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J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SARS BUILDING TA SI Camp Near Fredericksburg, Va., }

Left Salisbury-Dekind time-Raleigh Semi noles-The effect-Richmond-In Camp-All O. K .-- Concert and Ball in Salisbur More rude boys __ Times dull __ The Danc -Why I didn't-A surprise ended with a mights march-Who ought to dance a Schotisch-Jemima again. It would interest usy teaders to know so

thing about our trip from home to this place, and about this I shall write first, though I have many other things about which I must my something as soon as an opportunity presents itself. Well, then, on Tuesday night the 24th ultimo, the whole 4th N. C. Band, with the exception of Charles H-----, who procured an extension of ten days, got aboard the train at Salisbury bound for Raleigh. We exactled "slow march tune," and, as was exat the place, the Weldon train having left an hour before we drove up on Wednesday .-When we found that there was no help for it, we sagely concluded to "lie over" till ele-ven o'clock that night; accordingly we jumped aboard an omnibus, and at hall past eleven, A. M., slighted at the Exchange, a fourth of a mile from the depot, and for the ride, don't you think the eissed mniattoj had the auda-city to charge each of us one dollar ;-- no use to growl about it, so the best we could do was to pay the yellow scamp-thank our stars it was so worse, and determine to walk back that night .-. That's economy for you. We got a right good dinner reasonable enough. (\$1.25.) and the afternoon every fellow spent according to his own tastes, some, I fear, raer so had. For my part, I desire to see the strange, the wonderful and the beautiful, in-duced me to visit, first, the Lunatic Asylum. then the Institution for the deaf and dumb and blind, and lastly, the Capitol. I'm net so sure that Dr. Fisher thought that I was yosure that Dr. Fisher thought that I was go-ing to take lodging in the first, but I guess I didn't thought—any way, I consider myself vichly paid for my afternoon's trouble, and in the future will have something to say about such. At sumet in the evening, smoorling to agreement, the Band net at that Exchange and began playing. Before we closed the second piece the side walks, yards, gardens, pailings, and even the very streets were ammed with an appreciative audience. Not gentlemen and ladies, nor men and women, nor white, nor black, nor man, nor beastwhat in the name of common sense were they then ? you ask ;- a cross bet ween wiseacres and-and-and, our " colored brethren"-an amalgamation of two races, the extremes of color and intellect-Raleigh Seminotes, or what will convey the idea better, Mongrets in short, good reader, Mulattoes --not a "brack nigger" was to be seen among them all, and if I should say five hundred gated, I don't think I would "stretch the What a slamming encomium on our Capitol and the voltures who flock there ! Nevertheless, I speak truly; we always take oles as we journey through this howling will derness, seeking not." whom we mought kill somebody," but something to write about. Since I have promised to keep the readers of the Watchman and the Express posted in matters of general interest, why I shall do so to the best of my ability, so long as I am fapred with opportunities to mail my letters. I know that many of my friends have never seen the Capitol of our State, I mean the town around the capitol building, (it is well worth a trip) and no doubt many would liketo visit the place; not in the capacity of le-gislators, senators, governors, or even edit-ors, or their wives, but merely a social visit, or one for curiosity's sake. Now, take a bachelor friend's advice, and if you ever do allow such a fool notion to take possession of you, don't fail to provide yourselves with an abundance of " torch pine," it is plenty round there, and " light up' when you enter; if you don't, you will think a perpetual twilight reigns there, or the sun is in an everiasting sclipse, or something of the sort, all the effect of so many copper-colored descendants of Pochahontas strolling about. Apart from hese, there are, doubtless, many pure Anglo Saxons resident in the lown, but, unfortunately, they kept themselves close while we were sojourning in their midst. It is true, a score or two or genuine white " laffirs and i rentlemen ventured within sight of the outarts of the yellow raible around us, but the fact is they had no showing at all, and re-tired, satisfied with a "loog range" peep at the elephant—so did we at the close of the third piece. Ate supper, took a nap, (very much needed too) and at midnight found ourselves comfortably seated in the ladies' coach and whirling on towards Weldon. At eight a'clock, Thursday morning, we arrived in W______, took breakfast off an empty table, and plates filled with the same stuff. Half an hour's rest, and we were again rolling on for Richmond, where we arrived at sunset the same evening. Ran the blockade of guards, put up at the Spotswood, got trans-pertation and passport, and after all, found ourselves seated in the theatre before the performances began. I am sorry that I didn't have an opera glass, for the lack of one I cer-

