OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1864.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL ON GOV. VANCE'S SPEECH.—We anticipated objection to a point or two of this very able speech, but we regret to see that the Journal is dissatisfied with it in particulars where it is not liable to complaint. It says that the Governor was too late in coming out, and intimates that the speech was made for "political effect or personal popularity." Facts within our knowledge dissipate this idea. It is well known that the Convention movement originated at the close of the late session of the Legislature in January, resulting from the killing off of the so-called peace movement. At that very moment Gov. Vance was invited to speak at Wilkesboro'; he promptly accepted the invitation, of course leaving those who invited him to fix the time. They fixed the 22d of February, and it is within our knowledge that he was much disappointed, having expected and desired a day immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature. It was not the Governor's fault therefore that he did not speak earlier. He spoke on the first invitation; and has availed himself of *every* opportunity, public and private, short of thrusting himself forward uncalled for, to make known his opposition to this Convention scheme, as well as to its progenitor, the peace movement. The Journal will thus see that it does great injustice to Gov. Vance in supposing that "there is something behind, or that the movement has been made under the spur of some impelling force or circumstance not quite apparent on the surface."

Next the Journal says, that whilst it can easily overlook Gov. Vance's "references to secessionists, &c.," it "cannot fail to regret the absence of any hearty assertion of the justice of our cause, or of our inherent right and resulting duty to assert and maintain our independence against aggressions aimed at our liberties and institutions. Gov. Vance's arguments show conclusively the present *necessity* under which we are placed of maintaining our position, but fail to take the high ground of inherent and initial *right*. This we deeply regret," says the Journal.

It seems to us that the Journal must have been searching for something to cavil at, for no one else appears to have discovered any such "absence." We presume that the Governor himself will be informed of it for the first time on reading the Journal. But we ask the Journal to look at the Governor's Inaugural Address, Sept. 8th 1862, and his subsequent Messages of Nov. 1862 and Nov. 1863, and at his whole course in the Army and in the Executive chair, for sufficient—abundantly sufficient—evidences of his "hearty assertion of the justice of our cause." If any man has more emphatically shown this, by word and deed, for three years past, we would like the Journal to tell us who that man is.

Again, the Journal says:—

"Would that the Governor had long since openly and freely taken his position, instead of, with an overstrained policy, keeping a hollow truce with those who were secretly mining under his feet, while to the outside world they traded on his popularity. Would that he had not deferred his action until Mr W. W. Holden had thrown off the mask, and the breach which that individual had been preparing, had openly culminated in his announcing himself an opposition candidate for the office of Governor."

We reply, that the Governor has always openly and freely taken his position, against the so called "peace movement" of last summer, until that was killed off, and then on this Convention scheme, which only originated two or three months ago. He did *not* defer his action till Mr Holden had announced himself a candidate. To say nothing of the Governor's well known views and his speaking on the first occasion offered, the speech itself was delivered on the 22d February and Mr Holden's announcement followed it on the 3d March.

An objection is made in some quarters of a want of "dignity" in the Governor's speech. The Governor was on "the stump," and whilst the *Statesman* shone in those noble passages of eloquence and patriotism and far-seeing sagacity with which the speech abounds, the *Man* might well enforce his plea for his country by some of those touches of humor which have helped to make him the idol of every crowd to which he has spoken. Let those who fear for the dignity of the *Governor* search his Inaugural Address, his Messages, and all his official papers, and they will search in vain for a single line inconsistent with the highest dignity of his high office. It seems to us to be an essential trait of a really great man, to be able to adapt himself to any position in which he may be placed—the Governor in office, the captivating orator on the stump. And Gov. Vance *is* a great man, in our opinion without a superior, if any equal, in the Confederacy.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The Salisbury Watchman of the 29th went astray and has reached us several days after it was due. It contains the opinion of Chief Justice Pearson in the habeas corpus case decided by him at that place. It is very long, and the pre-occupation of our columns prevents its insertion to-day. We will endeavor to find room for it on Thursday, though to the exclusion of a number of communications which have accumulated and continue to accumulate.

