OBSERVER. FAYETEVELE.

THURSDAY, OUTOBER 27, 1864.

general, Charleston, S. C., has written to Dr. Warof clothing, provisions (of limited bulk and not perishable in character.) and tobacco, as he may desire by Major Matte A. Pringle, Q. M., in this city, and a monstrous tale as the following: duly forwarded by Flag of Truce boat."

Such contributions, sent to Dr. Warren, at Raleigh, will be by him forwarded to Maj. Pringle, free of charge.

We have the pleasure of stating that Dr. Warren is endeavoring to perfect arrangements for the estabfishment of an agency in each principal town of the State, for the reception and transmission to the army, as well as to the prisoners, of all contributions of clothing, provisions, &c., from societies or individuals, free of charge. An application was made, on his behalf, to Jos A. Worth, Esq., of this town, to undertake the agency for this place, and he not only accepted it but with the utmost readiness proposed to do all the work without a cent of compensation for his trouble. We will announce when the arrangements are perfected.

These movements reflect great credit upon Dr. Warren, whose constant study appears to have been to benefit our noble North Carolina soldiers, sick and well. He has long had an agent leaving Raleigh for the army of Northern Virginia on the 1st day of every month, carrying, free of charge, all boxes sent to him for individuals or companies in that army. The increased expense of getting boxes to Raleigh has led to his present scheme, which contemplates the payment by the State of all expenses after leaving the donors' hands. Will not these facilities induce a far greater degree of liberality to the soldiers. In view of the rigors of the coming winter and the difficulty which the government

THE KNITTING SOCIETIES. - We give a conspicuous place to the annexed stirring appeal, by a Lady. to the young Ladies of this town, who have heretofore been noted, far and wide, for their liberal contributions to the soldiers and noble devotion to the cause of the Confederacy. If they have simmbered for the past two months, we feel that we can guarwe know that they will work, work, work:-

FOR THE OBSERVER. Messre. Editors: Will you allow me a little space i

The nights are growing colder, and their patriotism is colder still. Tis hard to say it, particularly in such a sciences. But the North Carolina troops fraternique bublic way, but its true. They can do but little to with their fellow citizens, and Mr. Davis was forced

young ladies might easily be counted. Just to think of it! A hundred pairs of hands would be there that might (on the very smallest calcustation) turn off a hundred pairs. It that valley has been the scene of pattle, of violence, of the very smallest calcustation. ladies. Now note the difference. Can a meeting of the Knitting Society, and from six to eight attendants will be there—and three or four pairs of society will be brought loved the country of their birth." getting material is so great that it is almost impossible to get those of their own households supplied. But here the Societies are so kindly and patriotically heiped by the Manufacturing companies; that they have no excuse but want of patriotism or entausiasm—whichever you

Any young Lady ought to consider it a disgrace to be white there is a soldier standing goard in the Con federacy. Every minute not employed in necessary home work, or exercise, ought to be devoted to the coldiers.—not in the way of 'lying around' with young officers, but in doing all they can for the suffering privates, than whom no nobler or braver ever drew a

e have lately had the first of the many calls that we may expect this winter. Think of the brave Kentuckians, cat off it an air communication with their homes. Think giments balling from North Carolina. These brave men ought not to be dependent entirely upon the confederate Government, and their friends ought, while unable to send them even a letter, to be comforted with the belief that some good women will take care of their durlings.

The families of our own soldiers, many of them, can scarcely get food and clotning to supply the actual want at home; and on those who have comparatively nothing to do but amuse themselves ought to rest the pleasure of clothing the weary feet and cold hands of those who are defending them from -yankees! Taen, young Lastes, be up and doing; let the work be

with redoubled spirit to make up for the two months lost, and by Unristmas let it not be said that a Cumperland soldier needs gloves or socks. Cotton we can get in abundance and wool will be supplied by our generous country triends if they see that you are auxious to make use of it. WELL WISHER. FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 25, 1864.

THE YANKEE DEBT .- The New York Herald, says that the dept of the United States was \$1,955,973,716 on the 30th of September, and that it was increasing at the rate of more than \$65,000,000 a month, having swelled from \$1,827,492,176 on the 2d of August to the above sum on the 30th of September Another year at the same rate would make it not much short of three thousand milions. The Herald complains that the government has not nerve to lay taxes, but goes on borrowing all the time. In this respect the Confederacy sets it a good example. Our government levies high taxes and the people pay them with almost universal cheerfulness.

The above is the officially acknowledged debt; but as the yankees are proverbial for lying, it is fair to estimate that they owe several hundred millions more.

A PINANCIAL CRASH .- Whilst the N. Y. Herald predicts a terribie crash among the moneyed and mercantile classes in the United States, the English papers take the same view of affairs in that country. Both predictions are founded upon numerous and very considerable failures which have already occurred. A letter from London to New York says:

Large failures are occurring daily in Liverpool and Manchester, and the crisis is not yet near its climax, You may look for a series of failures and a period of fipancial distress in Liverpool that will weigh hard upon that whilom prosperous place. And the effects will be largely felt here in London, and Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield will share in the disastrous visitation. That sensitive commercial barometer, the bank rate of interest, continues up at the high figure of nine per cent., and of course this adds to the stringency of the money market, and the difficulty of raiving funds by those in a tight

YFLLOW FEVER .- We greatly regret to learn that the yellow fever has again appeared in Wilmington. There were several cases on Tuesday, and some

The attention of Tithe Agents and Assessors in this Congressional District is called to the notice of which shows very marked progress in the business of Capt. McGowan in another column.

