

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

All Marriages, Obituaries, General and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summons, Warrants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, or 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., NOV. 2, 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. McCURRIN, 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.

Wanted Immediately! At this office, a good COMPOSITOR to whom permanent employment and good wages will be given.

It was a matter of no little importance to the States of the South to rid themselves of the influences brought to bear on the unenlightened and uneducated of our section, through the medium of Northern writings and publications, and no true Southern man failed to appreciate the advantages which would accrue to our section in this respect, through the reparation which was effected in the political connection of our States in the Spring of 1861.

A weathercock politician and lecturer on phrenology and mesmerism, at the time that the question was being agitated in this State, as to what our interests dictated in the event of a dissolution of the Union, had charge of a newspaper in the city of Newberry, and being that it was the strong side, engaged in a fierce warfare for secession on the part of North Carolina.

Among other arguments he used in favor of that course, was the one that, if people would then become independent in a commercial, as well as a political point of view, of the shackles which the North had fastened; and that our literature would be freed from the glaring imitations, and the wild fanaticism which rendered that of the North so repulsive to our reading and thinking, but unheeded cries.

Since that time some writers have charged his base, and turned up in Raleigh, where under the influence of that arch-heretic and renegade Holden, he has allowed himself to the other end of the pack, and grows very eloquent at times on the subject of peace, and the horrors of war.

Being fully persuaded that he had his price, and that it was not an exorbitant one, we were not surprised months ago to see that he had sold himself to the enemies of our country.

These reflections are called forth by the following elegant extract:

A NEW HYMN BOOK.—We are indebted to the Rev. Wm. L. Pett, the compiler, for a copy of a new Hymn Book.—The Southern Zion's Songster.—Exchange.

And is "Zion's holy hill" to be separated, divided, and made to minister to the passions and prejudices of men? "Southern Zion!" Is there a Northern Zion? The same species of fanaticism that tortures "Becomer's gospel" may paralyze a "Southern Zion's Songster," but that the holy hill of Jerusalem should be copied in sacred song with the "Northern" and "Southern" passions of the present day is disgusting in the extreme. How long will it be before sectarian fanaticism will create a "compromise" a "Southern" Bible and a "Northern" Bible?—Progress.

That the man has no faith in the justice of our cause, and that his feelings are not with our arms, and that it is only necessary to cite a remark which he makes in the course of an article in regard to the President's proclamation and appointment of a day of thanksgiving:

We may invoke the assistance of Almighty God, but until the spirit of his people shall be changed and their hearts

set on peace instead of war, the petition will pass as an empty mockery, the Almighty arm will be powerless to help us, and we will continue to grope our way in suffering and darkness. We will willingly join in this humiliation and fasting but have little reason to believe that our condition will be bettered by the sacrifice.—Progress.

The telegraph brings unpleasant tidings from our Eastern waters. After three days fighting the enemy's force succeeded in passing down to Plymouth, and the garrison there were forced to evacuate.

There is no strategic benefit accruing to the enemy from this success, but it will be a source of inconvenience to the residents of that section of our State.

The rumored sinking of the ALBEMARLE, which was reported on the street's night before last, may have some connection with this affair. We suppose it was the fleet which we have been expecting at Wilmington, which has accomplished this advantage for our enemies.

General Baker seems to have been in command. No doubt our troops fought well for the place, but we should have preferred to have known that the enemy were forced to a land combat for the possession of the town.

SKILLED LABOR IN THE WORKSHOPS.—There being some misapprehensions on the subject, we take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that the recent General Orders to strengthen our armies in the field, do not contemplate the withdrawal of skilled or trained mechanical labor from the Government workshops.

On the contrary, the policy of the Government is to attract the Confederacy to retain this valuable element in a nation's prosperity. While it is necessary that every able bodied man should be sent to the front, it is equally necessary that skilled labor should be retained in the service of the Government.

We are led to these remarks from a prevailing misapprehension on the subject, and upon information that steps are in progress to withdraw permanently from military service those now in the trenches.

The zeal and excellent conduct of our mechanics in rushing to the front in the hour of danger, is worthy of all praise, but that hour is passed, and it is evident to all thinking men that the best interests of our cause requires their permanent service in the arsenals and workshops of the Confederacy.

