

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXII.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 18, 864.

NUMBER 8.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.—Five dollars for six months. No subscriptions received for a longer time, at present.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—\$2 per square for the first insertion and \$1 per square for each subsequent publication.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM THE UNITED STATES —GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE AND WASHING- TON—RAILROADS TORN UP —BRIDGES BURNED, &c., &c.

PETERSBURG, July 13th.

The Washington Chronicle of the 11th contains over three columns of telegraphic news in reference to the rebel invasion—all press dispatches. Nothing official save dispatches from Wallace to Seward, saying Col. Seward is not captured.

The following is believed to be all of interest in press dispatches:

Ten thousand men armed and marching to different fortifications, in Baltimore. At six A. M., on the 10th, the rebels cut the Northern central railway, fifteen miles from Baltimore. Baltimore and Ohio Railway greatly damaged. Most of the rolling stock sent to Philadelphia.

Dispatches say there are some encouraging features not prudent to publish. Ashland Iron Works, fourteen miles from Baltimore, destroyed. Dispatches, eight P. M. say rebel cavalry all over Baltimore county, but it is not feared they will enter the city. Sullivan's advance guard of Hunter's command reported captured, and Martinsburg, with numerous stores and a number of prisoners.

Telegrams from Harrisburg say the rebel force numbers forty thousand.

Gov. Curtin telegraphed the Mayor of Philadelphia that the people were not responding freely, and says the authorities at Washington, to-day, authorize men to be mustered in by companies, which yesterday they refused peremptorily to do.

Yankees say their loss at the Monocacy fight was 1000.

Rebels levied a contribution of \$20,000 on Middletown.

Dispatch from Baltimore, 7 o'clock, says—The enemy is on the York road, 7 miles from the City. Force of fifteen hundred rebels cavalry gone towards Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad to burn Bridge over the Susquehanna River. At last accounts bridge not burnt. Reported that rebels had struck Baltimore and Washington Railroad at Laurel Factory; but the Chronicle says it is not believed, because telegraphic communication is still kept up with Baltimore.

The firing heard at Harper's Ferry on the 10th unexplained.

Chronicle supposes rebels burnt many buildings, public and private, in Hagers town.

Special dispatch to Chronicle from Baltimore says, the opinion is prevalent there that the real movement is against Washington.

Rebels were at Rockville, Md., sixteen miles North-west of Washington, Sunday evening.

Dispatches from the newspaper correspondent at Grant's Headquarters on the 9th says the invasion of Maryland is believed to be insignificant, as Richmond papers make no mention of forces engaged in it.

PETERSBURG, July 13.

Portion of Fitz Lee's command engaged in a skirmish with a part of Gregg's Cavalry Division, near Lee's Mill, fourteen miles below here, late yesterday evening, and driving them back, capturing thirty-three, including two commissioned officers. Considerable cannonading on the right this evening. Grant is evidently sending more forces to Washington.

Richmond, July 12.

The New York Herald of the 9th received. Terrible panic had seized upon the inhabitants in the border counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and appears to have rendered them incapable of giving any clear account of what was transpiring around them. Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by rebel force, who were also withdrawn from Greencastle, Hagers-

town road appears to be nearly played out. Nothing important from the upper Potomac received at the War Department last night.

Gold on the 8th 276 1/2.
Danish war resumed. Great excitement in England on the subject.

PETERSBURG, July 13.

The Chronicle of the 10th contains the following: Washington, July 10th, one A. M., Maj. General Dix in an official report from Maj. General Wallace just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 A. M., and continuing until 5 P. M. That our forces were at length overpowered by superior forces of the enemy and were forced to retire in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward of the Kentucky Artillery was taken prisoner; that the enemy is at least twenty thousand strong, and that Brig. General Tyler was also taken prisoner—that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss. Is returning to Baltimore.

EDWARD W. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Press dispatches from Baltimore represent the excitement as intense and on the increase, and that no one was allowed to leave the city. Frederick city evacuated by the Yankees and occupied, papers say, by Breckenridge, and twelve thousand men. The Governor of Maryland issued a proclamation in Baltimore, on the night of the 9th, saying the danger was imminent, and every loyal man must prepare to meet the rebel force now approaching the city. The Mayor of Baltimore endorsed this.

