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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Price 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.

NORTH CAROLINIANS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

A band of heroes constitute McNair's Brigade. It is composed of the 1st, 2d, and 4th Arkansas dismounted cavalry, and the 21st and 31st Arkansas infantry, the 4th Arkansas battalion, and the 39th N. Carolina, Col. Coleman.

On Saturday, the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, this brigade was ordered to support Gen. Gregg's command, then sorely pressed, on the left of Hood's division. Gregg was holding his position with great difficulty against tremendous odds. When ordered to advance, McNair's brigade rushed over Gregg's column, the 39th North Carolina and 25th Arkansas being led by Col. Coleman. The Yankees gave way, but in good order, and were driven not less than three fourths of a mile. Gen. Gregg pronounced this charge one of the most brilliant achievements of the day. A Yankee regiment which encountered the 39th North Carolina and 25th Arkansas was almost annihilated. These two skeleton regiments halted once to await support, but not receiving it they advanced through the woods and into the open cornfields, where their own weakness and the strength of the federal line became apparent. Coleman's command, having exhausted their ammunition, withdrew to Gregg's line of battle and encamped for the night.

In the great battle of Sunday, McNair's brigade were on the left next to Hood's Division, lying behind an imperfect breast-work of fallen trees.

A strong column of the enemy advanced upon them. They were received with a destructive fire, and falling back, were charged by McNair's Brigade and driven in confusion over two lines of breastworks into the open fields. On an eminence two Yankee batteries commanded the whole of the open space. Just before his men entered this broad field Gen. McNair was wounded. The gallant Col. Harper, of 1st Arkansas, was killed and command of the Brigade devolved upon Col. Coleman. The Brigade now diverged to the right, and under the leadership of the gallant North Carolinian, captured both the batteries. Eight of the pieces were at once taken to the rear, and two others were afterwards removed. Gen. Bragg gave Col. Coleman an order for three of these guns to attach to his command.

These batteries were supported by a very strong Federal force, but McNair's brigade charged so rapidly, loading and firing as they went, that the Yankees were surprised and routed. The assault is said to have been ferocious, and the victory complete.

The Federal artillerymen fought infinitely better than their infantry supports, actually throwing shot and shells with their hands into the faces of our men when they could no longer load their pieces. The two batteries captured were about 100 yards apart, and when the guns were captured our men were compelled to move off with the utmost rapidity.

Col. Coleman was the first to place his hand upon a Federal field piece, and the banner of the 39th North Carolina was the first unfurled above them—cheer after cheer announced the triumph of our gallant men and then came the hurried withdrawal of the guns from their places in the Federal lines.

Col. Reynolds and Adj't J. D. Hardin were just behind Col. Coleman, when he reached the Federal guns. Hardin was shot through the neck during the afternoon. When the brigade had fallen back to our lines and obtained supplies and ammunition it was again ordered forward to a height on the left to support Robinson's battery on the Lookout Valley Road. With Johnson's brigade and Hindman's Division on the right and Manigault's on the left, Coleman advanced to the closing fight of the day. By successive charges the enemy were driven slowly but steadily from the chain of hills which formed his position, and the battle closed. Two hours of daylight and this portion of Rosecrans' army would have been annihilated.

The loss of the brigade in killed and

wounded was about forty per cent. The 39th North Carolina entered the fight with 238 men, and lost over 100. Of the whole brigade there are left about 800 men. Col. Coleman's coat was pierced by a ball, but he is unharmed.

When the history of the battle of Chickamauga is written it will be found that no body of troops on that bloody field fought more gallantly nor won more honor than McNair's Brigade. And when the war has closed, the victory achieved on the "Stream of Death" will be pronounced the most complete of any that has been won from the beginning of the revolution.

Atlanta (Ga.) Register.

