 1863. 4c35

HEADQUARTERS, Confederate States Prison, } SALISBURY, Jan. 19, 1863.

ALL MEMBERS OF CO. (A.) CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON GUARD, are hereby ordered to report to this Company immediately or be considered deserters. Men on sick leave or on furlough are included in the above. S. B. WATERS, Capt. Commanding Company A. 4c36

WANTED. SEED OATS, SHELLED CORN AND wheat &c. by J. F. FOARD, January, 19, 1863. 1c36