ONE OF OUR WOULD-BE GOVERNOR'S COUNSELLORS--A somewhat notorious character named Baylor has turned up in New York, where he has made a speech against the Confederacy, boasting at the same time that he had in his pocket a commission RELIEF OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—Maj. Lay, Adj't of Georgia. In his speech he says, that while on from Gov. Brown as Commercial Agent of the State his way from Georgia to Richmond he stopped in en, Surgeon General of North Carolina, in reply to Raleigh and had a long interview with Holden, "to the Doctor's letter of inquiry, that "such supplies set him right," as he says, on the subject of peace, viz: by the grand artifice of State intervention. On to send to soldiers from North Carolina, prisoners den, and it can hardly surprise any one that after his return to Georgia he repeated his visit to Holof war, in the vicinity of Charleston, will be received these two long conferences Baylor should tell such

"The people of North Carolina proposed to meet in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. They proposed as a part of their scheme, that inasmuch as the Davis evidently did not desire to make peace with the U. S Government, it was competent, for the "Sovereig State" of North Carolina to withdraw from her "agent, Mr. Davis, that portion of his power delegated to and which gave him control of the subject of peace, be-lieving that the State could negotiate a peace better than Mr. Davis. The convention met is a building used for amp meeting purposes, and I suppose was as large as his. It was a body composed of the first men of the State, men of intelligence, wealth, and many of whose names were historic, and among them were many of ad inced age. What did Mr. Jefferson Davis, the exp ment of State rights, who is so exceedingly sensitive on that point, do? He sent an armed force to disperse the meeting and arrest its leaders; and, fellow-citizens, to do in the North Carolina prisons, are many aged and respec ed and intelligent citizens languishing and dying, be they had the audacity to rominate a candidate for Gov ernor upon certain principles which they thought would redound to the benefit of the people."

This ail sounds very much like the Editoriais of the Standard, except that Baylor has taken for granted that Holden's Convention actualle met. and that Mr. Davis actually dispersed them. There are not very violent inferences from the general tone of the Standard.

But this marvelous story about the imaginary Convention is totally eclipsed by another which followed it in the same speech. Where Baylor got it -who stuffed him with such a tale of horrors-we know not; but as a rich specimen of invention we copy it for the reader's amusement. Hear Baylor:

But let me relate to you the facts of one act of Mr. sometimes experiences in getting a sufficient supply of food, let every family contribute something, to work the sale of the s Davis' Administration, and if my words are believed nent, for he is no longer worthy the name of an American citizen. In the southwestern part of North Carolina in the mountain region, there is a valley corresponding to the Valley of East Tennessee, which is grand and eautiful in its appearance. The inhabitants of this valley are almost entirely small farmers—many of their valley are almost entirely small farmers—many of their farmers who have quietly pursued their industries without slaves in the midst of a picture que country and fartile soil. They were simple and rural in their characteristics, patriotic, and they voted en masse against all the antee that they will werk with redoubled energy in the at last the trial came, when Mr. Daviss Conscription the future. Only let them think of their brave defenders, standing guard upon the bleak mountains of Virginia, pelted by rain and snow and sleet, without gloves to their hands or stockings to their feet—and snow and sleet, without gloves to their hands or stockings to their feet—and snow and sleet, without avail. They then reserved to other snears to avoid taking up arms against the Government and the state of the snear to avoid taking up arms against the Government and the state of the snear to avoid taking up arms against the Government and the snear to avoid taking up arms against the Government and the snear to avoid taking up arms against the Government and the snear to avoid taking up arms against the Government and the snear to avoid taking the snear the sn under which they were reared and which they loved They petitioned for expatriation. That, too, was re-fused, by Mr. Jefferson Davis, this modern representa-Messre. Editors: Will you allow me a little space in your columns to make an urgent appeal to the young Ladies of this place in beneaf of the suffering soldiers of our armies, and more particularly those of our own town executed against that unfortunate people and force them to take up arms against the conviction of their conwards helping their struggling country, and why not do that little cheerfully, and with all their might?

Let the "Thespian Corps," or any public Lecturer but abnounce that the Hall will be opened, and a hundred as desperate and lawless ruffines as a hyporid population of socks or gloves every week; and not only our own, but many other soldiers hearts be gladdened and thoused, as assistation and of crime. The history of the massament well as poor freezing feet and hands be warmed, by a little industry and self-denial on the part of our young little industry and self-denial on the part of our young on a ive literature, or in history, holds no comparison

> That will do for Mr. Baylor, Gov. Brown's Comercial agent, and Mr. Holden's confidential

WHAT IS IT?-The Raleigh Standard says: "We are neither a secessionist nor a reconstructionist. Again: "We cordially endorse the letter of Mr Boyce."