tainly missed the cream, at any rate, a tall, lank, hulf witted, busity headed Coolesterate officer sitting in front of me, seemed highly amused with, one. Wonder, what he saw, when peeping through it? But then it was the seewer was in this hand, "The Second it, because he invariably put the wrong end to his eyes. I think I shall get a pair of chuck-a-luck house, ar some pieces of tir gut-tering, and use them with results equally sat-isfactory the negt time I visit the theatre in Richmond. However, an ear trumpet would be much more useful; this jumbling, and muttering, and lisping, and disgusting affec-tation in some of the actors and actresses, is absolutely insufferable. The show closed at midnight, we returned to our quarters, slept, and early on Friday morning we were aboas-ed to take the wain for Fredericksburg. The morn was cool and frosty, but the large crowd on board kept our bodies comfortably warm. At Ashiand, seventeen miles from Richmond, At Ashland, seventeen miles from Richmond we stopped and got a hot breakinst, bolted down, then on again. At 11 o'clock A. M., we were landed about a juile and a half from camp, walked out, and on our arrival were greeted with shouts from the old 4th, that made the welkin ring.

And now we are in camp once more, right glad of it too. We find it the same as of old. The time is spent drilling, guard mounting, dress parade, trying experiments in cooking, singing, telling yarns, &c., and it passes rap idly. I am sometimes bothered considerabl to determine whether I have in fact been a home, or whether it is all a dream. But it must be; we have surely been some whereif not at home, why close about there. have distinct recollections of the concert and serenade in Statesville, and also of the concert and ball in Salisbury; and frequently speak and dream about them. They constitate the source of the most pleasant recollections, which will surely accompany us to our graves. But I should devote one page, at least, to the "spree" in Salisbury-it richly deserves notice. And, before I forget it, or have not room, allow me, in behalf of the Band, to return our warmest thanks for the efforts made by friends, both known and unknown, to contribute to our happiness and pleasure. It seemed as though they could preasure. It seemed as though they could not do enough for as-they spared neither pains nor expense. Individually, they made lions of us; collectively, a berd of them.— This was too much flattery, and certainly, more than we deserve. But, say Julia, don't you think there was one bear in out growd?

- "O yes, that party, I must close What I've begun while genius glows, And prompts within to write."

We were much pleased to see so large an audience of youth and beauty, and middle age, assembled in Murphy's Hall on Monday night the 23rd ult., to listen to a specimen of the music we have in the 4th N. C. S. T. We re, no doubt, a hard looking set of customers, (who would not be after a two years' life in the woods) but music has a wonderful effect in smoothing down a rough exteriorwe hope it did so for us. The concert was put through in a creditable style, each player performed his part admirably, and the audi-ence, I presume, was stupefied with our sublime muste. Hard to sell though which produced the greater effect, or drew the most attention, the band, or the gang of illbred, noisy boys in front of the stage,-to say the least, a very bad comment on the parental training of the rising generation in Salisbury, With the exception of these precious boys, our audience was mute as statues-no cheers, no clapping of hands, nor throwing flowers, like in Statesville, where the music scemed to have an exhilarating effect, here, it seemed rather depressing. And this feature existedthis feeling of unconcern prevailed during the entire night. This was the case with a large majority of those present, while the minority were in a state of feverish anxiety to have the concert over, and, the dance begun. That time came at last, much to the joy of many

And streams that all is well:---But first, that braid,---that golden foil---Those acellops, ruffles, gatments, all In grand confosion fell." NAT.

WEEKLY.

