

# THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (\*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPT. 26, 1864.

Our Subscribers in town will confer a special favor, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in every instance, the above rule will be adhered to. Collections made every Monday.

NOTICE.—C. C. McCrummin, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

THE FIGHT NEAR WINCHESTER.—This fight, according to the best information we have been able to obtain, took place about three miles east of Winchester. As we expected, our forces are stated to have been greatly outnumbered. Sheridan is said to have had 35,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, he having, it is believed, received reinforcements from the Mississippi Valley and Sherman's army. It is stated that Gen. Early's present position, at Fisher's Hill, is impregnable to any force attacking in front, and the only way he can be reached is by a flank movement up the Luray Valley.

A gentleman who left Early's army on Monday night gives the Examiner some few particulars of the fight.

The attack was made by the enemy on Monday morning, just after daybreak. Our camp was taken completely by surprise. The enemy came upon our men in overpowering force, and his attack was so sudden and unexpected that our forces were thrown, for the while, into considerable confusion.

The fight raged all day. At night Gen. Early fell back to Fisher's Hill, bringing off with him all his wagons and supplies. This point, Fisher's Hill, is two miles this side of Strasburg and eight miles this side of Winchester.

The enemy had been strongly reinforced just before the fight. Accounts state that reinforcements to the number of some fifteen or twenty thousand men had been received. Everything indicated that the enemy was in great strength.

General Rodes was killed about ten o'clock in the morning, while in the act of rallying some portion of his division.—He was struck on the head by a fragment of shell and was killed instantly—never speaking after receiving the blow.

General Fitzhugh Lee was reported wounded, but it was thought not serious.

The enemy made no pursuit of our forces after their retreat.

We understand that our Home Guards at Moore county arrested an escaped Yankee prisoner during last week. He belongs to the 14th Indiana infantry, and says he escaped with eight hundred others from Florence, where he was confined. A number of these 'deserters' are now loose, and our people should keep a good lookout for them. They are easily secured, and recollect that every one is, in exchange, worth one of our brave men now confined in Northern prisons.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—We notice a paragraph in the Charleston Mercury, stating that this distinguished soldier has been tendered, by the President, the command of the army of Georgia. Notwithstanding the positive manner in which the announcement is made, the Columbia Carolinian has good grounds for believing that the Mercury's informant is mistaken.

PRESIDENT DAVIS.—It will be seen by the telegraphic news that President Davis is now on a visit to Hood's army.—Before his return it is likely there will be another change of commanders. He has doubtless already settled on Gen. Hood's successor, and if it be the "peerless Beauregard," we may, if he be not cramped as usual in his plans, expect a glorious victory in that quarter to wipe out the many errors that have already reduced us to such a plight in the department of Northern Georgia and Tennessee. We are possessed of facts sufficient to enable us to predict that Sherman will not rest long where he now is. The tone of the President's speech is encouraging and hopeful—for this every one will be rejoiced.

FROM THE FRONT.—In the Macon Telegraph we find the annexed news from the front:

A gentleman well known in Macon left Atlanta Saturday at 11 o'clock. He reports that no trains arrived there on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, up to the time he left. The Federal army were without a supply of meat—were entirely out of flour, but had plenty of hard tack. They had no corn or forage, and their draft animals and cavalry stock were perishing by hundreds. This is undoubtedly true. He heard the testimony of the Federal officers, in conversation between themselves, to the fact, in these words: "The stock he himself saw was in an extremely wretched condition. The enemy never sent a foraging expedition of less than a brigade. We believe these statements to be entirely correct. Our informant also said that it was impossible for the Federal officers to protect the exiled population from plunder, and many of the people had fared badly. He himself had lost all of a valuable library.

Our army is now firmly established in its new position—the left resting on the Chattahoochee river and the line crossing the West Point Road, between Fairburn and Palmetto.

The cavalry on our right is on the Macon road and will attend to any raiding parties which the enemy may dispatch in this direction.

