

self to any position which he may be placed—the Governor in office, the captivating orator on the stump. And Gov. Vance is a great man, in our opinion without a superior, if any equal, in the Confederacy.—*Fy. Observer.*

CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON.

The *Wilmington Journal* says:—
"It has been remarked, and it is not a little remarkable, that in no single case brought before Judge Pearson, to which the Confederate Government has been a party, has he failed to decide against it. No uniform has been his course, so well known and decided are his proclivities, that, no matter what the case may be, the public are always prepared for the same result—a decision against the Confederate Government."

Differing from the Chief Justice, as we have sometimes done, and unable to reconcile to our unprofessional minds the consistency of some of his decisions, it is yet only fair to him as the highest Judicial officer of the State to say, that out of the first thirty five cases of habeas corpus tried before him, seven were decided in favor of the Confederate Government. How many he has since decided, either for or against, we have not heard.

Fayetteville Observer.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

We copy the particulars of the late raid near Richmond. Among the matter connected therewith, it will be seen that papers were captured on the body of an officer who was killed, disclosing the most horrible purposes, nothing less than the burning of the city of Richmond, the murder of President Davis and his Cabinet, the destruction of mills, horses, cattle, and every thing of use to the people!—Only to think of an army entering at day-break a city of 100,000 inhabitants, provided with combustible materials to set fire to a thousand places! How many people would have perished in the flames, the sick, the wounded, old age and infancy! Merciful Heaven! which cut off the life of such a monster, frustrated his diabolical plans, and disclosed them to the world!

The Richmond Whig thinks that all the prisoners captured from the gang that came with this horrible purpose should be taken out and shot.—*Fy. Observer.*

THE RECENT FLAG OF TRUCE.

A statement in the *New York Herald* that a correspondence had taken place between Commissioner Ould and Butler, other than that dated some months ago, and already made public in the *Confederacy*, is utterly false. The present tender of an informal resumption of the exchange is at the motion of the Yankee authorities themselves, and is probably an evasion, on their part, for the moral obliquity of which they are wholly responsible. The course which has so far been determined by our officers of exchange is to receive the prisoners returned to us. These, it should be remembered, are only for the present paroled; but once in our possession, and equivalents returned, there will be no difficulty in our own authorities declaring them exchanged, and returning them to our ranks.

We know that we hold from eighteen to twenty thousand prisoners. The Yankees claim that they hold thirty-five thousand.

We learn that the prisoners who came up Saturday were selected to be returned to the Confederacy by lot. Another flag of truce, covering a large number of prisoners, is expected up at the close of the week.

The prisoners returned Saturday say that there were not more than eight thousand prisoners at Point Lookout, whereas the Yankees claim to have there fifteen thousand. It is quite certain that the enemy's estimate of the prisoners in his hands partakes of the usual exaggeration of the Yankee.

We are informed that the last artful invention which the Yankees have used on our prisoners is the oath of neutrality.—The oath of allegiance is no longer required of them, but simply an obligation to remain neutral in the war, and during its continuance to reside in the North. This obligation is, of course, imposed upon the prisoners with less difficulty than that of allegiance to Lincoln, and answers the purposes of the enemy equally as well.

Among the prisoners returned, not noticed yesterday in the enumeration of officers, was Captain B. F. Little, of the Fifty-second North Carolina regiment, who was captured at Gettysburg.—*Examiner.*

CAROLINA WATCHMAN

SALISBURY, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1864.

"The Ground he stands on."—We propose to give in our next paper an able review, by the *Raleigh Confederate*, of the ground Mr. Holden stands on before his fellow-citizens of North Carolina as a candidate for Governor. It will be seen that there is a yawning abyss opening to receive all who have the hardihood to tempt its profound depth.

Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson county and M. Q. Waddell, Esq., of Clatham, are announced as candidates for Congress to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Samuel Christian.

The Banks, Railroad Companies and others in business, are giving notice that from and after the 25th inst. they will not receive Confederate bills above the denomination of \$5, except at a discount of 33½ per cent. This being the case, our friends will please make no remittances to us after that date unless they provide for the discount by sending 33½ per cent more than their indebtedness.

Gen. Morgan and Lady, with the General's Staff, passed here Friday last, en route to Richmond.

Six hundred Yankee prisoners passed through this place Saturday morning, going South. Four of them escaped from the cars somewhere East of Raleigh.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—The enemy keeps up a slow fire upon the city. No signs of activity on Morris Island, or other points.—Fleet unchanged.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 7.—At auction to-day, Confederate five year bonds opened at 113, and closed at 102½. A \$500 bond, of the hundred million loan, due '81, brought 120. All securities almost offering were withdrawn. Bank checks sold at an average decline of \$15 dollars. Gold sold at \$23 for \$1.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that specie is subject to a tax in kind of 5 per cent.

A decision in a *habeas corpus* case was rendered in the Supreme Court of Appeals to-day, fully affirming the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, and the act abolishing the exemption of persons who had furnished substitutes, all the judges concurring.