FROM THE DAILY PROGRESS. AFTER A "STRONG" GOVERNMENT. It is evident that there is a party in Congrum and a party outside that are bent on a "strong" Government—or in other words, a party that are trying to fasten a despotian upon the South as odious and as despicable as any that oppress the suf-forers of the Old Workl. We often hear people, here in this good old freedom-loving State of North Carolina, talking about a "strong government," 'don't believe in freedom of the press and of speech," de.---And is it for this that we are fighting I Are we asked to throw of the yoke of the despot, Lincoln, only to assume one equally as galling ! Heaven forbil. , But we urge the people-the honest masses in the army and at home who have the right to control the civil affairs of this government at the ballot box -- to be watchful of their liberties. No despotism has ever been established by a single stroke of the pen. Usurpers are cautions and insidious, and appear to the world in the garb of the mint while they possess the hear: of devils, Tyrants hate a free press and free speech, and idjuts, fools and base men sneer at and ridicule these weapons of freemen, but whenever the masses of a people fail so low as to renounce these great levers of civillization and human progress, they not only deserve a King but a master. But these oringing slaves who are so ready to how the knee to royalty will find that this people are not so depraved as to be ready for their scheme yet.

The Richmond Enquirer, with its foreign notions, for the reason, as it asserts, that portions of the people of Tennessee and North Carolina are disloyal, favors a change in the manner of electing members to Congress by which each representative will have the whole State for his constitu ency. The charge as to disloyalty as applied to this State is false in every particular, and the writer in the Enquirer knew hireling sycophant, and intentionally libel- should send us feeble or false representatives

ginia is an unit and a whole. She comes into Congress to take counsel with her sister sovereignties in the name of Virginia, not of the county of Powhatan of the region of Piedmont. And she comes into Congress:

a server of the same distribution is actively all combining to the same to be

Predmont. And she comes into Congress: a parish, but for those of half a hemisphere. When Georgia comes to Congress in the persons of her chosen men, she does not want to know what Nansemond thinks, but what Virginia thinks of the great broad questions there to be debated. When South Carolina meets Georgia in Congress she comes to con-sult, not with Rabun county, but with a mighty State—not about the small affairs of Rabun county, but on the grand issues on which hung the fate of empires and the wall being and honor of unborn generations. The way to attain that broad State represen-tation is to abandon the lately adepted system of parcelling ont the representation amongst the counties (which was at best a mere piece of vulgar Yankée demagogueism,) and come back to the true plan of having each representative in Congress voted for by the representative in Congress voted for by the whole of the constituency he is to represent —that is to say a general ticket. Narrow local reputations would have less chance—in-trigue and corruption fewer facilities—the really eminent and educated gentleman of all parties would be solicited to serve their respective States; and we should never have a discussion on broad principles of policy and the destinies of nations lowered and degraded by the narrow calculations of "P. P. clerk of

this parish." These views, if they be correct, apply of course to all States, whether partly occupied by the enemy or not; and apply also to a state of pence as well as to a state of war, There is another view of the matter, no yet adverted to. The greater number of the voters, and the best of them, are now in the field, far away from their counties, and in many cases from their States. There is no reason why their absence in such a cause should deprive them of their franchise; on the contrary, they have, in that very circum-stance an additional title to be heard by their votes in the election of the Congress which is to decide the doctrines of the country in the Legislature, while they work out our de-liverance in the field. Indeed, the people they have left at home, are in some regions (parts of North Carolina and Tennessee, for example) so timid and so dubious in their loyalty, that if they are to have the whole choice in their hands, the result would be in part disastrous. We say that the soldiers from North Carolina and Tennessee are the ular, and the writer in the Enquirer knew it to be fulse when he attered it. Why did he not example Virginia a part of whose citizens have established a new State and been received into the family of Abraham? No the writer is a tesse, the hest men and the best Confederates of North Carolina and Tennessee; and we want their votes to give us a sound delegation from these States. It will never do, while they are do-ing desperate battle for our independence en-tire and simple, that their weaker brethren

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were dispatched by relays, that 160 heats were dispatched by relays, that 160 heats-tiful new gups were in one day sent away as superfluous. When the army amount, ad to 110,000 men, not only were they cogniarly fed, but 50,000 horses received full rations of hay awa core, without the extension of the foraging range above 20 miles. The whole nation was solicitous to fill the chinp with stores and useful larges-ses." Let the reader remember that this was in any available and comparatively was in sparsely settled and comparatively unproductive Russia, and just before the setting in of the terrible winter the very mention of whose borrors makes one blood run cold.

