

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

WEEKLY.

VOL. XXI.

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 17, 1863.

NUMBER 13.

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Prices of the Watchman.

From and after this date, and until there is a change in the prices of provisions, paper and other articles required to carry on business, the subscription rates of this paper will be two dollars for six months, and three dollars for a year.

ADVERTISING, two dollars for the first, and one dollar for each subsequent publication. April 20th, 1863.

GENERAL LEE.

It is natural for the people to believe that no one will, in such a time as this, make an assertion that is calculated to distress and dispirit the public without full authority for his statement. Hence it is, that those who give circulation to error are enabled to work so large an amount of mischief.

It is our duty to warn the people that unless they would be deceived, they must have a deaf ear for nine-tenths of what is told them, no matter how confidently it may be asserted, or how plausibly it may be insinuated.

In a late number of the *Charleston Mercury*, a correspondent of that paper gave to the public a report that floated through our streets for a day or two, to the effect that the President and Gen. Lee had a quarrel; and that Gen. Lee had tendered his resignation. In the *Mercury*, of the 3d instant, the correspondent follows up the subject, threatens the alleged disagreement as an established fact, and assigns the reason: "It is said the difficulty between Davis and Lee grew out of the refusal of the former to sanction the trial by court martial of the delinquent Brigadiers at Gettysburg, as Lee desired."

It would give great distress and uneasiness to the country to believe that Gen. Lee was at war with the President, and threatening to resign. By the whole force of the great esteem which the people feel for Gen. Lee, and their confidence in him, it would dishearten them to hear of such a state of things. We have taken the pains to inform ourselves on the subject, and wish how to be understood as contradicting the whole story in all its extent, and by the fullest authority. The few brief lines which we have quoted from the *Mercury's* communication are indeed a curious illustration of the number of evil and baseless accusations which can be inserted in so short a space. They are a model at once of terse and mischievous language. They contain no less than four averments, the truth of every one of which the facts authorize us to contradict in the broadest manner. First, then, the country will be pleased to learn there has not been even the slightest unpleasantness between the President and Gen. Lee. No two persons could be in more perfect accord than are these two distinguished patriots. There never was the least foundation for the story of a difficulty between them. Second, President Davis never did refuse to sanction the trial by court martial of the delinquent Brigadiers. Third, Gen. Lee never desired the trial of the delinquent Brigadiers. Fourth, there were no delinquent Brigadiers; at least Gen. Lee has made no mention of any such, but in his report, compliments his troops in the highest terms for their gallantry at Gettysburg.

Now, what must the people think of a writer who alleges a feud between the President and Gen. Lee, and charges grave delinquency, committed at by the President, on high officers in the army, without the slightest authority? It must be set down as a criminal trifling with the feelings and the welfare of the country, and the honor of its rulers and defenders.

We take occasion to say that Gen. Lee is not one of those officers who would abandon his country on a personal irritation, even if there had

been anything of the kind. He has shown himself ready cheerfully to accept any position to which he may be ordered. The ranking General of the army, so far as campaign service is concerned, he has led a handful in the mountains of Virginia, or done engineer's duty in the State of South Carolina, or led the Army of the Potomac with equal cheerfulness. He has no complaints, no envyings, no murmurings to indulge. He is content to do his best with the means given him. We repeat, he is not a man to abandon the defence of his country on a personal pique.

[Richmond Sentinel.]

The retaliation farce is about over and the curtain had as well go down. The want of back bone at Richmond has given the enemy the advantage of us, and the best thing that can now be done would be to own up, release the two Captains selected for hanging, and thus procure the release of Lee and Winder, held as hostages for them, and Morgan and his officers, who are incarcerated in the Ohio Penitentiary. We had the advantage in prisoners when the ten Confederates were massacred in Missouri; we had it also when Mumford was hung in New Orleans, and we had it when Burnside commenced his murders in Kentucky, but the vassalating, hesitating, weak policy of the Government has let all slip, and now to talk of hanging is ridiculous. Had it been the intention of the government to hang Sawyer and Flynn, in retaliation for the two officers murdered by Burnside in Kentucky, the execution should have followed the selection of the victims, immediately, in the same hour. Hesitation and delay betrayed weakness and fear, and the holding of these two men, who ought to have been hung before Lee, Winder, or Morgan and his men were captured, keeps them all in solitary confinement.

It Flynn and Sawyer are hung, so must a son of General Lee and a son of General Winder, besides Morgan and a score of his officers. The execution having been delayed too long, they never will be hung, and they had as well be released, so our officers may regain their liberty.—We have had it in our power at one time to have retaliated for the brutal murders of the enemy, but that time has passed, unless we want to hoist the black flag and commence a war of extermination.—*Daily Progress.*

The Richmond "Enquirer" of Thursday last says:

We are in possession of a copy of the New York "Herald" of the 3d inst. From the situation article we clip the following:

Lee's army is undoubtedly in force between the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers. He is said to have been largely reinforced, and is probably moving to his old position near Fredericksburg.

