

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

All Marriage, Obituary, Funeral and Burial 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., OCT. 16, 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.

It has been urged by a writer in some of our Southern exchanges that we will have peace whether McClellan or Lincoln is the next President of the United States; and he has such foundation as these on which to base his expectation. In the Northwest there is an evident disposition to get rid of the oppression which a longer connection with the New England and Middle States will entail; and the prominent men of that great section have long favored the establishment of a separate Confederacy, feeling assured that their interests will be promoted by such a separation. And added to these considerations of commercial interest, is another. The despotism which Mr. Lincoln, since his entrance into the Chief Magistracy seems to threaten their liberties, and to reduce them to a condition of abjection which will be far more abject and debasing than the oppressive tyranny of Russia and Austria.

The Western States have determined that either Mr. Lincoln shall be no longer their President, or that they will retire from that Union, which he has made the synonym of all that is oppressive and unjust.

They have put General McClellan in nomination for the Presidency, and are exerting every power to have him succeed the present incumbent as President.

If General McClellan is defeated, there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that the Government will be again divided, and that the New England States will be left out in the cold, while two thriving and prosperous Confederacies will be established on the ruined foundations of what once was the most splendid Republic of modern times.

But in case Mr. Lincoln is defeated, as he inaugurated the war, as he hates Gen. McClellan and his friends, much more heartily than he does the people of the South, and as his hopes of a longer political life will have they forever fled, that he may cripple his successor, and strip him of as much glory as he can, and that he may prevent McClellan's success in the accomplishment of a reconstruction—at which he has failed in all his efforts—he will have no hesitation in signing a treaty of Peace with the Confederate Government, before his term expires in March, and will find no difficulty in having the Senate—a large majority of which are his partisans—confirm such a treaty as he may agree to as a basis of settlement.

In any event the independence of the States of the South is a fixed fact. In any event—whether our arms are victorious or whether they are overcome with defeat, the star of Peace will soon rise above the horizon which the long night of war has darkened with its clouds of strife; and the glorious sun of independence will herald, as it struggles through the gloom that envelops it, the coming day of prosperous happiness; and which foretells our career which is to make us the gladdest people, and the grandest nation on the face of the globe.

FROM THE FRONT.

A letter to the Register from the front corroborates the statement that our infantry struck the Western and Atlantic railroad at Big Shanty Oct. 3. Their destruction of the road was complete—The cuts were filled up and embankments leveled.

A signal corps has been planted at the Military Institute near Marietta.

Kennesaw Mountain has not yet been taken possession of, although we can occupy it any time.

Wheeler is reported to have burned the bridge over the Etowah.

There are said to be a small amount of supplies in Marietta, the principal depot between Atlanta and Chattanooga being at Cartersville, which is defended by quite a formidable chain of earthworks and stockades, inside of which is cooped up a brigade of Yankees.

It is supposed by those who are posted in military matters, that Stewart will complete the destruction of the railroad as far up as Alatoona and perhaps to the Etowah—at least his corps will be allowed to amuse themselves in this way until there is some call for them in the field.

Our scouts report that there is no yankees between Newnan and Atlanta.

According to the article of capitulation adopted by Gen. Forrest and Colonel Campbell at Athens, the Yankee officers were to retain all their private property, and be sent to Meridian or some other point in this State, until Gen. Forrest can communicate with Gen. Washburn, when they will be forwarded to Memphis and paroled.

Newnan is now the central news depot of the Army of Tennessee, although headquarters are some fifty miles away.

Gen. Hood has ordered all teamsters to return to their commands, their places to be filled by negroes.

It is said that Gen. Hood has prohibited the sending of dispatches beyond his lines for the present.