FROM GEORGIA.—Sherman is in the neighborhood of Chattanooga directing and using heroic efforts to repair the damage done by the Army of Tennessee to his communications and store houses on the W. & A. R. R. He has been making strenuous efforts during the past two weeks to relay the track so that he may get away from Atlanta the cars and engines and material left in that city after the successful destruction of the road by our forces. To consummate this end, he has been making a temporary track in the timber cut from pine saplings and the trees along the road. Our cavalry, however, have been annoying his working parties to a very considerable extent, and materially retard the work on the use of the road. They dashed a sharp point along the road, and a terrific and deadly rain of shot and shell fell upon the rear of the enemy, between then base and Atlanta, there is no doubt that the enemy would be quickly forced to evacuate the Gate City, and leave a considerable amount of valuable material in our hands.

Of the present position of the Army of Tennessee, it is sufficient to know that it still is successful in its game of strategy.—Macon Intelligencer.

A correspondent of the Columbus Sun thinks our army will winter in Kentucky. The Times correspondent also gives the annexed particulars of the cavalry fight at Rome between Gens. Harrison and Armstrong, and the enemy. Our men attacked and succeeded in driving the enemy from the first line of works, but for some reason or other did not pursue, or a tempt to pursue their advantage until the following day. On the second day the line was formed and everything made ready for a final charge and the capture of Rome. Just then the shrill notes of the bugle sounded on the right, on the left, on the rear and on the front. Our men were completely enveloped. On the enemy came, with loud hurrahs and flashing all their sabres bare! Standing firm until within pistol shot, the Southern boys poured in a deadly fire with rifles and then with pistols. The enemy only used their sabres, and as the sequel will show, to little effect. They literally ran over our two little brigades, who, when the storm was passed, left them, with more rapidity than order. They lost two pieces of artillery and just eight men. The enemy are known to have lost fully one hundred in killed and wounded.

THE LATE BATTLES NEAR PETERSBURG.

The following particulars of the late fights are from the Express of the 29th: THURSDAY'S BATTLE.

The enemy, after making several heavy demonstrations upon our fortified lines, in each of which he met with a repulse, finally massed his forces and broke through Butler's (cavalry) Division's lines, in the vicinity of Armstrong's Mill, and swept around with great rapidity, until he struck the Byrdton Plank road, near Burgess' mill. Here the Yankees secured a very prominent and commanding position, having occupied the hill upon which Burgess' residence is situated. Our forces had retired across the bridge at the foot of this hill, and took position this side of Hatcher's Run. Confronting each other, the two armies made a proper disposition for attack or defence, as the case might be. Skirmishing occurred at intervals for several hours—sometimes slight, and sometimes severe—until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when it was determined to attack the enemy.

When the enemy broke through our lines in the morning, a large cavalry force under Gen. Hampton, who occupied our extreme right, was separated from the main portion of our army, and remained in the rear of the Yankee column. At the hour above stated, Gen. Mahone crossed Hatcher's run, and struck the Yankees on the flank, while Gen. Hampton attacked them in the rear. The assault at both places was vigorous, and the enemy was forced back, but in consequence of the unfavorable position of the ground, the density of the woods and the heavy force of the enemy, the latter could not be dislodged. Had the attack in front been pressed as vigorously as the assaults on the flank and rear, the result would probably have been different. Instead of any failure, a brilliant and crushing victory would have crowned our arms.

In pressing forward, Mahone captured six pieces of artillery and some prisoners, but was unable to bring them off, and they again fell in to the hands of the enemy. He also captured three stands of colors, which were safely brought off.

This battle raged fiercely until dark, but fighting against vastly superior numbers, and even while flanking, subjecting themselves to a flank movement, our men eventually retired. The enemy though punished severely, was left masters of the situation. Much of the fighting was done in a dense growth of woods, and not only the Yankees, but our own troops, became separated in bodies from their commands, and wandered off. In this manner, captures of prisoners were made on both sides.

In one of their charges, our infantry penetrated through the Yankee column to the Plank Road, but could not sustain themselves.

