

plans. This is a satisfactory reflection, but we are considering our present position and desiring to have the most substantial facts that have been based upon our consideration. If we could but get the measures, the real, bitter recollections of the past two years and a half, oh! how willingly would we do so. It is not we, or such as we, who have destroyed this Union. The murderers of this nation, the assassins of the republic, are to be found in Washington in the members of the present Administration, who, with their co-conspirators, the Abolitionists, have overthrown the Union, and are now seeking to bury in the same grave with it the vestiges of American freedom. Taking it for granted that the Administration has not only destroyed the republic, but that by its manner of prosecuting the war, its confiscation and emancipation measures, its vandalism in the destruction of Southern cities and Southern homes, its war upon the freemen of the North, upon State sovereignty, as well as its violation of all the guarantees of the Constitution—making it for granted that the Administration has by such instrumentalities not only destroyed the Republic, but is now seeking to permanently fasten a military despotism upon the North, the free States will be compelled, in their own defence, and for the preservation of their independence, to begin anew the process of reconstruction and reformation. The men who have not been committed to the Abolition policy of the Government must be selected for the performance of the work. Abolitionism must be abolished if we would preserve friendly relations with the South, with the view to an offensive and defensive alliance of the two great Republics of America against the intrigues and machinations of foreign powers.

VII. It is possible that the memories of wrongs and outrages committed during a ruthless invasion of the South may render such an alliance a work of difficulty for many years; but the statement of the South will, we believe, be the first to perceive the necessity for, and the benefits derivable from such relationship between the two Republics. It would be as much their interest as ours to establish and preserve these relations between the North and South. Such arrangement would do away with the necessity of large standing armies and extensive navies. If we mistake not there is a treaty between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the great lakes, by which the maintenance of a great naval force in those waters is rendered unnecessary. As for the settlement of Abolitionism, there will, we think, be less trouble than when the South was in the Union. We may not have a fugitive slave law, and we may; but, whether we shall or shall not have one, we think the great majority of the people of the North have sufficiently shown that they are not desirous of a further increase in the negro population of these States. They are excluded from Illinois by legislative enactment, and in other States such demonstrations have been made against the introduction of contrabands as ought to satisfy any rational mind that they are not considered desirable additions to the population. In fact, Mr. Lincoln may be quoted in proof of the reliability and truth of these statements. His interview with the colored delegation that visited him about a year ago, in which he told them that they could not live as freemen in the same country with the whites without injury to the latter, is pretty satisfactory on this point, as is also his effort to colonize them in Central America, whether that effort shall prove a failure or success.

VIII. One of the most difficult questions to settle will be that of the Territories, which, if not settled definitely and conclusively by a convention between the two Confederacies, may lead to endless disputes, and perhaps hostilities. It may be that the old Missouri compromise line will be adopted; but whatever line may be adopted as the limits of the Northern and Southern Territories, that line must be clearly and distinctly drawn. Whatever disputes may arise about these territories, they certainly cannot originate in any fear that either Confederacy will not have sufficient lands to meet the demands of their population for two or three centuries to come. In fact, the growth of population on this continent, although unprecedentedly rapid, will be adequate for generations to the cultivation of the almost illimitable domain that stretches west of the Mississippi away to the Rocky mountains.

IX. At the close of the war a new question will come up for the consideration of that portion that still remains of the old Union. This is no less a question than the future position of the border slave States. If the principle of universal suffrage is to prevail with regard to the election of their choice between the North and the South, then that question must be left to their own decision by a general election in each State; and with regard to the selection we believe that if left entirely unassisted by governmental or bayonet interference, they will decide by large majorities of their populations to go with the Southern Confederacy. There is one substantial reason for arriving at this conclusion. These States are bound together by common sympathies, by common interests, and by the institution of slavery, which is common to all. There are like so many links of steel; but independent of these considerations, the fact that all of them, with one exception, have been made the theatre of war, and have been subjected to the full force of the Washington tyranny and its military satrap, affords of itself, sufficient grounds for the belief that they will go with the South. It is absurd to argue, in relation to this position, that if they conclude to remain with the Northern States their slaves will not be interfered with. What power on earth can guarantee this in view of the rampant despotic Abolitionism that has taken possession even of the Government itself? What guarantee have they even that in the event of interference with the peculiar institution they will be compensated by Government for the emancipation of their slaves? In this connection let us ask what has become of the offer to purchase the freedom of the slaves in Kentucky and Missouri. Do we not all know that the proposed emancipation, so far as Missouri and Kentucky are concerned, has turned out to be a miserable failure? Of the whole two thousand five hundred millions of dollars expended during the war, we doubt if one million was appropriated to purchase the freedom of slaves. Such is the result of a sentiment that has convulsed the country throughout the entire extent; that has led to the sacrifice of some six or seven hundred thousand lives; that has made the land to resound with the wails of the widow and the orphan, and that has overthrown the mightiest Republic the world has ever seen. Who believes that, with the knowledge of these facts, the border slave States would be willing to remain with the North if they are afforded an opportunity of making their destiny with that of the South?

