

# THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

All Marriages, Obituaries, Funeral and Private 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 whatever 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., OCT. 11, 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.

## Peace Propositions.

Every now and then a new candidate for popular favorite walks the boards of our national theatre. Some eliciting the wild huzzas of the pit—others sending a thrill through the dress circle and parquette, are hailed with a delicate fluttering of handkerchiefs, and flattering smiles—such smiles too, as are apt to quicken the blood in one's veins with sensations of delight, and fill the bosom with emotions of self-satisfying pride. While another hears the ominous hiss rising to the death notes to ambitious aspirations, and learns to realize that he is not the star his presumption had taught him to believe. And as this is the day of propositions—propositions for filling the armies—propositions for negotiations—propositions for conventions—and whispered propositions for submission, (for what else can reconstruction mean?)—We are infected with the prevailing contagion—we too have a proposition to our readers—we too have resolved to try our fortunes on this stage where the great drama of Revolution is being enacted—ambitious only to play the part for our own satisfaction, caring little whether surrender is "damned with faint praise," or whether we make the welkin resound with thunders of applause as we make our bow to the audience, or whether the galleries, the circle, the parquette, the boxes, and even the filthy fellows in the pit drive us in disgrace to the green room.

WAR—direful, fiendish, vengeful war, is the play—the PACIFICATOR is our role; and now that the curtain has risen and the dancing lights flash out in all their effulgence—our eyes dimmed with the splendor of our surroundings, but our hearts nerved with that stimulating excitement which the presence of an appreciative audience affords the player, we begin.

Ours is a proposition for peace—we recommend the appointment of delegates—we insist on a Convention.

We propose these terms for the settlement of our difficulties: That the armies of our enemy immediately vacate, evacuate, decamp, take up the line of march, and leave the country which they have invaded; that they no longer continue to occupy our villages, our towns, our cities, and our States; and that they give up the possession of our rivers and bays. In a word, that they no longer pollute our soil with their hated presence; that they leave us unmolested to prosecute those avocations of business in the pursuit of which happiness may be attained, and honor and wealth, and national prosperity may be acquired. That they no longer interfere with those domestic concerns in which they have no interest; and for which, if contrary to the laws of Almighty God, they are not responsible. That they do acknowledge our right, divine and natural, to govern ourselves in whatsoever man-

ner may seem to us most proper and expedient; and that for themselves and their posterity they do in all solemnity pledge that hereafter, even unto the end of time, they will not under any circumstances claim or demand any right, whatever, or of any kind to dictate or suggest any policy either for the purpose of controlling or influencing the action of the States, or the delegated powers of general government for the Confederacy at large. And further, that the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and the other States that recognize the rights of property in slaves to hold a free, unrestrained, unawed, and open election that the question as to where they will go—and with which section they will unite themselves may be decided.

To put these propositions before the Yankees, and to influence their minds in such a degree as will cause their acceptance by them, we would suggest that a delegation to consist of Gen. Robert E. Lee, of Va., Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, of La., Gov. Wm. Smith, of Va., Gov. Z. B. Vance, of N. C., Gov. M. L. Bonham, of S. C., and the Governors of the other Southern States, be appointed to counsel with them and let their cannon speak in the thunder tones that ascend from the field of battle; and prove, through the irrefutable arguments which bayonets and minnie balls advance, that their safest policy lies in the acceptance of the basis of settlement which we have proposed.—We further suggest that each and every one of the gentlemen alluded to in the above connection, be permitted to take with him to the Convention of negotiation, such a retinue as will be fitting to the dignity of their several stations,—the duty of which retinue will be, to perform all lawful and just commands of the negotiators with whom they are sent—the retinue of Gen. Lee, to consist of all the Confederate troops in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida; that of Gen. Beauregard to consist of all the Confederate troops in the department to which he has been lately assigned—the retinue of Gov. Smith, to consist of as many of the able bodied men of the State of Virginia, as will on a proclamation from him, inviting them to join the military service of the State, volunteer for the period of ninety days, to go with him wherever it may seem that negotiations looking to the acceptance of the proposition aforesaid, will be most likely to prove effective—these men to be assured that at the expiration of the term of service for which they entered, they will be permitted to return home—that of Gov. Vance to be raised, in a like manner, and on similar conditions, with the same assurances, in the limits of the State of N. Carolina—those of Gov. Bonham and the governors of the other States to be raised in the same manner, within the limits of their respective States.

Perhaps it may be said that it will be impossible to enroll a sufficient number of men to form a retinue equal to the dignity of such an occasion. We think otherwise, and are confident that it is only necessary for Governor Vance to issue a proclamation calling on the men of North Carolina to rally around him, to secure the services of at least five thousand men—who in point of good looks, powers of endurance, and capacity for such diplomatic feats as will be demanded, will equal any that have ever been engaged in such service since the inception of the war in April, 1861. Ambitious men—men of business—portly alderman and venerable mayors—knights of the quill and rollicking typos—pettifoggers and farmers—rich men and men in rags—ugly men and handsome beaux—salaried men and speculators—stage drivers and government contractors—captains of steamboats and loafers generally, will all be delighted to secure admission in such an honorable corps, where all the accumulated stains of vice that three years and more have plastered over heads that once were clean, may be washed out in the purifying waters of Peace.

