

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 (*).

PAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 10, 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. McCURMIN, 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 Raleigh Confederate, looking to the probability which it seems to think exists of an evacuation of the State of Virginia, suggests the establishment of a line of railway from Cheraw, So. Ca., to this place, that a connection may be had from Raleigh to the South. In the article alluded to, the Confederate thinks in case Gen. Lee is forced to retire from Richmond he will not find any suitable line of defence north of Raleigh.

While we agree with the Confederate that we should be prepared for any emergency and not be discouraged at any reverse; while we think that the loss of no single town or State, so long as we are enabled to maintain an army intact, can be regarded in the light of a stunning blow, or a decisive defeat; while we are decidedly of the opinion that the establishment of this line of road would be of infinite advantage not only to the town of Fayetteville, and the State of North Carolina, but the whole country, we can not coincide in the opinion that at present there exists even a possibility of the evacuation of Virginia.

Gen. Lee has at his back an army which in spirit and discipline has never been equalled, and which in strength of numbers has seldom been excelled since the inauguration of the present war.

That army is officered with the best talent our country affords and is directed by the greatest general of modern times. It is entrenched behind fortifications which, if properly defended—if fought for by brave Southern men, are as impregnable as the famed battlements of Gibraltar would be with such men as commonly make up armies. Those men are there to defend them, and are confronting a foe which has been well under the back since the first gun of the campaign was fired, and while each day the ranks of their enemies are being depleted by desertions or the expiration of terms of service, their own have large accessions to them from the convalescents, conscripts, and returned absentees without leave.

There is nothing to fear if the indications do not change very materially. At present the prospect seems bright.

But there is no reason why the ranks of the army should not have large reinforcements—there is no reason why our Legislature should not act, when it assembles, with promptitude, and forward every man to Gen. Lee who is not absolutely necessary to the administration of the affairs at home. We expect much from the next Legislature, and have an abiding confidence that they will do something in the right direction.

But while the State is discharging to the very fullest extent the obligations which a high sense of duty has imposed, we must look to Congress for more stringent laws. The shade men, who have been enjoying the luxury of a quiet session at home, have had long enough holiday, and ought not claim immunity from a

share of the dangers and glories of the battle. Let them—Quartermasters, Commissaries, Enrolling officers, Provost Marshals and Hospital Guards, and every living creature that wears the uniform and receives the pay of the Confederate States—all be sent to the front. Conscribe men between the ages of fifty and sixty, if it be necessary, to fill their places, or if it is thought that a soldier, because he has been disabled by illness or wound from active duty, is unfit for the performance of all such offices.

In a word make no exemptions of that class of men who ought of right and in obedience to the laws of the country, be in the service in the field. If it is necessary for us to have shade officers, let them be filled by old men, young boys, or disabled soldiers.

When this is done, all clamor about evacuation or defeat will be hushed to silence.

The Raleigh Progress, not satisfied that there is no other path to peace than a fierce fight, and a long, enduring patience, as taught by its great Apostle—Vice President Stephens—in whom it has professed so much confidence, is ranting again over a letter which purports to have come from Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina. As usual, it is assailing the true men of the South for having brought on this war, and placing the odium of aggression and precipitation at their doors, while it has nothing but honied phrases for our adversaries, and seems to be endeavoring to make up a record which will save itself in case any such dire necessity as reconstruction should come.

The Constitution of our country prescribes a course for the settlement of difficulties, and imposes the duty of treaty making on certain officers of the Government. Unless Mr. Boyce and the Progress are in favor of imitating our enemies in overthrowing their Constitution, and trampling the fundamental principles of the Government under foot, we are of the opinion that they had better let Conventions alone. And if they are not anxious for reconstruction with our enemies, they had better make no more professions of peace until there exists on the part of our enemies a more accommodating disposition than that which indited the notorious "To whom it may concern" letter.

The interference of politicians and demagogues in getting up sensation meetings and expending cheap and worthless gas about peace, thereby evincing a weariness of the war which has caused the keen Yankees to calculate we would soon grow tired enough to reconstruct or even submit if they would only persevere a little longer, has more than once prolonged this struggle, and the sooner our countrymen learn the lesson of uncomplaining fortitude and decide on a fixed purpose of independence or annihilation, the surer will peace hasten to bless our efforts.

LECTURES.—Lectures are becoming popular, and as the proceeds are usually devoted to objects of benevolence, we think they should be encouraged. We see by the Progress that T. O. Jones Esq., of Baltimore, was to deliver one in Raleigh, on Friday evening last, for the benefit of soldiers' families. We have heard Mr. Jones—he is a capital lecturer; besides, it is reported that he threw the first brick in the memorable attack on the Massachusetts soldiers as they passed through Baltimore on a certain occasion, and this, if true, should entitle him to a full house. We trust his efforts as a lecturer will be crowned with abundant success.

FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY.—We are gratified to learn that the Trustees of this Institution have secured the services of Major Banks, of Virginia, who comes highly recommended, as Superintendent.

Maj. Banks will commence the scholastic year as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

It will merit and doubtless receive the patronage of the citizens of this section; and we bid the enterprise God speed.