FROM THE N. C. SOLDIERS.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

CAMP 18th REG'T N. C. TROOPS,
Liberty Mills, Va., Sept. 27, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Yesterday our Brigade was called upon to witness the execution of seven men, members of this Brigade; three were members of this Regiment, 18th, three of the 37th, and one of the 28th. Their crimes were desertion and cowardice. 'Twas a sad spectacle. The order condemning them to death was published to the Brigade last Saturday. One week was allowed them to prepare for death. At 10 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, the Brigade was marched out to the appointed place without arms, and formed into a hollow square facing the seven stakes to which the unfortunate men were bound; a few minutes before 11 the prisoners were brought out and marched round the line, the drums performing the dead march. Having accomplished the circuit of the line, they were placed each opposite one of the stakes. The Chaplain having performed the funeral services over them, bid them farewell and departed; twelve men were drawn up opposite to each, half of the muskets loaded with ball, the remainder with blank cartridges. The prisoners were then pinioned to the stakes, a white bandage placed over their eyes, the officer commands "Ready," every musket drops to that position; "Aim," and they are leveled at the breasts of the unfortunate men. "Fire," every gun flashes together; six of the condemned are killed instantly, the seventh received five balls in his bowels, but they were aimed too low to cause instant death. He was again bound to the stake, six men were brought forward and immediately ended his sufferings. One of them, at the flash of the guns, jumped to his full height, breaking the cord that bound him, and fell forward perfectly dead. The troops were now marched by the corpses and back to camp.

Thus ended this mournful tragedy. It is to be lamented that our authorities are compelled to resort to such extreme measures, but it is absolutely necessary, and the result thus far has been very satisfactory. To illustrate this fact, our troops were moved the other day, a fight was expected, and after returning to camp not a single man was missing. This has never occurred before. A few always take advantage of a move to desert. It would be advisable for all deserters to return immediately and voluntarily, and thus escape the certain doom awaiting those brought back under guard.

Our Brigade (Lane's) is now detailed from the main army and placed here to guard the ford across the Rapidan and prevent cavalry raids from this direction on the V. C. R. R. We may remain here during the winter. All of the men would be perfectly contented to do so. Every body is employed fixing a comfortable place to sleep in; tents are not to be had, and many are the devices for shelter, some of them quite original.

The men are all in good spirits and tolerably well clad, but overcoats and blankets are in demand, many of them not having either; and I can assure you it is anything but pleasant to spend a night here without covering. We have had several heavy frosts and the weather is quite cool. Urge the people to do all they can for the poor soldiers. Winter is fast approaching, and without a supply of blankets we will have much suffering in the army.

R. S.

Alcohol and Frost.—The Russian authorities refuse alcohol to their troops when about to be exposed to extreme cold—the duty of the corporals being to smell each man's breath, and, if it be tainted with liquor, he is not allowed to march, as he is soon to be frostbitten. Ten soldiers, in one night, died in Canada, frozen thro' drink.—Church of England Temperance Magazine.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF ITS TEACHING.

We cannot, in justice to ourselves and the people of this State, refrain from publishing the following letter from a Surgeon in the Army of Northern Virginia, and one whom every citizen in this section is well acquainted with, concerning the principle reason why so many desertions have been caused from this State. He states that we may rely upon the facts as true, as he had them from those who were acquainted with the facts. We also publish it to show what are the consequences attending those who are persuaded to follow wrong teachings; and we are satisfied that the brave veterans in Lee's army are a unit with us on the subject.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, ARMY N. VA.,
September 23, 1863.

"Messrs. Editors!—On last Saturday, two men in our Brigade, Enoch Fugit and Allen Absher, both from Wilkes county, and both belonging to the 33d North Carolina Troops, were executed near this place for desertion. Seven others belonging to our Brigade have since been tried for the same offense, five of them have been convicted, and as their sentence have been approved by Gen. Lee, they will be shot next Saturday. The cases of the other two came under the President's Proclamation and they were released. Nearly every one of them stated while upon trial that they were induced to desert by the teachings of the North Carolina Standard. One of them whose name is Greer, from Watauga county, a member of Co. B, 37th N. C. T., gave the teachings of the Standard as the sole reason for his desertion. Others said they read the Standard, believed it to be true, and thought they were doing their duty when they deserted.

