

THE CAPTURE OF GLASGOW

A letter from Nashville to a Eastern journal gives the following particulars of the recent rebel raid on Glasgow, Tenn.

When we reached Mumfordsville, a despatch from Bowling Green informed us that a force of rebels had that morning attacked and taken Glasgow—an important point, only seven miles from the railroad—and ordering us to proceed very cautiously, as it was expected that they would attempt to capture our train. We felt our way along slowly till we reached Cave City, at which point we found a lot of fugitives just in from Glasgow.

The whole affair is a most shameful one. It was accomplished by 220 twelve months' men of the 37th Kentucky volunteers, under Col. Martin. They had fortifications, two pieces of artillery, and sufficient supplies to have held this place a month against 5,000 men. The rebels were mounted, numbered eighty two, and were commanded by Col. Hughes. At day break yesterday morning they dashed into the town, completely surprised the garrison and captured it without half a dozen shots being fired. They remained an hour or two, took \$40,000 from the bank, sacked the town, took what good horses they could find, and then left southwards.

Our train reached Bowling Green and came on without being disturbed. Just before dark we passed a small station called Franklin, at which there are some Federal troops. We had passed it not more than a quarter of a mile when we reached an open field, in which, and not more than fifty yards from the track, I saw a body of mounted men drawn up in line close to the timber. I sat in the door of the baggage car, and was looking at them and wondering what sort of fun they found, it to be to sit out in such a cold rain, when suddenly a big fellow with a blue overcoat, raised his revolver and took aim at the cars. I supposed he was getting off some sort of a country rural Kentucky joke, when I saw a puff of smoke from his pistol, and at the same instant heard the crash of a bullet passing through the car. Quicker than thought the balance of the party raised their revolvers and fired into us, and then the whole gang wheeled into the timber and disappeared. The entire affair did not occupy three seconds, and was all over before I had time to do the dodging proper under the circumstances. The bullets passed thro' the car. Several others struck into the wood work, and glanced off without penetrating to the interior. Fortunately nobody was hurt, and as I was the only one who saw the guerrillas there was nobody except myself scared.

These daring movements on the part of the rebels show that operations with a view to interrupt the line of communication between Louisville and Rosencranz are about to be renewed. Refugees from Glasgow informed us that the rebels stated that Bragg has passed around the left of Rosencranz, and had succeeded in flanking him; this intelligence is further shown to be truthful from information from other sources. If this be so, we shall soon have a repetition of the Bragg and Buell campaign, whose character is still fresh in the mind of every person in the North.

One year ago last February, I visited Nashville, while the bridge which the retreating rebels had fired was still smoking. I then succeeded in finding but one Union citizen. Truth compels me to add, that after a lapse of nearly two years, during which the people have enjoyed all the rights and blessings of Federal occupation, there is not quite as much resident Union sentiment as there was during my first visit.

"Your Administration has done Jeff Davis good service since that time," said a citizen this morning. Just at the time when the whole South was undecided, and canvassing the expediency of deserting the rotten Confederacy and restoring the old Union, the Confiscation act was passed. Then your Government, fearing that the whole South might not yet be united and determined in their rebellion, issued the Emancipation proclamation. After this for fear there might possibly remain a single case of Unionism or loyalty in the South, the Federal Government determined to make the thing sure, and accordingly commenced to arm the negroes.

Such, in brief, is the reason given by the citizens for the absence of the Union sentiment in this city and other portions of the South.

Like all Southern subjugated cities, Nashville runs to dirt, poor hotels, whisky shops, bawdy houses, faro banks, shoulder straps and general dilapidation. A person can scarcely recognize in it a single feature which belonged to this city before the war began.

GEN. ROBERT RANSOM.

This gallant officer (says the Petersburg Register) has been assigned to the command of the troops in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee. We learn from a private letter received here that a part of our cavalry engaged the Yankees near Zollicoffer on the 19th inst. and took for three prisoners, with horses and accoutrements, with a loss to us of only one private and Col. Battle, a very gallant man

Lynchville, Ky., October 13.—It appears on examination that the three departments of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee have been consolidated into one to be called the Military District of the Mississippi, and to be under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant. The army intended for operation in this grand department will consist of the grand corps of Burnside, Sherman, Hooker and Thomas, the latter lately called the army of the Cumberland. These grand corps are subdivided into smaller ones, officered and manned as formerly, with the exception of Thomas' corps, which now falls to Gen. L. H. Rosencranz, Gen. Grant of course leaves to-morrow for Nashville, accompanied by Secretary Stanton.

