OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington Journal thinks there is reason to believe that the war is to be transferred to North Carolina—that Meade and his army are coming to Newbern, and that of course Confederate forces will come here to meet them.

This is quite probable. All the efforts of the yankees to take either Richmond or Charleston have signally failed. All the direct routes have been tried without success. A foot-hold in North Carolina, say on the railroad at any point from Weldon to Wilmington, would open to them a new route to one or the other city. "It may be, and we hope will be, that it will prove no easier than the other routes, but it is a new one, and when all others for the accomplishment of their cherished purposes are impracticable, a new one is a necessity.

The Journal says,—

"We will not dwell upon what must already have suggested itself, namely, the suspicion that this anticipated change of base to this State may have been partly invited by the unhappy, ill-omened, and, we fear, ill meant movements made by some politicians in North Carolina, looking to a second secession of the State—a secession from the Confederacy. We say we will not dwell upon so painful a subject. Let us not, for any sake, invite the wolf as it were into our own bowels. If the thing does come, of which of course there are as yet only the premonitory flutterings, let us meet it like men. Let us, at least, have the common sense and common patriotism rather to devote all we have and all we are, to our own defence and to the defence of our liberties, than tamely suffer them to be taken from us by the enemy. If it comes to that, and the issue may as well be stated, so that it may be fairly met. If we show one shadow of wavering—if we keep up any of our foolish divisions among ourselves—if we hold back aught of the strength which it is in our power to give to our country—if we persevere in speculating or in seeking details as means of escape from duty, we are simply destroying ourselves—cutting our own throats—while we chuckle at the ingenuity displayed in cheating somebody else out of the knife with which to do the deed."

But there is another reason for anticipating such a change of plans. There can be no doubt, we suppose, that if this route to Richmond and Charleston should be selected by the enemy, it will be with the further expectation that they will find a "Union sentiment" in the interior of the State. It will be recollected, that last Summer the yankees at Washington, N. C., held a meeting in which they resolved to ask for reinforcements to penetrate to the interior of this State with the avowed expectation, *founded upon articles in the Raleigh Standard*, of finding such a sentiment. And more recently, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, in his Oration before Lincoln, &c. at Gettysburg, flattered himself and his audience that "the heart of the people, North and South, is for the Union," and further, (without flattery, we fear,) he represented "an independent press" at Raleigh, (meaning evidently the Raleigh Standard,) as "yearning to see the old flag floating upon the capitols." We say we fear that Everett was not flattering anybody in this declaration, for we have twice asked the Standard if it was a true representation of the "yearnings" of the Standard, and have not been able to get any reply. Wherefore, we are bound to believe that so far as the Standard is concerned, Everett had reason for his declaration. If, therefore, the war should come to North Carolina, to desolate a part of our State, and drive defenceless old age and women and children from their homes, and to burn and lay waste and kill, a part of the responsibility therefor will undoubtedly lay at the doors of the Standard and those of its followers, who, by resolving for "the constitution as it is and the Union as it was," have plainly invited them to come.

THE EFFECT UPON THE NORTH.—We find the following in the Petersburg Express, and copy it to show the effect of the Standard's recent movement for a Convention. It is full of errors, conveying a foul slander upon "Gov. Vance and nearly every leading man in North Carolina," and in regard to what an army of 5,000 could do, and to how they would be received; but these errors result from the Standard's movement, and they add it will give immense "aid and comfort" to the enemy:—

From North Carolina—A Convention called to secede from the Southern Confederacy.—BOSTON, Jan. 22.—A correspondent of the Traveller, in writing from Newbern, N. C., states that information had reached there that a card had been issued at Raleigh for a State Convention for the purpose of seceding from their allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The writer says: "Governor Vance and nearly every leading man in North Carolina desire to return to the Union." He also says: "An army of five thousand men under Gen. Butler could march to Raleigh, take possession of the capital and free the State from the rule of the traitors in one month's time. Such an army would receive an enthusiastic welcome there and all along the line of march. So say men who know."

FOOD FOR THE ARMY.—All our private information of late has been to the effect that Gen. Lee's noble army had been faring well for provisions. But the following late Order shows that there is a present temporary scarcity:—

HEAD'QRS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., Jan'y 22d, 1864.

General Orders, No. 7.

The commanding General considers it due to the army to state that the temporary reduction of rations has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of those charged with its support. Its welfare and comfort are the objects of his constant and earnest solicitude; and no effort has been spared to provide for its wants. It is hoped that the exertions now being made will render the necessity but of short duration, but the history of the army has shown that the country can require no sacrifice too great for its patriotic devotion.

Soldiers! you tread, with no unequal steps, the road by which your fathers marched through suffering, privation and blood to independence!