ADVANCED.—The Raleigh papers, owing to the stringency of the times, have been compelled to advance their rates of subscription, as follows: Daily papers, six months, \$25.00, three months, \$15; one month, \$5. Weekly papers, three months, \$5; six months, \$10.

The Governor's Council, after a session of two days, have declined to call the Legislature in extra session. It is understood that they will meet again.

War News.

The intelligence from all points begin to assume a more cheering aspect. The Dispatch, of the 5th, gives the following brief sketch of the situation:

THE YANKEES DEFEATED IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The advance into Southwestern Virginia by the enemy was made in two columns. One came from Tennessee towards Bristol and consisted of four regiments (two white and two negro), under the command of Acting Brigadier General Carter, a notorious Tennessee renegade. The other came from Kentucky, through Cumberland gap, and numbered eight thousand men, under General Burbridge. They were to form a junction in Tazewell county, and then move on Saltville. On Friday, however, before getting to the Virginia line, Carter was attacked by General Vaughan four miles from Carter station on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad; driven to the station, and there routed. The column of G. N. Burbridge halted at Richland, in Russell county, Virginia, on Friday, and there waited for the arrival of Carter. As he did not, for the best of reasons, arrive, Burbridge moved forward on Saltville, and on Saturday a leading party of five hundred cavalry to go around to Wytheville and cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at that point. He arrived at Saltville on Sunday, and at noon assaulted our works about three miles from the town. The assault was bravely repulsed, and after a brief interval, was renewed with a still more disastrous repulse. He then retired at night, leaving about seven hundred killed and wounded in our hands. Our loss was fifteen killed and seventy wounded.

The party which started for Wytheville got as far as Tazewell Court-house, and have not been heard from since. The defeat of Burbridge, coupled with the failure of Sheridan to reach Lynchburg, are two disasters which will make a marked change in Grant's plans. Had Sheridan reached Lynchburg, and Saltville been captured, the Virginia and Tennessee railroad would have constituted a line of communication for getting supplies through Cumberland gap, which would have been most advantageous to the enemy, and which would have greatly facilitated the grand plan of flanking General Lee, by way of the South side, and cutting the roads leading south from Richmond.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. PRICE INTO MISSOURI.

If General Price continues his march upon St. Louis with the rapidity which has already characterized his movements, the city will fall into his hands. The three railroads running out of the city, and all three have been cut. The most important, North and Missouri, by which the city could receive reinforcements, was cut at Chariton by our cavalry on the 23rd, and two passenger trains captured. On these trains were a score of soldiers, whom the frightened passengers that escaped and returned to the city reported, as usual, had been murdered. The Pacific Missouri road was cut at Osage on the same day; and upon the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad General Price himself is advancing. On the 29th, his cavalry was at De Sota station, twenty-four miles from St. Louis, and his army was at Potomac station, ten miles this side. The "citizens" were hurrying to the town for protection. General Rosecrans has no regular troops to defend St. Louis with, and its capture will be easy if no time is given him to receive reinforcements by way of the river. The Yankees have already started twelve camels to him from Memphis laden with troops. General A. J. Smith, whom Forrest has thrashed so badly, is in command of the cavalry in Missouri, and is "watching" Price's movements.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL FORREST. General Forrest is still having his own way in Tennessee. General Rousseau, who was sent out from Nashville by the Yankees to catch him, had a fight with him at Puaski, and is now represented by the enemy's account as slowly retreating towards Nashville; and Forrest has turned off to the left, towards Fayetteville, the terminus of a branch road from Dechard. This is the route to Memphis, and the ubiquitous Forrest may next turn up there, especially as the garrison has gone to relieve Rosecrans at St. Louis. His men are tearing up the road and burning the bridges as they go. They captured a train on the 27th. Dispatches from Nashville say that both roads going south from there (forming Sherman's line of communication) are cut, and there is no longer telegraphic communication with Sherman.

FROM GENERAL EARLY.

An official dispatch, received at the War Department from General Early, reports the enemy north of North river, his cavalry occupying the north bank of that stream, his infantry being near Harrisonburg. After slight skirmishing the enemy's cavalry fell back from Mount Crawford. Mount Crawford is in Rockingham county, just north of North river. It is about sixteen miles the other side of Staunton and eight miles this side of Harrisonburg. At Petersburg all was quiet.

GENERAL HOOD'S POSITION.

It was stated positively yesterday, in some official circles, that General Hood now has his army directly in Sherman's rear, though the exact locality it is not prudent to state.

Griffin is not yet occupied by the Yankees—although it is pretty well evacuated by us.

For the Carolinian.

There is a class of manufacturers in this country that have forestalled everything in this market. I have reference to the manufacturers of Spun Cotton. It was only yesterday that a man brought to market ten bushels of new Corn, for which \$18 was the highest market price, but as the man wanted Spun Cotton one of the manufacturers gave him one bunch of Yarn for 14 bushels of Corn, at the same time the Yarn could not be bought for less than \$35, thereby making it appear that new Corn was actually worth \$28.33 per bushel, instead of \$18. I know of a case in point, where a manufacturer gave 36 bunches of Yarn for six Co. F skins, at the same time the Cotton was worth \$50 a bunch and the Co. F skins could be bought for \$750, thereby paying \$10.50 more for the Co. F skins, than was necessary; this was done of course to keep up the price of Spun Cotton and the market generally. If these things together with the miserable state of the Cotton operatives do not call for an alteration by the people, there indeed we have most certainly lost our independence and our spirit.

