

The Daily Constitution

BY FIRE AND SWORD.
OLD MAN BROWN.

THE TRUE STORY OF HIS DEATH.

RECORD OF HIS SONS.

VANCE'S SLANDERS REFUTED.

WHAT VANCE'S VANDALS DID.

We have already told the story of "Old Man Brown," and it will be found, briefly stated, in the speech of Judge Settle.

William H. Brown lived in Wilkes county, eleven miles west of Wilkesboro. He was born in the county and had lived there all his life, with the exception of a few years, when he moved to Ashe county.

At the outbreak of the war he had four sons. Two of them, men grown, (E. A. and W. H. Brown, Jr.) volunteered for the Confederate army, and the oldest son (Thomas J. Brown), was a deserter in the latter part of the second year of the war.

E. A. Brown died at Raleigh a short time after the war, and was buried in the cemetery at that city.

W. H. Brown was severely wounded in the war, and several times wounded in the same conflict. In the latter part of the war he was taken prisoner in the battle of Cold Harbor and was held in a prison in the District of Columbia.

Thomas J. Brown was a Union man, and he had a young son, George H. Brown, who was only 10 years of age when the war broke out. Like his father, he was conscripted, and like his father, he was a Union man.

George H. Brown was taken prisoner in the battle of Gettysburg, and was held in a prison in the District of Columbia. He was released after the war, and he returned to his home in Wilkes county.

During the first two years of the war, there was peace in Wilkes county, because the Union army was not in the county. The people were quiet, and they were happy.

But in the third year of the war, the Union army came into the county, and they were no longer quiet. They were troubled, and they were sad.

The father and son, the Browns, were quiet and happy, and they stayed at home on their farm. The old man had a young daughter, Keating Brown, who was only 12 years of age.

Old William Brown was a hard working farmer, usually respected a member of the Baptist Church, and always a Union man. He was a good father, and he was a good citizen.

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his father; and that the cruel conduct of these vandals would cause his death, and even if it did not, they would kill him.

George had been sleeping out in the woods with hundreds of others who were similarly hunted for their lives.

To save his old father's life, and under the pledge that he would not be punished for sleeping out of the way of the conscript officer, young Brown surrendered himself to General Hoke, the officer in command of these Confederate troops.

The old man was released and went home. But it was too late to save him. His health had been good when he was arrested, but it had broken down under the brutal treatment he received.

George was now sent forward with a number of others to Richmond. He had not gone far before a message arrived from General Hoke, ordering him to be handcuffed and kept in close confinement. He was sent to Salisbury prison and confined there for ten weeks.

He wrote a letter from prison to Governor Vance asking the reason of this confinement. He was charged that he had violated any law, that he should have a speedy trial. The Governor was too busy devastating the loyal districts of his State with fire and sword to find time to answer the petition of a Union man.

He was next transferred to Castle Thunder and kept there until the month of April. There he learned that his offense was that he had made a speech at a Peace Meeting, and said that he would rather make his way to the North and enlist in the Union armies than consent to fight against the old man.

He was also told, what he felt Castle Thunder, that he and his companions, when they reached the front, were to be tried by Court Martials, and that if they were found guilty, they would be shot to death. He made up his mind to escape.

At Orange Court House he succeeded in escaping, and after three or four months of terrible suffering, made his way to Knoxville, Tenn., and there enlisted on the 6th of August, 1864, in the Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant. He has never regained the strength he lost in this long and weary walk.

Sometimes for days at a time he found nothing to eat, and his condition was undermined by the fearful fasts.

The Third North Carolina Regiment, United States Volunteers, operated in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and was disbanded in 1865. General Stoneman made a raid into North Carolina from East Tennessee. General Tilton commanded a brigade composed of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth North Carolina regiments of North Carolina, mounted infantry.

lands of the soldiers who were sent under them are horse slaves. Just in that sense and no other can the term be applied to the son of the Union master of Wilkesboro.

The two surviving sons pronounced Vance's statement that stolen goods were found in their father's home, as a foul slander and lie without the least foundation in fact.

As for young Brown, the people of his county have shown the estimation in which they hold him—first they elected him eight consecutive years, after the war, to the position of clerk of the Superior Court, first by a majority of 200 and then by a majority of 300. Every lawyer and judge who knows him hold in him high regard as an upright, intelligent and honorable man.

"LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT." Chapter 200, Acts of 1874-75.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That an act to amend Chapter 200, Acts of 1874-75, be and the same shall have the force and effect of law from and after the date of its passage.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 200, ACTS OF 1874-75, OF BATTLES REVISAL.

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For the Secretary of State: JOHN KELLY, of Cumberland.

For the Treasurer: WILLIAM H. WHEELER, of Forsythe.

For the Auditor: JOHN KELLY, of Cumberland.

For the Superintendent of Public Instruction: JOHN KELLY, of Cumberland.

For the Commissioner of the General Land Office: JOHN KELLY, of Cumberland.

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