Continue to emulate in the future, as you have in the past, their valor in arms, their patient endurance of hardships, their high resolve to be free, which no trial could shake, no bribe seduce, no danger appal, and be assured that the just God who crowned their efforts with success, will, in His own good time, send down His blessings upon yours. R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

This is an admirable paper! How eloquently does it appeal to the people, of all descriptions, to come to the rescue of their defenders from the least suffering for want of food or anything else! There is said to be enough food in the country, if economically used, and the soldiers should have enough of it, even if others have to deny themselves a part of their accustomed share. Surely all will admit this, and all patriots will do what they can towards furnishing the government, at fair prices, with what they can spare. As the Richmond Sentinel says,—

"Those who stay at home have not the same need for strong food. They have milk, and butter, and vegetables in abundance, which the soldiers can but seldom obtain. They have poultry and eggs, and game, and in some localities, fish and oysters. For all these the soldier has little or no chance. Is it a hard thing, possessed of these advantages, to give up our salted meats for the soldiers who are defending our all? It should bring the blush of shame, as it certainly would bring an abiding disgrace, to make the least objection."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The first decision that we have heard of under the new law of Congress conscribing the principals, who had hired substitutes, was made by Judge French, at Lumberton, on Friday last, in a case of habeas corpus from Moore county. The importance of the question induces us to lose no time in laying the opinion before our readers. It affirms the constitutionality of the law and remands the applicant to the custody of the Enrolling Officer. It appears to be sustained by the analogous decisions of the highest Courts of this State and of the United States.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—A squib published in the Richmond Whig has led to a false impression that Congress has suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus. It is not so. The squib was aimed, not at anything that Congress had done, but at an article published in the Enquirer by Geo. Fitzhugh, in favor of such suspension.

MCCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial has seen the advance sheets of the official report of Gen. McClellan, of his campaign in Virginia in 1861-'62, ending soon after the battle of Sharpsburg, by his removal from that command. From the correspondent's abstract we learn that "Gen. Burnside was ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroad as far west as Goldsboro', and, should circumstances favor, to push as far as Raleigh—Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamations," was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about politics or the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general government."

The people of North Carolina and of the Confederacy have reason to felicitate themselves that these purposes were not allowed to prevail as to either the railroad, Raleigh or Wilmington. To "say as little as possible about politics or the negroes," was a part of the deception attempted in the beginning of the war, from Seward down. That has long since been cast aside, and the original purpose openly avowed, to subjugate the people, to make them slaves of slaves, and to confiscate their property, dividing it among the greedy tribe of thieves and cut-throats who have invaded the South with the expectation of getting a plantation.

The following curious letter from McClellan to Lincoln may be regarded, we think, as an explanation of his removal from the command, rather than any failure as a General. It was written a few days after his defeats around Richmond, and while he was endeavoring to make his escape from the swamps to which he had retreated. After those disastrous battles, he was again called upon to meet Lee at Sharpsburg, and as he was less badly whipped there than at Richmond, it is manifest that other than military reasons operated to cause his removal in disgrace. This letter, probably written when he had been indulging in his customary habit of hard drinking, (*in vino veritas*,) is doubtless the key to his disgrace. He presumed to offer some sensible advise to Lincoln, Seward & Co., in direct opposition to their own fanatical views, and fortunately for the South—for he is the ablest General they had—it did the work for him, laid him on the shelf.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Monday, July 7, 1862.

Mr President: You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blockading our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army, or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon mind and heart. Our cause must never be abandoned—it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction, nor foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State. The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State in any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery, should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military towards citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths, not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. * * *

Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave labor, should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. This principle might be extended, upon grounds of military necessity and security, to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia, also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty. Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies. * * * * * *

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

OVERTURES FOR PEACE.—In our last we directed the attention of the Raleigh Standard to the following emphatic editorial declaration of that paper on the 10th of August 1861:

"The South cannot make overtures, for she is fighting for existence, and any offer on her part to treat would be considered a sign of weakness and fear. All she asks is to be let alone. She is not let alone as long as the foot of an enemy is on the soil of the Confederate States, and just so long as a single enemy is on her soil just so long will she fight. This is as little as she can do. If she were to offer less to her enemies, or attempt to do less, she would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood of her people."

It may be objected that it is not right to hold the Standard responsible for anything said in 1861, it being well-known that that paper cannot hold to one principle for any considerable length of time. So we ask the Standard's attention to a later declaration. On the 27th March 1863 the Standard emphatically declared:

"But we "must not despair of the Republic." Peace is exceedingly desirable, but it must come to us honorably. *When and how it will come no one can foresee. The way to negotiation cannot be opened by the South*, except upon the implied ground that she is willing to surrender to some extent her independence."

In just about two months from the date of this declaration the Standard inaugurated the so-called peace movement,—that is, a movement to surrender the independence of the South!

BLANKETS AND SHOES FOR OUR TROOPS.—We understand that the Ad-Vance steamer brought on her recent trip 10,000 pairs shoes, 12,000 blankets, and 8,000 pairs of cards. Also that there is plenty of clothes and blankets for our soldiers, and if they are not supplied it is the fault of their Quartermasters. We trust it will not long be anybody's fault. Clothe and feed them by all manner of means.

