

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 Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (\*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 26, 1864.

Our Subscribers in town will confer a special favor, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in every instance, the above rule will be adhered to. Collections made every Monday.

NOTICE.—C. C. McCURMIN, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

HOME AGAIN.—After a prolonged absence of several weeks, we have returned again to our chair, and take this opportunity of greeting our friends and patrons. We regret exceedingly that our able young friend, Captain Robinson, who in our absence presided over the columns of the North Carolinian, was called away to another field of duty before our return. The ability that has marked his short career as editor, can not have passed unnoticed either by the readers of the North Carolinian or of his fellows in the craft.—Should his absence be of long or short duration, we trust that the good wishes of the community of which he is an esteemed member will follow him. In every position in which circumstances had placed him—whether in the field battling for the rights of his native land, or in the tripod wielding with the vigor and energy which has always characterized him—he has evinced rare talents combined with sound judgment and discretion. We most earnestly trust his career of usefulness is but just opening, and that his life may be spared to his country, which stands in need of such men to give her character, and to his numerous friends, who will watch with deep interest his destiny.

CONSISTENCY A JEWEL.—It will afford no little surprise to our citizens to learn that one of their strongest anti-Holden candidates, recently elected to the Legislature from this county and Harnett, voted for a "straitest sect" died in the wool Holdente against one of the citizens of this county who, with his friends, supported that same anti-Holden candidate! Our people well know that Walter Huske, Esq., of this place, was a candidate for Engrossing Clerk. Gen. A. D. McLEAN, so strictly anti-Holden that all others who did not agree with him precisely, were unsound, voted open and above board for Mr. N. Leach, a son of the late Gen. Leach, of Johnston county, for Engrossing Clerk of the Legislature, against Walter Huske. Is not this an admirable specimen of consistency?

COMMENDABLE.—We see that Judge Shepherd has introduced in the Legislature a bill to instruct the Military Committee to enquire into the expediency of relieving from Home Guard duty, bonded farmers. This is a good move. If producers—bonded farmers and the like, are forced to abandon agricultural pursuits, and if some of the impressments of which we have lately had an example, in this community, shall be practiced, the beginning of the end is at hand. You can't force out of the soil, without labor, subsistence for the army, and unless these farmers are left at home, and their stock unmolested, we will have a worse enemy than Grant or Sherman in our midst in a short time.

McClellan is a candidate for U. S. Senator from New Jersey.

IN Luck.—Our "sub locum tenens," not having the fear of the "Maine liquor law" before his eyes, tendered his services as an "Expert" to "sample anything in our market and give the public his impression as to its merits"—hinting, in the mean time, that our friend, Mr. Love was reputed to have some "Nash brandy" which might or might not be good, but that if he had a "pint" upon which to base an opinion, he might pronounce it good. In the mean time our friend, Mr. Love, sends the "pint," much to the gratification of a way-worn traveling Editor who returned just in time to settle it, and who, after having seen and tasted (a little for the stomach's sake) "new dip" from Alabama to Virginia, being in his own estimation a good judge, has in solemn form pronounced it most excellent.

A YANKEE TURNOAT.—The following extract, which we find in the Baltimore American, is styled by that paper as the traitorous conduct of a naval officer:

CAIRO, Nov. 18.—It has been discovered that the ironclad gunboat Rattler was actually recently sold to the rebels by her commander, at Home Point, below here. The information is rather indefinite, but it is said the commander had so disposed of his men as to prevent resistance to her delivery to the enemy.

A small boat approached her on the night she was to have been delivered to the enemy, but a subordinate officer on board had his suspicions aroused, and fired his revolver at the rebels, frightening them away. The affair was subsequently investigated, when it was discovered that the commander of the gunboat had already received \$200,000, and other payments were to be made in cotton. He was arrested, but escaped, declaring that he would command a privateer, and give the Yankees hell. The rebels intended to use the Rattler in capturing the gunboat General Bragg.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Correspondence of the Carolinian.]

RALEIGH, Nov. 24, 1864.

Col. P. J. Sinclair. DEAR SIR:—The House was principally engaged to-day in electing Engrossing Clerks. Mr. McKay, of Harnett, was elected on first ballot by a very decided majority.