The Washington Chronicle makes the following statement relative to the removal of Gen. Rosencranz:

We are in receipt of the astounding intelligence, in regard to the removal of Gen. Rosencranz. The whole country will be stirred at what we shall chronicle.

It is rumored that three charges are made against this late popular commander.

The first charge is preferred by Gen. C. Crittenden and McCook, to the effect that Rosencranz left the battle field during the crisis and fled to Chattanooga, and rejected to officers there that the day was lost.

It is reported that subsequently, through opium, he became insensible.

The second charge, it is rumored, is made by the Government, to the effect that his orders were to remain at Chattanooga until reinforcements should arrive.

The third charge as rumored, is to the effect that he declined to move from Murfreesboro, in June last, when ordered to do so by the Government, as an opportunity was offered to crush Bragg, a large portion of his army having been withdrawn to succor Johnston, who was operating against Grant.

If these charges are true, it is most unfortunate, as the name of Rosencranz was a talisman of immense weight.

Vallandigham to his Ohio Friends.

The following is Hon. C. L. Vallandigham's address to his friends in Ohio since the election:

Democrats of Ohio: You have been beaten; by what means it is idle now to inquire. It is enough that while tens of thousands of soldiers were sent or kept within your State, or held in active camp elsewhere to vote against you, the Confederate enemy were marching upon the capital of your country.

You were beaten; but a nobler battle for constitutional liberty, and free, popular Government, never was fought by any people. And your unconquerable firmness and courage, even in the midst of armed military force, secured you these first of freedom's rights—free speech and a free ballot! This conspiracy of the 5th of May fell before you. Be not discouraged; despair not of the Republic; maintain your rights; stand firm to your position; never yield by your principles or your organization; listen not to any one who would have you lower your standard in the hour of defeat.

No mellowing of your opinions upon any question, even of policy, will avail anything to conciliate your political foes.—They demand nothing less than an absolute surrender of your principles and your organization. Moreover, if there be any hope for the Constitution or liberty, it is in the Democratic party alone, and you fellow-citizens in a little while longer will see it. Time and events will force it upon all, except those who profit by the calamities of their country.

I thank you, one and all, for your sympathies and your suffrages. Be assured that though in exile for no offence but my political opinions, and the free expression of them to you in peaceable public assembly, you will find me ever steadfast in those opinions, and true to the Constitution and to the State and country of my birth. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. WEDNESDAY, C. W., Oct. 14, 1863.

WHY BRAGG HAS NOT YET FINISHED HIS WORK.

A correspondent in the army, writing to the Columbus Sun, from Missionary Ridge Tenn., Oct. 13th, forcibly recapitulates the difficulties in the way of Gen. Bragg's pressing the enemy, after the battle of Chickamauga, as closely as the impatient spirit of our people desired. The following is an extract from the letter:

Those that are distant from the theatre of active operations of an army have no conception of the amount of labor required to move it, especially after it has passed through a terrible battle. Take, for instance, Chickamauga. It required two days hard fighting to dislodge the enemy from their position; then the men were wearied and exhausted, so much so that they were not able (although flushed with victory) to pursue their routed and fleeing foe; 6,000 well and unisured prisoners to look after, 2,000 wounded ones to send to the rear for treatment; the cannon we captured were to be taken to the railroad, an enormous quantity of guns to be picked

up in a place of security, as well as the commissaries pertaining to them.

"Our dead and those of the enemy were to be buried; horses to be gathered up from somewhere to supply the place of those that were killed and disabled in our batteries, and of which there were a number; lastly, our wounded had to be sent to the railroad to be forwarded to the various hospitals. These, and many other matters of prime importance, had to have attention. In addition to this, Longstreet's corps was without transportation; this had to be gotten up and furnished him before any important moves could be made. Now if people would only take all this into consideration before passing judgment upon the operations of his army, this senseless clamor would cease. I know that Bragg has done all that a man could do to further the interests of the Confederacy."

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.: MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1863.

Another Candidate in the Field.

We are authorized, by the friends of Dr. J. G. Ramsay of Rowan, to announce that gentleman as a candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

Standard, Progress, Western Democrat and Bulletin please insert until the election and forward bills to this office.

In compliance with the request of a number of the citizens of Salisbury,

Rev. D. T. LACY (who served as Gen. Jackson's Chaplain)

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS

on the military and religious character of

GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON on Monday evening Nov. 2d, at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church.

An important decision has lately been made by the French Tribunal in the case of the Alabama, to the effect that French insurance offices are not liable for the value of goods claimed by our Northern enemies, destroyed by vessels carrying the Confederate flag, in their transit across the sea, unless said insurance offices expressly stipulate to make good all losses happening in that way.