The Columbus Times, says, an officer who left Newnan on Saturday morning, reports that Sherman had evacuated Atlanta, after burning the greater portion of the city, and had moved up the State road in the direction of Marietta. He also reports that Hood's army was at or near Big Shanty on Friday morning, and that they would reach the Etowah river by Saturday night. The destruction of the road by our forces is represented to be thorough and complete. The superstructure has been burned, the rails bent and the excavations filled up. In order to use it again, Sherman will have to build a railroad 'from the stump.' After the capture of Rome, Wheeler is said to have struck the State road at the Kingston junction, and was tearing it up in the direction of Dalton. Forrest is reported to have tapped the Nashville and Chattanooga road and had not grown weary in well doing.

BLOWING 'EM UP.—It is stated that the road at Bachelor's Creek, in front of the enemy's outposts, along which, the yankee cavalry are wont to sally forth to rob hen-roosts, kill pigs and steal negroes—it is said, we say, that this road has of late become quite dangerous to travel.—Beneath its sandy surface there has lately been discovered an indescribable, combustible substance, which, on the slightest touch of the yankee hoof or foot, explodes with the roar of a volcano, sending horse and rider or footman emphatically up spout—away over the tops of the tall pines.

These subterranean fiery balls are equally sensitive to the touch of deserters. About ten days ago, the story goes, two deserters from the 6th N. C. Cavalry were travelling down this road, on their way to the yankees. Suddenly an unearthly noise, a flash, and one of them found himself on his way to—the moon. The enemy alarmed by the noise, sent out a squadron of cavalry to see what was the matter, and on arriving at the fatal spot, old Belzebub again poked the fire, a spark ascended causing an other terrible roar, as if something had exploded, and four yankees went up spout, but succeeded in getting down again, only to find themselves scratching in the sand, by the side of a dead horse. Surely the Devil's after the Yankees—down about Newbern.

State Journal.

A few days ago a "war democrat" met McClellan, and asked him if he was "still for war." Mac handed him his letter of acceptance. A "peace democrat" met him a few minutes after and asked him "if his thoughts were turned to peace?" "Little Napoleon" handed him the "Chicago Platform." Both Democrats are satisfied with the nomination.

THE MURDER OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS AT FRONT ROYAL.

The Richmond Sentinel has received from a gentleman who was an eye-witness of the atrocious acts of the Federal troops at Front Royal, the following particulars of the affair:

The Yankee cavalry, under Gen. Torbert, entered the town, and drove out the few Confederates on picket, who fell back to Milford. At this latter point, Gen. Wickham met the Yankee force and repulsed it.

A part of Mosby's men, under command of Captain Chapman, annoyed the enemy very much on their return to Front Royal, which, with the mortification of their defeat by Wickham, excited in them such savage feelings as to prompt them to murder six of our men who fell in their hands. Anderson, Owsby, Love and Rhodes were shot, and Carter and one other, whose name our informant did not recollect, were hung to the limb of a tree at the entrance of the village, with a card attached to the bodies. Breathing with hanging on the same limb any one who would remove the corpses from the tree.

Henry Rhodes was quite a youth, living with his widowed mother, and supporting her by his labor. He did not belong to Mosby's command. His mother entreated them to spare the life of her son, and treat him as a prisoner of war, but the demons answered by whetting their sabres on some stones, and declaring they would cut off his head and hers, if she came near. They ended by shooting him in her very presence.

The murders were committed on the 22d of September, Generals Torbert, Merritt and Custer being present. It is said that Torbert and Merritt turned the prisoners over to Custer for their fate, who ordered the execution.

Carter, one of the two that were hung, died the death of a brave man, defying his executioners, and threatening them with the tenfold vengeance of his comrades. If either of the three generals in command on that day, who are responsible for these brutal massacres, should be captured, his immediate execution by hanging would meet the demands of justice and the approval of the people.

Richmond Sentinel.

A GALLANT LITTLE FIGHT—THREE YANKEES KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

It is extremely gratifying to be able to notice the vigilance, activity and courage that characterize the troops in this department. We would not try to make a mountain out of a mole hill, but it is truly gratifying to read of such gallant little exploits as the following; and the more so as they are beginning to be of almost daily occurrence.