The second ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Moore, of Stokes. Mr. W. W. Dunn only lacked one vote of being elected—have no doubt but he will be elected tomorrow.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklinburg, introduced a bill providing for the confiscation of the property of deserters, and their banishment from the State—forever to be deprived of citizenship—not allowed to vote, act as juror, or hold any office whatever. Its a clincher.

Mr. McCormick introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to protect the citizens of this State from specie payment during the existence of the present war, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker announced the several Joint Committees.

The House then adjourned.

GEORGIA.—The Richmond Sentinel says it has nothing additional from Georgia, that would be prudent to publish while certain military operations are taking place, which it is believed, will bring Mr. Sherman up with a short turn. The enemy are without information as to our movements, and it has no intention of enlightening them on the subject.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.

The Journal states the gross receipts of this road for the year ending 30th Sept., at \$4,019,039 87, against \$1,402,831 last year. Increase \$1,706,258 37. The expenditures have been \$1,864,224 34, and the profit \$1,145,815 63, against \$809,652 67 last year. Increase of profit \$336,162 96. The Directors have declared Dividend No. 27 of 20 per cent.

A Vicksburg letter says that a rebel force of seventy-five men surrendered to General Dana's force of negro infantry, and after being disarmed, several thousand negroes were turned loose upon them with their bayonets, and not a life was spared. The letter asks how this cold blooded atrocity will look on the pages of history. A few officers expressed indignation but as a general thing debate on the subject was suppressed.

Brig Gen. R. S. Ripley has assumed command of the District of South Carolina, headquarters at Charleston.

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY, ZEBULON B. VANCE, TO THE General Assembly of North Carolina. (Concluded.)

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the Militia and the Guard for Home Defence which requires some additional legislation. Both of these organizations were put on foot when the territory allotted to the different regiments and battalions contained men sufficient to fill them to the numbers required by law. Both have been stripped by conscription until scarcely anything remains of either regiment or battalion, but officers. When I now call out the Home Guard for State Defence, I have to put many companies together in order to get one of convenient size, and the supernumerary officers constituting a large per cent of the whole force, are sent home, as they cannot be made to serve in the ranks. This causes the greatest inconvenience and injustice. The only remedy is reorganization and consolidation. I therefore, recommend the abolition of the Home Guard as being one too many, and the passage of a law authorizing the combination of the skeleton companies of the Militia into new regiments, having the numbers necessary to take the field at once, and so that all may be compelled to do duty alike. I deem it unnecessary further to give the details of the proposed plan, as the Adjutant General will present them fully to your military committee in a form which has my approval.

I also recommend the extension of the age to which men are required to serve in the militia to fifty five years. Though there are not a great many men at that age capable of active field service, there are yet many who could perform most material service in arresting deserters and repressing disorders at home, whose accession would greatly strengthen this important arm of the State.

The records of the country will bear me witness, gentlemen, that I have never sought to have extraordinary powers of any kind conferred upon me, being content to abide by our ancient customs even when unusual circumstances have rendered them abortive. But I am firmly convinced by actual experience, that it is impossible to enforce discipline and obedience to orders in a militia organization throughout the State without summary powers in the Commander in Chief to drop the offender from the rolls for certain specified offences. With great hesitation therefore, and moved by a sincere conviction of duty, I recommend the conferring of this power on the Executive to continue only during the war, and a restricted as you may deem necessary to guarantee against improper exercise.

In this connection I will ask your consideration of a copy of the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on the 17th ult., and request you to regard them as a part of this message. This meeting was invited by me, in the earnest hope that something might be agreed upon to aid in reinforcing our armies and rendering uniform the action of the State in many important particulars, especially with regard to the exemption from Conscription of State officers. After some days of free and harmonious interchange of opinions, the result was the resolutions referred to. That one referring to State forces doing duty beyond their own borders, had allusion only to special and extraordinary emergencies, when, as often happens, the proper defensive point may be beyond the State line and not within it.