Everything is quiet at Vicksburg and vicinity. The expedition which left there a few days ago has arrived at Port Hudson. Its destination is of course unknown.

The disaffection of North Carolina to the Richmond government, so long indicated, has taken a bold phase in the recent declaration of the "Standard," the leading paper of Raleigh, the capital. It openly denounces Jeff. Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure. In reply to the Richmond "Enquirer," which calls upon Jeff. Davis "to suppress the Raleigh 'Standard' and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina," the "Standard" says that Gov. Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and that if Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the "Standard," he will be met with physical force; and a revolution in the State will be the result.

The "Standard" also says that North Carolina has furnished ninety-

five thousand soldiers for the causeless war, forty thousand of whom are killed and wounded; and that she should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff. Davis.

Neal Dow's Standing Among the Federals.—A correspondent of the *World*, under date of the 4th, writes from New Orleans:

The Federal officers who came down by the Sallis Robinson, last evening, say that Thursday morning, the farm house, two or three miles back of Baton Rouge, in which Neal Dow was convalescing from his wounds, was surrounded by Confederate cavalry, and Dow was carried away a prisoner. The *World* has published a portion of Neal Dow's history in this department. Every statement sent by your correspondent with regard to Dow's systematic course of plunder and pillage in Louisiana and Florida can be substantiated by affidavits sufficient to fill two copies of a triple sheeted *World* with a quarter supplement to each. He has been convicted of theft in a Federal court of justice in this city. There is a mass of evidence against him in Washington, which, in Russia, would remove the colonel of a Cossack regiment, and send him to Siberia for life. As a General, he was actually rejected as worthless from one division after another, and literally "struck into" the division in which he served with his brigade, May 27th, without the consent of the General commanding that division. He was no soldier, and nothing indeed but one of those "patriots" whose patriotism is measured by the amount of private property their positions enable them to lay hands upon.

Nevertheless, for all these things, he has our sympathy. But if the Confederates knew only one tenth of what is known of Neal Dow in the Federal department, he is now past sympathy, past prayers, past hope.

Counterfeit Enterprise.—We hear that quite recently one of the vessels engaged in running the blockade between Charleston and Nassau brought through a small box or package, addressed to a firm in Macon, Ga., to the care of a commission house in Charleston. By some means, the nature of the contents was ascertained or suspected when it was opened and found to be some \$200,000 of counterfeit Confederate notes. We have seen one bill of this lot. It is a counterfeit \$20, of the Duncan plate, and is by far the best executed and most dangerous counterfeit we ever saw. We could give the points of differences, but prefer not to do so—thinking it best for the public good. We say this, however, don't take any more of the Duncan plate \$20 unless you know them to be genuine, or get them from a man whom you know to be reliable and responsible.

It is said that the house in Macon, to which these counterfeits were directed, is a photograph or picture gallery establishment, and that the instructions was to buy cotton with it and ship the same to Nassau. We hear the members of this firm in Macon have been arrested.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.

A letter has been received from Sullivan's Island, from a medical officer of Clingman's brigade, in which he says:

"General Clingman's brigade, composed of four North Carolina regiments, has been in this place since the commencement of the bombardment of Morris Island. They have undergone more hardships, and more terrific shelling for the same length of time than any troops in the Confederate States since the war commenced, and, notwithstanding all this, our sick soldiers made sick

by exposure on the Island—are refused admittance in the hospitals in Charleston. The Surgeons of Hospitals say if our men are to be sent to hospitals they must be sent home; and General Clingman says if men are to be sent home from hospitals in Charleston they shall not be furloughed."

There are large numbers of sick in the brigade, for the letter from which we quote says there are two hundred sick in one regiment. The letter suggests that Gen. Warren establish a temporary hospital in Charleston for the accommodation of our sick soldiers, and we trust that the suggestion will be acted upon, if practicable.—*Daily Progress.*

The *Baltimore American* mentions among Confederate prisoners the following, sent to Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay: Maj. H. G. Lewis, 3d N. C., Lt. Crawford, Co. K, 5th N. C., Lt. J. T. Martin, Co. I, 21st N. C., Lt. M. F. Jones, Co. D, 23d N. C., Lt. S. J. Evans, Co. B, 47th N. C., Lt. J. D. Newsom, Co. H, 47th N. C., Lt. G. M. Whiting, Co. C, 47th N. C., Lt. Col. M. A. Parks, Adj't F. C. Powell, Lt. G. W. Nixon, and Surgeon C. B. Harrison were at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore. We are gratified to learn that Lieuts. Iowa Royster and Gaston Broughton, of this City, reported dead, are both living, though in the hands of the enemy, and likely to recover. We regret to learn that Col. Leventhorpe and his Adjutant, Henderson Lucas, (son of the late Captain Lucas, of Raleigh), have died of wounds received in the battles of Gettysburg.