News has been received to-day of the capture of two Yankee steamers by a small party of cavalry. Further particulars are deemed inexpedient at present.

The Petersburg Express of to-day states that Suffolk has been occupied by Confederate troops for several days.

From Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 7.—The statement in the Yankee journals of the 23d ult., about Custors performances are greatly exaggerated. The true version is this: They burnt three flour mills in Rivena county, a bridge near Charlottesville, blew up one caisson—not six—didn't surprise any cavalry camps, did not get 50 prisoners, but were whipped by Brailwait's battery of Stuart's horse artillery, unsupported. Our loss in killed and wounded not over twelve.

They stole probably 300 horses from non-combatants, but took none from soldiers in arms.

All quiet in front.

From North Georgia.

ATLANTA, March 7.—On Saturday morning, Hines' brigade of cavalry attacked the Yankees 12 miles beyond Ringgold, and drove them from their position. We lost one man killed and captured seven prisoners.

It is well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was intended as a grand attack. The enemy was much surprised to find Gen. Johnson with so large a force.

No present signs of a movement on the part of the Yankees.

ATLANTA, March 7.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, dated Macon, Miss., 6th, says the Yankees are all across the Big Black.—They burned nothing at Canton. They captured and carried off three officers of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and many negroes.

They destroyed provisions wherever found, and burned many houses in the country.

Railroads are running from above to within a few miles of Canton.

From Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., March 6.—One hundred and twenty one prisoners captured by Gen. Forrest's command, above Okolona, were brought here to-day.

MERIDIAN, March 6.—Sherman was reported at Canton, Miss., on Wednesday, and our cavalry fighting him on all sides. Heavy firing heard in the direction of Canton all day Wednesday.

Sherman, in going through the country, issued orders that the people must be robbed

of their substance, which was most effectually done. The Yankees took a large number of negroes from this section of country. The people are perfectly impoverished wherever the enemy has been.

Telegraph is working as far west as Morton, and is being repaired to former Western terminus.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 9.—Five Monitors were inside the bar this morning: in other respects the position of the fleet remains unchanged. Ten shells were fired at Sumter last night, eight of which struck.

Battery Gregg opened this morning on battery Simkins, and was replied to by Simkins and the Sullivan's Island batteries. A lively artillery duel was kept up for some hours.

Some officer of distinction arrived to-day in the enemy's fleet. A small steamer came alongside the *Ironsides*, and immediately upon her departure, a salute of 13 guns was fired from the *Ironsides*.

Universal activity was reported among the enemy's fleet in Folly River, Tuesday night.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 9.—Funding is progressing freely. Several banks of this City have been authorized to act as depositories.

The New Currency will be ready during the first week in April.

From Mississippi.

ATLANTA, March 9.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, from Mississippi, March 8, says Ross and Richardson attacked the enemy at Yazoo City, and drove them into a redoubt and on their gunboats at the landing. We held the city several hours, destroying valuable supplies, provisions, &c., and capturing a number of horses. Our loss was 50 killed and wounded, including Maj. Thurmond, of the 14th Tenn. regiment. Enemy's loss not known.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 10.—The only item of war news to-day is the appearance of a gunboat and two transports in York river, near West Point. The object of their visit is not yet ascertained.

The Legislature of Virginia to-day, adopted resolutions claiming and requiring exemptions from military service numerous officers and employees in the Executive and Judicial Departments of the State Government, and Public Institutions—Justices of the Peace included. The Legislature will adjourn to-night.

Dispatches received from Gen. Ransom to-night, from Suffolk, state that the enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them on the 9th and drove them, in a rout, out of town, killing a number, capturing one piece of artillery, a large quantity of commissary and quartermaster's stores. The enemy retreated to Portsmouth, burning bridges, and leaving everything behind them that would impede their flight. We pursued them beyond Beman's mill.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL—passed to this city yesterday, pursuant to invitation by the Executive. The Hon. A. T. Davidson was appointed one of the Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James S. Patton, Esq., of Buncombe.

We learn that the Council declined calling the Legislature together in extra session, as the financial necessity was not considered sufficiently urgent to justify it.

MARRIED:

In this town, Feb. 24th, by Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, Rev. A. W. MANGUM, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss LAURA J., daughter of William Overman, Esq.

Two dew drops trembling hung on leaves of a lovely flower.

The rays of the rising sun, at this sweet prayerful hour, stole softly out of the East, and kissing, with magic power Transformed them to liquid gems.

They beamed with a living light, whose dancing, merry sheen, Rivalled the flower in beauty and its parent's milder gleam.

Dancing—by some forbidden—is yet a natural thing. Else why the "dancing ripples" and the sun light's play from them?

So thought our dancing gems, and dancing as they shone, They waved each other on, teaching, melted into one!

Though beautiful yet, and sparkling, to its limpid nature prone,

It hung a moment only, then with its flower parted.... Last! say, never, never—no atom's ever lost!