Such a proclamation from the Governor would not only call these men to his side, but it would re-light the embers of that patriotic fire, which three years ago burned so brightly on our altars, and a blaze would be kindled whose flames would spread till the whole State would catch the inspiration, and even the faint hearts of our people would flash fire when stricken by the steel of Vance's eloquence, and contribute to the general conflagration of all sordid feelings and mean, selfish emotions.

And who can doubt that the example of

North Carolina would be emulated if she—foremost, thus far, in all that has been noble and self-sacrificing in this war—would take the initiative steps in this peace movement.

At any rate it might be expected, and would not certainly be amiss for the Confederate authorities to afford even the white lincered poltroons who have been ensconced in nice comfortable band box quarters about the country, to go forth under one or the other of our eminent diplomatists—Lee or Beauregard—to see the shells—to listen to the merry music of the fells, or mark the shrill whistle of the minstrel bullet as they lend their enchantment to the glad day of Peace which must come when these conferences are commenced.

And when these Pacificators are prepared to open their negotiations, let two conventions be called—one at Atlanta, the other at Richmond. Each delegate to enjoy the privilege of attending either of these conventions, with the proviso that General Lee shall be President of that at Richmond, and General Beauregard of that at Atlanta.

But suppose that delegation and their retainers meet our enemies in convention, will their deliberations result in anything of more importance than we have already been enabled to secure?

Indeed such a meeting must be productive of benefits, but they would be required to use their bayonets energetically—they should go into close quarters and poke the Yankees in the ribs—playfully of course—to gain a familiar footing if they would succeed; or they should essay the game by which popular elections are oftentimes controlled—make the enemy drunk with their own blood, and then with clubbed muskets beat them into measures. Or if it should become necessary, if they should require rough play, our delegates might resort to firearms—loaded, not with fat meat, nor with peas, for these are scarce—but with real muffled lead run into leaden bullets. If such a decided course should be pursued there is not a reasonable doubt but that in less than sixty days a settlement would be had of the questions at issue. Our enemies would sooner accept the alternative of the defeat of their long cherished schemes than contest any longer a proposition for the establishment of which the blood thirsty Southrons would employ such telling arguments and such ungainly figures of debate.

When the terms of Peace were settled it might not be improper for our corps diplomatique to conciliate them by the presentation of as many cheap souvenirs in the shape of wooden legs, broken pates, and sabre gashes, as could be easily bestowed in the short time we would have for the discussion, while it might seem more brotherly and affectionate, if we retained as mementoes of them and the amicable relations which once subsisted between us, such amputated toes, fingers, arms and legs, and as many scattered brains as would serve to bring back to our minds the recollection of the halcyon days of their stay with us.

If these tokens could be applied to no other useful end, at least they might serve to fertilize the soil which their ravages have devastated—turning what were once green fields, rank with luxurious vegetation, into desolated, barren wastes. This is our plan for a Peace conference! What say our people?

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—We find the following in the report of the proceedings of the Alabama House of Representatives on Wednesday last:

Mr. Parsons and Mr. Howard's resolutions in favor of opening negotiations for peace, and Mr. Annin's in favor of a Convention of the States, were postponed till Friday.

It is stated that Gen. Hood is tearing up the tracks of the Georgia, Macon and West Point roads. Seventy miles, it is stated, on the Georgia road will be torn up, and the Macon road to Griffin, and the West Point road to Newnan.

The Macon Intelligencer states it is rumored that Hood had captured a whole corps of the enemy amounting to 7,000, in the rear of Sherman's army.

A Confederate force of five hundred men have crossed the Cumberland river below Fort Donelson, and are moving rapidly towards Kentucky.—[Mont. Advertiser.]

Great excitement prevailed at New Orleans on the 26th ult., the Confederates being within five or six miles of the place.

## Correspondence of the Carolinian.

GOLD-BORO', Oct. 7, 1864.

DEAR CAROLINIAN:—Arrived at this point at 5 o'clock this morning, and as there is but one train of cars per day running between here and Greensboro', I will have to remain over until 9 P. M. Should any of our Fayetteville folks take this route to go to Petersburg, they should bear in mind to take the 10 A. M. train at Wilmington, unless they desire to be bored by laying over seventeen hours at the city of Goldsboro'.

This place is at present very dull, but it "is to be hoped" that it will be more lively in a few days, as the "Moore County Bulletin" has been ordered by Gov. Vance to be published near this town, by way of competition to that sprightly little sheet, already established at this point, the State Journal. I regret to learn that the patrons of the aforesaid Bulletin will be expected by Gov. Vance to follow the pilgrimage of that ably conducted paper.