On last Friday an expedition from the enemy's gunboats, at Newbern, consisting of about sixty men with two large—one carrying a twenty-four pound howitzer and the other a twelve pound gun—attacked a portion of Captain Jones' company, G. 6th regiment, then on picket at the mouth of Swift Creek, driving them back, and the Yankees succeeded in landing.

Captain Jones, who was with the balance of the company, some few miles distant, went immediately to their assistance, engaged the enemy and drove them to their gunboats, killing Captain Gordon, U. S. Navy, commanding the expedition, and two men; and wounding two others, with no loss whatever on our side.

State Journal.

The press and the people unite, says the Richmond Sentinel, in calling upon the Government to place all our able bodied men in the field. Yes, such is the strangeness of human nature when the necessary steps are taken, they are too frequently rewarded with obloquy. As fast as the rule is applied, every man on whom it is brought to bear, fetches a squall, and his friends join, and declare that this is a peculiar and should be a special case. We may expect a great deal of such outcry; but we trust it will be no further regarded than the best interests of the service demand; and that nothing will be yielded to mere clamor or "influential friends." Public officers will find it a hopeless undertaking to please everybody; let them rather do right, and dispense equal justice to all.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.—A correspondent of the Mason Confederate, writing from Charleston under date of Oct. 8, says the yellow fever is on the increase. The mortality among children is very large. Some neighboring towns seem to be more affected than others—especially is this the case around the Arsenal. Its introduction, I am told, has been owing to the want of proper precaution, in allowing blockade runners to free access to the city on arriving from Nassau and other affected points.—Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

A dispatch from Washington says that Maj. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, will start within a few days, for Savannah, with ten thousand sick and wounded rebel soldiers, to be exchanged for a like number of the worst cases of sick and wounded of our men. The steamer Baltic and other vessels of like capacity are now preparing to sail on this expedition.

Five hundred and fifty negroes captured by Forest at Athens, Ala., have arrived at Mobile. They all wore the Federal uniform.

FROM FLORIDA.

We have some reliable particulars of the late raid upon Marianna from Florida under Gen. Ashbotch. This General paid dearly for his trip. He has got back with three wounds in his person, one in the arm which is to be amputated, one in the shoulder, and a third in the lower jaw, knocking out several teeth. He lost thirty-nine men killed and seventy-five were brought back wounded.—His spoils were three-hundred head of cattle. At Marianna the people fought him bravely, even the women taking a hand and firing at him from the windows of the houses and a church. Ashbotch ordered the first Maine cavalry to charge, and they refused. He then put himself at the head of another regiment, charged, and was shot down. He encountered nothing but home guard and women at Marianna. The church was burned. The casualties among our own people at Marianna are reported at six killed and seven wounded.

A BILL FOR ARLING THE NEGROES.—A Georgia paper learns from an authority which it regards as altogether reliable that the features of a bill for arming the negroes and placing them in the field is being canvassed by a circle of politicians prior to the introduction before the Confederate Congress.

The bill proposes: 1st. To conscribe all the able bodied negroes of the country between the ages of 18 and 45, respectively. 2d. To organize this force into regiments, brigades and divisions, and to arm and equip them thoroughly as soldiers. 3d. To officer the forces thus organized from meritorious soldiers and subalterns now in the field. And 4. To offer each negro who serves faithfully to the end of the war, his freedom.

It is assumed by the friends of this measure that its passage will at once supply two hundred and fifty thousand fresh troops that will avert the necessity for an extension of the existing conscription limits—that it is essential as the only means of immediate relief—that it is justifiable as an expedient—that it will be popular abroad, and that, in short, it will insure a successful repulse to the swollen armies of the North next Spring. The bill will be presented to the House by one of the most eloquent and influential of its members, and is likely to form a prominent arch to the debates of the session upon military affairs.

