

# THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINGLAIR, 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 whatever 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. 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. 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.

To-day has been appointed by the President for public worship and thanksgiving.

We trust that contrite hearts will return to the Almighty Giver of all good gifts that acknowledgment of gratitude which all our people should feel and express for our deliverance from the hands of the enemy.

As our force all wish to do their part in the public worship, we will issue no paper to-morrow.

The lecture of Col. Dawson last night, was well conceived, well expressed, and well delivered.

The audience evinced their appreciation by the manner in which it was received. He is an orator of no common parts, and handled the subject of "National Honor" in a masterly style.

The audience was a flattering one, and the proceeds will doubtless carry much comfort to the Kentuckians in whose behalf the address was delivered.

It is dangerous for the Press to tamper with public opinion—it is unsafe for it to form hasty conclusions, and to give authoritative expression to opinions, unless upon investigation they are found to be tenable and invincible in argument, where those opinions are in regard to matters of inestimable importance to the people and the country. For this reason we have withheld an expression of our views on the President's recommendation in regard to the employment of slaves in the army as pioneers, engineer laborers, &c.

But we have now investigated the matter, and our notions are accordingly published:—

We do not think that it would be expedient to employ negroes in the capacity for which they are recommended by the President, nor do we think it would be right. If the slave is employed and conducts himself with fidelity to the government which purchases him, and which gives him employment, we think that when there is no longer a necessity for his service in that sphere, when he has accomplished that work for which he has been purchased, that he will be deserving a reward from his owner for his meritorious conduct. To offer as an inducement for such fidelity a premium, would be better than to assign a punishment for neglect or unfaithfulness; and as it would be expedient to award such emolument for a proper discharge of duty, in what should that emolument consist?

We could not offer him his freedom, because we do not recognize the strength of that argument which is advanced by the Beecher's, and Phillips' of Yankedom, that to the slave freedom is a boon. We contend that he is in a far happier and more desirable condition as he is, as the property of a kind master, who christianizes, and civilizes his moral state into one of a more exalted character.

But it will be urged that the negro thinks his freedom is a thing to be wished,

he imagines he would be happier and more contented in another sphere of life. To this we reply: Is it right, is it charitable to give a man arsenic because he imagines in his ignorance that it would be nutritious food? Is it kind—is it considerate in the parent to permit his child to hold his finger in the fire, because it is bright and he fancies that he would like the sensation? No.

Then if we could not consistently offer them their freedom, shall the government keep them; and remain the owner of forty thousand slaves and support them in idleness. That would be an item of very considerable expense to a nation groaning under a heavy burthen of debt.

Should they be re sold and turned over to the care of private individuals? This policy would be objectionable for the reward which they would expect could not be given them. They could not be paid in money, for the civil law does not tolerate the notion of slaves holding any right in property.

Thus it is evident that the doctrine of offering a premium for faithful discharge of duty in untenable, and demands the overthrow of those very notions on which is built up the argument upon which we rest our moral convictions that slavery is no sin, and that in holding our negroes to involuntary servitude, we are not transgressing the law of Almighty God.

In our opinion if we can hold out no sufficient inducement to the slave to perform to the fullest extent the obligations we impose, it were better—far better that he should not be required to do this service. Nor can we see any necessity for their employment in any department of the military service.

But while we are of the opinion already expressed;—and while we can entertain any proposition looking towards the recruiting of our armies through this agency, only with abhorrence;—while we clearly hold the doctrine that he is fit to be a free man and to enjoy the precious boon of enfranchisement who is fit to do that highest of all political duties—carry arms in defense of his country, and serve in the ranks of her armies; we do not think that by the admission that to the slave freedom is a boon, we sacrifice one iota of that doctrine which led to the separation from the North, and the establishment of a new Confederate alliance of States.

The question as to whether it is a breach of Divine law for our people to retain the institution, is one which they are called upon to settle with their Maker. That which led to our separation from the North was very different in its nature.

We held that to the sovereign States, and not to the general government belonged the authority to decide what the domestic regulations and institutions of the several States should be; and that they alone, through the will of their own people in convention had the right to decide wherein their own constitutions are defective, and to what extent they should be modified, altered, amended, or abolished.

