

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 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. 18, 1864.

Our Subscribers in town will confer a special favor, when they fail to get their paper, 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. McCORMIN, 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.

"These are times that try men's souls," but that is no reason why our people should despair.

In prosperity the veriest coward may be cheerful and exultant; but the true moral grandeur which becomes the hero, and that lofty fortitude that belongs to the man is never brought out in bold relief and fully tested till clouds of adversity and the trials and troubles of life environ his path.

In peace the sunshine soldier may parade, and the summer patriot boast; but war is the proper element for the truly brave and patriotic. Amid horrors and accumulated misfortunes, the true man never grows despondent; never shrinks the performance of duty; never gives way to the powers of evil that assail him; and it is only the coward who shirks, turns pale, and sits down, inactive, overcome in the battle with fate, and is prepared to give up all as lost.

In times of revolution he who has little, and who is not wholly immersed in the greed for gain, is aptest to look with courage in the face of danger, is he who fears nothing, who is ever confident, who entertains no desponding views, and who is ready to lose life, property and everything, save honor, in the attainment of liberty. 'Tis such men as these who, if the skies become dark, and the future looks drear and gloomy, when the sun of hope begins to set in the sea of despair, rise with the occasion, create a sun, and cause its beams of cheerful expectation to radiate and illuminate with their hopefulness the dark vista which the croaker has peopled with images of evil and destruction.

But how can that man whose miserly soul makes a god of his money bags, and who is never so contented as when counting his hoarded stores, look with calmness into a future which may rob him perchance of the fruits acquired by long years of toil? How can he be else than a groveller? How can he see—with his eyes dimmed by the continual contact with shining, lustrous gold—that liberty is worth any sacrifice, and feel that without this inestimable treasure life itself is a cumbrous chain, and existence no more than an earthly hell?

Unfortunately for our country, this latter class far exceeds in number the other. Unfortunately ours is a degenerate race, unfortunately the noble men who won freedom for us in the days of yore, who snatched it from the very jaws of overwhelming disaster, and laid the foundation of what was once the best and freest government the world has known on the ruins of an oppressive, tyrannical rule, were nobler, purer, better, and loved liberty and honor more than the puny sons who have inherited as a birth right the boon for which they contended so heroically and so successfully. Men of America—sons of Revolutionary sires—citizens of North Carolina! Shall it be said of you that you have been recreants—that you have forfeited by a supine in-

action, by an unmanly and cowardly calculation, the glorious privileges to which you are entitled? Shall a base, slavish fear, or a sinful covetousness and love of gold, and fondness for luxury, come in between your women, and your children, and their liberty; and deprive them of all that man should hold dear—of all that is ennobling and honorable.

Will you see your glory fade—will you accept the chains an unmerciful foe man seeks to rivet on your limbs—will you defraud your posterity of the splendid inheritance your ancestors gave you in trust for them? Or will you rise—will you shake off the shackles—will you gird on your swords or seize your firelocks and meet the invader? Will you see the swollen legions of ruthless Northmen and mercenary foreigners lay waste your country? Or will you join the ranks of the veteran armies that have so long stood between your property and your defenceless families and that band of wretches whose cry is "Booty and beauty?"

Must we suffer defeat, when by a united effort we could throw off the yoke? Must we see all our dearest and most cherished wishes for a government of our own and a freedom from dictation thwarted, or shall we see the streaming tide of armed men, who come down on us like the waves of destruction, dashed back on the fiends who have sent them to destroy us?

Correspondence of the Carolinian.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1864.

DEAR CAROLINIAN:—"Great men will differ," it is said, and I would add that sometimes the lesser ones differ from the greater. This has been verified to no little extent since the publication of the late most admirable and truly statesman-like production of our greatest and wisest leader, ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, of Georgia.—His views upon a Convention of the States of the Confederacy with those of the United States must meet the hearty sanction of every thinking man, who regards the substance of liberty and independence paramount to the mere name or shadow of the same.