We see also that Judge Battle has decided that during the suspension of the habeas corpus he has no authority to issue that writ on the application of a person who had hired a substitute. We will publish this opinion also in our next.

It is stated, further, that Judge Manly has made a decision similar to that of Judge Battle. This removes any danger of a collision between the State and Confederate authorities.

CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON.—The Wilmington Journal says:

"It has been remarked, and it is not a little remarkworthy, that in *no* single case brought before Judge Pearson, to which the Confederate Government has been a party, has he failed to decide against it. So uniform has been his course, so well-known and decided are his proclivities, that, no matter what the case may be, the public are always prepared for the same result—a decision against the Confederate Government."

Differing from the Chief Justice, as we have sometimes done, and unable to reconcile to our unprofessional minds the consistency of some of his decisions, it is yet only fair to him as the highest Judicial officer of the State to say, that out of the first thirty-five cases of habeas corpus tried before him, seven were decided in favor of the Confederate Government. How many he has since decided, either for or against, we have not heard.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.—We copy the particulars of the late raid near Richmond. Among the matter connected therewith, it will be seen that papers were captured on the body of an officer who was killed, disclosing the most horrible purposes, nothing less than the burning of the city of Richmond, the murder of President Davis and his Cabinet, the destruction of mills, horses, cattle, and every thing of use to the people! Only to think of an army entering at day-break a city of 100,000 inhabitants, provided with combustible materials to set fire in a thousand places! How many people would have perished in the flames, the sick, the wounded, old age and infancy! Merciful Heaven! which cut off the life of such a monster, frustrated his diabolical plans, and disclosed them to the world!

The Richmond Whig thinks that all the prisoners captured from the gang that came with this horrible purpose should be taken out and shot.

TWO MORE CARGOES FOR NORTH CAROLINA THROUGH THE BLOCKADE.—By a dispatch from Raleigh, March 5th, we learn that two more cargoes for the State have arrived. One Friday; the other Saturday.

Chancellor Carroll of S. C. has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the act conscribing the principals of substitutes.

FUNDING.—We are a little surprised that the banks in this State have not all followed the example of those in Richmond, by coming to some definite determination as to what they will do with the deposites of their customers on or before the 1st of April, and by informing the depositors of their intentions. Something they will do, of course, for the banks cannot be expected to pay these deposites,—made as they were in depreciated currency—in the better currency which we look for after the 1st of April. In Richmond, the Banks agreed to receive and pay out deposites till the 28th inst., and after that to do nothing of the kind till after the 1st of April, and to fund in 4 per cents all balances in their hands after the 28th, giving notice to the depositors that their balances will be paid in those 4 per cents. This is right. If a depositor neglects to do it himself, it is well for the bank to do it for him.

It is intimated that the amount to be funded before the 1st of April will be equal to about ten millions of dollars a day—entailing an infinite deal of labor upon the Depositaries. Indeed it is questionable whether it will be possible for those officers and their assistants to count all this money. The matter will be facilitated, probably, by using certified bank checks, such as the depositary or the Tax collector may be willing to receive, leaving the counting to be done more at leisure after the 1st of April.

It is worthy of consideration, however, whether a holder of treasury notes who may not be anxious to make a permanent investment in 4 per cents, would not do quite as well to retain the notes and pay the tax on them after the first of April of 33⅓ per cent. That is to say, retain all but what he will probably require to pay taxes during the present year. That much he ought to fund; for the 4 per cent. bonds are receivable at par for taxes during all this year, whilst the notes will not be so receivable after the 1st of April, (except the small notes, and of these the 5's will not be after the 1st of July.)

Now suppose a man has $10,000 over and above what will be necessary to pay this year's taxes. Should he get $10,000 of 4 per cent. bonds for it, what will these probably sell for? This is of course a matter of doubt, but we think they will not probably sell for more than two thirds of their face in the new currency; and if so, why not retain the notes and exchange them for two-thirds of their face in the new issue? In that event, he would have this consolation, that, without losing anything himself, he has enabled the government to extinguish one-third of its debt for these notes.

