

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Burial Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summons, 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., OCT. 13, 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 percent 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. McCrummin, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipts for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

The removal of Farragut from Mobile and the recall of Porter from the Mississippi, are indications that some naval armada of no little strength and importance, is soon to be prepared and sent forth from the Atlantic States; and that superhuman effort is to be made against some one of our Confederate ports. As nearly every other inlet in the South has been closed, and the external commerce of the country confined to the port of Wilmington, it has grown into a fixed and general belief that this expedition will be directed against that city.

Thus far every effort, and they have not relaxed their endeavors to close that port, has met with no success. In spite of the vigilance of the blockaders, vessels have passed to and fro; and Wilmington has done a thriving trade with the foreign world. No one of the native Yankee seamen who have been on duty there has been equal to the task, and it has at last become necessary for them to employ in that service a renegade Southron who in this war and on his element has done more to give the Yankees a marine superiority to us, than any man of their navy, David G. Farragut by name. This man met with many seeming successes—but while he effected a lodgment in Mobile Bay, he did not succeed in the capture of that city. He may succeed in preventing the continuance of blockade running for a while, but if a proper spirit and competent capacity is employed in the defence of Wilmington, he is not likely to acquire more solid fruits of victory there than he has elsewhere secured.

It should be the care of our authorities, that a man of merit commands our forces there—and a sufficient force should be sent there to hold the town, against any assault, however strong our enemies may be when they open the attack. On those men who are there, an who will have charge of the defence, rests a solemn responsibility. Let them remember that death and a glorious grave is far preferable to an unmanly flight, or an ignominious surrender. Let them resolve to die by their guns, and to color the very ocean waves with stains of blood, ere they relinquish their possession of that stronghold. We trust there are no such officers there as the cowardly traitors who beseeched Anderson to surrender his garrison at Mobile; and we hope there are no weak kneed and unmanly Andersons to give way to the piteous bewailings of a pack of scared poltroons who fear the effusion of blood.

A correspondent of the New York Times, reveals to us the unknown and unsuspected fact, that out of three Divisions that assaulted Fort Harrison, one commanded by Gen. Burnham, (who was himself killed,) lost five hundred men in killed and wounded, while in the assault on Fort Gilmer, the loss in killed was two thousand, all negroes.

Mr. R. R. Collier, in a communication to the Petersburg Express makes a proposition for peace to the armies of our enemies, and to our own army, which if it could have weight with those of the Yankees would certainly be a good thing for us, and be acceded to on the part of our authorities without hesitation. It is that the men in both armies go home, determined to fight no longer; not to stack their arms in the camps they now occupy, but to carry them home with them, and to force the governments which are their creatures to cease this war.

Now as we have only asked from the beginning to be left alone; as we are not ambitious of conquest; and as we would be better off in a condition of peace than in a state of war. As the glory which has attended our arms has been sufficient to satisfy us; and as the success of the Yankee armies have been such, as to make even for them, when compared with the soldiers of other countries besides the Confederate States, a reputation in war, which would prevent any other nation from engaging in battle with them, or seeking to conquer them, they could go home, and we would be prepared to stop short and strike not one blow more in this struggle which has not been of our seeking and which they forced on us.

But if Mr. Collier thinks his appeal is to result in any corresponding action, on the part of the armies, he certainly must be a spooney.

The Yankees have gone so far, and are so steeped in prejudices that they will never relax their efforts till we have given them what Paddy gave the drum. Our troops cannot accept the proposal, nor does Mr. Collier wish them to accept it until the Yankee army is safe beyond the Potomac and the Ohio. If this could be effected it would be a most splendid exemplification of a people asserting the right of self government.

WAR NEWS.—The Richmond Sentinel, of the 10th, says that for two days we have had comparative quiet on both sides of the James. Grant's army is not believed to exceed seventy thousand men, about one half of them on the North side of the river.

It is said that as soon as Butler's Dutch Gap Canal is completed, Grant intends making another "move to Richmond," aided by Admiral Farragut, who is to rush the James river fleet through and attempt the capture of Drewry's Bluff. He may pass through the Gap, but only to find that the bars are up, and the fence too strong for him to break through.

The same paper gives the following particulars of the gallant Mosby's late exploit: Official dispatches received yesterday state that a body of about 1,000 of the enemy moved up the Manassas Gap Railroad on the 4th, with trains loaded with railroad material, and occupied Salem and Rectortown. Col. Mosby attacked them at Salem, defeating them, capturing their baggage, camp equipage, stores, &c., with 50 prisoners, and killing and wounding a considerable number. His loss, two wounded.

Salem is in Fauquier County, and is on the Manassas Gap railroad, fifty two miles from Alexandria. As Sheridan was falling back towards Strasburg, it is evident that he contemplated making that point his base of operations, drawing his supplies from Alexandria over the Manassas road to Strasburg. This brilliant achievement of Col. Mosby will disconcert Sheridan's plan somewhat, and make him watch a little more closely his communications.