Your correspondent is not disposed to raise any factious opposition to the reigning powers, but on the contrary, if he thinks differently and expresses sentiments at variance with the policy of our rulers, he does it in a spirit of love, desiring merely to exercise a right which every American has inherited as a birthright—the right to think and speak his own sentiments, sustained and reinforced by the experiences of the past, regardless of the cry of "traitor" and "croaker" so glibly mouthed by men who have casemated exemptions, or who desire the favor of dispensers of power and patronage, rather than the good of the common country and the well being of her people.

Your correspondent would the fore touch at this time upon two subjects alone, and while he has not the time or inclination to elaborate upon the great and vital principles involved in these questions, in the meantime he is desirous of giving offence to no one, and if his remarks be considered as indicating a weakened policy, let it be recollected that it is better to bring the true facts before our people and urge upon them the necessity of instructing their representatives both at Raleigh and Richmond, as to the need of rational, common sense legislation. It is high time that our legislators should look at the exhaustion in men and material which a four years war has brought upon the country, and rather than be carried away with the mad theory of "more men for the slaughter," so act that our resources may be so husbanded both as to men and material of war, that we shall, regardless of the persistent efforts of our enemy, succeed eventually in securing our independence. It is the duty of the press to hold up the mirror, that the legislators, who have the destiny of this fair land in their keeping, may see the straits to which radical legislation has already brought our country, and warn them against the commission of like folly. First then, a policy which is forestalled by the late orders from the office of General Cooper. Let me ask what must be the result of this course in the end?—History often repeats itself, and in this matter it is likely to do so again. Let the readers of the Carolinian cast a retrospective glance at the past, and it will enable your correspondent to bring forth a "corps" of facts and circumstances, supported on either flank and in the centre by evidence of the most overpowering character, that

if the drain upon our fighting material shall be equal to the past, the history of this war will end in these words: "So ended the great rebellion, the Southern States being overrun and impoverished." Historians will give us credit for gallantry upon a thousand fields of strife unequalled by any people in ancient or modern times, but to our shame will add: "Their gigantic struggle, maintained for years against a people having unlimited resources, failed, for want of a proper appreciation of the value of the lives of the brave men, who, under judicious management, would have eventually, had the task been assigned them, secured the independence of a world."

To refer to the past is always profitable. Look, therefore, at the conduct of this war from the memorable first Manassas to the present day. On the defeat of McDowell the Yankee government called for and received 300,000 volunteers. They were led by McClellan and Pope, utterly defeated and routed, and thus the first levy of the United States was disposed of. Then an army of 300,000 men was called for, and our people consoled themselves with the idea that the Yankees could not get the men. But how soon were our people undeceived? Burnside appears in the field at the head of this army easily recruited and ready for the fray. Fredericksburg was fought, and thus the 300,000 were disposed of. Another levy was called for, Hooker placed at its head, but he was disposed of. Then Mead was placed in command and an additional levy made and honored. Then Grant and an additional draft upon the North was made, and it was honored. These battles of the Wilderness are still fresh in the memory of our people, when the Northmen lay thickly sown as hay, upon the field. Lincoln demands 500,000 more to end the rebellion. The idea of submission to this last call is considered preposterous at the South, but what are the facts? Lincoln's last call is honored, and many of the new recruits are now in the field. Thus it will be seen that the North have in every instance given obedience to each call for men and with comparative ease, for all of the slain on their side during this war, not over one-eighth were Americans, hence their losses are but little regarded. We cannot hesitate to aver to-day, that should Lincoln see proper to call for 500,000 more men the call would be filled.

But stay, reader, this is but one side of the picture. I trust you have not unwittingly been led to believe that the destruction of Yankee armies reported by me, was accomplished by one gallant Confederate army.