I learn that the yellow fever is still raging in Newbern, and that our own people there are suffering for medical attention. In view of this, Gen. Baker has communicated with the Yankees, to ascertain if they will permit a surgeon to pass into their lines for the purpose of attending to our suffering people. It is to be hoped that this very commendable and humane step taken by Gen. Baker may be responded to in a Christian manner, and that our suffering people will not be permitted to die for lack of medical assistance.

I had almost forgotten to state that on Wednesday night, when near Wilmington, on the "North Carolina," a young boy fell off into the water and was drowned. Having fallen off near by at the door of the engine room, it is supposed that the suction of the wheel carried him under the boat and that he was killed by the paddles. Capt. Lutterloh made every effort in his power to rescue him, but all proved fruitless. His name is said to be Crawford—that he lived twelve miles from Fayetteville, was seventeen years old, and just going to join the Junior Reserves.—Soldiers are too venturesome on these boats at night, and it is a surprise that many more have not been lost. What makes this negligence more criminal, is the fact, that Capt. Lutterloh had, not one hour before the occurrence of the accident, warned and entreated the men to keep on the centre of the boat.

You will hear at an early day from Yours,  
"SIGMA"

## WAR NEWS.

The Richmond Sentinel gives the following particulars of the battle near Richmond on Friday last:

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Gen. Gary's brigade of cavalry and a force of infantry attacked Kautz' cavalry, which, supported by Birney's tenth corps, occupied a position about five miles from the city while the main body lay in the neighborhood of battery Harrison. The whole force of the enemy on the north side of the river was supposed to exceed forty thousand men. Gen. G. struck the enemy's right resting on the Charles City road. The Yankees made but feeble resistance, fleeing to their entrenchments, a short distance in their rear. Our troops attacked and carried the enemy's works, capturing nine pieces of artillery, one hundred artillery horses, and a number of prisoners.

The cavalry pursued Kautz some distance; and our infantry steadily pressed back the tenth corps, some three miles, to their main body near battery Harrison. The battle-field was between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and in a southeastern direction from the city.—Our loss was small, though we regret to hear among the killed is the gallant Gen. Gregg, of Texas.

General Bratton and Col. Haskell were wounded.

The latest we have from the front is that our troops captured two lines of the enemy's entrenchments, but being much exhausted by the heat of the day, did not push forward any further. Subsequently the enemy, in large force, attempted to retake the works held by our men, but was repulsed. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is said to be very heavy.

The Sentinel says that the operations of last week on the north side of Richmond, were conducted on the part of the enemy by General Ord, commanding the tenth corps; General Birney, commanding the eighteenth corps, and by Kautz' cavalry. Among the casualties reported by the Yankee letter writers we find the following:

General Burnham, commanding a division in the eighteenth corps, was killed in the engagement on Chaffin's farm, and his body is now at Bermuda Hundred, where it is being embalmed, preparatory to being sent North.

In the attack on the rebel lines on Chaffin's farm, Butler's colored troops are said to have fought with desperation, and they suffered severely in killed and wounded.

Gen. Ord, who received a flesh wound in the leg in this engagement, came down to Fortress Monroe Friday, on the Morgan, on his way to Baltimore.

There is very little news from the Valley. A dispatch from General Early to General Lee, dated the 6th inst., says: "Sheridan's whole force commenced falling back down the Valley last night, along the Pike."

As the Yankees are said to be repairing the Manassas Gap railroad and the Orange and Alexandria road, it may be the purpose of Sheridan to come this side of the mountains; but we cannot see that he will be benefited by the movement.

We received yesterday, Houston (Texas) papers of the 27th ult. They contain no news. The Texans are as far from New England as Mexico. There are no Yankees among them. They can work up their crops in peace. But we hope that their present blessed condition will not prompt them to forget their struggling brethren east of the Mississippi river.—Mobile Tribune.

## 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 into 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. G. 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. GATLIN, }  
Adjutant General. }  
Oct 8-31-1864 }  
All daily papers in the State copy }  
three times; weeklies three times. }

## AUCTION SALE OF

Planing, 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 Planing, 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. F. L. CHILDS,  
Comd'g Officer.

H. McMILLAN, Auct'r.  
218 1/2

## 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 1m

## 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. 1 chewing tobacco still on hand. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.  
196-1m

## J. G. GODFREY, WHOLESALE RETAIL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale.  
Fayetteville, N. C.  
199-1f

## No. 17, Market Square!

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.  
THE PROPRIETOR of the above establishment having returned "from the sea," peace having been declared in Moore County, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers. They will find a choice selection of  
Combs, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soap,  
"Old Windsor," do., Needles,  
Pins, Spool Cotton, Bl'k  
Flax Thread, Black  
Silk do., Hooks  
and Eyes.  
Stationery—consisting of  
Note, Letter and Fool's cap Paper, Plain, Fancy 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 5-1f

## SAAC HOLLINGSWORTH, Grocer and Commission MERCHANT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

196-1f