

All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate 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, 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. 4, 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. McCREMEN, 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.

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

It is proper to state that the error in the funeral notice, published in this paper yesterday, occurred outside of this office.

There is a class of men who are never so well contented, as when they can find some cause of complaint against the action of the government, or the course pursued by Congress, and whether this cause is real or imaginary, they are in a blissful condition of felicity when they can find an audience with patience and good nature enough to listen to their croakings. Some of these men who were rich before the war, and are millionaires now, and who have accumulated their immense gains through the miseries and wants of their fellow creatures, are continually grumbling about their taxes.

What right have men who are not in the army, or who have not a representative there, to talk about the oppressive taxes, and the heaviness of their burthen in these days of sacrifice and self-denial?

They ought to be called upon to pay all their surplus—every pound of meat, and bushel of grain or cwt. of forage—to the government, which they do not actually need for the support of themselves and their dependants; and that too without remuneration of any kind whatever.

If this war is not brought to a favorable termination they will lose all; and their own common sense should teach them that it will be better to give one half, or two-thirds, or even nine-tenths of all they have than be stripped of all of their possessions.

Unfortunately for the public welfare these men have been permitted by the circumstances of war to make ten-fold as much money in the four years, that have elapsed since its commencement, as they have ever made in the whole of their lives before; and they have grown stingy as fast as they have grown rich. Now they begin to look upon it as no more than their right that they should be freed from every restriction which keeps them from growing richer, and they think it outrageous in Congress to pass laws requiring them to pay taxes. "What right," they ask, "has Congress to make us pay taxes for the support of this war?"

It is a pity that Congress does not make them pay all their surplus. Then the government might support the poor, and they would have no power to grind them to the dust with their oppressions and penuriousness.

Arthur Legendre, a nephew and private secretary of General Beauregard, died in Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, of yellow fever.

The blockade-runner Flora, ran aground in Charleston harbor, and was shelled to pieces by the enemy on the 23d inst.

A LETTER FROM MR. STEPHENS.—The following letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, was written in reply to the proposition made by Sherman to Gov. Brown, Mr. Stephens and others to hold a conference with him in reference to peace. The letter is characteristic of the temper, intellect and patriotism of the man:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., Oct. 1, 1864. Wm. King, Sr., Esq.:

Sir: I have considered the message you delivered me yesterday from General Sherman, with all the seriousness and gravity due the importance of the subject. That message was a verbal invitation by him, through you to me, to visit him at Atlanta, to see if we could agree upon some plan of terminating this fratricidal war without the further effusion of blood. The object is one which addressed itself with peculiar interest and great force to every well wisher of his country—to every friend of humanity—to every patriot—to every one attached to the principles of self-government, established by our common ancestors. I need not assure you therefore, that it is an object very dear to me—there is no sacrifice I would not make, short of principle and honor, to obtain it; and no effort would I spare, under the same limitations, with any reasonable or probable prospect of success.

But in the present instance, the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into such negotiations, and the like absence of any such power on his part, so far as appears from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this to Gen. Sherman, you may also say to him that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon terms of adjustment to be submitted to the action of our respective governments, even though he has no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in some formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for me to see him) as you represent him to have expressed himself, I would most cheerfully and willingly, with the consent of our authorities, accede to his request. It is manifested, and enter with all the earnestness of my nature upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country, upon principles of honor, right and justice to all parties. This does not seem to me to be at all impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway. Yours most respectfully, (Signed,) ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

RECONSTRUCTION, OR ANNEXATION TO ENGLAND OR FRANCE.

A correspondent writes as follows to the Richmond Whig:

Talking of reconstruction, there is but one means for a thorough re-union, and that is by a combination between the Confederates and the Northern Conservatives, cemented by the blood of the Black Republicans. If the Northern Conservatives would at once and actively co-operate with us on this basis, there might be hopes of a happy and permanent re-union. But nothing short of the blood—the extermination of the monsters who have made this war will suffice.

If the Northern Conservatives are not ready for this combination, the next and possibly our best alternative is annexation to England and France. This would render re-union forever impossible, and at the same time gratify that which is the absorbing passion of every Southern heart, vengeance on the infernal Yankees. I would make the application for annexation in the first instance to England, as the mother country. If she declines, we could then apply to France. The advantages to either would be so great, that refusal could not be expected.

The advantage to us, would be eternal separation from the Yankees and the ability of wreaking upon that Godless race a rich and sweet revenge. At present, however able we may be to maintain our independence we are not able to desolate their land as they have desolated ours. Until that is effected, the dead cannot rest quietly in their graves.

The Mercury and the Southern Field & Fireside have been united into one, W. B. Smith & Co., having purchased the latter. The interests of the two papers being consolidated, only one paper will be issued hereafter, and will take the name of the Southern Field & Fireside. The first number under the new arrangement will be issued in Raleigh, Friday next. We wish the proprietors much success in the enterprise.

The Democracy of the North are still strong in their expectations of carrying their ticket through successfully. Both parties are multiplying efforts for each others defeat, as the decisive day draws nigh. Speeches are made, victories real and assumed, are glorified or derided, meetings, processions and all the old paraphernalia of party is brought out for a great airing.