Our enemies sought to overthrow this right, and to rob us of our inalienable privileges; and to assert our independence of their control—to throw off the shackles which they forged and bound about our limbs the more securely every day; and to secure to ourselves the enjoyment of those rights which we inherited from our ancestors of '76—we made the breach—for this we stripped for the combat—for this we took up the gauntlet they had flung at our feet, and for this we bleed to-day at every pore—still defiant—still determined—still cheerful and assured of the issue in our favor.

And it ought to be remembered by our people that we are not fighting for the right of property in the negro, but we are fighting to establish our independence of the dictation of others, and to assert the great principle of self-government which we received as a rich legacy from our fathers.

As it appears to our mind the States of the South would have had equal cause for quarrel and consequent secession if the States of the North, by their votes in Congress, had demanded that the Legislature of North Carolina should require four readings instead of three before a law was ratified; or in other words that any interference whatever, of any kind, which sought to coerce or compel that sovereign power into a compliance with their will even in the most trifling matter, would have been cause sufficient for this action on their part; and we trust that our people will bear in mind that we do not fight this war for the existence and continuance of slavery, but on the abstract principle of our right to SELF-GOVERNMENT.

## DREWRY'S BLUFF.

In view of the probability of a powerful fleet of iron clads, (said now to be preparing at Fortress Monroe) co-operating with Grant's land forces in his contemplated final assault upon Richmond, when the famous Dutch Gap Cut shall have been completed, it becomes a matter of very great importance to place the batteries at Drewry's Bluff in the most perfect order for defence. The most careful and vigorous efforts should be made to have guns and garrison kept in a condition to ensure a successful resistance there against any attacking force, naval or military, or both combined. That point is the key to Richmond, and should be rendered impregnable, or as near so as possible. It has great natural advantages, which with the requisite artificial works, and the requisite force, will enable it to bid defiance to all attempts of the enemy to capture or to pass it. It is already a very strong position, perhaps, as strong as military science can make it. It has passed triumphantly through one perilous ordeal, when it was very far from being as formidable as it is now. But this fact should only stimulate to energetic and persistent exertions to increase to the utmost extent its capacity for resistance. As long as there is room for the addition of another gun or the erection of another bomb-proof, these additions should be made. It is particularly and essentially requisite that the garrison should be both numerically and in every other respect, adequate to maintain the position against all odds. If Grant hazards another serious conflict for the possession of Richmond, and if the canal, which is now being opened through Dutch Gap, shall be a success, his main reliance will be upon the ironclads that will be floated through it. He will never accomplish his purpose against the Confederate capital until he gets command of the River up to Rocketts, and he can never do this until he reduces Fort Drewry. How vastly important, therefore, is it that it should be protected in every practicable way, and prepared in every respect to withstand the shock which, from present indications, it will ere long be subjected to. The garrison will have a most conspicuous and responsible part to act in the bloody drama whenever it shall be opened by the advance of the enemy's fleet through the new canal. Upon their bravery and skill will hang the fate of Richmond. They should all be well trained, experienced soldiers—fully acquainted with the most improved method of using artillery—thoroughly practiced as marksmen, and known to be of the coolest and most unflinching courage. There should be no raw, effeminate member in the ranks. Officers and men should be alike competent for the faithful performance of their respective duties on the day of trial. The safety not only of Richmond, but of all Virginia, will on that day depend upon the manner in which they shall acquit themselves.

We take it for granted that the government, which is so vitally interested in the defence of Fort Drewry, has taken the proper and needful steps to put them in a condition to repel any naval armament that may assail them, thereby ensuring the signal failure of this grand Yankee expedition under Grant, which was to have culminated months ago in a triumphant entry of the oft routed "Army of the Potomac" into the "rebel capital," and the stately marchings through the streets thereof, to the "music of the Union"—*Petersburg Express*.

A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph writes from near Tusculum, Ala., under date of Oct 31:

We have at last struck the Tennessee river, and if present indications do not fail, will cross the river in a day or two at Florence, 3 miles from this place.