TRUTH.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—The Bristol Gazette says that the past week has been one of comparative quiet in our front. The enemy have made no demonstrations on this side of Greenville. A regiment came to this place but returned to the Gap the same day. Some change has taken place in the forces. The 10th Michigan has gone to Strawberry Plains. The 13th Kentucky cavalry, from Cumberland Gap, has taken its place. The Gazette brings us the gratifying news that 1,500 well mounted recruits from Middle Tennessee, together with 1,000 regulars under the command of a gallant leader, have gone to our lines the present week, which speaks much of the devotion of the people inside the enemy's lines for our cause. I think that if our armies would occupy Tennessee and Kentucky, that 50,000 men would flock to our standard. Even the re-occupation of East Tennessee would be but the opening for recruits from Middle Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana. From what we learn from other sources, we are led to believe that there is a great improvement in the affairs of East Tennessee.

EXTREMES.—Recently a large number of Democrats called upon the Mayor of New York. Their spokesman, whose name can only be pronounced by sneezing three times and saying ski, indulged in the most fulsome adulations of the "best Government in the world," and intimations were thrown out that Slavic assistance to that Government was not improbable. Picture it—think of it! From the wrath of Czar Alexander to the bosom of Czar Abraham!

The South has been approached in a similar manner by a similar delegation. Will it not be passing strange when these Samarian extremes meet in battle. But a few months since they were shoulder to shoulder against Russian despotism—a few months hence they may confront each other in the carnival of death.

This is a meeting of North and South Pole, with a vengeance.—Augusta Chronicle.

CONFEDERATE SHIPS.—The Phare de la Loire states that the San Francisco and the Shanghai, two ships said to be built for the Confederates, are still in the dock of St. Nazaire, where they are being armed in a mysterious manner. A notice is posted forbidding any stranger to go on board. It is said that chains are to be suspended along their sides, to form a plating such as was used by the captain of the Kersage during his action with the Alabama. It is believed that the builder of these ships has received permission to make a trial trip on condition that only one of them shall leave the dock at a time. No trial has yet been made.

NORTHERN METHODISTS.—The late General Conference of the Northern Methodist Church, elected three abolitionist bishops, about eight abolition editors, excluded all slaveholders from the Church, without the authority of law, extended the term of the pastorage to three years, created new Conferences, made Trustees of Churches members of the Quarterly Conferences, made a new ritual and remodeled the Discipline, re-enacted the rule making attendance upon class meeting a test of membership, and provided for the organization of the baptized children of the Church into classes.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—The Hillsboro Recorder says: We were shown, a few days ago, a pair of black silk mitts, the making of which, even to the growing of the silk, was the work of Miss Maris, of this county. They are neatly ornamented net work, equal in appearance to the imported, and do credit to the skill of the maker.

A negro boy who left the State with the 6th N. C. Regiment, as servant of one of its officers and who afterwards deserted, was recently captured near Petersburg in the uniform of a Federal Lieutenant.

Bees carried to Barbadoes and the Western Islands ceased to lay up honey after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and the materials for making honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, ate up their capital, and resolved to work no more and amused themselves by flying about the sugar houses and stinging the negroes.

DIED.

At Kennington, in this vicinity, on Sunday, October 9th, JAMES MARTINE, aged 63 years. The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church to-morrow, (Tuesday), afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Department, N. C., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. A NECESSITY having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence in the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleveland, and all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro, and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE: R. C. GATTIN, Adjutant General. All daily papers in the State copy three times; weeklies three times.

AUCTION SALE OF PLATING, TONGUING AND GROOVING MACHINE.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction on Thursday the 20th of October, 1864, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, a Plating, Tonguing and Grooving Machine. The Machine is nearly new and any one desiring to purchase, would do well to call and see it. Apply to Lt. Col. E. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.

H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

WALTER WATSON, GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND MACHINIST. Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done. Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq. 205 1/2

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. 196-1/2

J. G. GODFREY, WHOLESALE RETAIL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale. Fayetteville, N. C. 199-1/2

No. 17, Market Square!

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS

THE PROPRIETOR of the above establishment having returned from the war peace having been declared in Moore County respectfully solicits the patronage of his customers. They will find a choice selection Combs, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soap, "Old Windsor" do., Needles, Pins, Spool Cotton, Bl'k Flax Thread, Black Silk do., Hooks and Eyes.

Stationary—consisting of Note, Letter and Fool's cap Paper, Plain, and Commercial Envelopes, Pencils, Pens, Pen Holders, &c., &c. Also a new and carefully selected stock of the latest Music Pieces published. Choice Smoking Tobacco for Sale. Oct-5-1/2

SAAC HOLLINGSWORTH Grocer and Commission MERCHANT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. 196-1/2