Gen. Morgan passed through Raleigh on Friday last, on his way to Decatur, Geo., where his forces are being organized. A large crowd at the depot welcomed him, and Gov. Vance sent an invitation to him and his wife to partake of the hospitalities of the Executive mansion. He declined to make a speech, or to step beyond the hour of the train's stoppage. We trust that he will soon be doing the country noble service in Tennessee.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday little or nothing of interest in open session of either House.

On Thursday, the Senate passed a bill increasing compensation of employees in Executive and legislative Departments as amended by the House. Salaries under $2000 are doubled and those between $2000 and $3000 increased 50 per cent. This increase not to apply to any clerk able to do military duty except upon the certificate of the head of Department that his services are absolutely necessary, and no one fit to take his place known. In the House the military committee reported and recommended the passage of Mr Smith's bill amendatory of the bill recently passed upon the subject of substitution in the army. It contemplates a distinction in favor of those persons who are now, and who were during the year 1863, engaged by their own labor, or in superintending the labor of others, in producing supplies for the army and the country. The bill was taken up for consideration; but before a direct vote was had upon it the morning hour expired, and the House went into secret session. There can be but little doubt that the bill will pass.

On Friday, in the House a resolution was offered that the practice of holding secret sessions is one by which the responsibility of the government to the people is in a measure destroyed, and is an encroachment on principle, to be tolerated only in extreme and public necessity, and hereafter all measures to increase the strength and efficiency of the army, and having no reference to plans of campaigns, or military operations in the field, be discussed, matured and passed in open session. It was voted down and the House refused to call for the yeas and nays. A bill to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates in service for the whole war, 100 per cent., was presented, and the rules suspended for its immediate consideration: yeas 56, nays 15. Some discussion ensued and propositions to amend made, and the matter was referred to the military committee.

THE JANUARY CONFEDERATE TAX.—The Richmond Examiner supposes, from the partial accounts received of the amounts collected in certain places, that the aggregate of the tax collected during the month just passed will have amounted to nearly if not quite a hundred millions of dollars in Virginia, and in all the Confederacy three or four hundred millions. This is probably much too large an estimate. The Examiner says that the money tax in Lynchburg is more than two millions; in Washington county, Va., bordering on the Tennessee line, half a million.

The tax collected in this town and county by Collector Hardie, is between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

Should the aggregate be indeed three or four hundred millions, it will go far towards rectifying the evils of a vitiated currency, and may enable Congress, if it can be known in time, to curtail somewhat the enormous rates of taxation understood to be contemplated by the bill now before Congress. With such an amount, and paid so cheerfully and easily, the government will be relieved, the currency appreciated, and the public feeling elevated far above that condition of despondency into which the croakers have been endeavoring to depress it.

THE YANKEES AS MASTERS.—Under this head the Chattanooga Rebel remarks upon the well known fact that the Northern men who have settled at the South and become owners or hirers of slaves, are, as a general thing, noted for their exacting more labor from their servants, and being what is called "hard masters." There is no doubt of the fact; and it arises from that other fact, that all classes at the North, both servants and masters, are driven by necessity, by competition among themselves, and by the disadvantages of soil and climate, to more active habits than is necessary or customary for either slaves or masters at the South. A person from the North, therefore, remembering the rapidity of motion to which he or she has been accustomed, cannot tolerate the slow motions of the Southern negroes. The yankees themselves admit this trait, for in Mrs. Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," her most cruel master is a native of New Hampshire. The Rebel thinks that it is a characteristic of the real puritan blood, and not of a large portion of Northern people of different extraction.

Carrying out this idea, the Rebel says,—

"Under the Yankees, the Indian tribes have been annihilated; while at the South they have only been removed to another part of the country. In travelling through New England one constantly meets with evidences of tribes of Indians which have long since been totally extinct. They perished at the hands of those whom they had received into their country when they had come over in the very depth of winter, and were but a handful who might easily have been destroyed. The early records of New England show conclusively that the first object of the early settlers of that country was to rid the country of the "savages," and this they attempted, not by removing them to another part of the country, and providing for their welfare, but by waging against them fierce and relentless wars, and aiming at their complete extermination. They do not seem to have supposed that they were possessed of the attributes of humanity. For proof of this we need appeal to no other authority than that of their own historian, Bancroft, although he evidently palliates as much as possible the puritanism into which he was born and in the midst of which he was reared.

"We warn the Southern people against such masters. We warn them to look for nothing better amongst yankee masters than that which the fate of the Indians has given us reason to expect. Ours is a goodly land, and the yankees desire it. Under the beneficial effects of political, social and commercial freedom, this land of ours would be the most prosperous and happy on the globe; but with the yankees holding the mastery over it, the land would groan in worse than Egyptian bondage, and civilization, humanity and religion itself receive a shock which it would take centuries to repair.