The pleasure of the patient Mosby's victory is enhanced by the knowledge that his loss was so insignificant, and that he has so soon had it in his power to chastise the enemy for the brutal murder of several of his men.

A letter in the New York Tribune says:

No further intercourse will be permitted with Newbern for the present, on account of the prevalence there of what is believed to be yellow fever. A large number of persons have fallen victims to the disease. There is considerable panic, and many, both citizens and officers, are going away. The most energetic measures are adopted to stay the progress of the disease.

THE CROP OF SORGHUM.—A writer from Hawkinsville, Georgia, says the people down there have made enough sorghum to sweeten the Confederacy. The crop of sorghum this year is unprecedentedly large all over the South.

THE SITUATION NEAR PETERSBURG.—The position of affairs near Petersburg are unchanged, though a fight of our extreme right may be expected at any moment. At last accounts, however, everything was remarkably quiet. The Express of Monday last says:

About noon on Saturday, the enemy in strong force advanced from their works on Peetle's farm, drove in our outer videttes and occupied a portion of our breastworks, which were abandoned after the capture of Fort Monroe. It was supposed at first that this advance was merely preparatory to a general attack on the present position, or to cover another flank movement, and every thing was got in readiness to meet either event. If such were their intentions the Yankees failed to carry them out.

Yesterday morning, having probably ascertained that the Confederates were in too strong force to risk even the advanced ground, they have retired, and the enemy fell back to our vidette posts were re-established.

Since the occupation of Peetle's farm, the enemy have only been at portion of our lines adjacent to the McKea, and have not attempted to make a flank movement to throw troops into them. Even in case they were to do so, our present position, or, in other words, our prospects of reaching the South Side Railroad.

We understand from good authority, that the Yankees have tried works of the most formidable character on Pegram's farm, and all along their present line of battle from "happell's" to Indian Town Run. This is no more than we had expected to hear, since they are so expected to fortify every inch of ground they gain, and render it secure against assault. By force of superior numbers, and by strong entrenchments at the other end of their long lines, they occasionally gain a slight advantage here, at a tremendous cost in killed and captured, when the musket is at a range yielded to the spade, and works spring up like mushrooms—the growth of a single night. After so much labor upon the spade rest is necessary for the weary troops, ere another movement is made.

Until further orders from the Secretary of War, we think it is doubtful whether we can give our readers any more telegraphic dispatches in regard to the situation of our armies. We have, however, that he will remove the injunction which has been imposed, and that their publication can be speedily resumed.

Our readers must be patient. It has never been the policy of our government to blind them to a true appreciation of their condition, when our troops have met with reverses, and it is ungenerous to suppose that such a policy will be inaugurated at this late day. And if it is only good news which is kept back from them, or such as if published, might tend to give our enemies information, and ruin the plans of our generals—they can wait without murmuring until a necessity no longer exists for our silence, assured that every thing is working together for the promotion of our interests and the advancement of our welfare.

Be of good cheer—perhaps ere long such news will be flashed over the wires as will send a thrill of delight through the country, and then in the glory and satisfaction of that hour, they will be amply repaid for their self-denial.

HORRIBLE VILLAINY.—The New York Herald of the 5th has been received in this city. In it is a letter from Grant to Sheridan, in which he directs him to burn every house in the Valley; to kill every horse, cow, sheep, or other animal; to destroy every mill; to set fire to every barn, wheat or hay stack, to cut down every ornamental tree, and carry off every negro. He says that if this war continues twelve months longer, he desires to convert the whole Valley into a howling wilderness. There is nothing in modern history so atrocious as this order. It is the act of man with small brains and great vanity, who has been beaten and baffled until his senses have fled completely. It is the outpouring of a beaten and wounded spirit. He cannot whip Lee, but he can starve the women and children. We turn him over to General Lee.

This order was issued while Sheridan was, as he thought, carrying everything before him. It had not time to be published before he was flying down the Valley with his freebooters, and Early in pursuit. Is there a man belonging to the Valley who can stay away from his colors under such circumstances? If there is, he must be dead to all the impulses that ennoble man. Never was vengeance more loudly called for.

Richmond Dispatch.—The Paris Monitor says the cotton crisis in France is well nigh past, and that Ceylon, Algeria, Guinea and the West Indies will soon produce cotton for France.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.—The news from Missouri continues to be favorable to the Confederate cause. At latest accounts, the Yankees were concentrating at Rolla, and Gen. Price was between the Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroad.

The following dispatch is dated from St. Louis, on the 4th.

An official dispatch from Jefferson City says sixty of Col. Fletcher's men, of General Ewing's command, have reached Herman. No details of their experience have been received.

General Ewing, with the principal portion of his troops has arrived at Rolla.

All is quiet at Jefferson City, the enemy not having yet appeared in that vicinity.

The rebel army is between the Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroads, with a train of two hundred wagons, apparently aiming at Rolla.