"I understand Holden boasts that a large majority of the privates are with him in his present traitorous course. Messrs. Editors, were Holden compelled on next Saturday, as we will be, to march out and see those men who have basely deserted their colors receive a dishonorable death from the hands of their comrades, I think, hard as is his heart and seared as is his conscience, he would pause and reflect ere he again sent his baneful teachings to delude his ignorant followers to bloody graves.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Great God! what a record to be brought up against a man professing to be Southern and having the cause of his fellow-countrymen at heart, in the great day of Judgment, when he shall be called upon to answer for the lives of these poor deluded followers of his wrong teachings. It is sickening to a lover of his Country and Liberty!—Iredell Express.

Whether the report that Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner in England, has notified Earl Russell of orders to withdraw from London and repair to Paris, is founded in fact or in fancy, few can doubt that such orders were more than expedient. The Confederacy has been pilloried for two years in the person of its ambassador. No earthly good has or could result from exposing its representative to the "continued rudeness" of Earl Russell. But if we are to judge by the unexpected detection of the iron-clads in the Mersey, the irritation of Mr. Mason's presence near the British Government has been the cause of material harm to our interests. He has been a stimulant to the enemy's activity, and his semi-official position in London demanded an offset of direct injury to appease the United States and the English Abolitionist party. The chances of the rams will prove twenty better should Mason withdraw than they were previously to that event.

The remark that Mr. Mason was not the right man in the right place has been frequently heard of late, and will now be repeated with more confidence than ever. But the ill success of his mission by no means proves its justice. Ignorance only suppose that great negotiations, involving the vital interests of nations, fail or succeed because of the talent or want of talent in the agent. The

diplomatic tact or personal popularity of the minister who is the bearer of messages from one government to another, weighs nothing at all in such affairs.

No other man would have done better than Mr. Mason with the Palmerston-Russel cabinet. The appointment was not personally injudicious. He is just the person to snit the upper classes of England; possesses a strong understanding and a manly character; and all acts and words of his which have been made public during his sojourn in England have been eminently proper and reasonable.—Richmond Examiner.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

The Baltimore American, of the 2d instant, has been received. We copy its summary of news:

From Washington, it is stated that in military circles there is supposed that no serious impediment will interfere with reinforcing the army of the Cumberland. From Cairo we learn that General Sherman's corps, of Grant's army, is on the move, but whether it is not known.

The Indianapolis Journal, of Monday, states that 15,000 troops are to be sent forward to General Rosecrance immediately from that place.

The artillery lost in the recent battles is being rapidly replaced by new batteries from Nashville.

Advices from the army of the Potomac represent affairs there unchanged. A large force of the rebels is supposed to be concentrating in the Valley.

A plot to burn all the Government steamers on the Western rivers is said to have been discovered in St. Louis. Several parties have been arrested there, and the matter will be investigated.

A terrible accident occurred in Nashville on Wednesday, by which about one hundred rebel prisoners were more or less injured and four killed. The prisoners, to the number of three hundred, made a rush to breakfast, and the temporary stairway of the building in which they were confined (an unfinished hotel known as the Maxwell House) gave way, precipitating them from the fifth to the second story of the building.

The city authorities of Baltimore have appointed a committee to New York and invite the officers of the Russian fleet to visit Baltimore and partake of its hospitalities.

The officers of the French men-of-war in New York are said to feel a little nettled at the public receptions given to the Russian officer, and let slip no opportunity to manifest their chagrin. Already several squabbles have taken place.

The committee to examine the harbour of New York state that they consider it to be a perfect state of defence, and that a hostile vessel, in attempting to enter it, would be exposed to the fire of eight hundred guns of the heaviest calibre.

A deserter from the Richmond City Battalion, named Charles Hutchens, of Brooklyn, New York, has arrived in Washington.

Major-General Barnes, the new Military Governor of Norfolk, arrived in that city on Thursday, and entered upon the duties of his office.