The city council of Columbus, Ga., has passed a resolution providing that "any member of the council who shall attend any of its meetings while in a state of intoxication, shall be fined fifty dollars for the first offense, and for the second shall be expelled."

THE PROGRESS OF SUBJUGATION.

The fall of Vicksburg is undone. The Mississippi has been once more sealed to the upcountry merchantman. Confederate guns sink, burn and destroy, along the line of the Father's of Waters; and the declaration by the Constitution of the Confederacy, of the freedom of its navigation, has been annulled, via et armies, by horse, foot and artillery. And the conquest of the South, ye men of the West, goes bravely on!

Texas has been abandoned. The Rio Grande has been opened for supplies of Confederate material. Matamoros is a point of entry for Southern cotton, and a banking house charged with unlimited transactions in Southern gold! Thus, ye war advocates of these broad States of the North, are the supplies of the Confederates being cut off, and their credit crippled by exclusion from the markets of the world!

The Louisiana of the Abolitionists, was a broad State, while its riches were garnered by organized robbery. Like a sucked orange, now that its 'loaf' has been transferred to Black Republican pockets, it has collapsed. A ring fence of pickets hedges in the jurisdiction of Mr. Hahn, within a narrow circle around New Orleans, and he has fallen from his high estate, below the level of the ambition of Sancho Panza, since his dominions have ceased to embrace the governorship of even Barataria.

Stand Watie lords it with his Indians, on the Western border. The land of the Creeks and the Cherokees are once more under the protection of his braves, and he holds away so far upward toward Kansas to give law probably at this moment from Fort Gibson!

General Steele sleeps at Little Rock. He is as inoffensive as a Quaker gun.—His army appears to be as mythical as Sir John Falstaff's men in buckram.—Price moves up one side into Missouri, and Shelby, Marmaduke and Fagan, had already preceded him on the other within seventy or eighty miles of St. Louis.—And thus, ye hopeful advocates of subjugation, deem the work of conquest progress beyond the Mississippi.

Western Tennessee the work of subjugation has compelled us to surrender.—The recruiting ground and storehouse thus opened, has given and fed an army for Forrest. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been surrendered. Memphis has been lately plundered by a few Confederate horrid men; Vicksburg has recently been threatened by a gathering at Jackson; and the sovereignty of the Confederacy stands unchallenged throughout almost the length and breadth of the great producing region of the Mississippi. Forrest is in Middle Tennessee, Killing, capturing, plundering, and not at all Cavalrymen of the regular army of the Confederacy, guerrillas bushwhackers, and all description of evil doers, disturb Federal dominion in the fair State of Kentucky. And thus, ye believing imperialists, progresses between the Tennessee and the Ohio, the high democratic business of armed repression.

Sherman is in Atlanta. The gallant fellow seems to have been less puzzled as to the mode of taking it, than he is now by the question of what to do with it. One advantage that the war-makers have gained by it, is the comforting assurance that he sees, from within its earthworks a business of conquest which he says must go on, for many years. The great guns fired and the powder burned for the fall of that den of misery and blood, what has been accomplished, aside from executive clapping, by this foolish hunting of ignis fatuus of Southern subjugation into the jaws of the cannon of Atlanta?

Sheridan won two victories in the Valley. The material result, so far, gives him the possession of that region for a distance of sixty miles from the Potomac—but not until after Early had stripped it very thoroughly of its corn and oil, its flocks and herds. The Federal chief says, it is true, with his overwhelming force, obtained by crippling Grant—press still onward; but unless Sherman and his wild goose chase into Georgia, for a movement on the rear of Richmond can do so, only subject to the danger of such a movement in his rear, as that which hurled Hunter to the Kanawha at the head of a starving mob.

General Grant—oh! we hate to think of the thousands of poor victims that now drop around him under the shot and shell and the breastwork and mire of deadly pestilence! The Lieutenant General, however, still languishes with his shattered army under the tide water favor of Virginia. He is monarch of about one hundred square miles of Virginia soil—for which, however, he has recently acknowledged his vassalage to the extent of a contribution of twenty-five hundred fat bullocks.

All around the coast of the Confederate States the Federalists hold positions very favorable for killing our men by pestilence. All these, however, are of no use to the work of war, save only so far as they illustrate its barbarities by shelling a city, burning some houses, and frightening poor women out of their wits. At

Mobile and at Charleston the Federalists have fleets that cut off foreign intercourse at these points after it had been opened without let or hindrance, along all the wide border of Texas! Vessels by the hundred steam up and down from the Potomac to the Mississippi around the Southern shores; and pretend to declare these Federal States masters on the ocean, while the Confederate cruisers make the high seas too hot for the Northern merchantmen! Such, oh! ye jubilant asserters of conquest, is the progress of your work upon the shores and waters of the deep!

And the draft? What of it? A false pretense! A crisp-sergeant's trick for winning recruits! Abandoned in New York and Brooklyn by confession, it is also abandoned all over the country in actual fact. A make believe of filling quotas here by volunteering, or of completing them here by conscription, the call for five hundred thousand men has turned out like that of Glendower for spirits that would not come.