Slidell had another interview with Napoleon on the 28th.

Another plot against Napoleon had been discovered.

No Gold quotations not given.

PETERSBURG, July 14.

The Washington Chronicle of the 12th, contains full accounts of the rebel invasion. Gov. Bradford's private country residence, six miles from Baltimore, on Charles street Avenue, and several other houses, were burned by Gilmore on the 11th. Bradford's library and private papers all consumed. This caused dispatches say intense feeling. Gunpowder bridge on Philadelphia Railroad burned at noon on the 11th. Also nine cars and mails reported burnt. Baltimore is now cut off from all telegraph and railroad communications, except to Washington; and apprehensions felt of that soon being interrupted.

Refugees pouring into Baltimore from all quarters. Force engaged in the fight at Monocacy, 6th corps. Bradford's house burned by order of Bradley Johnston in retaliation for burning of Gov. Letcher's house. The house of Cochran, Naval agent, also burnt. Secessionists in Baltimore very confident, and say Washington will be shelled. The banks and insurance companies all deposited their valuables on board a steamer chartered for that purpose and ready to leave at a moments notice.

Arrangements were made to move the Archives from Annapolis. Two morning trains from Philadelphia were overhauled at Magnolia, twenty miles from Baltimore, and Maj. Gen. Franklin captured on one of the trains reported captured. Hunter's forces occupied Martinsburg and Hagerstown on the 12th, but the rebels held South Mountain passes. Dispatches say that the whole forces depredating around Baltimore City is not over one 1000 cavalry under Harry Gilmore, and yet the American says they have the city surrounded. Reports say Gen. Tyler escaped.

Grant has sent word if the forces around Baltimore and Washington can take care of these places and repulse the rebels, we can take care of Richmond. Satisfactory telegraphic communication re-established with Philadelphia Monday night last.

Dispatches from Baltimore say the rebel cavalry are within three miles of the city. Rebel forces are in line of battle near the first toll gate out on 7th street road, three miles from Washington. Sunday afternoon there was fighting in Tennyson town from 3 o'clock till 9 o'clock Thursday, in which the Federals were driven in five miles. The rebel shells were falling within two miles of the centre of the city. Lincoln and Stanton rode to the front Monday evening about two o'clock.

Monday evening there was severe skirmish-

ing for 8 or 10 hours. The bridge was destroyed to prevent its being used as a defense for the rebels. The rebels were in large force on Blair's farm. The Chronicle editorially says within sight of the capitol an armed host are threatening destruction to the constituted authorities of the nation. The Chronicle says Washington is well fortified, and seems hopeful. Several parties in Washington were arrested for manufacturing secession flags. Dispatches from Grant's headquarters to the 10th says the raid in Maryland is looked on here as a mere farce. We know but very few of Lee's troops have left here.

About day light on the 11th the Florida captured and burned a barge in tow of a steam tug just outside of Cape Henry.

ATLANTA, July 15.

Gov. Brown having received official advice that persons within the military age having Confederate details to remain at home pursuing ordinary avocations, expressed the determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for defense of their homes and State, has instructed the proper officers to arrest all such persons and send them under guard to Atlanta: That if force is used against lawful authority, sufficient forces will be sent to any point to overcome resistance. He admonishes men detailed by Confederate authorities for agricultural purposes, that their crops are laid by, and that the provision supply is not to be endangered by their absence for a short period. Nothing new in the front.

ATLANTA, 14.

Two brigade of Yankee cavalry crossed Chattahoochee. Moores brigade, nine miles from Newnan last night were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry and driven back. Bridge burnt. No change in affairs at the front. The enemy firing occasionally artillery across the river.

Richmond, July 15.

Rumors plentiful to-day of Confederate successes in Maryland. Private advices from Petersburg state the Yankees peremptorily refuse to exchange papers. Flag of truce boat Varina, arrived to-day, with Capt. Bayler, 4th, Capt. Coker, S. C., and several ladies. No later papers received by this arrival.

PETERSBURG, July 15.

Washington Chronicle of the 13th gives dispatches from Baltimore to the 12th which say the city is strongly defended. All business places, except drinking houses opened. Gilmore, Hoffman and other prominent secessionists arrested. Gunpowder bridge not badly burned, will be repaired in a few days.

