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J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM N. YORK.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31st.

A flag of truce boat arrived from New York, yesterday at Varina. Five officers, including Maj. Armistead and Capt. Wood, one chaplain, and also Mrs. Gen'l Vaughan and family. No papers yet received.

LYNCHBURG, Aug. 31st.

Correspondent of the Republican under date of Bristol 29th, says Wheeler has burnt London bridge over Tennessee river, thence went to Marysville and captured 700 prisoners, thence to New Market capturing 200 more prisoners and sent them to South Carolina.

The above news was heard at Bristol by the train of the afternoon the 29th and is deemed reliable by authority there.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 31st.

The Chronicle of Sunday says Stanton telegraphed to Dix that on Thursday the 25th, Gen. Hancock who was south of Kern's Station was attacked several times during the day but repulsed the enemy in every assault. At half past 5 P. M. a combined attack was made on his centre and left, after which one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.

Hancock, in his report, says at dark we withdrew for reasons stated. His chief of artillery lost 250 horses. Also says the rebels hold some of our guns with their skirmish line, and says his loss will perhaps reach 1200 or 1500, though this is a surmise. He says this is acknowledged to be the most desperate fight of the war, resembling Spotsylvania in character though the number engaged were of less importance.

Meade telegraphs that the safe guard came in who reports that the field was covered with the rebel dead. Says this shows how severely they were punished. Meade says the safe guard talked with a rebel officer who says the rebel losses are greater than ever before during the war. Grant says with the loss of the Weldon Railroad below, the enemy can't make a stand.

Stanton estimated the rebel loss for the last two weeks at ten thousand.

The Federal loss heavy.

A dispatch from Chicago says McClellan will be nominated.

War Democrats are pressing Dix, but he stands no chance.

George Campbell, of Tennessee, Guthrie of Kentucky, or Pendleton, of Ohio, will be Vice President.

A great public meeting was held in Chicago on Saturday night. Garrett Davis, Vallandigham and Fernando Wood were the speakers.

McClellan and Horace Seymour are the prominent candidates for the Presidency.

The Tallahassee, reported to have destroyed twenty seven vessels, is by later accounts, represented to be a hoax.

Petersburg, Aug. 31.

The Herald of the 29th, says Sheridan telegraphed that Early left his front Friday night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. He also reports the capturing of 100 prisoners, and inflicting a loss on the rebels of 150 killed and wounded. The Herald says McClellan will be nominated, but the contest will be between McClellan and Seymour.

Sheridan says indications are that rebels will leave the Valley.

The Herald says there are apprehensions that the draft will be resisted in the city and a conflict between conscripts and the authorities will take place, which may seriously compromise public peace.

Stanton telegraphs to Dix that he has not heard from Sherman for two days.

The Herald of the 28th, says a telegram from Chicago states that the New York dele-

gation received a perfect ovation from Detroit to Chicago at every station.

Every demonstration closed with cheers for McClellan.

Thayer, of Troy several times asked the crowd who they wanted nominated, Seymour, Fillmore, or McClellan? The cry was always emphatically, McClellan. Dean Richmond expresses positive convictions that McClellan will be nominated.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.

Communication from Judge Ould addressed to the relatives and friends of emigrants confined in Northern Prisons setting forth the efforts made by the Confederate authorities to effect an exchange of persons, will be published to-morrow.

Ould gives a copy of a letter sent Malford yesterday, awaiting for reply in last proposition. Malford answers under date of to-day: "I have no communication on the subject from our authorities, nor am I authorized to make answer."

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.

The Chronicle of the 30th contains an Express telegram from the Chicago Convention of the 29th which says the Convention was called to order by Belmont.

In remarks on taking the chair he urged harmonious action in order that the sacred name of the Union, constitution and laws may prevail over fanaticism and treason.

Rev. Clarkson of Chicago offered a prayer for a speedy peace.

A committee of one Delegate from each State appointed to report resolutions.