On the ground, that the Northern and the Southern States of the American Union are belligerents, that is to say, two nations at war,—a fact well known to all the world; and that those who ignore its existence, and fail to provide expressly against the incidental risks in shipping goods, cannot recover the insurance offices which do business in the usual way, in their goods are lost by an act recognized by the belligerents themselves as a legal act of war. The Alabama cannot be regarded, as a pirate, but a privateer, since she respects neutrals, and makes use of force against none but the enemies of the Confederates. Hence the burning of a ship and cargo at sea, constitutes an act of warfare for which insurers are not responsible without a specific agreement.

The Bristow Station battle, on the 14th and 15th October, was a very serious affair to the 27th, 48th, 15th, 46th and 47th Regiments of N. C. Troops, participating in it. The number killed was not so great as in some other battles, but the loss in wounded looks disproportionately large. We regret our limited space forbids our giving the lists of casualties which would fill a page of this paper. The first North Carolina Cavalry has been in several engagements since the 10th of October, and also sustained pretty serious loss. Lieut. Col. Thomas Ruffin, of this corps, was mortally wounded and captured, and has since died at Alexandria. And Major Rufus Barringer was again wounded, but slightly this time in the thigh.

There is nothing new in the situation at Chattanooga. Gen. Grant, who has succeeded Rosencranz, holds that place, but is evidently uneasy. His line of connection with his base of operations, is too long and too assailable by our cavalry to render the question of supplies sure, and he may at any time find his army in a starving condition. Indeed, reports from Gen. Bragg's army represent them as already experiencing great privations from lack of supplies. There is no probability that the enemy soon will attempt a forward movement, unless he should be largely reinforced—an attempt which will be fraught with great danger under the most favorable circumstances possible. Nor is it believed the enemy will be allowed to spend the winter in his present quarters without interruption. Gen. Bragg will hardly permit this, as that we shall not be surprised to hear stirring news from that quarter at any time.

There is nothing new from Mead's army. Gen. Lee has fallen back, leaving a pretty wide waste of country between the two armies. There will not probably be any more serious work between them this winter.

The enemy will no doubt attempt to penetrate from Tennessee, (which is now almost certainly under their control) into Western North Carolina and Western Virginia. Their recent appearance at, and capture of the Warm Springs in this State, and their demonstrations in Western Virginia, have directed the attention of the Government to those quarters, and troops have been put in motion to meet them.

The Currency question is now engaging the serious attention of our people in all parts of the Confederacy. It is of vital importance, and something must be done and that right early to save us from very serious consequences. Several schemes have been suggested in different parts of the Confederacy for relieving us of this embarrassment, and it is hoped that the urgent necessity of the case will yet bring out something which shall prove successful. The Western Democrat of the 27th gives a plan which it seems to us would answer the purpose, and is free of objections than any we have yet seen. The great difficulty, however, is to be found in the lack of public confidence. The people must come to the point of a firm and unanimous resolve to sustain the Government at all hazards; and as one of the surest ways of doing this, is to sustain the currency. Can this be done? Rapid and signal success of our arms against the enemy would do more than any thing else towards restoring confidence. And this backed up by adoption of some wise plan for absorbing the redundancy of currency would accomplish the work. Can we not have these?

Congressional Vote, 40th Regt. N. C. T. Ramsay's Brigade. Table with columns: Name, Rank, Regiment, Votes.

General Hospital, No. 7, Raleigh.—8th District.—J. G. Ramsay 13; Wm. Lander 3. Camp Holmes.—8th District.—Lander 3; Ramsay 21.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA VOL-NAVY CO.

WHEREAS, I have been appointed Soliciting Agent by the above Company for this State, I hereby most respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury, and vicinity to attend at the Court House Nov. 23d at the hour of 12 p.m. at which time and place I will deliver an address upon the great and important subject of Volunteer Navy. After which our books will be open for subscriptions.

REV. WILKINSON HARRIS, Agent.

We publish the foregoing notice, with the single remark that the subject is new to us. It is doubtless of important interest to our country at this time, and we speak the attendance of the public to hear Mr. Harris, whom we know to be a practical man.

We have been requested by Sheriff Walton to give notice that the next Superior Court of Rowan will commence on Monday the 16th of Nov. instant.

"Our Own Elementary Grammar," by C. W. Smythe, A. M., from the publishing House of Sterling, Campbell & Albright, Greensboro', is now out. It is a book of 148 pages, and has been highly approved by competent judges. We have one dozen copies on hand.