No rebels believed to be in 20 miles of Baltimore.

Gen. Tyler certainly either killed or captured. The Baltimore Clipper of Tuesday evening says: Already we have it certain that troops levied for the emergency by Gen. Couch, are gathering in front of the rebels, and that every day the rebel host lingers in the State the greater their probable peril.

In front of Washington there was skirmishing all day Tuesday; and the Chronicle's reporter from the front says the rebels were being reinforced by the arrival of infantry. He says the cavalrymen and infantrymen came in from the north side of Seventh street road, nearly passed to the right or east side of the road; and that other troops before on the west side passed over to the east. The east of the road reporter says, he left with the conviction that the rebel hosts were thundering at the gates of the National Capitol have accepted the issue as a last resort and came with the determination to succeed in the undertaking, and will not turn back without thorough and lasting defeat. The Chronicle says there was irregular skirmishing all day, and believes the rebels are retreating to Harper's Ferry.

Lincoln's wife, and several members of Congress, rode to the front to watch the fight on Tuesday evening. Couch and Hunter are reported to have formed a junction at Frederic, Maryland, though the rebels still hold the passes in South Mountain.

Railway and telegraphic communication between Washington and Baltimore, were cut after 12 o'clock Tuesday. Laurel Point Branch bridges on Washington & Baltimore Railway were burnt by the rebels on Tuesday. The Railroad was cut in 5 different places. The Chronicle says it will take sometime to repair the Railroad. Sumner, of Mass., was on board of the train with Gen. Franklin, but not recognized and escaped.

The Chronicle says the crack of rebel rifles is heard in the very environs of Washington. A letter from Nashville, July 7th, says the final and decisive battle for Atlanta must shortly ensue in the vicinity of that city, and adds should Johnston stand, Sherman will cease flanking and deliver battle.

Owing to the interruption in telegraphic

communication. The Chronicle has no dispatches north of Baltimore.

General's Ed. Johnston, G. S. Stuart, Frank Gardner, J. J. Archer and Jeff Thompson have been placed under rebel fire in the forts near Charleston.

The Florida has captured five more vessels. Richmond, July 15.

Washington Star of afternoon 12th, says, along the entire lines this morning the rebels present a much bolder front than yesterday. At Fort Stephens, seventh street road, by rebel lines pressed back half mile. Skirmishers at 11 o'clock, in close proximity. Prisoners taken say force in vicinity of Forts Spencer and De-Russay numbered forty thousand.

Rail Road between here and Baltimore effectually broken up by the rebels.

Richmond, July 15th.

The following was received to-day. We attacked the column under Smith yesterday, on the march from Pontotoc to Tupelo, causing him to burn many wagons. We attacked him in his position at Tupelo this morning, but could not force the position. The battle was a drawn one. It lasted three hours.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, July 16.

Rumors of another attempt by the enemy to cut the West Point railroad are in circulation, but nothing certain of the movement known.

The following official report was sent by Gen. Johnston, dated last night:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
July 15, 1864.

Since the failure of the enemy to cut West Point railroad, near Newnan, both sides have been quiet, and occupy their former position. Our army much improved by rest and bathing, and in fine spirits.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, July 16.

Gen. Maury has the following dispatch dated Tupelo, July 15:

The enemy are in full retreat in the direction of Ripley.

(Signed) S. D. LEE.

Private advices report the fight heavy, and the enemy badly whipped. Our loss, also, severe; particulars as yet unknown.

Forrest received unexpected reinforcements. Two hundred of Morgan's men, who were left in Kentucky, being unable to rejoin Morgan, cut their way through to Forrest—the next best thing they could have done.

NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, July 16.—The Washington Chronicle of the 14th is received.

The rebels commenced retreating from Washington Tuesday night. The Federal cavalry followed in the rear Wednesday, picking up some two or three hundred prisoners. Some seventy-five rebel wounded were left at Silver Springs. Frank Blair's place, spared by Breckenridge on account of his past intimacy with the owner, Montgomery Blair's residence was burned to the ground, with all its contents, inflicting, says the Chronicle, a heavy loss on the Postmaster General.

It was supposed the rebels would cross back to Virginia by Edward's and Noland's ferries.