A number of resolutions were read and referred, including one by Long, of Ohio, for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Washington and request Lincoln to postpone the draft until the people decide, at the coming election, in favor of war or peace, by the election of candidates for the Presidency.

The Convention adjourned till to-morrow. The New York Delegation took a vote as to choice for President, resulting for McClellan 53. Scattering 13; Ohio, Delegation voted McClellan, 16 against 26; Indiana, McClellan 18 against 6; Illinois, McClellan 22 against 10.

A special dispatch to the Chronicle of the 29th says excitement intense.

Vallandigham, Channey and Burr, made speeches demanding peace on any terms.

Outside sentiment strongly for peace.

Peudleton, of Ohio, gains strongly for the nomination of the Vice President.

The Committee of organization will recommend Seymour for President of the Convention.

The committee on resolutions held a stormy session. Vallandigham elected for chairman. Guthrie was defeated.

MACON, Aug. 31.

A special telegraph from Fort Valley to-day says a large fire occurred at Americus last night. Price's warehouse, 6,000 bales of cotton and 27 buildings burnt. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 1.

Washington special dispatches to the New York Times asserts that a commissioner from Georgia, representing State Government, has arrived there. He desires to learn upon what base Georgia will be re-admitted into the Union.

Brownsville, Texas, has been re-occupied by the rebels.

Sheridan reports the rebels running from the upper Potomac.

Heintzelman has issued an order interdicting the introduction of arms and ammunition into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Mrs. Grant arrived at City Point. Gold in New York on the 29th closed at 238.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 1st.

Today about noon a considerable skirmishing and artillery firing took place about the centre of our lines, resulting however in nothing. During this time several shells fell into the city.

Deserters report to-night the nomination of McClellan and Fernando Wood. No papers of the 31st has been received.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 1st.

To enemy threw several shells into the city this morning, which led to a general cannonading along the whole line for two hours. Otherwise all quiet.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.

The steamer Mary Bowers, from Bermuda the 25th ult., in attempting to run the blockade last night, ran over a wreck off Long Island and was cut into. She

sank almost instantly—passengers and crew safe and have arrived in the city.

Lieut. Gilchrist returned to day from having an interview with the enemy at Port Royal, under a flag of truce. He brings Yankee papers of the 28th ult., and reports that six hundred of our officers, said by Northern papers, to be placed under our fire have arrived at Hilton Head. Among them Capt. Henry Bunt of this city.

Some fourteen sick have been placed in comfortable quarters at Beaufort, where, Lieut. Gilchrist was assured they would receive every attention. Another flag of truce for the purpose of returning to the Yankee thirty or forty non-combatants and prisoners, will take place Saturday. The enemy continues to bombard the city with fuses shells. No further casualties.

CLINTON, La. via MOBILE, Sept. 1.

At six o'clock yesterday morning, one of our batteries, six miles above Fort Hudson, opened on the transport Flying Cloud, bursting a steam pipe disabling her with much supposed loss of life. A monitor came up and the battery retired. Another battery fired fifty shots at another transport three miles above Bayou Sara. Result not known. The Yankees have all gone back over the river.

MOBILE, Aug. 31.—The Committee of safety held a meeting and resolved their entire satisfaction with Gen. Frank Gardner recently appointed to command this district and expressed great confidence in his ability and asked him to hold the city to the last extremity.

A flag of truce arrived at Pascagoula, bringing 12 Confederate Surgeons. All quiet here.

MACON, Ga. Sept. 1st.

Private telegrams to-day from Jonesboro, states that Gen. Stephens, Lee and Cleburne, with Hardee's corps, attacked the enemy and took their entrenchments yesterday but the enemy being reinforced heavily the ground was only partially held. Night closed without any decisive results. The action was renewed to day results not yet known. Gen. Hardee commands in the field. Gens. Patton, Anderson and Cumming's wounded.

FROM EARLY'S COMMAND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 1.

Letters from officers in Early's command state that a considerable fight took place on Saturday. Early feigned retreat. The 6th Corps left Harper's Ferry in pursuit, and was ambuscaded, and was terribly cut up. No official information of this affair.