The St. Louis Republican denies that either Sherman's corps or Smith's division has gone to Chattanooga.

Gold was quoted in New York, Friday, at 143½ at the First Board, and 142½ at the Second Board. Virginia sixes, 61½; North Carolina sixes, 66½.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

There are at present no Yankee forces nearer Jackson, Miss., than La Grange. These are continually making raids and committing every species of depredation. A good many of the negroes taken off have returned, but are so demoralized that they are of little value to their owners.

There are about 8,600 Yankees at Corinth—and the trains are running regularly between this place and Memphis.

A gentleman writing from Enterprise, Miss., says: "Gen. Lee is in command of the cavalry, has his lines from above Grenada to Port Hudson. He immediately, on taking command of the cavalry, advanced his pickets, and every day bring in some Yankees, and very often wagons and teams. There are no Yankees east of Big Black or Yazoo rivers. The conscript agents are doing good business in this department now. The forty-five year call has brought out a great many. The paroled soldiers are reporting back very fast to their commands. When those in camp

of the Libby prison, in which three members of the City Battalion were shot, one maimed for life and another mortally wounded. It appears that during the afternoon Jas. P. Newsom, of Co. C, 32d N. C., was on guard in front of Castle Thunder, and had some words with a member of the battalion. Shortly after Newsom, being off duty, but having his musket with him, was passing the parade ground of the City Battalion when some altercation occurred between him and Martin Gripp, Co. F, in which Gripp struck him in the face. Newsom sprang back, and taking aim at his antagonist fired, the ball striking him in the breast and tearing off the flit as far as the shoulder. The bullet then struck private Forey, Co. A, shattering his arm, (which was amputated last night,) and finally lodged in the bowels of private Richard Morris, Co. D, inflicting a mortal wound. Newsom then ran a few steps, but was overtaken by two of the battalion and lodged in Castle Thunder. Richmond Dispatch 3d.

THE FORT SUMTER FLAG.

The yankees have attempted to deny that one of the flags captured by our troops during the assault upon Sumter on the night of the 8th ult was the flag that Major Anderson had carried off from the fort in April 1861, when he surrendered the place to Gen. Beauregard. He has settled the point by stating that he is satisfied it is the same, and presenting it, in an appropriate letter, to the Governor of South Carolina. The Governor has presented it to the Legislature, and the Legislature has ordered it be deposited for safe keeping in the Executive chamber.

It is altogether a pleasant incident. The yankees had preserved the flag with care, had sent it out to Gillmore in the confident expectation of raising it again in triumph over the recaptured fort, to the most extreme mortification of the Confederates, especially the Charlestonians. But their malignant purpose is defeated, the flag is wrested from them, the fort preserved, and their assault repelled with disaster and disgrace. Fayetteville Observer.

Convictions of Napoleon.—"I know men, said Napoleon, at St. Helena, to Count de Monoholon, 'I know men, and I tell you that Jesus is not a man! The religion of Christ is a mystery, which subsists by its own force, and proceeds from a mind which is not a human mind. We find in it a marked individuality, which originated a train of words and actions unknown before. Jesus is not a philosopher, for his proofs are miracles and from the first his disciples adored him. 'Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and myself, founded empires; but on what foundation did we rest the creations of them?'"

Sacrilege.—With shame be it said there are persons in Charlotte so low, depraved, and regardless of the consequences of committing sacrilege, as to have entered the Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, on the night of the 5th inst, and turned over the sofa and chairs in the pulpit as well as disfigured by marks on the cover of the Bible. The dog ought to be half hung, then drawn and quartered and thrown upon the green to poison mange sheep killing hounds.—Bulletin.

Here follows a retort, although it can hardly be called a retort courteous:

A mathematician being asked by a stout fellow.

"If two pigs weigh twenty pounds, how much will a large hog weigh?"

"Jump into the scales," was the reply, "and I'll tell you in a minute!"

The mathematician "had him ther!"