The case is different with any one who desires to make an investment in bonds to be held; for after the war he will be entitled to the full face of his bonds.

LARGE DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. payable on the 15th inst. This is in anticipation of its usual dividend of 5 per cent. on the 1st of May, and is understood to be made to enable the stockholders to pay the tax imposed by the Confederate government on the shares held by individuals in the Bank. This tax is 5 per cent upon the value of the shares at the time of assessment and in the neighborhood where assessed. Our readers will observe that the assessment has not yet been made. The probability is, that between this time and the assessment, bank shares will fall in value in the market, not only because the currency will undoubtedly have appreciated before that time, but also because, at a valuation in accordance with recent sales, the taxes would be more than the usual dividends of banks, leaving the holder in debt, instead of realizing anything from his investment. For instance: Bank shares have been sold here at some 300 per cent. A tax of 5 per cent. upon *this* valuation would be 15 per cent. a year; whereas the entire dividends are usually 10 per cent. a year. A man would thus be richer, *for the present*, if he would give away his stock, provided he could get anybody to accept it. The remedy will doubtless be found in a lower assessment of the value of shares. If, even then, the tax should absorb the dividends, as is likely, the stockholder will have to wait with patience till the end of the war and a reduction of taxes.

We understand that the assessment of the value of stocks, &c., (all that is required to be made this year,) will not be made in this county till May. This is very proper, as by that time values will probably have settled down to some reasonable standard.

The State's stock is of course not subject to taxation. Its 15 per cent. dividend will be some $75,000 to $100,000, we suppose.

Since the above was in type we have received the advertisements of the Bank of Cape Fear and the Bank of Fayetteville.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.—A good deal of surprise and indignation are felt at the conduct of the British government in seizing the Confederate steamer Tuscaloosa at Cape Town, and professing to hold her till claimed by her *legal* owners, meaning the yankees; and also at the decision of a Court at St John's, N. B., that the captors of the yankee steamer Chesapeake are guilty of piracy and should be delivered up to the yankee authorities. The Tuscaloosa was captured by the Alabama and fitted out as a Confederate cruizer by Capt. Semmes, who placed a Confederate Naval officer in command of her. Having put in to Cape Town for repairs or supplies, she is seized by the British. The Chesapeake is believed to have been a lawful prize of Confederate officers and men. And the idea of their surrender to the yankees, probably for trial and execution, has, we are glad to hear, promptly aroused our government. We learn from the Richmond Whig that "a distinguished legal gentleman is now on his way to New Brunswick, sent by our authorities to investigate the acts of the Chesapeake business, and institute such proceedings or make such demand as he may think right. We observe, also, from an advertisement in some of the city papers, that measures have been taken for the condemnation, in the Eastern District of Virginia by law, of the captured steamer as a prize of war. These measures fall very far short of the redress we should seek, if we were differently situated. As it is, we must look to the future for an opportunity to settle off this with other scores."

The English seem to be thoroughly bullied by Lincoln.

UNEXPECTED DELAY.—We understand that no instructions have yet been received by the Tax Collectors from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the collection of such taxes as are required by the law to be collected "forthwith," and which ought to be collected before the 1st of April. The time is very short, and the Collectors should have been at work before this.

OLUSTEE.—The meaning of this Indian name of the place in Florida where the yankees received such a severe drubbing at the hands of the brave army of Gen Finnegan, is said to be "Hell." The fellows who recently bore on their hats in Mississippi the words "to Mobile or to Hell," and who certainly didn't get to Mobile, will doubtless think there is more than one Olustee in the South.

INCIDENTS AT NEWBERN.—The Raleigh Confederate has received copies of the yankee paper published at Newbern, and copies from it an item showing the standing at that sink of iniquity of Mr. Holden, a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. We copy the Confederate's article.

The extra Standard issued on Thursday last contained a brief announcement of its Editor as a candidate for Governor. It says, "We may resume the regular publication of the Standard in May or June," and, "We regret the necessity of suspending," &c. But it leaves the public still in the dark as to what that "necessity" was.

SUGAR.—Brown sugar declined at Richmond on Thursday last from $10 to $6 50 and $7 a pound.