"It is, therefore, we believe, a heaven-appointed mission to the Southern people, to free the country from yankee rule, to drive them back to their own frozen homes, there to remain in penitence for their evil designs towards a people in intellect their equals, and in all the kindlier attributes of humanity their superiors."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At David's Island, New York, 26th July, James C. Darnold, a member of Co. K, 11th Reg't N. C. Vols.

Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Lieut. Francis C. Wilson, of Co. F, 20th Reg't N. C. T., aged 22 years.

At General Hospital, Wilmington, Jan'y 18th, of typhoid pneumonia, John W. Ward, of the C. S. Navy.

July 3d, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Daniel H. Haynes, of Lincoln county, aged 19.

CHARLESTON.—The siege has now lasted upwards of two hundred days. The firing has become slow, and comparatively few shells are thrown into the city. Among the incidents worth noting, one of the enemy's large shells, after penetrating the roof of a dwelling, overturned a bed in which three young children were sleeping together, throwing them rudely to the floor, but then, strange to say, passing on without bursting, and burying itself in the foundation of the house.

Liberal.—Gen. Johnston returns thanks to the Macon, Geo., Manufacturing Company for furnishing to the army of Tennessee 50,000 lbs. of Bacon at $1 per pound, whilst the price established by the government is $2 20, and the market price higher still.

The Fire at Warsaw.—A letter from Warsaw to the Wilmington Journal estimates Mr Aaron's loss at $50,000, J B Southerland's at $4000 to $5000, Col Hobson's about as much, and Wm Ketcham's $600 to $700.

From the Raleigh Confederate.

Eastern North Carolina.—A gentleman from below has furnished us with a handbill copy of the yankee Provost Marshal's "Notice," at Washington, which we copy below:

NOTICE.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Washington, N C, Jan'y 18, 1864.

The attention of the Provost Marshal has been called to the fact, that many persons are resident within the lines at Washington and under the protection of the United States forces, who have not taken and subscribed to the oath and parole required by General Order No. 49 Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

The terms of this order require that NO PERSON can have any protection, favor, passport or privilege, or have any money paid them, who does not take and subscribe to the oath and parole. Notice is therefore given TO ALL PERSONS of the years of discretion, MALE AND FEMALE, that one week's time from this date will be allowed for the purpose of taking the Oath and Parole.

T J HOSKINSON, Capt and Provost Marshal.

Arkansas.—The Yankee Gen. Steele has been directed to order an election in Arkansas for State officers under the one tenth proclamation. Lincoln has "pardoned" some men calling themselves the Arkansas delegation, who have arrived in Washington.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Camp 5th N C Troops, Orange C H, Jan'y 25.

Messrs Editors: No occurrence of any importance has broken the monotony of camp life since the operations near Mine Run: not even a cavalry skirmish or a picket capture; and everything is likely to remain in *statu quo* for some time to come. But when

"Those blind motions of the Spring
That show the year has turned"

begin to make themselves felt; when the birds begin to mate and make the woods melodious with their songs; when the bright fierce rays of the sun begin to penetrate us with their warmth; we may expect a madder melody—the angry but touching symphony of the bullets' whistle, and a warmer time than could be made by August sun, as the shell and grape howl through the woods like a pack of hungry fiends. The orgies of Mars will be carried to a far greater excess than even those revels of blood in which he seemed so much to delight during the eventful Summer of 1862.

The enemy will precipitate themselves upon our little band of veterans with their hundreds of thousands of troops, who will be animated by promises of "Booty and Beauty;" and as surely will they be hurled back in disorder, shattered by defeat, and cowed by ignominious and disgraceful flight for safety. Our army can end the war in triumph and return to their homes in the glad sun light of Peace, under the arches of victory, and be acclaimed to undying glory by the plaudits of a grateful nation. They can accomplish their mighty labor, win a glorious success, if they are sustained by a healthy sentiment at home, and are encouraged by a true appreciation of their services. But so long as the croakings of those cowards who shift with every breeze, whether of victory or defeat—men who are true only so long as our armies meet with success, are traitors whenever we meet with reverses, are allowed to drown the voice of patriotism, of confidence, of determination, and of pluck, amid the hoarse clamor of a wavering fear, or cry for another Hartford Convention—we must be content to wait, to suffer, but to win at last, only after having exhausted our resources and spilled fountains of precious blood, which but for the teachings of bad men might have been saved the effusion.

Let every patriot frown upon any action tending to a division of sentiment; let every North Carolinian come forward to the rescue of the reputation of his native State; let them not tarnish her escutcheon by the meanest, most unpardonable and most cowardly desertion of principle and honor that blackens the pages of a world's history. Rather follow the path of glory already trod in the splendid majesty of a noble pride for more than two years—aye, even though death and destruction should yawn to engulf you at its terminus, than retrace those steps, through the black mire of national degradation and dishonor.