The army moved from Gadsden, to which place it came after the Dalton trip on the 22d inst., and crossing Sand Mountain, reached Decatur on the night of the 26 inst. Our skirmish lines were drawn around this place, and the works invested by them only. Stewart's and Cheat-ham's corps occupied the different roads leading from the town, and went into bivouac. Decatur was supposed to be garrisoned by 2,500 or 3,000 troops in very strong works, of which I had good ocular proof, visiting the skirmish line quite frequently.

It was not Gen Hood's intention to invest the place with the view of taking it; for it would have cost a heavy sacrifice of life, especially as the enemy was reinforcing, and had his gunboats in the river to operate in concert. But he was obliged to delay several days here and keep the enemy inside by threatening an attack, in order to cover the passage of a large supply train, and Lee's corps.—When these had passed, Lee was making hard for Florence. We very leisurely drew our skirmishers and marched on after him, and while the Yankees were occupied at Decatur, Lee crosses the river and occupies Florence, and our pontoons are thrown across. We rest here a couple of days, and then cross over on our way to Middle Tennessee.

The Columbus Sun learns that a prominent gentleman of that city, received from his son, who is attached to Clanton's Brigade, a letter, dated Decatur, Alabama, which states that General Hood had captured that place.

## NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

This body met in Warrenton on Wednesday, 2d inst. The State was generally represented. Delegates from the mountain counties in the West, and from the ocean counties in the East, were present; though the delegations were thin, not more than thirty-five or forty ministers present.

Rev. James McDaniel, of Fayetteville, was elected President of the Convention, and J. D. Huffman, Recording Secretary.

The discussion growing out of the report on religious periodicals developed some interesting facts. The Biblical Recorder, organ of the Church, has of late years acquired such high character, as has not only placed its existence beyond jeopardy, but has rendered it a paying concern, and its friends ignore any claims for patronage on the ground of charity.

Rev. N. B. Cobb, general agent of army colportage, presented a most interesting report, in which an amount of good was reported, truly refreshing. By the untiring efforts of Mr. Cobb, about \$50,000 have been contributed.

A mass meeting on the subject of Sunday schools, and one in behalf of army colportage were held, at both of which interesting addresses were delivered.

The next meeting of the Convention is appointed to be held at Forrestville, in November, 1865.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, from whom we derive the above items, closes his letter as follows:

And now a little badinage, by way of conclusion. Las Casas in his Memoirs of Napoleon says that the first consul exhibited a strong partiality for long noses, his ablest financiers all had long noses. When a boy I read that, and ever since have had a particular respect for a long nose; but in this Convention it was observable that some of the ablest men in the body had remarkably short noses. Persons present on the occasion will remember the diminutive organs of Rev. Messrs. Pritchard, Carsler and Broadus. Verily, times have changed since the days of the first Napoleon.

## FROM GEORGIA.

The Chronicle and Sentinel of the 13th says, a gentleman who reached this city Friday afternoon and who left the vicinity of Stone Mountain on Thursday morning, reports that on Wednesday morning at day break terrific explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, and at daylight heavy and rapid artillery and musketry firing was heard in the direction of Rough & Ready. The firing continued up to 12 M., gradually nearing Atlanta.

Scouts who left Jonesboro on Wednesday morning, report that Gen. Howell Cobb, with from six to eight thousand militia and three brigades of cavalry, attacked the enemy and was steadily driving them in.

A soldier who had been captured by the Yankees, and who succeeded in effecting his escape, reports that there were not over 8,000 troops in the city. Parties along the line of the State Road, between Atlanta and Marietta, represent that the trains go up to Marietta daily heavily laden and return empty. Two corps were at Powder Springs under marching orders. The Yankees were sending off the negroes and prisoners to that point. Their movements are involved in mystery.

The same paper says Major Graham with his scouts succeeded in capturing 500 head of mules on Clark Howell's plantation, near the Chattahoochee river. Three Yankees who deserted from there gave him the information, and one of them donned rebel uniform and went with him. Major Graham, with 75 men, drove the Yankee guard, 100 strong, protecting the mules, and captured about ten or fifteen of them, besides the mules.