Our army is represented as in excellent spirits, while that of the enemy is said to be suffering for want of their accustomed rations, and a prey to apprehensions that their situation is by no means secure.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.—A Saratoga letter-writer records the following novel mode of paying hotel bills:

Among the anomalies of a depreciated paper currency, the following is noteworthy; There are at present at the springs quite a number of Cubans—never before so many. They all come laden with gold, on which, at home, they have paid no premium. On the liquidation of their board bills, they are allowed the premium of course. The practical result is, that when a Cuban has been here a month, and has feasted well, he lays down one hundred dollars in gold and receives, in return, a receipted bill and one hundred and fifty-six dollars in change! The Cubans, hence, are living gratis, and making money by it besides! Of course they are greatly enjoying themselves at our expense.

FROM MOBILE.—There is nothing new from below. There were some shots heard yesterday evening, but we can find nothing in regard to them.

Our flag of truce boat came up this morning. It is engaged in arranging for the exchange of the prisoners captured in the bay and its forts. The negotiations move on slowly, but it is expected that they will be finally concluded with a desirable result. It will, however, be some weeks before the prisoners come back.—Tribune, Sept. 18.

FORT SUMPTER.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says:

Col. Dana, of the 143rd Pennsylvania Regiment, who has just returned from under fire at Charleston, reports that he was assured by parties who had been out to Fort Sumpter, that it was rapidly settling, and in a very short time it was believed that water would enter the lower tier of embrasures. It is a fact well known to our engineers that this fortification was erected upon quite a thin point of sand, which strata of sand rested upon a soft, pulpy mass of debris.

Sherman has torn down all the frame buildings on Whitehall street in Atlanta, and is using the material for building huts for his soldiers. It is to be hoped that he will shortly be called upon to settle for his board.

IS IT TRUE?—A Northern telegram announces that Farragut has succeeded in obtaining the services of the man who set the torpedoes in Mobile bay, and is now engaged in taking them up.

DETAILED MEN.—We are glad to see that the press of the Confederacy is unanimous in its denunciation of the system of favoritism which prevails everywhere in the matter of military exemptions. It is impossible for any one to travel, with his eyes open, and not see all over the land the most flagrant instances of official mismanagement and still more criminal indulgence, in the exemption of young, lusty, able-bodied men, on the most frivolous and unsatisfactory grounds. Why these people should have been allowed to deplete the army to the perilous extent they have, whilst thousands of disabled soldiers and men excused by age are to be met with everywhere, ready and willing to give their services, is more than we can comprehend. Young officers, who ought to be with their commands, are detailed in various capacities; strong, healthy, young men, crowd the quartermaster, commissary and medical departments. As the correspondent of the Savannah Republican well remarks, there are men hid away in all the departments, civil and military, both of the Confederate and State Government; and there is hardly a general or field officer in the army, or a major, quartermaster or commissary, surgeon, military court, ordnance or signal officer, who is not protecting or keeping out of service some relative or friend, contrary to the laws of Congress and the army regulations. This abuse must be stopped at once. The men in "soft places" must be sent to the front, to help better men to fight the battles of the country, and the parties in office who have been screening them must be made to understand that they will be held strictly responsible for the deplorable state of things they have done so much to bring about. The Southern press is doing its duty in this matter; let the Government do theirs and all will yet be well.—South Carolinian.

GEN. EARLY.—Old Jubal Early, or, as Gen. Lee calls him, his "bad old man," has won a name during his sojourn in the Valley of Virginia, of which he is well worthy. Did you ever see him? If not, you have missed one of the greatest curiosities of the war. He is a man of considerable corpulence, with a full face, which has the appearance of the full moon when it is at its height in redness. He is about six feet high and of immense stature. His voice sounds like a cracked Chinese fiddle, and comes from his mouth somewhat on the style of a hard-shelled Baptist, with a long drawl, accompanied with an interpolation of oaths. In the winter, his head is encased in a net striped woolen skull cap, drawn down over his ears, while his body is contained within the embraces of a Virginia cloth over coat striking his heels.—His legs are covered by leggings of the same material, wrapped from the feet upwards as high as the knees with tape. He is as brave as he is homely, and as homely as any man you ever saw, except Parson Brownlow, who is said to rival his Satanic Majesty in his personal appearance.—There are many anecdotes related of old Jubal, but I cannot at present call to memory but one. During the battles in the Wilderness, on one occasion, a regiment from South Carolina was ordered to charge the enemy. For some reason, they faltered. Old Jubal, hearing of it, rode up to the head of the column, and in that peculiarity of tone for which he is noted, cried out at the top of his voice, "Boys, you got us into this d-d scrape, and, by G-d, you shall help us out. Charge!" The regiment were so cut by the remark that they rushed upon the foe, driving him from every position.—Car. Rebel.

