

entirely independent of the people and its representatives, now that the last relic of the Republican Constitution has been abolished, and absolute power declared by Congress and proclaimed by the press to have been openly substituted, it is beyond question that the duration of the war depends on the will of Lincoln and his councillors. None need be told that these men cannot and will not consent to any terms of peace. Setting aside consideration of passion, it is enough to know that Lincoln has been invested with sovereign power over one of the greatest countries of the world, on the expressed ground that he will destroy the Southern people, and take their property for distribution among his followers. The moment he departs from this purpose, the sword and parse drop from his hands, and he will be torn to pieces by his own dogs. Therefore, while he stands on the high eminence where he is now placed, he will fight us with and inveterate determination and with unchangeable cruelty. While Lincoln is President-dictator, and the North contains a man or a dollar, they will be used to carry on the war.

It is certain that the war will last as long as Lincoln's Government. How long will that be? Those who suppose that his term is necessarily limited to the 4th of March in the year 1865 are indeed a simple people.—Lincoln has been made Dictator because a Congress had been elected which was opposed to his will. That Congress is annihilated by this coup d'etat. Can any one doubt that a popular election, which would be certain to replace Lincoln with a ruler of different principles, could and would be prevented, or rendered inoperative, with equal ease and certainty? It is the first step only that costs. The second will be made in time. The servants of this monarch represent to the populace that they are secure against such perpetuation of his power by his entire want of ambition, the simplicity and homeliness of his character. Did any usurper ever seize a throne without similar protestations? Lincoln repeats by his pimps of the press, the very language of Cromwell, modernized to the capacity of his subjects. A temporary dictator! What man in modern history has gained by force or fraud the possession of absolute power and laid it down of his own choice?

But one thing will end the reign of Lincoln;—violence—force—revolution.—If the Northern States regain their liberty in this generation they will do so by an appeal to arms, which can be successful only because Lincoln is not Cromwell, not Napoleon, not even a France; but a fool and a coward who has undertaken "a job" for which he is incompetent. That the Northern people will make that effort is in the last degree improbable. The unanimous servility with which this consummation of an organic alteration in the Government has been received, may not prove that it is universally liked by the country, but it does prove that the spirit of the nation is reduced to such a temper that it is fit for slavery and incapable of resistance to a master. Hereafter, when the grinding tyranny of arbitrary power comes to be generally felt, there will be sporadic attempts at revolt. They will be suppressed by terrible executions, bloody massacres, and proscriptions. This has been the course of such things in all other times and all other countries. Why should it not happen so here? Already the population of New York is dispersed.

Adversaries whose feud is endless and whose hate is immortal, now grapple on this continent. A Republic and an Absolute Monarch, a Government by Law and a Government by Arbitrary Power, have a death head each of the other. The South can survive only by adhering to its organic principles. The moment the Executive of the Confederacy is converted into an imitation of the dictator of Washington, and the Government becomes a despotism like that of Lincoln, the struggle becomes a matter of mere physical force, and the South will sink. Let us keep our liberty and prepare for battle. All other occupations are idle, all other reflections now too late.—Rich. Examiner.

**From the Petersburg Express.**  
**The Needle and the Bayonet.**  
It is not all of war to fight. The bayonet and its kindred weapons are not the only ones by which battles may be won and a nation saved. Undoubtedly it is one of the essential, indispensable instrumentalities for the achievement of triumphs, but for its efficiency it is dependent upon other agencies. The soldier must be fed, and therefore the farmer's labors form an important element of his strength. He must be shod, and therefore the tanner, the currier, and the cordwainer are important auxiliaries to him. He must be clothed—therefore the cloth manufacturer and the garment-maker are necessary to this end. This latter allusion brings us to the point upon which we propose to make a few remarks, viz: the vital and inseparable connection between the needle and the bayonet, and the respective parts which they play in the great drama of war. In noticing this interesting, but not very profoundly exciting relationship, we have a few words to say about the services which have been rendered