McCLELLAN FOR PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.

Capt. Hatch, of the Exchange Bureau, left Varina at 6 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, and was informed by a dispatch just received at Fortress Monroe, announcing the nomination of McClellan on the first ballot. Nothing said about Vice President or platform.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.

The Herald of the 30th ult., is chiefly filled with matter pertaining to the Chicago Convention. It says the Convention refused to admit delegates from the territory west of Virginia, and States in rebellion.

Washington Hunt introduced a resolution looking to the reconstruction of the Union through the convention of all States. Pennsylvania delegates offered a resolution of the same nature much more satisfactory.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.

An official dispatch says that the enemy has withdrawn from the Memphis and Charleston railroad to Memphis. Troops supposed destined to Northern Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.

The Nominations of the Chicago Convention are Geo. B. McClellan and Pendleton. Further particulars to-night.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.

The following is the platform adopted by the Chicago Convention, with but four dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in future as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and the frame work of our government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention explicitly declares the sense of the American people that after four years of failure to restore the Union by experimental war.—During which under the pretence of military necessity, or war power construction have been disregarded in every part of public liberty, private rights,

alike trodden down, and material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities with a view to ultimate convention of all the States and all other peaceable means to end at the earliest practicable moment and that peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That direct interference of military authority of the United States in the recent election was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election, will be held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the main object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of States unimpaired and that they hereby declare and consider administrative usurpation of extraordinary powers, not granted by the Constitution, a subversion by military law in States not in insurrection, arbitrary military arrests, imprisonment, trial, sentence of American citizens, in States where civil law exists in full force, suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, denial of right of asylum, an open disregard of State rights, employment of unusual test oaths, intolerance with, and denial of people to bear arms, calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of the government deriving of its powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That a shameful disregard of the Administration to duty in respect to our fellow citizens who have long been prisoners of war in suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, and scorn alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party be heartily and earnestly extended to soldiers in our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness the brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, offered an amendment proposing to add the first Kentucky resolution of 1798.

Cox, of Ohio, moved the previous question.

Platform adopted.

Stockton, of New Jersey, nominated McClellan.

Long invoked the Convention not to add weakness to the platform by placing such a man in nomination.

Harris, of Maryland, made a furious onslaught upon McClellan, and knocked down a New York delegate who denounced him as a traitor.

First ballot, McClellan 202. Seymour 23. McClellan declared nominated.

Horatio Seymour made a speech pledging his life that when McClellan takes the Presidential chair he will devote all his energies to the best interest of his country, securing never again to be intruded, all the rights and privileges of the people.

Vallandigham moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Carried amid deafening applause.

Pendleton was unanimously nominated for Vice President on the second ballot.

Convention adjourned.

MOBILE, Sept. 1.

Price was at Pascagoula yesterday. He brought a number of New Orleans exiles.

The Era claims that a Confederate camp at Vidala, West Mississippi, was surprised; thirty-eight killed and wounded and forty captured.

Cowslip (?) are dragging Mobile Bay for torpedoes, also buoying up the monitor Tecumseh, with a prospect of raising her. They are bragging over the Federal raid on Clinton, La. Raiders claim to have damaged the Confederates several hundred thousand dollars. They admit their soldiers enriched themselves with plunder.

The Picayune accounts our loss 130 killed and wounded. Their loss 30 killed and 20 wounded. Expedition returned to Baton Rouge with from 4 to 6 captured cannon.

Federal enrollment begins forthwith at Vicksburg.

Natchez, cotton \$175 to \$180.

Confederate Surgeons arrived in Mobile.

One Iron Clad aground just below obstructions since yesterday.

Reported raid on Holland ntroe.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.

The enemy's cavalry made a reconnaissance on our extreme right this morning, driving in our cavalry pickets. Some skirmishing ensued, but the enemy quickly retreated. Our loss, four horses. Between sun down and dark this evening a spirited artillery duel took place on our right.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.