The Record if it concludes the article: Is any one mad enough to imagine that such

a force is equal to the overthrow of the empire controlled by Lee and Johnston and Bragg and Beauregard and the other great Generals of the South? Is any man so insane as to believe that McClellan, even had he genius of Napoleon himself, would be equal to such a task? What a delusion then, to flatter ourselves with the hope that a people who know their strength, and who have tested it through the ordeal of a two years war, the most sanguinary, the most disastrous, the most expensive on record, will be inclined to give up that independence for which they have fought so long, struggled so valiantly, and sacrificed so much. Let us accept the "logic of accomplished facts," and manfully and courageously resolve that although the Union has been destroyed, our liberties shall be preserved, and Democratic freedom saved from the wreck of our once proud, free and happy republic. Let us perform the task that remains to us, and let us leave the work of rebuilding in the hands of a powerful alliance the now severed sections of a once grand Confederacy.

**Probable Alliance between the Mexican Government, and the Southern Confederacy.**

The policy of the Mexican Government, in moving the seat of government, and the army Northward, and quietly leaving the French in occupation of the capital, indicates a tendency towards the consummation of what has long been suspected—an alliance between the Mexicans and the Confederates. With the aid of from twenty to thirty thousand troops of the Confederacy, Juarez could capture the whole French army, and clear the country of every hostile foot. In return, the Mexicans could give great assistance to the Confederacy, by supplying them with numerous articles which are indispensable in war, and are at present shut out by the blockade, or only admitted in insufficient quantities.

By the very threat of such an alliance at the present moment, the Confederacy may extort a recognition of its independence from Napoleon; and it is worthy of remark that among the items of news brought by the China, and published in another column, is the significant announcement that "Mr. Sidell, the Envoy of the Confederate States, has had a very long conference with the Emperor of France. The Emperor sent for him, and had a private conference with him at breakfast, and did not part with him until the Council of Ministers had assembled. This interview has given strength to the rumor that a renewed offer of mediation in American affairs by the Emperor Louis Napoleon is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla."

If such is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla, what is likely to be the result of the fall of the City of Mexico itself. By a previous arrival we were assured by the London Times that it was the intention of Napoleon to speak in such tones to the American people as that they would listen to him; and Lord Palmerston has recently stated in a speech that France and England are in entire accord touching the war in America as well as in the Russian empire. It is possible, therefore, that Sidell may obtain recognition from Napoleon for the Southern Confederacy, on condition of Jefferson leading us assistance to Mexico and not interfering in any way with the French designs south of the Rio Grande. But, on the other hand, if the Emperor will not speedily consent to this arrangement, nothing can be more probable than that a mutually beneficial alliance will be effected between Juarez and the President of the Southern Confederacy.—N. Y. Herald.

**The Situation of Charleston—Dangers of a Siege—The Enemy to be driven back at every hazard—Public Spirit in Charleston, Etc.**

The Mercury of Monday, referring to the situation at Charleston, says:

The Yankees having got possession of the southern half of Morris Island, there is but one way to save the city of Charleston, and that is, the speedy and unflinching use of the bayonet. If the fight on Morris Island is to be now a fight by engineering, contrivances and cautiously, the advantage is now with the enemy. With their iron clouds on the water, and their men in occupation of the land, it is likely to be a mere question of time. The fall of Fort Wagner ends in the fall of Charleston. Fort Sumter, like Fort Wagner, will then be assailable by land and sea, and the fate of Fort Pulaski will be that of Sumter. General Gilmer, the commander of the Department, was the man who reduced Fort Pulaski. Charleston must be saved as Richmond was. For six days our soldiers stormed the successive batteries of the enemy, and saved Richmond. The greater part of the soldiers who achieved these triumphs by the bayonet, had never before been in a charge. The Yankees here have as yet no formidable works. They have but a few thousand troops. If our soldiers and officers here are not equal to the kind of fighting fought by the Army of Virginia, sustained by the Yankees against such strong works as Fort Wagner and Secessionville, then Charleston falls. This, it appears to us is the only course of safety, and we may add too, for a economy of lives. Other means may protract the fighting to days and weeks, and postpone the termination of the struggle. No other means, in our opinion, will save the city. It is too late for engineering alone. Hesitation and delay are fatal.