by these people and soldiers in the work of clothing our troops. Never was a country in its hours of trouble and peril more indebted to the energies of its daughters than ours has been in this dark and terrible struggle. Never did female industry and self-sacrifice merit higher admiration and appreciation than in the present case. The needle in their hands has been incessantly employed in promoting in its way the bodily comfort of the soldier—and without this devotion of theirs to our sacred cause, what would have been the condition of the army? Would it have been able to meet the glory it has covered itself with, but for the needle-work which has been turned out by the Ladies' Aid Associations and the thousands of individuals of the sex besides, who have toiled by day and by night, in making up garments and in knitting socks for the soldiers?

...and the numbing frosts and snows of winter, if the women had not interposed as they have done for their protection and relief? How many bayonets would have been useless but for the needle? To the Ladies of the South, then, do the Government and army owe a debt of gratitude that can never be forgotten. It is only to express briefly and imperfectly our sense of the inestimable value of their contributions to the cause of Southern independence in the assistance they have voluntarily and freely rendered to our arms, that we write this article. In the history of the war none of its pages will be brighter than those which record their services, and their brows will be wreathed with laurels as green and as unfading as any which will be entwined around the heads of those who mingle in the bloody scenes of the battle field. All praise and honor will be theirs for ages to come, and generations yet to be born will bless their memories.

## CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1863.

We invite attention to the notice of A. B. SIMPSON, advertising for scrap iron. We are informed that this metal is required for shot and shell, to be manufactured at the Foundry in Salisbury. All persons having old heavy castings, such as mill gearing and other soft iron, will find a ready sale for it here. But we are informed that old pots, stoves and other hard or chilled metal, will be of no service and will not be bought.

The attention of our Town authorities is called to the condition of the street running past the Plank-Road Toll House. It is impassable for heavily laden wagons.

The attention of the same respectable body is also directed to the pond which frequently collects in Dr. J. W. Hall's lot. It is believed to be prejudicial to the health of those families living in the vicinity, and detrimental to private property below.

**Make Bread.**—By far the most important matter which should engage the attention of farmers in laying out their work for the present year, is that of making meat and bread. Corn, corn is that of the leading article. The end of the war is not yet. Indeed, the indications are that it will not terminate for two or three years—not until the expiration of Lincoln's Presidential term. Let all prepare to support themselves by their own labor. This is no time for idle drones to consume the labor of the industrious. Every person able to labor, should at once settle it with themselves to earn their own support, and make up their minds to be content with what they can earn. "Time" are going to be "harder," a great deal, than they have been; and the only way to make them easier, is to work,—make bread—and practice economy.

The recent very sudden and extraordinary rise in the price of gold, both North and South, is believed to be owing, in a very large part, to the fact that the Northern Congress has passed all the measures the abolitionists desired for the prosecution of the war. Lincoln is now, to all intents and purposes, a Dictator. He can do what he pleases, without let or hindrance, both with the persons and property of every man in his dominions.

That he will prosecute the war with all the bitterness of malice and hate is beyond doubt. Our only hope is in God. Our own brave hearts and strong arms, with His sustaining power and inspiring favor in the future as in the past, will yet gain for us our independence. Let the people show their reverence and their gratitude not only by a humble reliance on His continued favor, but by steady obedience to His precepts, which are so comprehensive as to omit nothing which our circumstances require for insuring the most complete success.

It is admitted by nearly all our people that God has ruled in our national affairs—particularly in our battles—the sneers and impious remarks of some few of the newspapers to the contrary, notwithstanding—and this admission, often very thoughtlessly and profanely made, necessarily imposes corresponding actions and corresponding responsibility. Let them not be disregarded.