One hundred thousand men would, we firmly believe, represent more than the total results obtained under the draft whip; and that number falls greatly short of the recruits required to bring up our armies to their old relative standard of comparison with those of the Confederacy. Expirations of terms of service, prostrations by sickness or death under autumnal fevers, casualties of battles, etc., may be fairly supposed to have involved a reduction in our strength in the field to an extent that permits of but very moderate expectations from the accessions obtained under the call for five hundred thousand men. The "rebels," in the meantime, have met our "red" conscription by new levies; and thus do both sides come again together, for the tenth or twelfth time, on a work of blood which will be completed in ninety days. And thus, most sapient friends of Imperial Federalism, does the labor of our brave soldiers—N. Y. W. W.

It is rumored about town, we learn, that several persons who were about to be made liable to conscription or to be sent off in Home Guard, have disappeared, and the presumption is they have gone to the Yankees. It appears also that a number have run off from Randolph, Gairford, Davidson and Forsyth who were liable to Home Guard duty.

We have had quite enough of this thing. It is high time that those who are among us who are not willing to discharge the duties of honest, patriotic citizens should be known and sent off at once. No such person is entitled to the privileges of citizenship any longer. Men who declare they will not support the government and the cause at this late period, have remained among us purely for sinister or some ulterior purpose, and the sooner we get rid of them the better. If such men are holding offices or are in positions which exempt them from service, they should be dismissed. There are good reasons why many citizens may prefer to remain out of the army; but the man who does so because he is a greater friend to the enemy than he is to his State, ought not to stay among us.—Conservative.

Deserters to the Yankees are very pitifully received in these latter days—After finding out who and what the deserter is, the Yankee officer in command asks the fugitive, will you serve in the army the navy, or the marine corps of the United States? If he replies, that he did not come to do either, but only to escape from the rebels, and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, he is told he must do one of the three things, or the other oath. If he still declines to choose, he is sent to Tortugas, or some other choice spot, and to work on the fortifications. This is for white traitors. The blacks are thrust in the army or set to digging dirt under Yankee taskmasters, proverbially the hardest of masters. Adv. & Reg.

HOMICIDE.—On Saturday evening last, a severe fight occurred near the Western limits of this city, between two citizens of the county—James Penny and Hinton Franklin—which has resulted in the death of the latter. No other weapons than sticks were used, and both parties suffered severely. Franklin's skull being fractured, from the effects of which he died on Monday. The current report is, that Penny had started for home, after a quarrel in town with Franklin—that he was pursued, overtaken and set upon by his antagonist with a heavy stick, and beaten very badly; when Penny turned upon him with a stick and inflicted the blows which have caused Franklin's death. Both, it is said, were under the influence of liquor.

The Memphis Argus, of the 7th inst, says: Among the changes introduced in this immediate vicinity, not the least change is that of white women hiring to pick cotton on the plantations. Yesterday, a number went up the Mississippi on the steamer McGill, who have been engaged for service on plantations on the Arkansas, as well as the Tennessee side of the river, at wages so attractive as to put in the shade any to be had in the city, even under the most favorable circumstances. Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

GIGANTIC FRAUDS.—The New York World says of the Indiana election, "facts enough have transpired to disclose a system of gigantic frauds never paralleled in any election in this country, not even by the famous Kickapoo frauds in Kansas, when the poll books were filled with names taken from the Cincinnati directory." The Republican majorities, according to the 'World,' are set down in some counties at larger figures than the entire republican vote in those counties. This is the way in which Lincoln hopes to secure his re-election.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday says the fleet for the capture of the forts below Wilmington, consist of the frigate Ironsides, which was stationed for some time at Charleston; the new ironclad ship of the line Decatur, whose armament is of the heaviest calibre and greatest range, (some of her guns are said to throw shell within a fraction of six miles); two monitors and an immense number of wooden vessels of war, ammunition and picket boats, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA. MILITARY ACADEMY. THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known. Also, wanted two Teachers of military education, and a Steward in this institution. Address Maj. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent.

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 5 acres of land attached to the premises. For further information apply to S. BRANDT, Fayetteville.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory. Q. M. Office, 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 11.

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 EMANUEL 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 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. REUBEN JONES, Agent. P. S. Mares sent from a distance will be turned on good grazing lots, and pastured free of charge. Oct. 18-21st

CARD NOTICE. THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of Cotton and Wool Cards. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agent with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at \$22.50 per pair to the citizen generally; in no instance is more than a pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The 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.

State papers copy: Dailies six times, others four times and forward bill to Major Dowd. No. 17, Market Square!

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS. THE PROPRIETOR of the above establishment having returned from the war, peace having been declared in Moore County, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers. They will find a choice selection of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soap, "Old Windsor," do., Needles, Pins, Spool Cotton, Bl'k Flax Thread, Black Silk do., Hooks and Eyes. Stationary—consisting of Note, Letter and Fool's cap Paper, Plain, Fancy and Commercial Envelopes, Pencils, Pens, Pen Holders, &c., &c. Also a new and carefully selected stock of the latest Music Pieces published. Choice Smoking Tobacco for Sale. Oct 5-1f