Let the old men of Carolina use their wisdom to admonish; let the young men offer an example worthy of emulation by an exodus from their easy places to join the armies in the field, or at least present no obstacle to such action on the part of others by unwise and unnecessary expressions of their fears—for "if men cannot be made *brave* at least they may keep silent;"—let the women of our country use their influence—that potent engine—to bring about a change of sentiment on the part of the traiterous and unworthy peace shriekers. Let the whole people of the State remember how many noble sons have perished in the struggle; let them remember Fisher, Pettigrew and Pender, Meares, Campbell and Stokes, Marshall, Avery and Christie, and a host of others; and then, if no nobler passion will inspire them, vow never to tire of this struggle till tenfold vengeance shall have been heaped upon the enemy, and our country be forever free from the polluted touch of their *murderers*. HORNET

The New Military Bill.—The Senate on Friday removed the injunction of secrecy as to the bill lately passed by that body and now considered in secret session of the House. The following is a synopsis:—

It provides that from its passage all white residents of the Confederate States, between 18 and 45, shall be in service during the war; and all between 45 and 55 shall enroll themselves within such time as the President shall prescribe, and all failing to enroll to be conscribed into the army in the field. All details for provost and hospital guards, service in the quartermaster, commissary, nitre, conscript bureaus, agents, clerks, etc., shall be taken from those between 45 and 55, now in the army, and below the age of 45 of those unfit for field service. All the exemption laws are repealed, except for mail contractors, and the following substituted: All unfit for service, members and officers of Congress, State Legislatures, and such other officers as the President and Governors of States shall declare necessary to administer the Government; Ministers authorized to preach on the 10th of April, 1862; one editor to each newspaper published on the 10th of April 1862, and has been regularly published and has been editor ever since, and the printers; one apothecary to each store engaged at that time and regularly since; physicians over 35 years or in regular practice for 7 years: teachers continuously engaged for 2 years; one overseer on each farm of 20 field hands, the sole proprietor being a minor, insane, femme sole, or person in service; *Provided*, that such overseer has been so employed since the 10th April 1862, and if there is no white male adult on the farm not liable to service; one person, under each government contract, with certain restrictions. Any quartermaster or commissary not in the field, provost marshal or nitre or enrolling officer, who shall employ any one liable to service between 18 and 45, to be cashiered.

From the South West.—MERIDIAN, Jan. 26.—The enemy exhibit unusual activity at Vicksburg. Reinforcements have been sent there from Memphis. Sherman and Staff arrived there recently, but their destination is unknown. Starke's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy at Messenger's Ferry, on Big Black, a few days ago. Some prisoners were taken and a number of yankees killed. Our cavalry had a brush with the Maine brigade, near Rodney, on the 18th, defeating them.

MOBILE, Jan. 29.—A special dispatch to the Evening News, dated Jackson, Miss., Jan. 29th, says that fifteen transports, laden with troops, arrived at Vicksburg on the 27th. The enemy is in force along Big Black—Sherman's corps. It is reported that three or four regiments passed up the Yazoo to Mechanicsburg and met the 2d Texas, and fell back, a heavy demonstration being made at or near Pontchatoula. The enemy is advancing from the coast below, ten thousand strong.

MOBILE, January 27.—A special dispatch from Brookhaven, dated the 27th, says that on the 23d Gen. Wirt Adams's cavalry entered Seisertown, near Natchez, capturing 35 prisoners, 60 wagons and teams, a lot of cotton going to Natchez, and about 80 negroes.

From Northern Virginia.—ORANGE C. H., Jan. 29.—It is reported that the enemy's cavalry are moving. One report is that Kilpatrick has gone to the Peninsula in transports, and another is that they are going towards Fredericksburg.

Affairs in East Tennessee.—RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 27.—The enemy evacuated Tazewell yesterday morning, retreating towards Cumberland Gap. Major Day occupied the place the same day, capturing some stores and property. Our troops are being rapidly clothed. Gov. Vance of North Carolina has kindly offered Gen. Longstreet enough clothing to supply his command.

From Texas.—HOUSTON, TEXAS, Jan. 11.—We have accounts of another serious Indian raid in Cook county, in which twelve or fifteen people were killed. The Indians were armed and equipped by the Yankees.

Fifteen millions of dollars of Confederate money, that had run the blockade from some eastern port to Havana, and had safely reached Monterey, Mexico, en route to the Trans-Mississippi Department, have been attached by the English house of Milne & Co., of Matamoras, for an alleged failure on the part of Maj. Hart, a quartermaster and agent of the C. S. Government, in meeting his contracts with that house for cotton. The same house also attached a large amount of cotton in transitu in Mexico, belonging to the Government on the same account.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton, abolitionist, has been appointed Military Governor of Texas, and had a public reception in Matamoras by Gov. Zerona and Cortinas. In a speech at the banquet, he announced that in case the French advanced on Matamoras the yankees would help the Mexicans whip them out.