**IMPRESSMENT OF FLOUR.**  
The Petersburg Express of yesterday learns that the post commissary at that place received an order the day before, to impress all the extra superfine flour now in Petersburg in the hands of millers and merchants. The order directs that but \$19 50 per barrel be allowed,

The Richmond Examiner also gives an account of a similar impressment in that city. We regard it as the most fatal policy the Government could adopt. It will surely paralyze the spirit of industry and enterprise, or else divert the energies of our people into channels which will hinder rather than benefit the great cause for which they have been so zealously struggling for the last two years, and for which they have most willingly made such enormous sacrifices. It will destroy the confidence of the people in their Government; embitter them against those who have initiated this iniquitous and short sighted policy; beget discontent, evasions, resentment and strife. In a word, it will be more surely than anything yet thought of by those in power.

## EDUCATIONAL.

The following resolution was adopted by the Educational Convention held at Lincoln, last year:

Resolved, That this Association recommend a general Convention of the teachers of the Confederate States, to be held at — on — 1863; to take into consideration the best means for supplying the necessary text books for schools and colleges, and for uniting their efforts for the advancement of the cause of education in the Confederacy; and that the Executive Committee of the Association be directed to correspond with teachers in the various States, on the subject.

The Executive Committee, at Raleigh, N. C., consisting of C. H. Wiley, J. D. Campbell and Willie J. Palmer, have thought it would facilitate the accomplishment of the object of the above resolution, to suggest a time and place for the holding of the Convention referred to; and have accordingly recommended that the meeting take place in Columbia, South Carolina, on Tuesday, April 28th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

This is a very important subject, and should receive the support and assistance especially, of those whose position and ability may contribute materially for the success of the work to be undertaken.

"LONG GRASS," the Richmond correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer says—There has been a great rush for clerkships and positions in the Department here, and it is said that in the Treasury Department alone there are 300 applications and only one vacancy and that is prospective? Judging from the Confederate Almanac and other sources there are but few North Carolinians in office here. I am informed of only two—Mr. Page of Randolph, Doorkeeper of the Senate, and Mr. Fuller of Fayetteville, a clerk in one of the bureaux.—I hope these gentlemen will stand up for the rights of our State; for in all measures of National policy and in treaties with other nations the Old North State must look to them as her representatives to exert a due share of influence among the Executive heads of the nation (?)

**A Pleasant Surprise** was enjoyed by our whole town last Saturday morning between three and four o'clock. The Brass Band of the 4th Regiment N. C. Troops, headed by Ed NEAVE, having obtained a furlough for the purpose of visiting their homes, arrived here that morning, and without stopping to take rest, gave our Town a most delightful serenade. It was just about the hour when "the early to beds" have completed their naps and are beginning to rub their eyes open and realize that they are still five citizens of the Southern Confederacy. Being of that number we enjoyed the full benefit of their complimentary visit, and certainly appreciated it very highly. It was a sweet, a most pleasing treat. The members of this Band are all citizens of Rowan and Iredell,—young men who were initiated into the mysteries of music by the well-known preceptor, Mr. W. H. NEAVE, in the early part of the first year of the war.—It has since been led by EDWARD NEAVE, his brother, Mr. GORMAN, for some time with us, sick, is a member; and "NAT," our correspondent, is "one of them." We hope this is not the last time we shall hear them.

**Work of the Northern Congress.**  
The Northern Congress, which expired yesterday, has done its work most effectually. It has invested Abraham Lincoln with more power than an absolute monarch. Among the grants of Abolition legislation is first, the bill of giving him power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, which gives him full control of the persons of all within his dominions; second, the militia bill, which places under his control the whole militia force of the country and the sword entirely under his hand; and third, the financial scheme, which gives him the purse. The army, the navy, and the treasury, are under his absolute and unlimited control; he has absolute power to force into his armies every man whom he pleases, and incarcerate in his Bastilles every one who presumes to differ with him; and freedom of speech and of the press can be restrained at his pleasure, with as much facility as can freedom of the person.—Richmond Examiner, March 5.

**County Business.**  
THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for Rowan County are requested to meet at the Court House in Salisbury, on Thursday the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of carrying into effect, the act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, entitled "An act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army."  
A majority of the Justices are required to be present.  
BENJ. SUMNER, Clerk.