Now what does Mr. Boyce say, that is thus cordially endorsed? Hear him: "The peace which I mean is a peace which reconcile he interests and feerings of the builigerents; a peace, in

short, which restores harmony." Again: "A pusce without reconcination carries with it the seeds of new wars." Now if this does not mean reconstruction, will the Standard tell na want it does mean? And the whole

letter of Mr. Boyce is to the same effect. He contends that the existence of more than one Republic will destroy liberty.

The Standard cordially endorses Mr. Boyce, and Mr. Boyce is warmly in favor of reconstruction. Yes the Standard telis us that it is no reconstructionist! The simple meaning of which is that the Standard enows that the people are opposed to reconstruction, and so it would lead them into it by false pretences.

The Standard, speaking of the resolutions of the meeting of Governors, says: -

"Taese Governors, co-operating as dependants or auxi aries with the central government at Richmond, seem de

Will the Standard tell us what compromise ha oaen offered to their acceptance, and when, and by whom? They have never neard of such an offer; and now they could accept what has not been offered, it might puzzle the Standard to explain.

A FEELER .- The following paragraph from a re ent Washington Chronicle, Lincola's immediate organ, has the appearance of an abandonment of the campaign against Richmond and Petersburg, and the transfer of the seat of war to some more Southern point. Grant, however, is said to be very stub born, and his conduct of this campaign shows tha he is perfectly reckless about the expenditure of life. He may therefore have to put his veto upon the pro position to change the programme:

"The Secretary of War left about noon yesterday fo ity Point, taking with him the Quartermaster General uissary General and Surgeon General, to confer with Gen. Grant upon the war estimates for the ensuing year It is believed that by the transfer of the seat of war to he cotton States a considerable reduction of expendi ires may be made, especially in the forage and subsist ence departments."

A CLEVER COLLECTION OF FIBS .- We clip the fol owing paragraph from a Newbern letter in the New York Herald of the 13th, for which and other yar kee papers we are indebted to our friend Lieut. Jno. H. Rooinson of the 52d:-

"The great influx from Wilmington of female refuge which has continued for two weeks, has given us in igh into the system of tyranny carried out by the rebel au horities at that place. One of the women -a Philadel phia lady—whose husband had previously fled to th North, had been maltreated in the most barbarous may ner; her head had been shaved, house burned, herself sur jected to other insults for aiding and succoring Unio estored her to an enjoyment of those privileges from which she has been so long debarted. Most of the wome were bountifully supplied with gold and silver coin. From their representations, which beer every evidence of being well grounded, the rebel cause is declining rapidly and soon will ebb away to rise no more in rebellion against the flag of the free, the bonner of the patriot's pride.'

"Our Own Primer."-The publishers, Messrs Sterling, Campbell & Albright, have sent us a copy of their stereotype edition of the above little book UNITED STATES FINANCES.

From the Richmond Sentinel, of the 25th inst. The reader will find below a very interesting tatement of the volume, classification, and rate of purease of the United States debt. It is in the orm of a circular addressed to our agents abroad, Hon. A. D. Mann, &c. Brussels, Belgium. by the Secretary of State. Mr. Benjamin treats he subject very lucidly, and, though in a brief space, very comprehensively. The argument he adbresses to the capitalists of Europe is unanswerable. and has only to be presented to be respected. It will be observed, too, that it is carefully based on the official exhibits of the Washington Government, though these are far from presenting the full amount

of the public liabilities.

The money lenders of Europe, by making themselves eractical parties to the war against us, will find themselves, in the light of Mr. Benjamin's exposition, undermining their own investments.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmend, 10th October, 1864. Sir-For some months past the United States have been able to uphold their sinking finances by the sale of large amounts of public stocks in the German markets. These sales are reported to have reached a total varying from thirty to one hundred pidions of pounds sterling. There is no method within reach for approximating the true sum, although it is doubtless very large. We deem it advisable to present an analysis of the financial condition of the United States, drawn from their official reports, for the information of European capitalists, with some remarks on the probable influence of coninvestments by them, not only in retarding he restoration of peace on this continent, but in lestroying the resources on which alone they can ely for the security of investments already made. Appended hersto are tables exhibiting the state of the Federal finances, based on the reports of the 30th ult, and at four previous dates in the present year, with statements of the amount of annual inter est on the debt at the three different dates, and a table showing the rate of increase of the dept. From these tables, as well as from other facts to mentioned, some remarkable facts may be de-

'I'ne annual interest of the public debt was at the end of last month, \$81,778,643. This sum already exceeds the total revenue of the United States as it existed prior to the secession of the Southern States. l'hat revenue, as derived from all sources and from ail the States thus united, amounted, for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, to \$76,752,033. But he amount of this debt, large as it is, increases with rightful rapidity. The rate of increase of the dest vas \$1,962,900 per day in the first period of 105 days included in the statement; this increase was augmented ten per cent, in the next period of 50 days, and reached \$2,161,940 per day; and this augnented sum was again incressed by five per cent. In he next period of 58 days, leaving the present daily acrease \$2,215,200. It is further to be observed hat the entire increase is now in the interest-bear-The first of the tables shows that the mount of the non-interest bearing debt was, on the 30th September, about the same as on the 1st of March, the whole increase being composed of debt that bears interest. The rate of interest which is paid for the money now borrowed varies from six per cent. in gold to seven and three-tenths per cent. Is notorious that our Gov't is very remiss in paying to a paper. No money is borrowed at less than six borses. This is enough to dishearten the brave but poor per cent, the attempt to borrow at five having faild, and the small amount issued being now quoted

t a discount of four per cent. Taking it for granted that the United States will ersist in their insane attempt to subjugate the South, t is not difficult to form an estimate of their financial oddition on the 1st May next, the probable date for the commencement of an active compaign. The interval If the increase of their profic deat during that it terval be estimated at two millions and a quarter per day, which is but a trifle more than the present rate, it will amount to \$477,000,000, on which the interest at an average of Fix and a half per cent.