Since the 1st instant we have experienced the coldest weather known for many years. The thermometer on the 1st went to 10 degrees Farenheit. It is believed that nearly all the stubble in the sugar cane has been frozen out.

Our people have learned to look reverses squarely in the face. They evince only a determination to fight it out, no matter against what odds or under what difficulties. Texas will not succumb even if any other State should, which we regard as impossible. The health and spirits of our troops are good. The organization of the army is thorough, and veterans are in command of every brigade. Many of the regiments are from 800 to 1100 strong. In a word Texas is all right.

North Carolina First.—The Richmond Dispatch says that Johnston's Brigade of North Carolinians is the first in Lee's Army to re-enlist for the War.

The 6th, 9th and 12th Tennessee Regiments have re-enlisted for the war. So also Douglas's Texas Battery and Hart's South Carolina Battery.

Yankee Finances.—The New York Herald of the 26th represents the money market as very unpromising. A number of the railroad shares had gone down "with a rush." Gold 157¾ a 158. Exchange 172¾. The bank statement shows a continued decrease in loans, and falling off in the amount of specie; and "a further rise" in gold is looked for. The decrease in loans for the week was more than three millions, and in specie nearly $867,000. The Herald says if the banks continue thus to contract their loans a financial "break-down is inevitable before the opening of Spring."

The bank statement says the Herald, is not calculated to create any renewed feelings of confidence in monetary affairs, but, on the contrary, is more likely to produce an effect directly the reverse. The continued decrease in loans in ordinary times would create a stringency in the money market, and the falling off in the amount of specie will probably cause a further rise of the premium on gold.

The Exchange of Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Jan 29.—The removal in the hitch in the exchange of prisoners is now a subject of much thought on the part of the Government and Congressmen. The Senate has passed a resolution looking to the exchange of such free negroes of the North as are citizens of the Northern States. The House Judiciary Committee have considered this matter, and have indicated that a report favorable to such an arrangement will be made.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Jan'y 29.—The enemy last night re-opened their fire on Sumter. During the night 183 shells were thrown, 82 of which burst in and over the fort. No casualties. No damage done the fort.

The Negro Troops in Mississippi.—The following is the version of the *emeute* in Warren county, Miss., between the negro troops and yankees, a brief account of which has been received by telegraph. The Mobile Tribune says:

"We learn from a gentleman of Mississippi, for whose veracity we can vouch, that a serious insurrection occurred last week among a portion of the negro troops near Vicksburg. A Colonel of an African regiment, while drilling it, found one of the men obstinate, and, taking his musket from him, used some harsh language. The negro replied insolently, and the commander killed him. This excited the anger of the rest of the regiment, and they rushed on the whites and slaughtered several of them. They also charged a battery, took possession of it and turned it on the whites. A courier was immediately dispatched to Vicksburg for reinforcements. Two brigades were sent, on a double-quick, to the scene of action. They charged and retook the battery from the negroes, and turning the guns on them managed, by grape and canister, to kill and wound between four and five hundred. We also learn that three of the negroes belonging to the brother-in-law of our informant, came back to their owner's plantation after this affair, begging to be pardoned and promising to be faithful. They had escaped from the massacre. Our informant heard the reports of the guns and the screams of the massacred negroes.

Gen. Vance.—Gen. Vance, captured in East Tennessee, has arrived in Nashville. He was captured by Gen. Sturgis.

MARRIED,

On the 28th of January, by the Rev James McDaniel, ELIAS BAXLEY Esq., of Robeson Co., to Mrs. FANNY BARBER, of Fayetteville.

In Carthage, on Tuesday the 26th January, at the residence of A. M. Branson, by Rev'd Noah Richardson, Mr. JAMES BRADY to Mrs. NANCY McLEOD.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, on the evening of the 28th, Mr. ALEX'R McLEOD to Miss MARGARET WARNER, daughter of Harden Warner, Esq. All of Moore county.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

DIED,

In Robeson County, on the 25th Dec., after an illness of five days with putrid sore throat, MARY ELIZA CARTER, daughter of William and Mary G. Carter, aged 14 years and 8 months, leaving an aged father and a kind mother and one brother to mourn their loss, and many other friends who will miss her.

In Robeson county, Jan'y 18, Mrs. MARY CONOLY, consort of James Conoly, aged 63 years, 5 months and 8 days. Presbyterian please copy.

On the 6th December, of a wound received on the 29th day of November last in a skirmish on the Rapidan, Lieut. Virginius Copeland, of the 2d N. C. Cavalry, of Northampton county, in the 22d year of his age.

At Tarboro', on the 11th January, David Cashwell, of Co. F, 24th Reg't. He died, it is believed, in peace with his Maker. He has departed this world of cares and trouble. There are no wars and foemen in heaven.—COM.