Contrary to the impression sought to be made by some, the resolution relating to the impressment or conscription of slaves was by no means intended to include the arming of them, much less their final emancipation, which I take it would follow as a natural consequence. I suppose that as property their temporary services were within reach of the government like all other property, to be employed as pioneers, erecting fortifications, cooks, teamsters, hospital servants, laborers in the several departments, and wherever, in short, the negro could take the place of an able bodied white man, he could carry a heavy load. Under the circumstances would consent to see them armed, which I would regard as not only dangerous in the extreme, but as less degrading, only than their employment in this capacity by our enemies. The proposition to emancipate them by the Confederate Government, (which in conscience should be done if they fought in our armies,) I regard as entirely out of the question. I imagine that such an idea as abolishing slavery by the General Government, advanced five years ago would have made people stare, and cause some little excitement. This course would, it seems to me, surrender the entire question which has ever separated the North from the South; would stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world, and render our whole revolution nugatory—a mere objectless waste of human life. I need not allude at all to the constitutional question involved, which I presume must be understood by this time. Our independence, I imagine, is chiefly desirable for the preservation of our political institutions, the principal of which is slavery; and it is only to be won by the blood of white men. The slave, however, should only be used to do his part as a non-combatant.

The resolution referring to the reinforcement of the army is worthy of your special and earnest attention. The Supreme Court having in the case of Johnson vs. Mallet affirmed the opinion advanced by me in my last message, that the exemption of officers and agents of the State is derived from higher grounds than the act of Congress, thus placing it as favorably as the friends of State sovereignty desire, it becomes us to examine carefully to see if there be not many who could, of our own grace, be spared to the service of the country. I know that the growing disposition of the public to do this has received a severe check in the reiteration of details by which the War Department has stripped the country bare of its most valuable and indispensable mechanics and artisans. Still there are quite a number of our officers whose official services are not indispensable, and who are neither farmers nor mechanics. With the retention of such I do not sympathize, and think it a hardship that they should eat the bread of ease and comparative idleness, whilst others bear the heat and burthen of the day. Should you not think proper to turn them over to conscription, then I think discretion should be vested in the Executive when a less number than the whole of the militia or home guard is called for, to discriminate against those who are not producers or mechanics. And if in the reorganization of the militia the power was vested in the Governor to appoint as officers only farmers or useful mechanics, much good might be accomplished and much dissatisfaction removed from the army and people. My observation has been that it is not so much the number as the character of the exempted persons, many of whom were of speculators, which causes the dissatisfaction. A wise policy calls upon us to remove it, if not by the means I suggest, then in some other way.

By a recent agreement entered into between our government and that of the enemy, it is provided that each may have the privileges of supplying its soldiers held as prisoners of war by the other with certain necessary articles. Judge Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange, informs me, that the same privilege will be extended to the States. I therefore ask your consent to expend, should it be necessary, a portion of our funds abroad, not exceeding \$5,000 sterling, for the benefit of North Carolina soldiers held in Northern prisons—officers and men. I understand the United States will parole any officer designated for this purpose, which would guarantee an easy and proper disposition of the funds.

[The Governor alludes to the subject of the supply of salt and of the difficulties of obtaining it. Notwithstanding that, I think I could safely assure you of salt provided transportation can be had.]

The execution of the laws becomes more and more difficult, owing not so much to the increase of crime, in my opinion, as to the want of boldness in the civil magistrates. Many complaints continue to reach me from all parts of the State of depredations and outrages of straggling soldiers, illegal impressments of property by Confederate Agents and many high-handed violations of civil rights by military commanders. Most of the sufferers appeal to me for redress which I am often unable to afford them. They forget that the law still exists, and that it is their right and duty to apply it, whenever and by whomsoever aggrieved, in the ancient way. The General in command, and the private soldier alike, may be and should be arrested or any offence against the rights or liberties of the citizen, and if resistance is made, the whole military force of the State would be brought to bear, to enforce submission. One wrong redressed by the law would be worth twenty redressed by Executive appeal to the superior officer of the offender.