The Pacific road is reported not injured, but the southwest branch is almost entirely in the hands of the rebels, and the depots at St. Clair, Sullivan, Harrison and Galesburg, and the bridges across the Miramec are burned.

Nearly all the goods in Franklin have been taken by the rebels, and many private dwellings plundered.

Ironton and Arcadella are completely gutted. Ironton, especially, was sacked after Price's chief of staff and other officers had assured the citizens, that private property would be respected.

A dispatch from Cape Girardeau says Colonel Hilber, commanding there, has reoccupied Charleston and sent a force to Bloomington. His outposts and cavalry are scouting the country in all directions.

We have just received from a trustworthy correspondent, an account of the part borne by the Fifth North Carolina regiment, in the fight at Winchester. It seems that this veteran regiment was as usual in the front, and served where danger was thickest. According to this account, it was the Fifth that hastened to the support of the Forty-third, when the latter was pressed back, and succeeded in checking the enemy and in driving him back. Subsequently, and for the purpose of yielding the same support, Col. Lea of the Fifth, under the immediate order of Brig. Gen. R. D. Johnston, charged the enemy's lines and drove them from the field.

For this gallant behavior, Col. Lea and his command received the compliments of both Generals. Ransom and Johnston, on the field. In the course of the fight Col. Lea's horse was killed under him. It is also asserted for this regiment, that it held its position until the other regiments of the division had been driven back, and until the enemy had "swarmed on either flank," when by order of its Colonel, it was "marched in retreat." During the retreat Col. Lea was wounded severely, (the fourth wound he has received in the war.) After he left the field, the regiment was commanded by Capt. Taylor.

It is not necessary to compliment this regiment. Its history has been written in blood. Whether at working, watching, marching or fighting, it has ever been found at the post of duty.

It has a bright record. Flattery cannot improve its reputation; and if desired, it could not under it. —Confederate.

The Herald cries out to those who are prudent to stand from under, as the financial crisis so long predicted is close at hand. The storm first burst at Chicago, and now begins to lower over New York. The Herald says:

Gold fell to 188 yesterday, but afterwards recovered, and the closing quotation was 190. Efforts were made to stave off the panic; but it will probably be useless. It will be seen by our commercial report that business is almost paralyzed. Several firms have already suspended. Produce has declined heavily and several produce merchants have come down with it.

After giving a table comparing the quotations of miscellaneous stocks on the 5th of October, "so as to show the terrible fall," the Herald nevertheless warns its readers against the imminence of the crisis. It says:

We are on the eve of a crisis worse than that of 1857 and as dreadful as that of 1837. Those who suffer will receive little sympathy; for the whole country will be benefited by their losses, just as they have grown rich upon the sufferings of the country. From the price of a theatre ticket to the rent of a dwelling house, everything must come down. The storm is on the eve of bursting in Wall street and will soon rage like a tempest over the length and breadth of the land.

The Lynchburg Republican says that in N. C. and Virginia there are sixteen or eighteen thousand exempts, under State laws, nearly the whole of whom ought to be in the army and their places filled by men exempt by age or infirmity from military duty. Farmers are taken, and old men and boys are taken, while able bodied young men are protected from conscription by holding petty offices, which can be better filled by old men and invalids.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.—There is nothing later from Southwestern Virginia up to the time of this writing—Sunday, forenoon. Burbridge is said to have escaped with the shattered remnant of his army, and is probably now safe in Kentucky. The railroad bridge at Zollicoffer, Tenn., was not burned. An attempt was made to destroy it, but failed.

The enemy in East Tennessee were at Kingsport, twenty-four miles below Bristol on Wednesday, retreating hurriedly in the direction of Bull's Gap. Our forces were pursuing.

Pet. Express.

RECRUITS.—Recruits are said to be flocking to Forrest in Middle Tennessee by the thousands. Andy Johnson had just issued an order calling out every man in Tennessee, (white and black,) between the ages of 16 and 55, to repel the invasion. The whites prefer fighting under the Confederate banner, and the blacks are flying in terror from the advance of Forrest's victorious legions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cow & Calf, & Glass Ware At Auction.

THURSDAY at 11 A. M.
1 Milk Cow and young Calf;
1 Carpet—nearly new;
1 Superior Astral Lamp;
1 Lantern;
1 Foot Stove;
1 Coal Stove;
6 Lamps, different kinds;
1 Tin Pan—new;
1 Hand Trunk in good order, and a variety of other articles. J. H. COOK, Auctioneer.
Oct 13-14

Just Received!

ILLIY WHITE French Face Powder, a genuine article—also—Linen Tape, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Powder, Shot and Caps. Also a large lot of choice Smoking Tobacco—such as "Killicknick," "Climax," "Scarfa lotie," "Rebel's choice," "Southern Soldier's Delight." Can be found at
No. 17, Market Square.
Oct. 13-14

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 actually 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 8-13-14
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, Auctioneer.
210 ts

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

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH, Grocer and Commission MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.