The enemy a second time attempted to blow up Fort Sumpter last night with a torpedo, but failed. It exploded three hundred yards from the fort.

ATLANTA ABANDONED.

MOBILE, Sept. 4.—The following official dispatch from Hood of the 30th says: "On the evening of the 30th the enemy made a lodgment across Flat River, near Jonesboro. We attacked them there the evening of the 31st with two corps but failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta which was done the night

of the 1st of September. Our loss on the evening of the 1st was small. On the evening of the 1st Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night with a loss of eight guns. The enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe."

MACON, Sept. 4.

All doubts about the fall of Atlanta are ended. It was evacuated Thursday night and occupied by the enemy at 11 o'clock on Friday morning. Gen. Hood blew up his surplus ordnance and burned his commissary stores and drew off on the McDonough road, leaving nothing in Atlanta but blood stains of the enemy. Yesterday the whole army was concentrating at Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon and Western Railroad.

The enemy are reported retreating towards Atlanta.

In the fight at Jonesboro the 6th and part of the 2d Arkansas were captured. We lost six pieces of artillery and captured six.

BARNESVILLE, Sept. 3.

A terrible collision has just taken place two and a half miles above here between a train with wounded soldiers and the up train ahead of regular schedule time. There is great excitement, but nothing definite can be learned. The killed are probably not less than 15 or 20, and many horribly mangled.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.

There are three vessels off Battery McIntosh to-day. The enemy hugs the shore at Cedar Point, keeping at a respectful distance. All quiet here and at Pensacola.

RICHMOND, Sept. 3.

The Baltimore Gazette, says a dispatch from Nashville, of the 30th ult., states that 1,500 of Wheeler's cavalry entered Lebanon that day. They captured General Milligan and 20 privates. Wheeler's main force, six or eight thousand strong, was near McMinnville, advancing towards Murfreesboro. Nashville was greatly excited; under apprehension that the city would be attacked.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.

The delivery in the harbor, of some forty Yankee Surgeons and Chaplains, took place this morning.

The Port Royal paper of the 1st, announces the arrival of the steamer Crescent, from Fort Delaware, with 600 Confederate prisoners, many of them of high rank.

During the voyage the Crescent ran ashore on Cape Roman, and narrowly escaped total wreck.

Three or four prisoners have escaped. Another flag of truce for the exchange of prisoners is expected to take place on Thursday next.

MACON, Sept. 3.

Parties from the front report that our loss on Wednesday will not probably exceed 600.

Thursday the enemy made four assaults on our lines in heavy columns, and were each time repulsed with great slaughter. They then concentrated on Groves' front and breaking our lines their retreat became necessary, which was effected Thursday night.

Prisoners report only four Yankee corps engaged, and three menacing Atlanta and guarding their communications.

No reliable information regarding yesterday's operations or the position of Hood.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

MACON, Sept. 3.—During the past two days, the city has been full of the wildest rumors. Owing to the operations on our line of railroad communications with Atlanta, press reports were impracticable.

The result of the action of Thursday was, that Hardee, oppressed with overwhelming numbers, fell back to Lovejoy's Station. Lee, by order of Hood, withdrew towards Atlanta, leaving the railroad in the possession of the enemy.

It is now ascertained that six corps of Sherman's troops were thrown upon the railroad, and only Hardee's and Lee's corps confronted them.

The losses on both sides large, but as the Yankees on Thursday, attacked our entrenchments, it is supposed they suffered a much greater loss than ours. No reliable details can be obtained.

The report is current that Hood evacuated Atlanta yesterday morning, but no positive information has been received.

General Steele.—The Texans have at last succeeded in making a song of Yankee General Steele and here it is:

"Gen. Frederick Steele comes stealing our hogs, Stealing our sheep and stealing our corn, Stealing our sheep and stealing our corn, And stealing the steel from off our plows, Steel on General Steele, ere long you may feel The blighting effects of very cold steel."

Dr. Pride Jones, of Hillsborough, has been appointed Confederate States Marshal for the State of North Carolina, vice Wesley Jones, Esq., resigned.