The Courier says on the same subject:

The city stands, and the events of three days of desperate and deliberately planned attack and assault has convinced, we think, even those most inclined to dependency, that the city will stand if her sons do their duty. All can do something, and each should act as if assured that the city depended on his share, however humble.

There has been a general response to the Mayor's request for closing stores and places of business, not absolutely necessary for the public use at this crisis. In some cases parties have shut their doors, and have shut themselves inside or elsewhere so closely that they have not been found at either of the enrolling offices. These parties may as well open again and save trouble.

At every stage of this war, when the danger seemed to threaten Charleston, the glorious old city has received outbursts and offerings of generous co-operation and assistance that are valuable in themselves at their juncture, and especially and permanently valuable as exhibitions of spirit and feeling.

When we were almost burned out, our country friends and the citizens of adjacent States and of their cities, gave freely of their wealth to clothe and shelter our unhoused and destitute sufferers. Now, and a few months ago, when a few more ruthlessly cruel and more detestable than fire or fever threatened the city,

our business goes and their money has been taken.

Can the citizens and the residents of Charleston, native or adopted, do too much for a city thus honored by the voluntary offerings of so many defenders from afar?

Summe on the recruits, if such there be, who after living for years in the city, and finding it a very good and pleasant place to make money in, suddenly discover, in this hour of trial, that they have conscientious or national scruples against bearing arms.

A city and a country not worth fighting for, and dying for, if need be, is not worth living in; but those shirkers and skulkers should have reached this conclusion and taken themselves off before the war.

We think warnings enough to convince the most skeptical have been given that the Yankees are meditating and preparing for general and systematic raids against property and provisions along our lines, and wherever they can find access. All stores and farmers exposed to such attacks should be well prepared as possible. Provisions now in hand should be removed wherever possible, and all preparations made instantly to remove or destroy, as the case may be.

**CAROLINA WATCHMAN.**  
SALISBURY, N. C.:  
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1863.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
The cash must be paid for Job work on delivery, and all transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

**Sheriff's Notice.**  
I WILL attend at my Office Monday and Tuesday of each week, until the 25th, for the purpose of receiving Taxes due for the year 1863, as the law requires me to settle by the 28th July. Those failing to pay will have to pay cost, sure.  
WM. A. WALTON, Sheriff.

**LAST NOTICE.**  
Those who have failed to register and pay specific taxes on trades and occupations, can have their last chance of doing so by meeting me at the Court House on Thursday the 23rd inst, after that, when I call on them, it will be to collect double tax.  
W. R. FRALEY,  
Confederate Tax Collector.

**SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.**  
Up to writing these lines, we have no definite information either from the Army of Northern Virginia, or from the Southwest. The only news we have, is contained in the following extract from the Richmond Enquirer, which is good so far as it goes, and can but hope it is all true, and that every thing is, even better than it justifies us in believing.

The President received a letter from General Lee, on Saturday, which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland, and confirms the statements which have been made, that our army has been uniformly victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The letter states in effect, that the engagements at Gettysburg resulted in defeating the enemy completely, in killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudent move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might ensure his success at that point. The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than he has ever been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The secret involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to develop in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands and on the way here, are, we understand, estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. The army is in fine spirits and excellent condition.

We have just learned that a letter had been received in town from an officer in Gen. Lee's army, dated Hagerstown, July 7th, in which the writer extols over the battle of Gettysburg, and claims it as a victory. Indeed, we do not see from all the accounts received how the Yankees can claim it as a victory, when, if they had been successful, they could have permitted the defeated army to withdraw and march to Hagerstown without pursuing it. This, we think, is good evidence against them.

The following we take from a letter to the Raleigh Progress, from Winchester, Va., dated July 10th:—The old town of Winchester presents a sad appearance. I passed two Churches this morning, completely riddled of doors and windows, used I learn as stables; one of them was a Romish church and I learn that when it was seized for stable use, some Roman Federal Troops were much infuriated and were quelled with difficulty.

It must be admitted, however, that the town is far less injured than one would have supposed before seeing it. The residence of Mr. Logan, for instance, which was seized by Mrs. Mikroy, looks as well as ever.

I saw a courier yesterday afternoon, who stated that Lee's headquarters were at Hagerstown, Md. Large stores of ordnance are being shipped across the river at Williamsport for the army, when this is over Lee is to move again.

A gentleman just in from Shepards town reports a battle at Boonsboro—five thousand Federals captured.

I would like to go on to Maryland and

make inquiries about our North Carolina soldiers, but passports are given to Martinsburg and no farther." I have made many enquiries about N. C. soldiers, but hear of but few wounded at this point.