We find the following interesting paragraphs in the latest European news:

The London Morning Herald reiterates the statement that Lindsay withdrew his motion for the recognition of the Confederate States, in consequence of a secret understanding with Lord Palmerston, that gentleman promising Lindsay he would support such a motion hereafter.

Lord Brougham, remarked in the 15th ult., that in two months it would be expedient and desirable for England and France to interpose good offices to put an end to the war, etc.

The State Journal has the following item:

The third flag of truce, under the command of cap R. T. Fulghum, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Baker, left Kinston for the Yankee lines yesterday morning, with thirty to forty persons going North. We understand that this is the last flag that will be sent, and but for the railroad accident which happened on the eve of the departure of the last flag and which delayed a number of persons on their way to go by that flag, this one would not have been sent.

CLEBURN VERSUS SHERMAN.—Sherman officially reports that his losses will not exceed 1,200. Gen. Cleburn, the Macon Telegraph learns, says that in the action of Thursday, his corps (Hardee's) fired seventy rounds of cartridges upon the line of the enemy, at no more than a hundred yards distant, and with an effect he never saw equaled in any previous action.—Eight to ten thousand loss on the part of the enemy is the current talk on our side.

195-24

The Washington Republican states that Franklin Pierce is among the supporters of McClellan.

A PROVOST GUARD SOLD.—A day or two ago a wag of a friend of ours was accosted at the Raleigh depot by a member of the Provost Guard who was neither civil nor polite, and a demand made for his passport. Our friend had no passport, nor had he a furlough nor an exemption paper, for he had lost all his papers and money. He was a wounded soldier, shot through both hips and was returning from the hospital at Petersburg.

It did not matter, however. The guard insisted upon the wounded man going with him to the Provost Marshal. This our friend did not object to because he was well acquainted with Capt. Walters; but he could not go without being carried.—The guard was not to be foiled, and accordingly the aid of three companions was at once secured; and lifting the suffering man from the seat on which he was reclining, they tenderly carried him to the platform, where he was carefully laid on a litter and a moment afterwards he slid into an ambulance, and, with a caution to the driver to be careful in crossing rough places, the cortege moved off, deep sympathy being depicted in the faces of a portion of the guard.

On reaching the front of the Yarborough House our wounded hero feebly raised his hand, and the guard in consternation called the driver to halt.

"What is the matter?" enquired the guard.

"What place is this?" feebly enquired the patient.

"Yarborough's Hotel."

"That will do," then, responded the man shot through both hips, briskly jumping up, "You need go no farther. Read my passport, and tell Capt. Walters I have business in town for a few days and will pay my respects to him before I leave." And jumping nimbly from the ambulance he added, "Old fellows, if you need a drink in the meantime call down here and ask for my room."

What the guard thought of the trick played upon him our hero does not know; but as he passed up the hotel step he thought he heard drawled out—

"Damn—you—scal, if ever I catch you on a train without a passport I'll give you hell."—State Journal.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—We have a pretty reliable report of the result of the informal deputation to Gov. Brown to invite him to a peace conference with Gen. Sherman. The latter had this project much at heart, and sent as his messenger a gentleman well known, of high social position in Georgia, to whom he tendered written credentials, if desired. He professed great unwillingness to penetrate further into Georgia and inflict the same devastation and misery which were sown broadcast in his rear. He sent an invitation to Gov. Brown and other prominent gentlemen to come up and talk the matter over with him, and see if some scheme could not be devised to withdraw Georgia from the war, and save her people from further suffering. He would like, if Gov. Brown desired it, that the latter should ride over the State Road to Chattanooga, see the condition of his people in his rear, and realize among them the strong claims upon his sympathies it presented. The reply of Gov. Brown, we understand, was very much to this effect: Tell Gen. Sherman that I understand him to be only a general of one of the Federal armies, while I am merely a Governor of one of the Confederate States. I don't see how we can negotiate; or if we should undertake it, how our negotiations could lead to any practical result.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We congratulate the country on the recent appointment of Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor to the command of the department inclusive of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. His brilliant career under the immortal Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1862, as well as his operations on the other side of the Great Father of Waters, richly entitle him to this high position, and we have no hesitancy in predicting the happiest results, if he be left to the untrammelled exercise of the rare genius with which nature has endowed him. He is a scion worthy of his illustrious sire; and now that he is in a sphere large enough for the exercise of his talents as a great leader, we are confident he will acquit himself in such a manner as to add lustre to a name already historical, and finally take his position side by side with the great Jackson, by whom he was ever regarded as a favorite.—[Selma Reporter.]