There was a cavalry skirmish near Bladensburg Tuesday morning, in which the Federals admit a loss of thirty-five.

A hand car was sent through to Baltimore Wednesday, and regular trains would run on Thursday. No bridges were burned on the Baltimore and Washington road. Gunpowder bridge will take ten days to repair.

Gen. Tyler is safe at Frederick.

The Chronicle says the rebels destroyed and carried off a million bushels of grain, and all the horses, and large numbers of cattle.

The Chronicle says the raiders have done important service to the government in rallying the people to its support, as no appeal the authorities could have made would have enabled them to recruit their army to the extent deemed necessary.

Richmond, July 17.

New York papers of the 13th received. The Washington Chronicle of the 14th gives details of the invasion of Maryland.

The rebels demanded contributions of \$20,000 in greenbacks of Frederick. The money was paid. Streets of the city were littered with horses and cattle collected by foraging parties in that vicinity, all of which are sent across Potomac.

Philadelphia was greatly excited Monday. Business was generally suspended. A large meeting was held at Independence Square.

In a skirmish Tuesday night, the 3d brigade of the 6th corps lost 6 commanders of regiments. Prisoners say the demonstration of the raiders at Washington was to cover the retreat of their main body with a large quantity of plunder.

Gold in New York on 12th opened at 281, and closed 275.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Richmond, July 17.

Baltimore papers 14th says enemy recrossed Potomac near Poolsville, driving two thousand head cattle. Franklin escaped near Rectortown, the guard having fallen asleep.

DEATH OF HON. A. H. SHEPPERD.

We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place at his residence near Salem, N. C., on the 11th inst., in the 73d year of his age.

Mr. Shepperd was a man of no ordinary mind, and had been honored by his fellow citizens with many places of honor and trust. For several years he represented Stokes in the State Legislature and served his district in the Congress of the United States for some sixteen years, with distinguished ability. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him for his social and qualities. He lived to see the present distressing struggle forced upon his own section and has given up, we think, two of his sons on the altar of his country in defence of those rights which the heroes and sages of the first revolution considered as all that made life desirable, either for themselves, or for their children after them. They struggled on, and in due time victory crowned their efforts, and shall we, so far debase ourselves as cowardly to refusing to face the brutal assassins of the North in their attempts to subjugate us and make slaves of us for all time to come?

Too long, people of the South, have you contributed already to the aggrandisement of the greedy North-men; so long; that they have learned to regard you only as an inheritance of wealth, and are only fighting you now to make that inheritance more perpetual. Like the noble heroes who gave their all to break British oppression, (which was liberty when compared to the galling yoke the yankees will put on your necks if they subjugate you) arouse yourselves, and resist the savage efforts they are making for your enslavement. Will you be free or will you go down to posterity with a name blackened by infamy; and all that pollutes and degrades humanity? If not, now is your time to strike! Now is the time to exhibit to the world and the yankees especially that moral and sublime spectacle of a nation determined to be free and independent. Your Children and children's children will bless you, and the world will look with admiration and applaud you as the descendants of a noble ancestry. Disgrace not your noble fathers, nor those who like the subject of this notice, drew their patriotic inspirations from the lips of the heroes of 1776.

PEACH LEAF YEAST.

Hops cost two dollars per pound, leaves cost nothing, and peach leaves make better yeast than hops. Thus: take three handfulls of peach leaves and three medium sized potatoes, boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done; take out the leaves and throw them away peel the potatoes, and rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to make a paste, then pour on hot peach leaf tea and scald for about five minutes. If you add to this a little old yeast it will be ready for use in three hours. If you add none, it will require to stand a day and night before use. Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in making up the dough.

We learn that Maj. Robt. Young of Cabarrus was severely wounded near Petersburg on Thursday last. Maj. Young was Confederate tax collector for Cabarrus and Stanly counties, but voluntarily resigned about a month ago and joined the army.

We learn that Major Young has since died.—Charlotte Democrat.

The recaptured Negroes who are quartered in Prince Edward county near Meherrin Depot, are melting away by escapes and desertions, which are numerous, owing to the bad arrangements at the camp. An overseer, armed with a little stick, takes out ten or a dozen of the negroes in the morning to cut wood, and in the evening returns with two or three of them, the rest having escaped.—Rich. Examiner.