A number of North Carolina soldiers were passing a farmer's house in Pennsylvania and being furnished asked for water. They were informed that there was no water in the house, but that there was abundance of milk in the spring house, to which they were welcome if they would go and get it. They went for the milk and drank abundantly of it, but soon discovered that it contained poison; and six of them died. The party then turned back in pursuit of the wretch who did it, but not finding him, they collected his property together, consisting of 150 sheep, a good number of cattle, a large team of horses, and burned all to ashes, house and all, and at last were hunting the mountains for the perpetrator of this horrid deed.

Gen. Hill is reported at Front Royal with thirty thousand troops, going on to Maryland.

**FROM CHARLESTON.**  
So far, the Yankees have been satisfied to occupy the Southern end of Morris Island. Fort Sumter continues to shell their position. Whether a serious and determined attempt is to be made to capture the city is not known, but we feel sure nothing will be left undone to frustrate any move that may be made. We shall continue to hope for the best. Gen. Beauregard is in command.

**FROM MISSISSIPPI.**  
There have been some severe skirmishes, but as yet, no regular battle has yet occurred at Jackson, but we do not see how it has been avoided as long as it has. We feel sure it must take place and in all probability before we go to press news to this effect will be received.

In our statement last week of the altercation between Mr. Lewis Buis and Royester, we were mistaken in saying knives were used. Mr. Buis informed us he had no knife, the only one used was by Royester.

Mr. HOBERT HOWARD has our thanks for a very fine white head of Cabbage. It is the largest we have seen this season. The whole would more than fill a half bushel.

General D. H. Hill has been made a Lieut. General, and assigned to duty in Mississippi.

**THE FIGHT AT SOUTH ANNA BRIDGE, VA.**  
The following account of this fight is from a gentleman who witnessed the whole transaction from the beginning to its end, and will no doubt be read with interest by many of our readers as the Company which bore the brunt so gallantly, under the lead of Capt. Flemming, is mostly, we think, from Rowan.

South Anna Bridge, Upper Co., Va., July 11, 1863.

On Saturday evening the 4th July, we received positive information that the enemy were advancing on the Fredericksburg Road bridge across the South Anna River. The river at this point makes a considerable bend, a range of high hills on this side, overlooking it. The river is bridged just at the middle of the bend and the Railroad track divides the low grounds nearly in equal parts. As the enemy advanced on the other side of the river, you can easily see what an advantage we had with our artillery on the hills on this side. We had no troops on the other side except Company B, 4th Regiment, N. C. T.—Capt. N. S. Fleming commanding. Fleming had his men deployed as skirmishers in the bend, which enabled him to have each flank protected by the river—the centre resting on the Railroad track. The action opened about 3 o'clock in the evening, and did not cease until two o'clock. The enemy made two severe attacks, the last one determined. Capt. Flemming repulsed the first charge of the enemy; before the second charge the Yankee commander ordered his men to lie down and called up the reserve. Before this time Fleming had to fall back, being some eight or ten prisoners who refused to fall back or surrender. The Yankees cursed them for not giving up. Lieutenant Lowrance behaved with great bravery and coolness, and the Company generally, acted in the most gallant manner, reflecting great credit upon itself and its officers. Capt. Fleming bore the brunt of the fight so far as his infantry was concerned, and handled his men admirably. He had not more than thirty men engaged in the fight—He fought desperately and with a dogged determination that few men have. The firing was rapid and heavy. It is not often that one has such an opportunity for individual distinction, and still more rare is it for one to use his opportunity to so great an advantage as Capt. Fleming, but knowing him as well as you do, you will not be surprised. He is a capital officer and takes excellent care of his men. Our batteries played on the enemy over Fleming's head. The prisoners taken from the enemy report that General Foster was in command and had three brigades of Infantry, 4,000 Cavalry and three Batteries. They could get no position for their Artillery. They met with so stubborn and unexpected resistance that they left in haste and burned the bridge over the Pamunkey after them.

**DEATH OF GEN. PETTIGREW.**  
A dispatch has been received in this city which leaves no doubt that the gallant Gen. Pettigrew is dead, and his wound was not regarded serious, being in the left hand, and his death will cause a feeling of extreme sadness, by its sudden, unexpected announcement. Gen. Pettigrew is a severe loss to the service and the country.—State Journal.