Your correspondent will soon explain that question. After the first Manassas conscript on was resorted to, and all men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years were placed in the field, or substitutes in their stead, the campaign of 1862 necessitated the extension of the conscript age to forty. The campaign of 1863 necessitated its extension to forty-five, and in anticipation of disaster, Reserves were introduced, making the conscript act more general, including boys at seventeen and old men at fifty! In addition to this, all those who had placed substitutes in the field were themselves ordered in, thus making a clear sweep of all our fighting material. It would seem to your correspondent, that as we have now arrived at the point where we can not make any more soldiers, we would look to what is next best. It is evident that if, as has been seen by the order of conscription, we have to advance the conscript age after each campaign five years more, that in each campaign we lose from all causes, in that time the number embraced in those ages; hence we argue that as we can not extend the age of conscription, in the next campaign, we will lose men equal in number to those embraced between the ages of forty and forty-five; in 1866, the next campaign, we will lose a number equal to those introduced between the ages of thirty-five and forty, and in two years more, say 1868, when Lincoln's second term shall have expired, we shall have lost a number equal to those embraced in the ages between twenty and forty-five!!

But long before this we shall have been in a worse condition than that portrayed above, if the policy heretofore pursued be considered. What then should be done? I can see but one policy: Spare life—husband our means! We are fighting for independence; the way to secure it is the best way to adopt. He who advocates a course which will eventually leave us helpless at the foot of our enemy, is no friend to his country—he may spout war

and blood, but he is a traitor—he may proclaim his love of country, but he is her worst enemy.

If we abandon territory to day—even Richmond or Petersburg, and save our army, we weaken our enemy. The men thus saved will yet regret that territory lost; but let us sacrifice life—destroy our armies, and we lose this territory without the hope of regaining it. A soldier slain can not be restored—a city captured may be recaptured.

We never looked upon Washington as a great General, until within the last twelve months. His superior military genius, his transcendent wisdom, becomes more apparent every day. Had he hurled his troops against the British as we have against the Yankees, we would to-day have been a British colony—our independence would not have been secured.

The truth is, we have already drained the country of fighting men. Let those in the field be provided for—their lives preserved, and let them at home feed and clothe them and their families. Whose subscription will subjugate us without the aid of the Yankee bayonet.

In another letter I will refer to the Convention scheme.

Yours, SIGMA.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.—We obtain from the Richmond Enquirer the following particulars of the attempt on Thursday last to carry our lines on the North side of the James, between Darbytown and Charles City roads:

Further accounts from the battle-field of Thursday, fully sustain the general idea of the completeness of our victory over the enemy on that memorable day. The effort to carry our lines was well matured, and the enemy was fully prepared to make the great sacrifice they did in the endeavor. During Tuesday night, heavy reinforcements were thrown across the James, from the enemy's front at Petersburg, and all day Wednesday was occupied in getting the men up to the lines in front of Chaffin's, and preparing for the conflict of the following day. The main force moved up the Charles City, and on Thursday morning, when the attack was begun, it was evident that the principal fighting would have to be done in the vicinity of that road, although the enemy's left rested near the Darbytown road, and the advance by that route was simultaneous and in strong force. The advance of the enemy was checked about a mile and a half from our main works, and soon after the battle was joined, their troops began massing near the Charles City road, for those desperate and repeated charges which proved so disastrously unfortunate for them. They advanced repeatedly against our lines of breast-works, but were literally mowed down as repeatedly, and in not a single instance did they secure an advantage, with all their compulsory recklessness in their foolhardy charges. Beaten at every point of the line, they were at last compelled to abandon the contest, not only giving up the field, but their dead and many of their wounded. The repulse was as complete as it was sanguinary, and furnishes room for a lengthy pause ere the attempt to flank Chaffin's farm may be attempted again. But the necessities of the political campaign at the North can recognize no such considerations. The terrible losses of this day will be concealed as others before it, and before many days are over, we may expect to hear of just such another and perhaps more disastrous and important assault.

Our loss in the engagement will not exceed one hundred.