The Philadelphia Inquirer gives a detailed account of a movement against a large number of drafted men who have been in the mountains in the Northern part of Columbia county, on the head waters of Fishing Creek, where they have openly defied both the civil and military authorities of the country. Gen. Cadwalader is in command of the force sent against them, numbering one thousand men of all arms.

Choice Tobacco!

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice lot of superior chewing tobacco, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices. Some of that A. N. O. 1 chewing tobacco still on hand. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH. 195-19.

[From the Southern Motive.]  
OUR COUNTRY'S DEAD.

BY S. NEWTON BERRYHILL.

LADY.

Little maid with fragrant flowers  
Gathered in the woodland bowers,  
Hither come, and tell me, pray,  
Where your wandering footsteps stray.

FIRST LITTLE GIRL.

I have gathered violets blue,  
Roses wet with morning dew—  
Sweetest flowers of every hue—  
And I'm going now to strew  
Them upon the hallowed graves  
Of our martyred Southern braves  
Who have given their life-blood free  
To secure our liberty.

LADY.

Little maid with downcast eyes  
Blue as April's sunny skies,  
Hither come, and tell me, pray,  
Where your wandering footsteps stray.

SECOND LITTLE GIRL.

I am going forth to weep  
Where the pines their vigils keep,  
Day and night above the bed  
Of our country's noble dead.  
In their homes far, far away,  
Sisters—mothers—mourn all day;  
But the scalding tears they weep  
Fall not where the loved ones sleep.  
Thither go I every day,  
Ere the dew has passed away,  
And for sister—mother—shed  
Tears upon the soldier's bed.

LADY.

Little maid with look of bliss,  
As if angel's tender kiss  
Lingered on your pretty brow—  
Tell me where you're wandering now.

THIRD LITTLE GIRL.

I have been to kneel and pray,  
At the rosy dawn of day,  
By the graves of those who died  
In their manhood's bloom and pride—  
Died to save our Southern land  
From the wandal Northman's hand.  
"Take us, Father," was my prayer,  
"Take our Nation in thy care;  
Grant, I pray, that not in vain  
Flowed the life-blood of our slain;  
Crown the struggles of the brave—  
Bless the land they died to save."

WHO'LL TRY IT.—To prevent steers from jumping fences, clip off the eye-lashes of the under lids with a pair of scissors, and the ability or disposition to jump is as effectually destroyed as Sampson's power was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence until the eye-lashes are grown again. A Yankee stock raiser recommended this singular remedy to the Farmer's Club at New York.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Address.

CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON has consented to deliver an Address, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of a LIBRARY for the Hospital in this town—on Monday evening the 26th Sep., at the Fayetteville Hall.  
Admission, \$1. 199-24

J. G. GODFREY,  
WHOLESALE, RETAIL  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale.  
Fayetteville, N. C.  
199-14

## TITHE NOTICE!

To Farmers in Cotton Raising Districts.  
(Extract.)  
THE GOVERNMENT requires that where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for market, or having Cotton presses either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithe Agents their Forage in bales. The law having exempted soldier's wives and others who do not make more than 200 bushels of corn, of paying Forage, it is hoped that the Farmers may try and facilitate the business by complying with the above.  
J. M. MCGOWAN, Capt  
and Post Q. M., 4th Cong. Dist. N. C.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,  
Grocer and Commission  
MERCHANT,  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
196-14

HEADQUARTERS 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPT. N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,  
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.  
ALL PERSONS not residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.  
Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.  
Official: W. H. C. WHITING,  
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,  
Maj. and A. A. Gen'l.  
sep3.  
Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Stryon, A. Q. M.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.  
THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for all price the single pair or by the quantity.  
Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered at Wilmington free of expense.  
Call upon or address  
A. A. MCKETHAN,  
J. A. WORTH,  
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.  
Fayetteville, N. C., (Apr 19-14)