It ran into a river—broad, deep flowing river— And with it now is gliding where a God of love is guiding.

In this Town, on the 8th instant, by Mr. DAVID McLEAN, to Mrs. CORNELIA BROWN.

In Rowan county, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. W. B. Watts, Mr. JOHN N. MORGAN, of Arkansas, and Miss MALLIE GRAHAM, daughter of W. P. Graham, Esq.

In this county, on the 1st March, by W. T. Marlin, Esq. JESSE THOMASON, Esq. to Mrs. JULIA A. BRIGGS.

DIED:

At Orange Court House, Virginia, GEO. WALLER, a member of Capt. N. N. Flooting's Company, 46th Regiment N. C. Troops, aged 37 years.

GUARD DUTY.

THE undersigned is raising a Company to Guard the Prisoners at Salisbury, and is authorized to receive into the Company persons under 18 and over 45. Those who desire to remain near home and do light service, have now a chance to secure a favorable place in this Company.

WM. W. BEARD. Salisbury, March 14, 1864. 142
Charlotte Bulletin and Raleigh Confederate will please publish one week and send bill to this office.

Gentlemen desirous of playing with pistols and coffee for two," would do well to hunt up Yankee carcasses.

TO SOLDIERS FAMILIES.

New Arrangement.

I AM pleased to be able to state, that I have obtained a fair supply of Grain, and in order that all may be supplied as near home as possible I will hereafter issue as follows:

At Salisbury, Monday and Tuesday in each week as heretofore.

At China Grove, the 1st Wednesday in each month, commencing with April.

At Third Creek Station, 1st Thursday in each month, commencing with April.

At Gold Hill, 1st Friday in each month, commencing with May. All the balance of my time, that I am not obliged to use in getting up supplies, will be spent at my office in Salisbury, and will be pleased to wait on you. It is indispensably necessary that every one should use the utmost economy, to make the supplies last until harvest; nor is it safe to depend entirely upon me for all your bread—get wherever you can—no danger of getting too much. I will issue grain or money as you may prefer. I have made an arrangement to keep Copra on hand, commencing about 1st of April, at \$2 per pound, which will be sold to the pound only. I have a few pair of Cotton and several pair of Wool Cards on hand for distribution, and hope to get more soon. I will continue, if possible, to keep a monthly supply of Salt.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to fund their money, can have it done by sending it to me before 1st of April.

J. S. McCUBBINS,

Commissioner.

Salisbury, March 14, 1864. 3w42

TAX IN KIND.

To the Farmers of Rowan County.

I AM instructed to notify you that after the 1st day of April, 1864, that all articles except Corn and Bacon will not be received by any agent in the country. All those who have not delivered their tithes in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buck-wheat, Peas, Beans, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Hay, Fodder, Wool, &c. will be subject to a tax of 5 times the assessed money value of the unpaid portion. The above penalty will be incurred by all who fail to deliver all articles taxable, except corn and bacon, if not delivered prior to the 1st day of April, 1864.

W. J. MILLS,

Agent Depot No. 7.

Salisbury, March 14, 1864. 142

BLOCKADE BUSTED IN SALISBURY.

1000 YDS. Fancy, Black, and Second Mourning Prints.

Fancy Soap, Combs, &c.

Two Fine Gold Watches.

A lot of Salt and Tobacco—at Auction on

Tuesday, 15th March, by

WM. E. EDWARDS & CO.

March 14, 1864. 142

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.

A gentleman, whose business has been that of teaching, desires a situation in the country, where he can obtain a good school at fair prices. He can bring good references, both as to qualifications and morals. Apply at the WATCHMAN OFFICE.

March 14, 1864. 2w42

Call and Settle.

ALL parties having claims against this Department, must call for settlement between this and the 25th instant, or submit to the tax of 33½ per cent thereafter.

J. P. BRIDGER,

Capt. & A. Q. M.

March 14, 1864. 142

My Fine Stallion,

MEDLEY,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. Terms \$20 the Season, \$40 Insurance. Commencing the 10th of March—ending the 10th of July.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, N. C., }

March, 1864. }

6wpd42

C. S. DEPOSITORY,

SALISBURY, MARCH 4, 1864.

PERSONS bringing money to this office for funding, are requested to assort it according to denomination.

This rule will accommodate the public, and facilitate the business of the office.

Office hours, from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. JARVIS,

C. S. Depository.

CALL AT HOLT'S TANNERY AND fund your Confederate money in Salt before the 1st of April.

March 14, 1864. 31pd42

SALT,

COTTON AND TOBACCO

FOR SALE in Confederate money of any denomination. Apply at this Office.

March 14, 1864. 142

Farming Iron, Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn.

I HAVE on hand a small supply of Farming Iron, Cotton Cloth, and Cotton Yarn, which I will exchange for Bacon, Corn, Oats, washed Wool, Butter, Eggs and Chickens.

W. MURPHY.

March 14, 1864. 4w42