The Enquirer also says:

There is a field about a mile below our defenses on Chaffin's farm, and not far from Fort Harrison, which is concealed by an intervening hill and growth of woods. Here the enemy have been industriously at work, defending their operations against observation by a line of sharpshooters. Several of our men, endeavoring to ascertain what was going on in this "lone, sequestered vale," have fallen victims to the rifle shots of the hidden foe. Others, however, have been more fortunate, and discovered that the enemy are employed in mounting mortar batteries and cannon for shelling. The new works are evidently designed to operate against our defenses at Chaffin's, and from the latest indications it was supposed that they would soon be sufficiently completed to open their experimental fire.

DIED.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, ANNA LEE, aged 14 months. Daughter of J. M. and Mary Williams.

The funeral will take place at the residence of William McIntyre, this evening, at 4 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

Funeral Notice.

Died, on Sunday the 16th inst., in this town, Mrs. BRADFORD, formerly of Guilford county, Virginia, aged about 70 years. The funeral will take place at the Methodist Church at 3 o'clock P. M., to-day (Tuesday.) The public are invited to attend.

We have failed to receive our sprightly contemporary, the Raleigh Conservative, during the past week. We hope the "slight" has been unintentional.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNDRY MAN WANTED.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL & ARMORY, Oct. 17th, 1864.

WANTED a good MOULDER. One competent to superintend, as well as a practical workman can find steady employment and good wages. Apply to Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS, Comd'g. Officer.

219-6t. Wilmington Journal copy 6t.

Vick Emanuel.

THIS celebrated Horse will stand this, the Fall season, at Fayetteville, N. C., commencing the 10th of October and ending the 10th December, and will be let to Mares at the reduced price of \$15 in specie or three barrels of corn, or the market price of the corn or specie in Confederate money, when due, by the insurance. Those who wish to turn by the season will be charged two-thirds of the insurance, with \$5 to the groom in every instance, who is a good groom and will take all possible care to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any that may occur. The insurance money to be due as soon as the fact is ascertained that the mare is in foal, and that for the season at the end of the season. Change of property forfeits the insurance. Those putting to this horse are requested to send their Mares regularly every tenth day.

He will stand at the subscriber's stables, east of the Market, and for further convenience of patrons, where there can be classes of six Mares made up, will be met at a distance of not more than ten or twelve miles from town.

PEDIGREE.

VICK EMANUAL is a thorough bred St. Lawrence; was purchased in Canada by Capt. Latham, one of the best judges of stock in the State, at a cost of \$3,500 in gold and shipped to Eastern North Carolina in the spring of 1860, at 4 years old. This horse having been purchased by the present owner about ten days ago, his full pedigree is not to hand, but will be given in full as soon as it is forwarded.—He is celebrated for being the finest blooded horse in the State.

DESCRIPTION.

VICK EMANUAL was eight years old last spring, medium size, fine form and well proportioned, coal black. As to style, fleetness and durability in harness, he has no equal, having been matched by the fastest horses in the State and never beaten. He now challenges the Confederacy for style and fleetness in harness. This is a rare chance, if you wish traveling stock.

REUBEN JONES, Agent.

P. S. Mares sent from a distance, will be turned on good grazing lots, and pasturage free of charge. Oct. 18-219ft

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1864.

To A. McLean, Esq., Mayor, &c. THE undersigned Commissioners 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 an act subscribing for a sufficient amount of stock, to organize the Company and to providently place before the State and Confederate Government, the importance of the construction of the Road.

WM. MEL. MCKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
D. A. RAY,
AUG. W. STEEL,
A. A. MCKETHAN.

TOWN MEETING.

Mayor's Office,

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 8, 1864.

IN compliance with the above request, 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. 116-2t ARCH'D. McLEAN, Mayor.

The Meeting called under

the foregoing notice, is adjourned until Monday the 17th instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

R. M. ORRELL, Sec'y.

116-1m

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 compliment 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. YANCEY: R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General. Oct. 4-3t-1m3t