The Yankees have five iron clads at Fortress Monroe, to wit, the Catskill, Nantucket, Ericsson, Monitor, and Sangamon.

A few days ago a detachment of Marylanders, from General Jones' command, had captured nine of the enemy's pickets, with their horses and equipments, at Kearns town, four miles from Winchester. On last Friday 480 of the enemy's cavalry, belonging to Milroy, came to within four miles of Woodstock, in pursuit of the party who had been at Kearns town. General Jones was in Woodstock at the time, and at once ordered the 11th Virginia Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Funsten commanding to meet them. Two squadrons of this regiment at the time were on detached service leaving but 150 to respond. Approaching within about 400 yards of the enemy, the order to charge with the sabre and not to use the pistol was given, and was most gallantly obeyed.

The advanced guard of the opposing column was ridden down, and every man of it either disabled or captured. Then commenced a running fight, which continued for a distance of thirty miles; the enemy scattered and routed by the violence of the onset, were never permitted to rally until they reached the top of the hill beyond Cedar Bridge. In the mean time, the Eleventh had fastened itself upon the rear of the retreating column, and with their yells and sabres, added to the consternation of those in the front.

At this point the enemy were reinforced by two squadrons of New York cavalry. The numbers of the Eleventh having been reduced by details to carry back prisoners, and by the horses of many having given out in the run through the mud to about twenty men. The enemy were enabled to rally and charged this remnant; but fortunately, at this time the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Dulaney, came up and, with sabres drawn, dashed in. The enemy were again driven back, and another run commenced, which continued to Winchester.

As the Yankees, closely pursued by the Confederates, dashed through Strausburg and Middleton, the whole population seemed to be wild with delight, men cheering, women and children shouting and waving hats and handkerchiefs, exhibiting a lively interest in the turn which affairs had taken. The loss on our side was two killed and about fifteen wounded. The principal loss of the enemy was the capture of 212 prisoners and about 175 horses, besides equipments, pistols, &c. Captain McDonald, who was an active participant in the fight, and who came down in charge of the captured Yankees, about a month ago made his escape from on board of a Yankee transport on the Mississippi, having been captured at Moorfield. He has this had an early opportunity offered him for retaliation in kind, and he is said to have made good use of it, having borne himself throughout with great gallantry.

It will be seen from the Northern account of the affair, which is published under our telegraphic head, that the Yankees admit that it was a "disgraceful affair," and that their men "broke and ran, although they greatly outnumbered the rebels.—Richmond Examiner, March 4.

## PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following Proclamation from President Davis appeared in the Richmond papers of Saturday:

It is meet that, as a people who acknowledge the supremacy of the living God, we should be ever mindful of dependence on Him; should remember that to him alone can we trust for our deliverance; that to Him is due devout thankfulness for the signal mercies bestowed on us, and that by prayer alone can we hope to secure the continued manifestation of that protecting care which has hitherto shielded us in the midst of trials and dangers. In obedience to His precepts, we have from time to time been gathered together with prayers and thanksgiving, and he has been graciously pleased to hear our supplications, and to grant abundant exhibitions of His favor to our armies and our people. Through many conflicts we have now attained to a place among nations which commands their respect; and to the enemies who encompass us around and seek our destruction, the Lord of Hosts has again taught the lesson of his inspired word, that the battle is not to the strong, but to whomsoever he willeth to exalt. Again our enemies, with loud boasting of the power of their armed men and mailed ships, threaten us with subjugation, and with evil machinations seek, even in our own homes and our own fire-side, to pervert our messengers and our maid-servants into accomplices of their wicked designs.

Under these circumstances, it is my privilege to invite you once more to meet together and to prostrate yourselves in humble supplication to Him, who has been our constant and never-failing support in the past, and to whose protection and guidance we trust for the future.