At the Hospital, in Raleigh, 7th January, Joseph Tucker, of Mallett's Battalion, in the 18th year of his age.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM will re-open her School for young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 28th Jan'y, 1864. Parents and guardians who desire further information, will address Miss M. P. Mangum, Red Mountain or Flat River, P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

Jan'y 20. 2*3tpd

Western Rail Road Office,

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 30, 1864.

A NEW TARIFF of FREIGHT will go into operation on Monday 1st Feb'y, which will be furnished to shippers as soon as printed.

JOHN M. ROSE, Treas'r and Gen'l Transp. Agent.

2-2w]

Western Rail Road Office,

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 30, 1864.

ON and after Monday 1st Feb'y, the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
To Little River	$1 50	To Little River	$1 00
" Spout Spring	2 50	" Spout Spring	1 75
" Swann's	3 50	" Swann's	2 50
" Jonesboro'	4 00	" Jonesboro'	3 00
" Egypt	5 00	" Egypt	3 50

By order JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

2-2w

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, JANUARY 30, 1864.

Musket and Rifle Stocks Wanted.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th day of February next for the delivery of 50,000 Walnut Musket and Rifle Stocks at this Arsenal and Armory. Specifications will be furnished on application to

2-4t Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

No. 19, Hay Street,

—Offer for Sale—

100,000 GENUINE G. D. CAPS!!

800 lbs Copperas!! 20,000 Envelopes!!
20 Reams Writing Paper!! Steel Pens!!
Lead Pencils!! State Pencils!! Snuff!!
Chewing Tobacco, extra fine, medium and common!!
Tooth Brushes!! Fine Combs!! Blacking!!
Genuine Castile and Brown Windsor Soap!!
Coffee!! Alum!! Epsom Salts!!
Soda!! Matches!!

Feb'y 1. 2-12t

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

WM. MAC INTYRE

Has received,

ONE case, 29 inch, 900 yds. all Wool White Flannel;
One case 1800 yds. Madder Calico;
35 doz Fine 3 Bladed Knives;
250 Gross Elastic Steel Knitting Needles.

Feb'y 1. 2-5w

WANTED,

THE advertiser, a gentleman above the conscript age, wishes to borrow from three to five thousand Dollars for twelve or eighteen months. For the repayment of which a lien on Personal or Real Estate will be given. Address "INDEX" and leave at this office.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 1. 2-2t

Wood for Sale.

W. T. HORNE has 2 or 300 cords of WOOD, near C. B. Mallett, Esq's residence, a good road, and down grade four miles from town; he is disposed to sell this wood cheap for fear of fire—$3 a cord at the place or one half for the other delivered in town—also he has a lot of 4-4 Sheeting that may be bartered for corn or bacon.

Jan'y 30. 2-4t

Weavers Wanted.

THE Rockfish Manufacturing Company wish to engage a few respectable young women in the Weaving Department. Application to be made at the Factory to Mr. J. E. VAN AMBERG, Superintendent, or to C. T. HAIGH, Pres't, in Fayetteville.

Dec'r 30, 1863 93-tf

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BENEFIT OF MRS. TUNNELL, OF "BETHEL" MEMORY.

Amount heretofore acknowledged.	$450
From R E Heide,	25

Accompanying this last contribution we have the following letter, which is too creditable to the writer to be withheld:—

FT. FISHER, N. C., Jan'y 28.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Enclosed please find $25 for the benefit of Mrs. Tunnell. As a member of the old Bethel Reg't I can never forget the morning of the 10th of June, when I heard her voice warning us of the danger that was near at hand; and I shall ever be grateful to kind Providence who sent her as an agent to prevent our surprise and perhaps save us from disaster. God bless her! She is well worthy of a liberal support from the members of the old Bethel. Truly yours.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 51ST REG'T, N C T. Near Petersburg, Va, Jan'y 26.

Messrs. Editors: Permit me to thank the ladies of the Antioch Aid Society of Robeson County for a large and valuable donation of woolen socks, blankets and clothing, which has been distributed to the three Robeson companies of this Reg't. Such timely acts of kindness will never be forgotten.

Very respectfully, H. McKETHAN, Col.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 75 to 3 00. Pork 2 25 Lard 2 50.
Beef 75 to 90 cts. per lb., retail.
Beeswax 2 50. Butter 3 50 4 00.
Cotton 1 25 to 1 35 Coffee 10 00 to 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—$20 to $35 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples and Peaches 75 to 1 00.
Eggs 1 50 to 1 75 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $5 to $6 per lb.
Flour $125 to $145.
Flaxseed 5 00 to 8 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 8 00. Shucks 6 50 to 7 00.
Grain—Corn $16. Wheat 20 00. Rye 15 00. Oats 8 00. Peas 15 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 12 50 per lb., Sole $10.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 50 00.
Molasses 15 00 to 17 50.
Nails 2 75 to 3 00 per lb.
Onions 15 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 12 50 per bushel; sweet 12 50.
Rice 60 cts. Sugar 4 00.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb., Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 1 00 to $ 50.
Salt 20 00 to 22 50 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $4 to $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL,