The following was sent from the State Journal furnished that paper by a correspondent. It will be found interesting, and exhibits Gov. VANCE as the able, and patriotic promoter of every good work tending to the success of our cause:

**Gov. Vance and the Ladies of Granville, GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C., 8th July, 1863.**

**John Spelman, Esq.**  
DEAR SIR: It is with unfeigned pride and pleasure that I, as a citizen of Granville, proceed to give your readers an imperfect idea of an occasion which has just transpired in the midst of our quiet but patriotic neighborhood.

About two weeks since, His Excellency Governor Z. B. Vance, was invited through Mrs. Betty Wiggins, on behalf of the Ladies of Granville, to deliver, at his earliest convenience, an address before the Society and citizens for the benefit of the former. The character of which I may remark has been very successful in its operations thus far—and what is not which the ladies undertake?

Governor Vance very promptly and handsomely accepted the invitation, and named Saturday, the 4th July, as the day most convenient for his attendance.

A meeting was called by the Society, and the gentlemen of the neighborhood also assembled at Williamsboro' in order to cooperate with the ladies in making arrangements necessary to the occasion.

Committees were appointed, charged with specific duties, and a subscription taken up, which proved abundantly, were indeed any proof needed, the feeling of liberality existing throughout the district. Col. John Wimbush, George Hardy, Esq., and Col. S. S. Cooper were appointed to receive the Governor and staff at Henderson. A beautiful oak grove was selected in the ancient town of Williamsboro' as the place best suited to the occasion.

Messrs. John W. Wiggins, E. Hainthcock, E. Satterwhite and R. A. Jenkins were appointed a committee to superintend the barbecue, erection of a speakers stand, seats for the ladies, &c., and well did they perform the duties thus imposed, as not only will the bodily comforts, but the respectful behavior of all testify cheerfully.

On the appointed day the crowd began early to assemble. The Governor arrived at 12 o'clock, and, having been handsomely introduced to the audience by George Hardy, Esq., proceeded with his address—of which I will not attempt a synopsis—being unable to give an adequate conception of his graceful manner or his easy flowing and impressive remarks. Suffice it to say that his sentiments were highly applauded and appreciated by the large and intelligent assemblage of hearers, as sound, logical, patriotic and encouraging. He indulged in no rhetorical flourishes or any efforts at high-flown eloquence, but in language comprehensive to all, portrayed our situation as an Independent nation, and urged on all the necessity of a firm reliance on the Almighty, and a liberal support of the efforts—which have been and are still being made by our gallant and heroic soldiers—citing numerous instances to prove that a nation once resolved to be free and independent, would surely overcome every obstacle to that end.

He paid a grateful and well deserved tribute of praise to the ladies throughout our blood-stained land, for the many deeds of charity and self-sacrificing devotion to our cause, and urged most earnestly that they persevere in their endeavors to ameliorate the condition of their protectors, and to discountenance the disposition evinced in some to shirk the duties and responsibilities which devolve on them as "good men and true."

He rebuked earnestly and patriotically, the idea of reconstruction, which may have entered the brain of some; as unworthy the consideration of a true Southerner—and assured the people that with the proper support of the Government, all would eventually be well with us.

After the Governor had concluded, Col. C. R. Eaton rose to return him, on behalf of the society, their sincere thanks for his prompt compliance with their request, and to announce the order of dinner, which he did in his characteristic whole-souled manner, paying, *en passant*, an appropriate tribute to the gallant services of the Governor in the field, and to the "glorious old 26th N. C."

Dinner was announced about 2 o'clock. The Governor and staff with his attending committee, together with the ladies, occupied the first table.

It was an elegant and sumptuous repast, comprising every thing which the season and our rich gardens would produce, and it would have done your Editorial heart and appetite good to have been a partaker of those hospitable mysteries of culinary skill. You Mr. Editor, who are "couped up within the narrow compass of four brief walls from day's end to day's end, how you would have enjoyed the benefits arising to the "inner man," the free air of heaven, and the protection of a hot July's sun, afforded by the noble old oaks with their far reaching arms and green foliage! Truly, the country is the place for hospitality and its accompanying enjoyment.

The dinner was announced as free, but with the understanding that the Society would be thanked for any contributions which might be made. The young ladies inaugurated a new feature, and a good idea it proved to be, that of a separate table, where, for a specified consideration, were dispensed the luxuries of ice cream and cake. I have not learned the amount which each department realized, but in the aggregate some six hundred dollars or more, was contributed; for which, I hear, that Gov. Vance has promised to furnish the Society with goods to be made up at cost to the State—an arrangement in every way desirable.

Messrs. T. H. Morrow and J. E. Turner, were deputed to procure music, which would have added much to the enjoyment of all present, but the proprietors of both Shocco and Kittrell Springs chose to be so unaccommodating as to refuse to let their bands attend, although a very liberal price was offered both parties.