YANKEE FRIENDSHIP FOR THE NEGRO.—A friend has shown to us a letter received by him from a gentleman in Lake City, Florida, from which we have asked permission to copy the annexed extract. If anything could exceed the yankee inhumanity to the negroes, as displayed throughout this war in separating husbands from wives, and both from their helpless children, leaving the feeble and sick to perish from want and disease, it is this thrusting of the negroes in the front in battle, to save their own cowardly carcasses from Confederate bullets. It is probable that the act entailed its own punishment, for the Confederates were excited to fury by seeing their own slaves standing before them with arms in their hands, and if they lacked confidence in their ability to whip a far larger force of yankees, they could not doubt their ability to whip an army whose van and main reliance consisted of negroes.

It is stated that one of the negro regiments was from Newbern, in this State. It will be seen that they were slaughtered without mercy, as was right. The following is the Lake City letter:—

"LAKE CITY, Feb'y 24.

My Dear Friend: Our boys have given the enemy a severe lesson. They fought near Olustee. We had about 5000, they 9000. Our casualties upward 100 buried and perhaps about 500 wounded; their loss in killed and wounded supposed to be 1,500. They have gone back to Jacksonville. Baldwin, which it is said the yankees burnt, is again occupied by our troops. We captured six or eight pieces of artillery and a large amount of small arms and other things. We have already sent to Beauregard 156 prisoners and have about 200 in our hands wounded. I think there were but few black prisoners *taken*; but the ground is covered with them—have heard it stated as high as 800. It is having a good effect upon the blacks. They all understand they were put in front and *made* to fight."

THE FEELING IN THE ARMY.—A friend has shown to us a letter from his nephew, a youth belonging to the 2d N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia, in which he says:—

"I believe now, and have never thought otherwise, that we will be successful. But there is one thing working against us, and placing the day of deliverance further off, viz: the despondent and disaffected feeling of some misguided people in North Carolina. Every soldier who has recently returned brings painful intelligence of disloyalty. —— is nothing less than a traitor. * * * His course is generally disapproved by the soldiers. Our army is in a better condition now than it ever was, and confident of success in the coming campaign. If the people at home will hold out six months longer there is but little doubt that we will be freed from the tyrannical grasp of Lincoln. I see no cause whatever for despondency, and he who suffers the patriotic feeling which inspired the Southern bosom three years ago to grow cold and languish in the lap of despair deserves not to be recognized as a Southern citizen. Our Regiment enlisted for the war this morning with stronger determination and renewed vows never to lay down our arms as long as the foot of an invader pollutes our soil."

DIED.

In this county, 26th Feb'y, WILLIAM GASTON, youngest son of Wm. S and S. Fisher, aged about 9 years and 6 months. He was a lovely child in life and in death still beautiful.—Com.

In this town, 21st February, of bronchitis, after an illness of about three months, Mrs MARY FORT, wife of John Fort, aged 67 years, 1 month and 21 days. Mrs Fort connected herself with the Baptist Church about 1847 and has been a consistent member ever since, which profession she adorned to her death, proving herself to be what she professed—a true hearted, pious christian; an affectionate, faithful companion; a devoted and endeared mother and benevolent neighbor, one who, while enjoying the luxuries of life never partook thereof without first remembering her indigent neighbors. Though our loss is irreparable it is her eternal gain; though our cup is bitter it must pass: the Lord's will be done. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord.—Com.

At Pittsboro', on the 20th inst., Mrs ELIZA ALICE HAUGHTON, wife of John H. Haughton, Esq., and daughter of the late Col Thomas Hill, aged 51.