The glorious blaze of patriotism which led to such memorable sacrifices, was kindied by the French invasion.

Our land, at this writing, is in a similar, position. A foe enters our territories for to assigned high moral reason. He does not come to secure a solitary civil or reli-gious advantage to his own people or ours. He fights purely for the subjugation of our country, that he may have our substance and our service. The French, if successful, could never in the very nature of, things, have inflicted such terrible pains, and penalties upon the Russians, as the Abolitionists not only may, but own they will visit upon us ; and we are fighting for a laud in comparison with which Russia is a desort. To drive the invader from our a desert. To grive the invader from our soil, our army must be supplied with all things necessary to their physical well be-ing. Among these, food is the very first. It is the duty of every man to plant and raise, and sell at the lowest possible charg-es every thing that can be produced for the army, and, if the Government cannot buy, to give all above the amount requi-site for his own subsistence. Our people have already done well, but the crisis demands more at their hands.

Can nothing excite our people, in the army and out of it, to vie with one another in generous self-denial ? We have all at stake. It will be a fearful error in any man to accumulate money at the risk of our cause. It is not the time to be building up colossal fortunes. The men who do it are weskening our arms, and if our arms fail, because our troops cannot pro-cure food, or are disheartened by the suf-ferings of their families at home, or are outraged by the reflection that they are submitting to privations and exposing themselves to death to protect other men in their pecuniary gains, all such gains will come to naught, and all such gainers have on their souls the horrible guilt of ruining the nation. Let us all be stirred by every consideration of policy and mor-ality to consider not what we can gain, but what we can give, and our enemies will be appalled by our heroic and stupen-dous self-denial .-- N. C. Christian Ad.

" Trip the light fantastic toe.,"

who were anxious to

My limbs did not feel very supple, from the fact that I have been trudging a knapsack for a long time ; and if they had been, why, my army brogans was an obstacle unsurmountable, so I contented myself with the more profitable, if not more agreeable occupation of forming new acquaintances and renewing old ones; with all of whom, I was exceedingly well pleased, and finally, with one of the latter class, undertook a night march, of which I fear some of the incidental results proved rather mischievous. "All right we say, and here goes. Upon my return to the Hall, I found everybody, in general, dancing with a vengeance. "Perhaps you only thought so" says somebody; well, I do know there was a considerable uptoar in the house. The Band struck up a schotisch, when half a dozen couples or more " pifched in.' I admired the attitude, the steps, the giddy whirls, the collapsing of crinoline, etc., etc., but grew light-headed, wondering why they didn't, so wisely came to the conclusion that it would never do for me to attempt it, until I was first put through "squad drill." Since then, Jemima and I have been practising the attitude, and other preliminaries alone, and verily, I believe we have improved on the inventor. This, of course, was done privately; we are resolved never to appear before the public until we are both on the same side of the broom stick, feeling assured that none but such should dance a schotische. At the peep of day, or may be a little while before it, the ball busted up, and

"Ere noon are closed those hazel eyes, While beauty's self in sigmber lies,

led the people of North Corolina. But enough of this for that paper is lost to shame, decency and truth, and would be beneath contempt but for the fact that it is the organ of the Government in so far as publishing the advertisements and orders of the Department are concrued.

We copy the following article from the Enquirer simply to show the gradual steps that the advocates of a despotism are taking to enslave the people and place the Government in the hands of a privileged few. We are opposed to any such innovation on the rights of the people, and will denounce at all times and at all places, every man who shall engage in any attempt to deprive the masses of the puople of the inestimable privileges heretofore enoved at the ballot box.

Here is the article referred to, and we to not see how any true Tennesseean or North Carolinian can read it without a feeling of intense loathing for the creature that could pen such a libel on a people who are making such sacrifices for the cause of the South : 1.140.1

ELECTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

A bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives having for its object a change in the manner and form of holding elections for Congress. It is made necessary at present by the fact that large portions of several Confederate States are overrun by the enemy-and also that a very great portion of the voters are absent from their homes, and serving in the army. The bill is based upon the provision of the Confederate Constitution, (Sec. 4, 1) empowering Congress to make or alter the egulations for this purpose unde by the several State Legislatures. This bill connects itself with a general principle.