will be \$31,005,000 per annum.
The United States then will be compelled, if a new compaign is commenced next year, to bogin it under the pressure of a total dept of about \$2.430, 000,000, bearing an annual interest of about \$112, ist to the army and navy, to which the faith of the ment of the money correwed, it is a moderate esti mate to place the annual energe on their finances, ready. The moon shone out brightly, but we kept to so it will exist on the 1st May 1865, at \$120,000 000, the mountain-side and along by roads and under cover of leaving out of view the uniquidated craims, which the woods, and finally coming by a steep descent to deas it will exist on the 1st May 1865, at \$120,000 000, are reported by the Solicitor of the Treasury to reach amareus of milnons of doli rs."

The appropriation made for the payment of the inerest on the dept of Great Britain, for the year eadng on the 31st alaren, 1864, was £26 400,000, equal to agout \$128,000,000; so that the United States will, in the four years of war, expiring on the lat of May next, have incurred a dent of which the analysi charge will be nearly equal to that accumulated is Freat British in two centuries. To the public deby tae Ua tel States there should, no vever, be add d the public debt of the several Scates, the amount a the "National Atmande," for 1864, the deoc of whit are therein called "loyal States," amounts to about \$200,000,000, at an average interest of 61 per

which cannot be exactly ascertained but as given ent. thus making an addition of \$13,000,000 anum to the sum above stated, and rendering it eriain that the annual charge of the debt of the United States, on the 1st of May next, will exceed mat of Great Britain.

It should not be overlooked, that in addition to the signs thus raised on credit the limited States are mercus taxation ever imposed on a propie. It was re-only stated in a letter of Mr. Fessenden that taxation was expected to produce one million of dollars a day. It this escimate at all approximate accuracy, this annual taxation of \$165,000,000 exceeds by upwards of thirty ultions of dollars the entire revenue of Great Britain, a imated by Mr. Gladstone, for the year ending on d list of March last. The revenue of Great Britain i rathered from a population of about 29,000,000, peac of the United States is exacted from a population of about 25,000,000, of whom a very large number have een conversed from producers into consumers and de troyers of public wealth. When the taxation by th everal States is added to this charge, it may be con luded, with entire confidence, that the utmost resources hat can be derived from taxtition have already bee. eached, and that if the war be continued for anothe anpaign, there is no possibility of conducting it with out an addition to the public dept at the rate of two and a quarter millions of dottars a day, at the lowest calculation, while the probability is that the increase in the

ent supposed will be very much larger. The facts thus presented demonstrate that if the Uoi and States persist, as is now threatened, in carrying of the war for another year, the burthen of their public deht will be such as to render it absolutely im for them to pay, even if actuated, with entire unanimity, by a sincere desire to meet their obligations. It may be left to others to speculate on the probability of such manimity, but it is certain that three of the largest states have already repudiated, in part, their publication debt, by refusing to pay in coin the interest due in Europe, thus confiscating one half of the amount due to the European bondholders. The possibility of paying the debt already incurred is dependent solely upon a prompt cessation of hostilities. without, therefore, enering into any discussion of the morality of furnishing the United States the means of waging a war avage, so monstrous as that now raging on this con-tinent, it would seem that the simplest dictates of selfterest should unite all those who have already ventured investments in the Federal funds in a coneffort to cut off all further supplies, and thus to force that cessation of hostilities which alone can save the investments already made from entire loss. If the capitalists of Europe withhold further supplies, the resources of the United States are so far exhausted as to ender the restoration of peace certain at no distant lay. It is in the power of the same capitalists, by urnishing the means for the gratification of the insa passions of the North, to plunge the borrowers into irretrievable bankruptcy, and to render certain the loss of all their own investments, past as well as future in presenting the foregoing statement, reference has been intentionally omitted to the local debt contracted by the counties, parishes and municipalities in the Northern States, for the purpose of raising money to buy in states. contrict in order to relieve themselves from the burthen of the conscription. We have no mans of estimating the amount. We only know that the price at which these human beings are bought for slaughter varies from \$500 is \$1,000 per man, and that the calls for men have amounted to very many hundreds of thousands. Some of the Northern journals speak of this local debt as "enor-mous;" but this term is too vague to justify us in hazard-ing an estimate of the amount.

I am authorized, by the President, to request that you will give to this dispatch such publicity as will cause it to reach those whose interests may be involved in its con tenis.

I am, very respectfully, your off at sevit.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Seciy of State.

PURLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES. Interest debt Non interest, Total. 1,047 842,000 465,957,440 1,513,299,780 1,217,642,000 501,758,274 1,295.541,000 531,584,270 1,827,492,270 1,359,096,492 519 468,267 1,878,584,759 1,487,671,815 458,301,899 1,955,973,714 Annual interest, 14th June, 71.699 780 30th August 77 447 199 30th Sept. 81,778.643

Sept 30 - 928.085,94), on which annual interest in coin, 564,585,874, on which annual inte-

1.487,671,815 total int. deht bearing

total interest, 468,301,899, total non-int-rest debt. 1,955,973,714, total debt September 30.

RATE OF INCREASE. March 1-to June 14, \$206.095 444 105 \$1,96°,9 June 14 to Aug. 30, 108 096 986 50 August 3 to Sept 30, 128 481,544 58

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FISHER'S HILL, Oct. 18.

Mesers Hale & Sons:—Since I last wre to you the Arm
of the Valley has meterially charged its position. Have
no received reinforcements both of cavalry and infantry ecemy seemed to deem it prudent to retreat ollowed but did not press them heavily. The casmy's nearry had not advanced higher up than Harrison urg meaning had not advanced righer up than Harmson or He less there on the 6th inst; we had advanced from at. Sidney that do previous; still following, we halted over sunday until the 12th at New Market. On that conday, I am sorry to say, Gen. Rosser having advanced 20 mixes beyond the infantry met with quite a reverse. He jost artillery and wagons, nine pieces i believe—In fact the was a general stampede which was not arrested until the got to our lines, disturbing the quiet of the day by caus ing us to metch out several miles. We found quite a num ber of horses dead on the road as we came down. Thi was an unfortunate effair in its moral bearing, out not so much materially. The artillery can well be spared; w have enough more, and the cavairy manage to forage their borses without wagons. In fact it is seldom their wagons can be up with the troops. We have lost a good deal of artillery besides this, but I do not think it is real loss. Our artillery has done well, but it has been real loss. Our arthery has done wen, but it has been seldon that it could be employed. Whichester is the only place that any large part of it has been brought into use. If the same expense were laid out in well equipping all our cavalry, it would be of more service. It is generally admitted that shells on the field do little execution; they territy more than they hurt; amidst the most furious shelling troops can generally protect themselves. I do not mean that artillery can be dispensed with, but is might be diminished to the advantage of some other are of the service and also add to the celerity of our movements. I would here also venture to suggest in reference to our cavalry that it may be bad policy to allow or r quire men to furnish their own horses. A good rose i now a thing of value, and a dismounded caralryman is the active term of service is rather a disgrace. So sem may be less ready for the fray by fear of toxing a horse which they cannot easily replace, or of being dismounter for a time. A horse is more apt to be shot than a man

Moving from Newmarket on the 12th, we came to th enemy's lines three miles below Strasburg at mid-day on the 13th. Kershaw's Brigade alone engaged their ad vancing in force to attack us, we retired to our breast works on Fisher's Hill. Here we have been waiting and watching, but the enemy seems afraid to attack us, or

of the service, in which we have a natural capacity to ex

and most men think they are invulne, abie. Further,

die he has some other movement in view.

Quite a nice little surprise was accomplished by Roser's cavalry and Grimes's Brigade last Sanday night. t was also rather a novel expedition. The buggs sound selves he series of aute-elected a move at 3 o clock P. M. It was unexpected but now expected by telegraph. ading that no other Brigade had orders, we conclude: be left, perhaps to relieve the cavalry. Reaching th ne of cavalry, we haited, but the cavalry can not give lace, but led horses were be night up. It a then thought e were going a little to the front to support the cavalry. But eight coming on we were ordered to mount be hind the cavalry, and so, after some morriment, we were rear. Taus, sleepy and tired, we natted a little long were speculating as to farener movements or dozing he e monated in an instant and went pouring over the ively as was expected. The enemy had moved his came sively as was expected. The county and adomly leat a post of 40 mea. To this fittle body, conmanded by a Mejor, it was a complete shiper e. The small portion of our infantry that was necessary to a small portion of our infanty that was necessary to a complian the work got up to their fires before they wer and private paggage a booty to our eager boys; and their norses, ready saddled, furnished to the except of the aumber a better mode of return, which we did speed! her securing the prisoners, without the escape of Our return was not so long, but the sun rose upon us a we reached our lines. We had traveled 18 or 20 mile and returned the same night. It was a general regr

ter things with this army than the immediate past. We look auxiously for the day of election i m, not so much regarding the issue but hoping it may oring at least a tacit cessarion of histilities. We hope beast has so much exhausted nimself in this last fort to swallow us alive that he will keep quiet for awhile THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE GOVERNORS .- The 61

nat the bird had flown, out we may catea him yet.

will not boast of our present condition, has hope for be

esolution (as published in our last) caving been onstrued by some to convey a recommendation to hace slaves in the ranks a Soldiers, we are glad to ee that it is emphasically contradicted by the Reeigh Conservative, eviden ly by authority, as follows "Such an idea we are assured was not entertained by the musting. It simply favors the idea of em ploying slaves, by the consent of their owners, on orthination, or as cooks, teamsters, ambulance dri-

vers, atc. Baptist State Convention .- This body meets in Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday of next we a. Bibical Recorder.