Of the operations of our cavalry in the enemy's rear, and the losses they sustained, we have no authentic intelligence, other than they acted in their usual gallant style, and while the battle continued, gained considerable advantage, and inflicted much loss.

We deeply regret to learn that General Hampton lost one son killed and another severely wounded. The whole country will deeply sympathize with him.

Our loss in killed and wounded in the infantry, will not reach over one hundred and fifty, while in prisoners, we lost between three and four hundred. We captured two hundred prisoners.

THE ENEMY LEAVE THE PLANK ROAD.

Immediately after the cessation of hostilities on Thursday night, the enemy commenced to withdraw his forces in the direction of his fortifications on the Vaughan and Squirrel Level roads, and by 2 o'clock yesterday morning, had entirely disappeared from the Plank road, with the exception of a small force left there to keep up an appearance of his presence in our front. As soon as this was discovered, a brigade of our troops was ordered to advance and feel the enemy's position, and meeting with such slight resistance, they pushed forward, only to ascertain that the bird had flown. Some two hundred and fifty additional prisoners were taken here.

The enemy was found to have left in some haste, probably fearing the events which would have followed had he remained in position yesterday. Some three hundred of his dead were found unburied on Thursday's field, and about two hundred of his wounded, too much disabled to be removed. Fifteen hundred stands of small arms were gathered up, with a number of limbers, caissons, wagons, etc., which the enemy had abandoned, showing that his retreat was hurried. The number of wounded removed in ambulances is, of course, unknown, but it is believed that every ambulance the enemy had was driven off full, and that many, who were slightly wounded, were

enabled to walk. His loss was therefore, severe.

The experience of Thursday's fight proved to the Yankees that their position on the Plank road was untenable, or accompanied with extreme danger. It admitted of easy flank movements. Independent of this, a heavy force of Confederate cavalry hung upon their rear. They were well aware of these facts, and preferred not to run the risk attending upon a further delay at Burgess' Mill. Preparations were being made, which in their results, would not only have astonished Grant, but have shaken Lincoln on his throne. But of these it is unnecessary to speak.

It would have been extremely difficult for Grant to have maintained in act a continuous line of works from the Welton railroad to the Plank road. Such a length of line would create weakness, and subject it to a casual assault.

OUR LINES RE-ESTABLISHED.

The enemy fell back to his original position, and our forces pursuing, re-established their former lines. So after this grand flanking movement, in which Grant massed three corps of his army, we find that no change was gained. It will probably serve to furnish a glorious theme for a ballad from Stanton and Grant will undoubtedly repeat this a successful reconnaissance.

AN ASSAULT ON OUR LEFT.

About dark on Thursday night while the fighting was progressing on our right, a small force of the enemy made a bold dash upon our works on the left, and succeeded in capturing a portion of them. They also gained possession of one piece of artillery, and took prisoners, Lieut. Colonel Harrison and some twenty or thirty men of the 46th Va. Regiment. This event occurred about the time of relieving pickets on the portion of the lines, and is said to have been accomplished in this wise: The night was dark and rainy, and the Yankee pickets requested that firing should cease. The request was acceded to. When our pickets were relieved, the Yankees came in close after them, many representing themselves as deserters, but having their short carbines concealed beneath their overcoats. The ruse was temporarily successful, and had it been undertaken by a larger force, might have resulted disastrously to us. The Yankees were driven from our works with a loss of one or two prisoners.

A CHARGE ON THE LEFT CENTRE.

About ten o'clock on the same night, the Yankees made a determined charge on our works on the left centre, near the Jerusalem Plank road. It succeeded in capturing our picket line, but did not reach our works. The musketry and cannonading on this occasion, as mentioned yesterday, were furious, and the display of mortars brilliant.

About 12 o'clock, the enemy was attacked by our forces, driven back, and our line resumed. Some twelve or fifteen dead Yankees were discovered there yesterday morning.

ANOTHER SHARP FIGHT.

It was stated last night that the enemy made a fierce assault upon McCracken's line, south of the Plank road about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but were badly repulsed, with heavy loss. We could learn no further particulars.