The writer of this was intimately acquainted with the deceased, having been for some time an inmate of her house, and a member of her family. He knew her in all the relations of wife, mother, friend, and mistress—and knowing her, would do injustice to his own feelings and to his appreciation of her virtues, if her life and character did not receive from him more than a passing notice. She was a "stayer at home," industrious and careful in the management of her domestic affairs, hospitable and kind. No lady presided at her table with more grace and dignity, and as a house-keeper she had no superior. Her care as a mistress was proved by the appearance of her servants, and the attachment they had for her person. She was blessed with a large family of children, and the pains she took to instil into their minds correct principles and pure thoughts, that she might make them useful as well as ornamental members of society, was worthy of all praise, and consequently she had the love and confidence of her children to a most unusual extent; and they esteemed it their chief joy to minister to her comfort and happiness. Ever ready to exhort them to the performance of duty, she would not suffer her anxious fears, or her overflowing affection, to come between them and duty. In the last letter she ever wrote to one of her sons in the army, after telling him of her disappointment in not seeing him at Christmas, she adds, "but I would not have you my son to think that I am not willing for you to be in the army when your country needs your services," no, although their comfort was her care, their absence from home her great grief, she was willing if need be to give them up and made it her pleasure to encourage them to the cheerful performance of their duty. She had lived with her husband twenty seven years, and through all that time, she was the same modest, truthful, loving, christian wife. It was never inconvenient for her to minister to his comfort and she identified herself completely with him; his friends were her friends and his interest and happiness hers. In affliction she was his stay and comfort, and as the cloud was passing away, she saw and pointed out to him the first rays of light and hope. Truthful and sincere herself she never heard or uttered a slander; never said behind your back what she was not willing to say to your face. She possessed all the frankness of a child, and her good sense and strength of character caused her whole family to be dependent on her. Her death was very sudden, the messenger came when no one expected him; she had no time to bid farewell to the loved ones who surrounded her, but it was not needful; they the stricken ones, husband and children, knew that her lamp was full of oil and that when the cry came "behold the bridegroom cometh, go you out to meet him," that it was trimmed and lighted and that it is now shining in the Courts of Heaven. Her loss to her family is irreparable. "May God remember them in mercy, sanctify His fatherly correction to them, comfort them with a sense of His goodness, lift up his countenance upon them and give them peace through Jesus Christ our Lord." M.

ELIZA LEANORA, youngest daughter of Barrel and Marinda Wood, departed this life of typhoid pneumonia, on the 24th Jan'y 1864. Leanora was in her tenth year when her summons came. As the budding flower, ere it unfolds its blushing petals to the mild sunbeam and gentle breath of May's tranquil morn, falls to the ground withered by some untimely frost, so passed away this good and innocent little girl in the fresh hours of life's early morn. The corroding cares of life not having besieged her pathway, and a sinful and corrupt world not having breathed its poisonous breath upon her gentle spirit, she was without doubt innocent and happier than those of riper years. As she sported in her childish glee, her sweet little voice floated upon the air as harmless as did the mellow notes of the little bird that chanted its carols above her head.

Leanora was a child of sprightly mind, of a lovely disposition, of sweet temper and of fine and delicate sensibilities. So fine were her feelings that even a word or a look that seemed to carry with it displeasure, would cause a flood of tears to stream from her eyes, seeming almost to rend her tender heart. It was her highest ambition and greatest joy to please her parents, relations and playmates, and to displease them was her keenest remorse. Her many rare qualities made her the idol of the family. But there is no asylum in which to secure loved ones from the ravages of Him who rides upon every breeze. He comes to the beaming eye of innocence that sees beauty and glory penciled upon every leaf and flower and twinkling star, and hangs his death-pall over that eye. Oppressed by his burden of waning pulse, weary limbs and aching head, old age lies down in the grave to rest, and by a single blow of this king of terrors manhood's boasted strength is crushed and he sinks into the tomb. Surely we are as the perishing bubble, the passing cloud and the fleeing shadow. All must die. We stood with a sad heart and weeping eyes around the dying couch of Leonora and saw death steal her sweet breath away and place his icy fingers gently upon her struggling heart and bid her troubled pulse be still—and all was hushed, save the sobs of broken hearts. But why weep, since she rests from her afflictions in the arms of Jesus, whom, upon her death bed, she said she loved and whose prayer she repeated. Would you beckon her from the skies to come and again commence life's dangerous voyage? Be this your consolation, that she only sleeps and that you shall see her again and if faithful live with her in heaven. Her death is but the voice of Jesus in accents of mercy calling us to the skies—it is but another golden link that should bind our frail bark to the haven of eternal repose. A FRIEND.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

THE LATE RAID—HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES.