The Governor concludes his admirable message in the eloquent and patriotic words that follow:

If I have ever maintained a constant and abiding faith in our ultimate triumph, I owe that faith more than to skillful generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or fortified cities to that pure and honest bosom of our people, of all we see of the way to our nature, the greed of gain, the love of property, selfishness, grinding the poor, indifference to the agonies of the country, and all the heartless and unchristian prophecies of the unpatriotic. I have yet, in my two years of close intercourse with the people of my native State, seen found a pure and unalloyed flame of that bright and glorious love of country, which can make the poorest widow or the humblest boy a kinsman of the Angels. And have said, it can not be that God will reject all this sacrifice and count as naught all this patience and long suffering because of the wickedness of some, that the little rills of patriotic love trickling down the mountain gorge, flowing onward through the plain and receiving its tributaries of blood in every valley, must reach the sea, in strength and volume enough to bear in triumph the ark of our southern freedom which we are straggling to launch upon its bosom. Let us continue to sustain our government with faithful and necessary powers, and give that wonderful and victorious army every possible physical and moral support; let us while watching anxiously for visible and reasonable means of showing every

plausible by-path whose mile marks point to ruin and dishonor; let us accept the simple faith of the patriot, in the justice of our cause which leadeth to salvation, and avoid the learned skepticism of the doubter, which taketh hold on hell, and the result will yet be all that the friend of good government and human freedom could desire. A nation purified by sorrow, strengthened by suffering and wise from the bloody lessons of civil war, shall yet I humbly trust in God, establish and perpetuate for their more fortunate children, a government rich in all the traditions of liberty and civilization.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Bristol Register of Friday says that passengers from Jonesboro, Thursday, could give us but little additional news of Breckinridge's movements. He is still pursuing the enemy and securing the fruits of his victory. The total number of prisoners captured is reported to be eight hundred and fifty. Four hundred of these are expected to reach here to-day. Fifty wagons and teams in addition to those already reported have fallen into our hands. The enemy are in some force at Strawberry Plains, 18 miles from Knoxville, and it is said that General Vaughn is again in their rear.—We expect to hear of another handsome "bagging" affair in a few days, and then hold for Knoxville.

Later Intelligence received Saturday night assures us that our forces held Strawberry Plains and that the enemy have retreated to their fortifications at Knoxville.

EXCHANGE OF CITIZENS.—Gen. Gillam, commander of forces in East Tennessee, proposes to Gen. Vaughn to exchange certain citizens mentioned, and also propose a general exchange of citizens captured by both sides in East Tennessee, and suggests that no other arrests be made.

There will be a meeting of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society, at the residence of Mrs. Banks, this afternoon at 3 1/2 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY. THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of Dec. 1864. Applications for admission must be prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known. Also, wanted two Teachers of military drill, and a Steward in this institution. Address Maj. W. M. A. BANKS, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

By H. McMillan, Auctioneer. WILL be sold in front of my Store on the 1st day of December, the following lots of fine CHEWING TOBACCO: 100 Boxes McCulloch & Gray. 100 " Pease and Honey. 100 " Siguet. Samples shown at any time. Sale positive. —ALSO— At the same time and place. 2 Bbls P. K. Sugar. 2 Bales 4 Shooting, and sundry other articles. 243-26

DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR RENT AT AUCTION.

H. McMillan, Auctioneer. I WILL rent from my store door on Thursday 1st December, a large and convenient Dwelling House, containing 7 rooms and 6 fire places. The yard is large, containing all necessary outbuildings and a well of excellent water, with good garden attached; horses and everything connected with the establishment new and in good repair. This Dwelling from its location, (Maymount), and convenience is rendered one of the most desirable in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Possession given 1st of January. 244-25

Further Notice of the Sale of the Plantation, STOCK, CROP, &c. OF THE LATE

Maj. Geo. F. Gilmore. THE sale will take place, according to the advertisement heretofore published, at the Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about 14 miles from the town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 29th November 1864.

TERMS. The Plantation will be sold according to the requirements of the Will on one or two year credit, for notes bearing interest.

The Stock, Crop, &c. will be sold on six months credit, interest from date, with privilege to the purchasers to pay cash or notes.

A. J. BYRNE, A. McLEAN, E. F. MOORE, W. DRAUGRON, Auctrs. 244-25 N

LOST.

ONE CERTIFICATE, dated March 17th 1864, No. 864. Any person finding the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY KING, Olinth, N. C. 243-61

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to incorporate the "Fayetteville, N. C. Iron Works." 239-241-242

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