The North Carolina Synod of the Presbyterian church met in this place last Wednesday evening. Rev. R. N. Davis, of Lincolnton, was elected Moderator. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, of Fayetteville. The attendance was good, but not large. Business was transacted with dispatch, and harmony and pleasantness reigned throughout. Several interesting and able addresses were delivered on missionary and educational subjects. The labors of Synod were closed Saturday afternoon.

We regret we are unable to give a more satisfactory account of this interesting meeting at present.

An adjourned meeting of Concord Presbytery was also held here, and several subjects of interest to the church discussed and passed on. Among other things the call from the church in Charlotte, for the pastoral services of Rev. Alex. Sinclair came up, and by a vote of the Presbytery was placed in his hands.

G. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of Commerce, and late of the Bank Convention at Richmond, in conjunction with officers of the Banks in other States, requests that a meeting of the representatives of the banks, in the Confederate State, and members elect to Congress, be held in Augusta, on the 6th November, to consider and act on questions relating to the currency. By request I respectfully ask the members of the Press Association to give the subject such notice as they may deem consistent with the best interest of our country. THURSDAY.

For the Watchman. Saturday, Oct. 24th, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—I have just finished reading the "Right of Secession," published in the Raleigh Standard, as viewed by a personage who signs himself "Davidson"; and am curious to know the object the author and the Standard have in view by giving publicity to such articles at this late day of our most unhappy crisis. It is not therefore my purpose to enter into a discussion with Davidson, but will state briefly what this tory labors long and hard to prove, name.

That the right of secession under the constitution is not only legal, but is prohibited and guarded against by the provisions of the constitution; that the fact was known and discussed by the several States at the time of its ratification; that we, then, the people of the United States, were a compact Union, a consolidated government, rendered so by virtue of the constitution, it having been ratified by the people acting in their individual character, as forming a single community, and not by the States acting in their sovereign capacity; consequently that the States in ratifying the constitution lost the Confederate character which they possessed when they ratified it; and that, therefore, a State could not withdraw or secede without the consent of the whole, and in case it did, coercion was the constitutional and rightful remedy.

These are the conclusions to which every man has doubtless come who has read in the Standard this characteristic article under the signature of Davidson.

You will perceive that these views are identical with those held by our enemies, and contrary to those entertained by the ablest and best men of the country, North and South, ever since the constitution had a name.

But, Mr. Editor, admit Davidson is correct,—which I do not,—I again ask what object is to be obtained by spreading such news before our people at this untimely season? They can produce no good, that is evident. They will produce much evil, that is evident.

We have nothing now to do with the United States. The right of Secession with us, is a foregone conclusion. We felt that we had the constitutional right; that we were justifiable, in taking the course we did, and we certainly were, if any people ever were justifiable in rebelling against oppression and usurpation of power.

But the question with us, is, not whether we were right or justifiable in seceding from a government that had ceased to protect our interests and institutions, but whether we will be slaves or freemen.

We have set out to make good our declaration that we will be free and independent. It requires the undivided energies of our whole people to accomplish this noble purpose. The agitation of questions foreign to the real object can only redound to our disadvantage—produce disorganization and disaffection. Davidson and the Standard are laboring to bring about this last state of affairs—putting arguments in the mouths of our enemies against us and aiding and abetting him in every way in which it is possible to do so by exposition and misrepresentation. Now, if these men do not deserve to be sent North or hanged, if they are not tories and spies, then Benedict Arnold and Major Andre were loyal men and unjustly persecuted. If this is not so, then what good are we to expect from a course of conduct indulged by them which all good and loyal men unite in condemning as treasonable!

JOHANNES.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Dear "Watchman":

As an example worthy of imitation in these days of exorbitant prices and depreciation of our currency, I must mention a noble act in the person of Mrs. Rural McNeely, of Rowan County. A refugee in our County had occasion to supply himself with some unmentionables (Pants) of domestic manufacture, and after making many calls on persons who were holding back large quantities of J-say, &c. for long prices he called on the above lady who, perhaps, makes the handsomest Jeans in Western North Carolina. Mrs. McNeely remarked that she felt unwilling to receive more than a moderate price for any articles of her manufacture, and would accommodate any one calling under the circumstances, at such figures as was entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. The person being supplied, told the lady he would pay her N. C. Bank notes, supposing she like nine-tenths of all others, looked upon the same as being worth far more than Confederate Notes. Whereupon Mrs. McNeely replied, that all prices had become exorbitant, from the fact of speculation in our currency, and that in order to sustain our Government, a Confederate dollar must be worth as much as that of our Bank Notes.

This lady has given two sons to the Confederate cause in the beginning of our struggle for our rights under the Consti-