THE ALBEMARLE.—It seems that the attempt by the Yankees to destroy the Albemarle, was only partially successful, as we learn from the State Journal that, the water being shallow, her portholes are not submerged, and though her gun deck is under water, her guns still command the channel up and down. The injuries she sustained can be repaired in two or three weeks, including the raising of the vessel. The Journal further states, that when the Albemarle was struck the Yankees, in their confusion, got their boat in the midst of some logs, fixed around the Albemarle for her protection, and being unable to extricate her, the whole party, (composed entirely of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who had volunteered for this daring undertaking) with the exception of the Captain in command, surrendered, torpedoe, boat and all.

From the news in our telegraph column, we presume the Albemarle is now in the hands of the Yankees.

BAD NEWS FROM THE WEST.—Under the above caption, the New York World says:

The military news from Tennessee and Georgia is really alarming, and may forebode the greatest disasters of the war.—Secretary Stanton's dispatches have served to put those who believed them into a sort of fool's paradise, as he tried to convey the impression that the rebellion, especially at the West, was on its last legs, and would soon be dead and buried. But it now seems that the rebel army in Northern Georgia has vitality enough to be on the offensive, and that the situation of affairs is extremely critical. The following are the salient points in the recent military news from the West.

An Irish advertisement says: "If the gentleman who keeps a seaman's ship with a rep-head, will return the umbrella to a young lady with an ivory handle he will hear something to her advantage."

Hostilities are about to be opened between Brazil and Uruguay. Reclamations have been made upon the latter Republic for various causes. Uruguay, being engaged in civil war, had not had the means of responding. A proposition that the causes of dispute should be left to the arbitration of a foreign power was declined by Brazil, and an attack by the latter would be forthwith made by sea and land. Uruguay, having her hands full in consequence of her domestic troubles, will not have much opportunity to defend herself. Reprisals often drift into open war, but unless Uruguay is stronger than supposed, she will have to submit to whatever the stronger nation chooses to impose.

Rumor.—It is rumored that the iron clad steamer, Albemarle, has been destroyed by a torpedo—the story has it that a torpedo was placed in the Roanoke, up-stream, and floated down against the vessel, exploding and causing the destruction of the vessel. We trust the rumor is unfounded.—Confederate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hickory Buggy and Shoes at AUCTION. ON THURSDAY next will be sold at auction, 1 Hickory Buggy—a very new; 50 pr strong English Shoes; 1 Horse.

Ladies' Cloaking. A BEAUTIFUL lot of Goods suitable for Ladies Cloaks, received and for sale by E. L. PEMBERTON.

Fine Horse—Mule and Black-Smith Tools at Auction. 1 Fine 6 year old Horse; 1 do 7 " " Mule; 1 Set Blacksmith Tools will be sold at Auction on Thursday next. J. H. COOK, Auctioneer.

For Sale. A GOOD comfortable DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro' street, containing 8 rooms and Kitchen, Stables, &c., with a good well in the yard, and a large vine arbor. There are also 3 acres of land attached to the premises. For further information apply to S. BRANDT, Fayetteville.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory. Q. M. DEPARTMENT, Oct. 27th 1864. ALL PERSONS having claims against the Q. M. Department, at this Post, are requested to notify me of the amount of their claim as soon as possible. JOHN L. HOLMES, Capt. & A. A. Q. M.

Observer copy weekly and semi-weekly. 231-6t

Vick Emanuel.

THIS celebrated Horse will stand this, the Fall season, at Fayetteville, N. C., commencing the 10th of October and ending the 10th of 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 EMANUEL is a thoroughbred 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 EMANUEL 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.

P. S. Mares sent from a distance, will be turned on good grazing lots, and pastured free of charge. Oct. 18-2194t

CARD NOTICE.

THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in this State, a lot of Cotton and Wool Cards. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at \$22.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. This Department is having a large lot back ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

224-6t State papers copy: Dailies six times, others four times and forward bill to Major Dowd.

Brown Windsor Soap. LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED at No. 17, Market Square.

Now is the time to Pay your Taxes, 4 per cent Certificates in sums to suit purchasers, can be had if immediate application be made at this office. 231-6t