CLOTHING FOR OUR PRISONERS.—"P. W. A." writing from Richmond to the Savannah Republican under date of the 28th, speaks thus of a proposed arrangement by which our prisoners are to be supplied with clothing:

Upon consultation with Gen. Lawton, the Quartermaster General, it was ascertained that clothing cannot be purchased in Europe and delivered to our prisoners in the North before the middle of January or first of February next, and in that view, as blankets are their first and greatest need, Judge Ould has recommended to Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, the immediate purchase of thirty thousand pairs to be made in a Northern city. He suggests also that the Federal authorities be asked to allow us to ship an amount of cotton from Wilmington, to some other port, sufficient to make the purchase. Mr. Seddo approves of the recommendation and suggestion, and has authorized Judge Ould to proceed at once to their execution.

It is said there are about 12,000 bonded farmers in North Carolina, who have obligated themselves to furnish the Government 1,500 pounds of bacon, and 1,500 pounds of beef each, making a total of thirty million pounds of meat. This, it is estimated, will furnish two pounds of meat per day to each North Carolina soldier in the army of Virginia for a year and a half. If these bonded farmers fulfil their obligations to the government, we see no necessity for impressing officers in our State, and would suggest that they all be sent somewhere else.—*Charlotte Bulletin*.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—On the 8th inst., Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, introduced a bill in the Senate, which was referred to the Finance Committee, declaring four per cent. bonds and certificates therefore receivable for taxes due for the year 1864.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Foote, introduced a resolution, declaring it to be the policy of the Confederate Government to withdraw from abroad all commissioners and diplomatic agents.—Made the special order of the day for Monday, 14th inst.

On the 9th, Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, in the Senate, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the President to communicate to the Senate the number of persons exempted from military service on the railroads, in express and telegraph companies, contractors for carrying the mails, &c., and the number detailed or exempted for agricultural purposes.

BONDED EXEMPTS.—The Confederate is authorized to say that Judge Saunders, in the case of the Bonded Exempts, pending before him on *habeas corpus*, has decided against the parties, and remanded them to the service. We learn from a private source, that this opinion of Judge Saunders concurs with that of Chief Justice Pearson and the other Justices of the Supreme Court Bench.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN H. COOK, AUCTIONEER.

ON Thursday next the 17th inst., will be sold ONE GOOD HARNESS HORSE. Nov. 16. 244-24

## Florence and Fayetteville RAIL ROAD.

### Stockholders Meeting.

A SUFFICIENT amount having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the above named Company, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of December next for the purpose of electing a President and Directors of said Company, and for the transactions of such other business as may come before the Stockholders. The books of subscription are still open. This is an important road to this community and to the country generally. We hope every man will feel the importance of doing what he can to secure the speedy completion of this road.

W. M. McKEAY, J. M. ROSE, A. A. MCKETHAN, D. A. RAY, A. W. STEEL, Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 15, 1864. [tm. Committee.

LOST. ONE CERTIFICATE, dated March 17th 1864, No. 864. Any person finding the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY KING, Clinton, N. C. 245-64

LOST. ON SUNDAY afternoon the 13th inst. on the Western Plank Road, between the Toll House and the 4 mile post, a Breast Pin, resembling a Locomotive car—it was attached to a red ribbon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Toll House. 24347

## Negro Woman and Child FOR SALE.

Who is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, with child 1 year old. Apply to 241-34 D. ANDERSON.

Hands Wanted. I WANT to hire six hands to cut cord wood 3 miles from town. I will pay \$6 per cord. Apply to D. ANDERSON, Eagle Foundry. 241-34

NOTICE. APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to incorporate the "Fayetteville, N. C., Iron Works." 239-dit-w47

\$50 REWARD. STOLEN about 26 miles from Fayetteville on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, on the 5th of November, a medium sized HORSE, blind in the left eye, with short thin mane, and aged about 10 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to J. A. GILLIS, At the Fayetteville Arsenal. Observer copy.

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. W. M. A. BANKS, Superintendent. 233-47

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.

Wanted to Hire IMMEDIATELY, a good COOK; also a CHAMBERMAID. Apply to REUBEN JONES. 236-47