Loss of a Biockade Runner. - CHARLESTON, Oct 23.—The Floringe, from Nassau, waile attempting to run into this port Saturday night, was chased shore and suck. The cargo was mostly on doverament account.

Military Change -Gen. J. G. Martin nas been ordered to make his head quarters at this place, and will accordagly move in a day or two from atorganton. Salisbury Watchman.

MARRIEB.

On the 21st of October, at St. James' Church, Richmond, by the Rev. Dr. Peterkin, Capt. CAD WALL ADER. REDELL, 1st N. C. Cavalry, to Miss MATTIE J. OUTAGATE, daugnter of the late Dr. Robi. Southgate

In Robeson county. 26th Oct., by Rav. Hector Mc-Lean, ALLAN McCORMICK and Miss SALUE J., uaughter of the late Dr. Neill Brown.

BIEB.

Sudden'y, of heart disease, at her residence in Brunswick county, at 7 P. M., Monday, Oct. 17, Mrs. SARAH ., relict of the late William L. Hall. Of dypt eres, near Long Street, Moore county, on the 2?d inst, FANY dinton, aged 5 years 1 month and 22 days, deaghter of A. H. and Emily S. McLeod.

Pre-byterian copy. In Charlotte, on the 19th October, Mrs. ELIZA M. TrilNGS, consort of the late Alex. Springs, aged 52. In Forsyth county, on the 16th inst., fro gun-shot wound in the arm, Mr. WM. ALEX CONRAD. aged 35 years. He was respected and beloved by all wh

At Nevil's Creek, Beaufort county, N. C., Sept. 18 At Nevil's Creek, Beaufort county, N. C., Sept. 13, FRANCIS KING, eldest son of Richard and Mary A. C. Granger, aged 2 years, 11 months and 13 days. Also, at Maul's Point, 16th inst., STEPHEN, infant and only son of Richard and Mary A. C. Granger, aged 5 months and 3 days.

In Chapel Hill, 33th Sept., Mrs. MARY TAYLOR, a refugee from Newbern, in the 85th year of her age.

BY TELEGRAPH. EXPORTS OF THE PRESE ASSOCIATION

From Missouri .- MOBILE, Oct. 25 .- The St. Louis countican of the 20th and Memphis Bulletin of the 22d say that Price is in possession of the country from Marshali to Lexington, but that the Federal combinations will compet him to fight his way out of the State. At Glasgow large acressions were made to his force, and Quantrell and Jackman recruited 8000 men in 5 counties on the Missouri River. His army was in fine spirits and spoke of wintering in the State. The St. Louis Democrat says it cannot conceal the fact that the rebel army is assuming alarming propertions, constantly gathering arms from assupported garrisons. At Glasgow a federal garrison of 600 was captured.

Great excitement prevailed in Western Kentucky in anticipation of Forrest's operations. A party of guerillas attempted to capture Gov. S. P. Chase while at Corington Fr. while at Covington, Ky.

From Gen. Early's Army.-RICHMOND, Oct. 26. -Gen. Early has issued an eloquent address to his treeps, attributing their recent defeat to the disgraceful propensity to plunder, and appealing to them in future to stand by their colors and retrieve their reputation.

From P-tersburg .- PETERSBURG, Oct'r 26 .- The enemy is still busy fortifying, and everything indi-cates their purpose to act on the defensive. They are building winter quarters in rear of their works Our men are well fed receiving full supplies of flothing and blankets, and are in good spirits. Many recruits are coming in under the orders revoking de

From the North .- RICHMOND, Oct. 26 .- Northrn papers of the 23d contain nothing from Sherman's army except reports of continued retreat of Hood's army. Trains from Atlanta and arrived at Titon. The Vermont raiders, they say, were commanded by Lieuts. Bennett and Young. 23 persons were concerned in it. \$223,000 was taken from the

The Baltimore American of the 24th has confused telegrams from Kansas City as to a battle between Price and Rosecranz &c., on the 21st inst., between Little Blue Water River and Independence. latest telegram claims a yankee victory, and that Price is rapidly retreating south pursued by Plea-

There is no intelligence from Sherman. An application for a mandamus to compel the Maryland to throw out the soldiers' the late Constitutional election was refused by the Judge, and an appeal taken. tonner Wando has been captured blockade with 550 pales of cotten. Gold 216.

Steamboat Explosion .- Mobile, Oct. 25 .- The steamer Senator exploded her voiler on Saturday night near Pack's landing, burned and sauk. 25 perus are killed and missing, 5 wounded.

From the Valley .- The extent of the news from the Valley on yesterday, was to the effect that Sheridan was falling back towards Winchester, for the reason that he was too badly crippled to do any of that pursuing of which he boasted in his first des

outch. - Enquirer, 25th. By an officer from the Valley we learned yester day evening, says the Sentinel, that Sheridan is at The Companies of Sonior Reserves from the conn-Cedar Creek, the position he occupied when attacked The ties of Cumberland, Harnett, Biokmond and Robby Early. Our cavalry occupy Fisher's Hill. Our ain force is near New Market

alser than usual; that his fierce "pussuit" is equally a Broating of paper; that his fierce "pussuit" is equally a 79 1% ication; that our total loss is under a thousand; and that the loss of the enemy was fully six thousand. Our loss of artillery and ambulances was due to their deing at or near the rear of the column. They were captured by the sudden dash of a comparativesmall party. The Boston Courier, commenting on the alleged victory, says:

"intelligent readers will doubtless analyse for theatlves he series of aute-election victories which may be

From Fetersburg .- There is more than one reason for the continued quiet here. Any assault upon our works would be met with hamilisting defeat, and defeat annia not be brooked by the Wasnington quasty. It would be a death blow to Lincoin's r'resticatial prospects. We may, therefore, reasonr'residential prospects. We may, therefore, reason-ably expect that he inevenent of consequence will be made in this vicinity until after the eighth of November, the date of the Northern election. This filed is not only need in private, but is also ig ground in mainary circles.—Express.