To this end, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the twenty-sixth day of March, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do invite the people of the said States, to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to join in prayer to Almighty God, that he will continue His merciful protection over our cause, that he will scatter our enemies and set at naught their evil designs, and that he will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at the city of Richmond, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.  
By the President,  
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

**From Fort M'Allister.**  
SAVANNAH, March 4.—The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all of last night till near day. This morning a dispatch from the Fort renewed the attack this morning, under the condition. The command is re-mounted. No further casualties at the Fort.

**CHATTANOOGA, March 4.**—General Van Dorn attacked the enemy at Franklin, 15 miles south of Nashville, on Sunday, with cavalry and light artillery capturing three thousand Yankees, with stores and equipments. The enemy captured several foraging wagons belonging to Wheeler's Brigade, near Wartrace, on the first. The Yankees continue to commit depredations around Murfreesboro'. A citizen of Rutherford was taken out and whipped by order of the Federal officers.

**CHATTANOOGA, March 4.**—Confirmatory reports are received of Van Dorn's successful raid in Franklin. He is now in possession of that place. Thirty-nine wagons were captured with stores. The Federal loss is 1,000 killed and wounded. Our loss is heavy. The number of prisoners taken is 2,600.

**From Vicksburg—The Indians not Destroyed, but to be Raised.**

**RICHMOND, March 7.**—The following official dispatch was received here to-day.  
**JACKSON, March 5.**—To Gen. S. Cooper: Gen. Stevenson, commanding at Vicksburg, telegraphs March 4th, as follows: The Indians are not destroyed. We are at work to raise her. One eleven inch gun was burst. The others are not injured.  
(Signed,) J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

## Confederate Congress.

**RICHMOND, March 6.**—The Senate was occupied in the further consideration of the impressment bill. The bill introduced some time since by Mr. Wigfall was finally adopted, with amendments, as a substitute for the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, which had been previously substituted for House bill. Without final action of the subject the Senate went into secret session.

The House was in secret session on the Tax bill.

**Later from the North—How Between Sluggers and Soldiers at Hilton Head.**

**RICHMOND, March 6.**—An extra Session of the United States Senate was called by Lincoln because the interests of the United States required a bill giving Lincoln power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at pleasure. It finally passed the House by a vote of 95 to 45. A row has occurred between the Federal soldiers and the negroes at Hilton Head. The latter were driven off to the other end of the Island. The Washington Chronicle says we have had and humiliating reports of insubordination and outrages committed by regiments from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and we say with shame, Massachusetts—Groups were given for Gen. Hunter at the close of evening dress parade on Sunday.—The Chronicle contends that there is great reaction in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war throughout the North.

Gold reported inactive. Closed at New York on the 2d at 71 premium.

## The Reaction at the North.

We have, on authority from the North, which we consider entirely reliable, some very comfortable information relative to the popular reaction through the Northwest. An "irrepressible conflict" seems to have arisen between the Democrats and Republicans in the Illinois Legislature, on a proposition to adjourn to the first of June, by which time it is hoped by the Democrats the peace convention proposed to be held at Louisville, would be enabled to make a report of its proceedings. This caused the Republican members to desert the Senate, thereby leaving it without a quorum for business, and thus the matter stands. The Chicago Times urges the Democrats to stand firm and make no terms with the Republicans which it is thought they will do. This acquies very strongly of anxiety and confusion.—Rich. Examiner.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Times says it is a notorious fact, that certain privates of the 93d New York Regiment have kidnaped negroes and sold them to secessionists outside of the Federal lines.

## Executive Department, Raleigh.

IT is hereby requested that persons who may be appointed by the several County Courts, to receive the money appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of provisions for the families of soldiers, will report their names to the Executive Office, as soon as practicable. Those Counties which have not appointed agents, will please do so at once.  
March 6th, 1863. 2w-42

**LOST.** A SWORD on the Brown Ferry Road, or in Salisbury, on the 24th February. The finder will receive a suitable reward as a compensation, by handing it to the Editor of the Watchman, or to the undersigned.  
E. D. WATLINGTON.  
March 9, 1863. 2-42