IREDELL COUNTY.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on Wednesday the 24th of Feb'y 1864. There will be two departments, Male and Female, which will be kept distinct and separate. The location is very healthful and quite secure from invasion. The undersigned, who will be aided by suitable assistants, will give his undivided attention to the school. Tuition per session from $40 to $60. Music on Piano $45. Board per month $60. Payments in advance, part in currency and part in provisions. Students arriving at Statesville on the 23d, 24th and 25th of Feb'y, will find conveyance to Olin. For further information address the undersigned.

S. MILTON FROST.

Jan'y 27. 1-9tpd

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Jr., & CO.,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

45 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to all business entrusted to our hands. Consignments solicited.

T. J. JOHNSON, Jr., of Fayetteville, N. C. A. GRABROWSKY, of Petersburg, Va.

Jan'y 8. 96 3mpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1, 1864. When called for please say they are advertised.

William Anderson, Alex Bullard 2, Evander Baker, Sarah A Brady, B H Culbreth, B Culbreth, Zene Curtis, Joseph E P Cain, Miss America Davis, Albert Frazer, David Gee, Charley Gnat, "Hergnia," Mrs Sarah Hale, Mathew Johnson, Miss J E J, Jery Jones, Alex Jourden, James King, Wm Lauder, Jas A Lee, Mrs S Mashborne 2, Wm More, Mrs S W Mashborn 2, Mrs John Murphy, Miss C Mass, Wm N Parker, Mrs E Parker, Miss Frances Parker 2, "Peace," Stephen R Parker, A P Newel, Murdock McDuffie, D McCaskell, McD & Son, Mrs E McDougald 2, C McDougald, Jas McLeod, Miss Jane Ray, John A Ray, Wm A Robinson, Miss Susan Roberts, Hardy Spence, Miss P Shepard, Miss P A Shirly, P P Smith, Mrs C A Sims, Miss Sarah Shelly, Mrs Sarah Shelly 3, H D Turner, A J Wilks, Miss Eliza Wadkins.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

MISSING.

MY WIFE, Mrs. LANEY BENNETT, left home near Lethe P. O., Richmond county, N. C., on Thursday, January 21st, 1864, and has not been heard from since. Any information of her whereabouts will be gladly received.

WILLIAM BENNETT.

Jan'y 29. 2*3tpd

A Miller Wanted.

TO take charge of my Mill on Duke's Branch, Robeson county, 15 miles from Fayetteville, on the old Camden road. None other than an experienced hand need apply. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply to Duncan B McGoogan, near Dunfarroch P. O., or myself in the 51st Regiment, N. C. T.

S. P. KLARPP.

Jan'y 28. 2*2tpd

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having at December Term 1863, of the County Court of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Young T. Dening, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors are requested to make prompt payment.

LEWIS A. PAGE, Adm'r.

Jan'y 30. 1tpd

FLOUR AND OATS.

FLOUR and OATS will be exchanged for Corn at the Store of D. McLaurin, by giving him a few days notice. Flour good, Oats No. 1, black or white.

Jan'y 29. 2-tf

NOTICE TO

the Creditors of the late David T. Hollingsworth.

AN effort has been made by the friends of the family of the late David T. Hollingsworth to secure to his widow and children the Plantation on which they reside, and it is hoped the effort will succeed. For that purpose it is necessary that all the creditors should present their accounts and claims. All persons holding claims against the Estate will please leave them with Mr. Jno. Shaw on or before the 1st day of March next, and those who have subscribed for this purpose will please deposit the amount with Mr. Shaw within the same time. In carrying out the object it is *important* that all claims should be handed in, and it is hoped no one will fail to do so.

Jan'y 29, 1864. 2-*2tpd

SCUPPERNONG PLANTINGS.

THE Subscriber, living on the Morganton Road seven miles west of Fayetteville, would like to sell 1000 Scuppernong Plantings with good roots at two dollars apiece. Also, would like to purchase two good young Mules for Cash. DUNCAN McARTHUR.

Feb'y 1. 2-2t*pd

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1863.

Arch'd McLean, Executor of Hugh McLean, dec'd, vs. A. D. McLean and wife, Catharine, J. P. McLean, Hector McLean, J. C. Poe and wife Margaret, William Bolin and wife Mary, Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, Martha J. McLean, Elizabeth McLean and Sarah McDougald.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

THIS case coming on to be heard on the petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Bolin and wife Mary and Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the above named non-residents, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Harnett, at the Court House in Lillington, on the second Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur to this petition as they may see proper.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of this Court, at office in Lillington, the second Monday in Dec. 1863.

1*6wpd] B. F. SHAW, Clerk.