Batter's Canal. - This great work, for the comction of much Grant and the saukee army and avy are waiting, drags slowly. The cutting through e neck of land known as Dutch Gap is of usell a org job; out this done, but halt or the work towards many the canal is, if we are correctly informed, acomplished. It is said the channel of dames river shere it passes the gap rade near the Southern shore. If this or the case, when Butler such have done his diagrag, the labor of constructing a breakster to turn the stream through his canat will suit perere him. Before all this is done the saow and e of winter will be upon him, and the present fixed position of the nostile arm es will indeed have bene a dead wek .- Kien'd Dispate, 25 h.

The Expedition into Luray Valley -The Herd n s a long letter from its correspondent who uccomparied the expedition of destruction sent by Sheridan mio the Luray Vailey. We take a paragraph from it:

The orders of Gen. Sheridan to Col. Powell were t stroy ail dowing mills, parns, grain, factories, and to drive off all rive stock and castle that he found on his oute of march. On Sunday the 2d inst., Col. Powell roke camp and moved to the town of Luray. The resuit of the expectation was the capture of six thousand the hundred head of cattle, five hundred horses, the struction of whirty two large flouring mids, thirty dis mil ries, loar blass lurgaces, and apwards of fifty paras

The Herald going for McCloban .- Gen. Geo. B Steeliehau spent the day at James dordon Bonnett's noise on the 20th. The Herald of the 22th advises a union of air parcies on "Little Mac."

Official returns from all but ten counties in Indiana give Morton, Union, for Governor, a majority of about 21. 00

FAYETTNVILLE MARKET .-- Oct. 27. REVIEW OF THE MARKET Beef 1 50 to 2 60 per pound, retail. Becswar 4 25
Cetton 1 60 to 1 624
Ceffee 15 60
Cotton Farm—80 60 to 40 00 per brach.
Geoperas, retail \$6. Oxies Fruit 1 00 per lb.

Extract Logwood 10 09 per lb, retail Flour-Super, \$225, Family, \$235 Grain-Oarn \$20 Wheat \$36 00. Rye \$20. Oa 10. Page 15-00 Hills-Green 2 50 to 8 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00. irou-Sweden 4 0) to 5 00, country made 3 50. Folder, new, \$7 to \$8, Old \$10. Hay \$5 50 to \$6.

Flaxeed 3 00 te 10 00 per bu. Record 50 to 8 00 per duces.

Leather - Upper 25 00, Sets 20 00.

Listory - Corn Whiskey 250 00. Apply and Peach

Melasses, country made, 12 50 to 15 CO. Bice 60 by cask Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retsil 10 60. Soda 5 50 per lb per keg, 7 60 retail. Spirits Turpentine 8 00 per asilon. Boap-Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toiles 5 00. Nails 8 00 to 4 00 per lb. Onions 25 00 per bushel

Potatoes-Irish \$10 to \$15 bush; sweet \$8 Exyetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 2 52 to 8 50. Salt 40 00 to 45 00 per bushel Fellow 4 00 Wool \$6 to \$7 OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, 4th Congressional District, N. C.,

FATERIEVILLE N. C. On. 25, 1864 Notice to Tithe Agents and Assessors. 1 1088 who are ordered to meet me at Lumberson, if i is impossible for them to report there on the 80% and Sist inst, must report at my office by the 2d of

GOODS AT AUCTION. By H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

Will be sold on Friday afternoon next at 84 o'clock,

23 sair No 10 Cotton Cards;

200 paners Cut Tacke; 30 dez Brown Windser Sosp; 60 the L ndon Mustand KNIVES AND FORKS, And a lot of Hardware and Stoneware.

-ALNO-7 Bexes Tobseco; 1 Franklin Stove, with Pipe complete;

I Gilt Frame Loe' ing Glass-Doorkeepership to the Senate.

THE subscriber respectfully agnounces himself a CAN-DIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOOR-REEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April 1881, and is now disabled and on light driy. If elected he pledges himdisubled and on light dray.
self to a faithful discharge of duty.
W. J. PAUNDERS.

The subscriber wishes to hire two or three POYS to do light work on the form. A liberal price paid and rations given. Persons having such would do well to apply soon. THEO EVA"S

O t'r 24 18º4.

NOTICE.

A PPLICATION will be made to the consume Legislature for the incorporation of the Confederate ofton and Woolen Mills, sinuste at Rockingham, Richmond Oct'r 24, 1964.