A NEW REBEL RAM.—The North British Mail thus describes what it calls "a new rebel ram":

Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., of Liverpool, have lately completed the Colonel Lamb, a steel paddle wheel steamship of 1,788 tons, old measurement. She has been built and fitted with engine power with a view to great speed as a blockade-runner. On Tuesday she went on her trial trip, and took the opportunity of having a two hours' race with the Isle of Man steamer Douglas, the fastest boat yet known on the Mersey. In two hours and thirty-one minutes the Colonel Lamb beat the Douglas by about four miles. By log the ship ran sixteen and three-quarter knots, or about ninety miles an hour.

FROM THE FRONT.—The Montgomery Mail has the annexed news:

It has been rumored that Gen. French's division was cut off from the main body of the army above Ackworth on Friday, and forced to cut its way out with a loss of six hundred. That the division was engaged with the enemy we are assured, but are inclined to doubt the truth of the statement which has passed current.

Gen. Beauregard was at Talladega on Saturday, en route for General Hood's headquarters, accompanied by Governor Harris, of Tennessee.

The latest 'Vigilante' sensationals reported the capture of Sherman and staff on a trip outward bound, and the entry of Cheatham's corps into Atlanta!

FROM ATLANTA.—The Macon Confederacy has just seen a gentleman who left Atlanta on the 7th. He says that the Yankees have nothing but hard tack to eat, that the whole of their army except one corps have left the city, and that they are very uneasy in reference to their situation. No trains were arriving. He says the tales of large quantities of supplies having been accumulated by the enemy are without foundation. He is of the opinion that the city was burned on the night of the 7th, as the light from a large fire in that direction was seen from Jonesboro.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—In the Trans-Mississippi all things look well. Texas, Arkansas and two thirds of Missouri are in our possession. Even the great metropolis of the north west, St. Louis, is closely beleaguered by our troops. Thus has the work of the past three years been lost to the Yankees in Missouri and Arkansas.—The same is true of Mississippi, save the territory embraced by a narrow strip along the river, where their fleet gives them advantages not possessed by the Confederates.

LOSSES IN SHERIDAN'S BATTLES.—The New York World says:

It is a singular circumstance that no account has yet been furnished of the killed and wounded in the brilliant fights of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

A letter from a gentleman who has good opportunities of learning facts states that a train containing twelve hundred slightly wounded was sent from Winchester to Baltimore last week. In the new hospital at Winchester (the Sheridan hospital) are two thousand badly wounded Federal soldiers, while there are also at Winchester, seven hundred rebel wounded.

ARRIVED.—Two of the Harris (Missouri) line of steamers have arrived at a Confederate port, bringing consignments of cloth for the Confederate States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1864.

To A. McLean, Esq., Mayor, &c. I, THE undersigned commissioner named in the Charter of the "Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Co." respectfully ask that a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville be called, to take into consideration the importance of at once subscribing for a sufficient amount of stock, to organize the Company, and to prominently place before the State and Confederate Government the importance of the construction of the Road. WM. McL. McKAY, JNO. M. ROSE, D. A. LAY, AUG. W. STEEL, A. A. MCKETHAN.

TOWN MEETING. Mayor's Office, Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1864.

I hereby give notice that a Meeting of the citizens of the Town will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon the 13th inst., at three and a half o'clock, to which all persons, whether residents or not, who appreciate the importance of the object of the Meeting, are respectfully invited. ARCH'D. McLEAN, Mayor.

The Meeting called under the foregoing notice, is adjourned until Monday the 17th instant, at 3 1/2 o'clock P. M. K. M. ORRILL, Sec'y.

STRAYED.

FROM THE Fayetteville ARSENAL AND ARMORY, on the 9th inst., a black mare Mule, about 8 years old, holds a high head in harness, slight gear marks. A liberal reward will be paid to any one finding and bringing her back. Persons are cautioned against trading for her. F. L. CHILDS, Lieut. Col. Comd'g. Observer copy 2 times.

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. Levenshore, 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.

octr-d3t-In3t 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, Auc'r. 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 Im