N. C. Standard.

Sixth North Carolina Regiment.—We publish to day, from the pen of a correspondent who took part in the action, an interesting account of the storming of Gettysburg heights by the glorious old North-Carolina 6th. The men of this regiment were conspicuous in clubbing their muskets and using their bayonets in taking the Stone wall. Our correspondent, who has been in all the battles in which this regiment has participated since the war commenced, says he never witnessed such fighting as that at Gettysburg by Hoke's brigade, to which the 6th belongs.—*N. C. Standard.*

More Colored Troops.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune says:

The War Department is pushing the organization of colored troops vigorously. The successes of our forces West have given a fresh impetus to enlistment among the Blacks, and by autumn it is estimated that at least 100,000 negroes will be in arms, in the Valley of the Mississippi. It has been decided to raise four colored regiments in this District. The first is complete, and the second rapidly approaching completion.

As we have before stated, the only effectual way to prevent Northern negroes from enlisting, and white officers from commanding them after enlisted, is not to take either prisoners. Leave them on the battle field. If our troops are in a hurry to pursue their retreating foes, they need not give the black rascals and their black-hearted officers any more attention than the Scotch soldier did the Freichman who was begging for "quarter." "I cannot stop to quarter ye," he remarked, "but I'll cut ye in two." And suiting his actions to his words passed on.

The above extract from the *Augusta Chronicle* of the 6th, contains matter for grave consideration. The Abolitionists, always ready to acknowledge the equality of the black race with the white, seem determined to force us to do the same or accept the results of the black flag which Abe Lincoln's last order has hoisted to the breeze. What will our authorities do in the premises! Will they tamely submit to this encroachment upon our rights, the most flagrant yet committed, and thus acknowledge our own slaves our equals, or will they take the other horn of the dilemma, and subject our brave countrymen to be slaughtered like swine or yoked in

hard labor with the ass in the pit! These are questions we cannot decide, nor can we divine what will be the final result of the war. The Lord save us and our country!
Daily Progress.

ANOTHER YANKEE LIE.

Among the items in the late Northern papers copied into the Richmond papers, are sundry statements as to recent articles in the Raleigh Standard. One of these statements is that, the Standard had declared the war "causeless." Of course this is "a lie manufactured out of the whole cloth," as the saying is. The Editor of the Standard was a member of the Convention which, for cause, unanimously voted North Carolina into this war, and in recording that vote he truly and emphatically said in the Standard:—

"Thus was the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence gloriously celebrated by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled. North Carolina has been slow to act, but she has acted finally. We think she has acted wisely from first to last. Henceforth her destinies are with the States of the South; and she will make good her act of the 20th of May 1861, with her last dollar and her last man, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands."

The Editor of the Standard is crying out lustily for peace now, and is evidently anxious to avoid the extreme of the last dollar and the last man.

A Yankee Omission to be supplied.—The constitution of the United States provides that the property of a person convicted of treason shall not be forfeited by his heirs, but only by himself during his life-time. The yankees having become so elated by their late successes as to imagine that the revolution will speedily be put down, are devising means to set aside this provision, as they have already done most of the other essential provisions of the Constitution. The N. Y. Times says:

The Confiscation Act.—The question of an amendment to the Confiscation act, so that the property of traitors once confiscated shall pass from them and their heirs forever, is being discussed by Congressmen, and will be brought up early in the next session. The law is now construed that after the death of the traitor, the estate reverts to his heirs, which renders the intended working of the act practically void.

Southern men who dream of reconstruction, if such there be, should study this little paragraph. The yankee Congress has already passed a law to confiscate all the property, real and personal, of every man, woman and child in the Confederate States. And if we were to allow them to conquer us, the law would unquestionably be enforced, with the addition proposed by the Times. There would be no Constitution for the South, as there is precious little for the North.

From New Orleans.—ATLANTA, AUG. 7.—New Orleans dates of the 3d received. The S'r Continental arrived from Vicksburg with 600 sick and wounded prisoners. A few prisoners remained at Vicksburg, unable to be removed. Secretary Chase has issued orders to clear boats with cargoes at St. Louis for New Orleans, except prohibited articles, and giving bonds not to load goods for intermediate points except under a permit. Small lots of cotton are selling at auction at 43c. Coroner's inquest showed that several negroes died of starvation.

North Carolina Soldiers.—Persons visiting Richmond to see their friends—sick or wounded soldiers from North Carolina—will find them in General Hospital No. 24, corner of Main and 26th streets; and in 3d, 4th, and 5th divisions, Winder Hospital, West terminus of Cary street.—*Daily Progress.*

The question of the Southern man is whether he had not better live on bread and water twenty years and fight the North, than live perpetually on bread and water and such privileges as a Yankee master will afford.

The Fayetteville Observer says, several hundred soldiers confined at Castle Thunder, are rejoiced at the general pardon and amnesty announced in the President's Proclamation, for they will be discharged, and will forthwith join their regiments, no doubt satisfied to serve their country.—*Fay. Observer.*