RICHMOND, March 5.—Lieut. Pollard, 9th Reg't. aided by some Home Guards and a few men from Lieut. Col. Robbins' command, succeeded in penning Col Dahlgren, on Wednesday night about 11 o'clock. Dahlgren made a determined effort to force his way out and was killed, leading the charge. Thursday morning, the remaining officers having escaped, the party surrendered—90 yankees and 35 negroes. Several papers were found in the pockets of Dahlgren, copies of which are subjoined:

ADDRESS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN.

The following address to the command was written on a sheet of paper, having in printed letters on the upper corner, "Headquarters Third Division Cavalry Corps, ——, 1864." A prisoner states that it was read out to the men engaged in the raid:

Officers and Men:—You have been selected from brigades and regiments as a picked command to attempt a desperate undertaking—an undertaking which, if successful, will write your names on the hearts of your countrymen in letters that never can be erased, and which will cause the prayers of our fellow soldiers now confined in loathsome prisons, to follow you and yours wherever you may go.

We hope to release the prisoners from Belle Island first, and, having seen them fairly started, we will cross the James river into Richmond, destroying the bridges after us, and exhorting the released prisoners to destroy and burn the hateful city, and do not allow the rebel leader Davis and his traitorous crew to escape. The prisoners must render great assistance, as you cannot leave your ranks too far or become too much scattered, or you will be lost.

Do not allow any personal gain to lead you off, which would only bring you to an ignominious death at the hands of citizens. Keep well together and obey orders strictly, and all will be well; but, on no account, scatter too far, for in union there is strength.

With strict obedience to orders, and fearlessness in the execution, you will be sure to succeed.

We will join the main force on the other side of the city, or perhaps meet them inside.

Many of you may fall, but if there is any man here not willing to sacrifice his life in such a great and glorious undertaking, or who does not feel capable of meeting the enemy in such a desperate fight as will follow, let him step out, and he may go hence to the arms of his sweetheart, and read of the braves who swept through the city of Richmond.

We want no man who cannot feel sure of success in such a holy cause.

We will have a desperate fight, but stand up to it when it does come and all will be well.

Ask the blessing of the Almighty, and do not fear the enemy. U. DAHLGREN, Col. Comd'g.

SPECIAL ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

The following special orders were written on a similar sheet of paper, and on detached slips, the whole disclosing the diabolical plans of the leaders of the expedition:

Guides—Pioneers (with oakum, turpentine and torpedoes)—Signal officer—Quartermaster—Commissary.

Scouts and pickets—men in rebel uniform. These will remain on the North bank and move down with the force on the South bank, not getting ahead of them; and if the communication can be kept up without giving an alarm, it must be done, but every thing depends upon a surprise, and no one must be allowed to pass ahead of the column. Information must be gathered in regard to the crossings of the river, so that should we be repulsed on the South side, we will know where to recross at the nearest point. All *mills* must be *burned*, and the *canal destroyed*; and also everything which can be used by the rebels must be destroyed, including the boats on the river. Should a ferry boat be seized, and can be worked, have it moved down. Keep the force on the South side posted of any important movement of the enemy, and in case of danger some of the scouts must swim the river and bring us information. As we approach the city, the party must take great care that they do not get ahead of the other party on the South side, and must conceal themselves and watch our movements. We will try and secure the bridge to the city (one mile below Belle Isle,) and release the prisoners at the same time. If we do not succeed, they must then dash down, and we will try and carry the bridge from each side. When necessary, the men must be filed through the woods and along the river bank. The bridges once secured, and the prisoners loose and over the river, the bridges will be secured and the city destroyed. The men must keep together, and well in hand, and once in the city, it must be destroyed, and *Jeff. Davis and Cabinet killed*.

Pioneers will go along with combustible material. The officer must use his discretion about the time of assisting us. Horses and cattle, which we do not need immediately, must be shot rather than left. Everything on the canal and elsewhere, of service to the rebels, must be destroyed. As Gen. Custer may follow me, be careful not to give a false alarm.