STRAYED, DROM the subscriber in August lest, a RED COW with an under equare in the righter, and over square in the left. I will pay a liberal reward for said Cow deivered to me in Faretteville, or any information thank-ully received. W. H. WILSON.

Oct 27. 79 5tpd SABT: SALT: SALT: HE rodersigued offers for sale, 10,000 pounds Old S-8. is bage at the usual market price.

Also, Gen Powder, Shee Thread; Black Flox Thread;

Buttons; Shuff, Tobacco. &c ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Depot No. 1, County Agency, Ath tong, District N. C., FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 25ts, 1864

DY order of J. M. Muchowsu, Captein and A. Q. M. of D this District I am directed to notify producers of tors County, that they can deliver at once to the collecting agents of tax in kind, the following articles, to wit: Hay and Fodder, for which memorandum receipts will be gives by the Collectors. Amounts so delivered will be sworn to by producers, and entered on estimates whom made by the Assessors Producers who have not paid their Ryo, Wheat, Oats and Wool, are required to de-

their Rye, Wheat, Oace and liver the same without delay.

J. M. WHILLIAMS. Q M Agt for Cumberland County.

79 217 Headquarters 3d Military District, Dep't of N. C. and So. Va.,

pecial O ders, No. 296

eson, N 6, which were allowed to go to beir homes on the 20th of Sept, there to remain until further or-We are informed that Sheridan's dispatches are ders, will re a semble in Wilmington without delay, retalser than usual; that his "vigorous attack" is a porting to Maj. Jemes Really

By command of Major Gen Whiting.

9 tw JAS H HILL, Major A. A. G. CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

RALEIGE N C. Oot 23, 18 Cimplar No 67 DY direction of the Lieut Gen Commanding Eurollog Officers will allow all Sailread applyages to re-

at his office Brender of Mej McLean Asting Commandant.
79 ivl E J. HARDIN, Adjt.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

FOR the information of Bertelling Officers and all

rar slorganion, has been broken upland a new Camp to belied at Greenshore' under the name of 'Camp taken' for the residence and assignment of Com-II The object of the new themp being to avoid delay nd unnessary waste of transcornsion in forwarding call a to the structure in the a ld, to in left to the dis-retion of Faralling Officers to seed the spripts and des remain ner to the p finites or themp Stakes, which-wer may be most easily reached. This describes will

carefelly exercised with a view to the grand object sati g time aliting Officers are ocutioned against obey. are say orders from any states whatever which con los with the orders of the Linux. Gen Commonling,

sund shromen this Office, and the Inspectors of tae veral D string. By order of Maj J. R. McLEAN, Access demonated int

Conscript Office, ISCULAB, No 56. THE stem in of Inspectors of Conscription and s is hereby oatied to Gotteral Order

. 82 A. & L. . O., correct series. All man turned ver under this order will be forwarded to camps of Instruction without delay.

II Any delay in furnishing the required lists will be

ils reported III Special a rentian is directed to Par IV , Ganeral No 82 A. & ! G O. serrent series. By Order J R. McLE N. Acting cound' C nacripte N. C. E J HARDIN, A jutton.

DU ANT AND IS A GENUS OFFI E, 1 GENERAL ORDERS NO S. HUMAND, Oct 20 1864

. the Carrier to Bureau of Ordensee will whent delay, take resource to there in the field one-fifth ranta men curloyed in his departuent, (including outractors and teer conformes,) of the closes special din General Orders No. 77, A and I. G. Office, (curfilers in charge of areas a write ore depots, &c. turn over to the nearest careling efficer, by list. boning their ages, cook asion and residence, sion proper iew of their employees (including contract re and mployees under them.) of the class show referred to, as will constitute in the aggregate one-nith of the whole aumber in the sold classes, according to returns in his ffice Bept. 80, 1861. Diplicates of side list will be sent to the General of Reserves of the States, and triplicates to the object of ordinance. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order of or its reception at

any post or station of the ordnance department.

II The objet of Nitre and Mining Bureaux will turn over in like manner, on similar did a one-filth of all men of the classes specified to General Orders No. 77, explored in iron, lead, copper and coal mining, and in all service apperts ning thereto, whather under officers of his bureau or by courrectors. Diplicate and tripli-cate lists to be furnished as above directed in the ord-uance bureau. And will in like manner turn over onefifth of all such man as are employed in the nitre ser-sice. The period of three days, under the same condione se above mentioned, are allowed for the execution

III. The list of persons directed in the foregoing seetions to be turned over to the enrolling officer, will prepared at once, on the reception of this order, and will be farmished to the exid officers within three days, es above prescribed: by the various officers of each of the above buseaux having then under their charge, and every assistance will be reniered by the latter enrolling officers, to carry out the intention of this

IV 80 much of General Orders No 77, as relates to sen employed in the two bureaux named above, is hereby suspended, and the foregoing order will stand in lieu of all requirements under the former. By order, S. COOPER, By order,

FOR SALE. BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, various 150 grades; 500 Bushels superior old Salt in bags and bits. 6 Bble Brown Sugar;

3 Bags Black Perper; 10 Dos French Calf Skins.
L C. LINEBERRY & OQ.

November to receive pay and instructions. Any feliare will cause a discharge.

16 L. M. McGOWAN, Capt. & Post Q. M.

agtes, E. C., Oct. 10.