We favor most heartily the plan of election, (already ably advocated in several journals) by General Ticket-that is, each member to have the whole State for his constituency. and each constituent to have the whole Congressional delegation for his representatives. We should approve of this, even if there were no war and no portions of our States occupied by the enemy.

Elections for State Legislature and for Congress seem to imply two different ideas. In the Legislature of Virginia, for example, charged with the internal and local affairs of the State, seeing that interests of towns may differ from those of agricultural districts, and the policy of the mountain region may conflict with that of the tide-water country, coun-ties are represented by delegates who attend specially to the interests, each of his own lo-cality. But in the Confederate Congress, Vir-

to Congress

The whole question begins to be discussed in Congress and in the Press; it has been approached in a patriotic spirit, and we trust will be continued with the single-minded aim and desire to ensure both the dignity and the safety of our glorious young Confederacy by committing its destinies to the best and wisest men.

OUR DANGER, AND DUTY.

The most terrible campaign of six months the world has ever witnessed, was that of Napoleon in Russia, in 1812. Amid the horrors accumulated by the ferocity of men and the rigors of climate, there were many splendid displays of heroism and endurance, and one eminent example of patriotism, to which it may be well to draw the attention of our people in this hour of their trial.

When Kutosoff, who was in command of the Russians, evacuated Mowow to the French, he made a remarkable semi-circular march of twenty-five miles round the city and fell back to Taroutine, and by this most masterly strategical movement, he secured anstrong position which covered his own communications with the richest provinces of the empire, and in a large measure cut off those of the French.

For about one month he held this position, recruiting and re-organizing his army. Although the Russians had suffered much and their city of Moscow had been given to the flames, the pulse of their patriotism beat more and more warmly as the fine seemed to be penetrating their territories. Perhaps no where in history do we find a more noble example of national zeal, than was exhibited in the provisioning and strengthening of the Russian army at Taroutime.

Every article which the army could possibly use, was freely produced by noble and by serf. Food, arms, equipments of all kinds, horses, clothes, every conceivable necessary or useful thing was brought forward. Regardless of sge, those over and under the required ages, poured them-selves into the camp and would not be excluded from the service. Many men of seventy years stopd in the ranks with the boys, and seemed to have received their youth and ardor. An English spectator of the scene says, "that Governors of distant provinces, without waiting for orders or requisitions, urged forward every supply they could collect; and so many can

THE ARREST OF COL. TALCOTT.

We copy from the New York World of the 28th, an account of the arrest of Col./Talcott in that city. Another paper says that his wife, on learning of his arrest, was sudly stricken with partial paralysis :

Some excitement was yesterday caused in this city by the arrest of Colonel Talcott, formerly of the United States Engineers, who was examined by General Wool, and sent by Marshal Murray to Fort Lafayette, on the general charge, as it is unlerstood, of being an officer of high rank in the Southern army, and a confidential agent of Jefferson Davis, on his way to Paris. Colonel Talcott is well advanced in years, and we understand has for more than a year been residing in Mexico, where he has been employed in constructing a railway from Vera Cruz to the capital. It s stated that he left Richmond some fifteen months ago for Mexico, and has had no connection since that time with the Confederacy, the object of his present journey to Paris being to attend in that city to the business interests of the Mexican railway which has been under his charge. If these statements are correct, and Col. It these statements are correct, and Col. Talcott was really passing openly through New York with his family, on his way to Europe, the importance of his arrest would appear to have been singularly overesti-mated in the first accounts given of the af-fair. Deputies Dwyer and Young, who had been watching for him, arrested him about noon near Barapm's Museum. He had been staying with his family at a private house, No. 144, West Twenty-fourth street.

Stocks .- North Carolina 6 per ct. Bonds were sold in Richmond a few days ago at 170. 8 per ets. brought 118. The 6 per cents are of old issue and saleable in New York by the "blockade runners" who buy them instead of spacis. North Caroline Bank Notes command the same emium.