The signal officer must be prepared to communicate at night by rockets, and in other things pertaining to his department.

The Quartermasters and Commissaries must be on the lookout for their departments, and see that there are no delays on their account.

The Engineer officer will follow to survey the road as we pass over it, &c.

The pioneers must be prepared to construct a bridge or destroy one. They must have plenty of oakum and turpentine for burning, which will be rolled in soaked balls, and given to the men to burn when we get in the city. Torpedoes will only be used by the Pioneers for destroying the main bridges, &c. They must be prepared to destroy railroads. Men will branch off to the right with a few pioneers, and destroy the bridges and railroads South of Richmond, and then join us at the city.

They must be well prepared with torpedoes, &c. The line of Falling Creek is probably the best to work along, or as they approach the city, Goode's Creek, so that no reinforcements can come up on any cars. No one must be allowed to pass ahead for fear of communicating news. Rejoin the command with all haste, and if cut off, cross the river above Richmond and rejoin us. Men will stop at Bellona Arsenal and totally destroy it, and anything else but hospitals: then follow on and rejoin the command at Richmond with all haste, and, if cut off, cross the river and rejoin us. As Gen. Custer may follow me, be careful and not give a false alarm.

[The other papers are mere jottings down of the route, the places to rest at, the mills to burn, &c.; and a note from John C. Babcock sending Dahlgren a guide—a negro, whom they hanged when the expedition failed.]

From the North.—RICHMOND, March 5.—A copy of the Alexandria Gazette of the 1st inst. was received yesterday. It contains the following yankee account of *the Confederate victory in Florida*. The Providence Journal prints a letter from Lieut. Eddy, of the 3d Rhode Island battery, who participated in the late battle in Florida. The letter says:

"We had 5,000 men engaged, and lost at least 1,200. As far as I can ascertain, the enemy had 15,000 troops opposed to us, and of course whipped us badly. Taking everything together, we have done pretty sharp work. In 90 hours we marched 110 miles, fought a battle of three hours' duration, *got badly whipped*, and what is left of our little army is back again where we started from."

The Yankee Congress.—In the House of Representatives, on the 29th, Mr. Long of Ohio submitted a preamble and resolutions setting forth that civil war could only be terminated by compromise, and earnestly requesting that Franklin Pierce, Millard Filmore, Thomas Ewing, and such others as the President may select, be authorized to act as Commissioners to meet similar Commissioners appointed by the Confederate States for the purpose of ascertaining before the renewal of hostilities whether the war shall now cease, and the seceding States return to their allegiance and their rights under the Constitution. Rejected, yeas 20, nays 96.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that the rebellion is wicked and unjustifiable, and all engaged in it public enemies; that the rebellion shall be put down and the cause of it permanently removed; that there was no middle ground on which a good citizen could stand when the question was between loyalty and treason, and that it was the duty of all to heartily support the Government.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution that "the rebellion is hereby abolished," which was adopted with laughter.

From Europe.—The Hibernia brings European advices to the 12th. It is reported that Great Britain, supported by France, Russia and Sweden, has proposed a conference for the settlement of the Danish question.

The Florida left Brest on the 9th, and the Kearsage was supposed to be in pursuit.

In the British Parliament Earl Derby attacked the Government policy in regard to the Alabama affair and the Laird rams, insinuating that the rams had been seized under the influence of American menaces.

Later.—RICHMOND, March 5.—A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night with 60 officers and 800 prisoners brought up for exchange. It is not yet known here what Commissioner Ould's decision will be. He proceeded to City Point this morning and will return to-morrow.

New York files to the 3d inst., received. The Herald says Kilpatrick is [was] moving on Richmond with instructions to sack the rebel Capital and release the Union prisoners.

Washington telegrams say that an unofficial correspondence between Butler and Ould resulted in a declaration to exchange all prisoners delivered at City Point to the 24th of January.

Grant has been appointed Lt General.

The New York Times editorially remarks that it is quite evident a ministerial crisis in England is imminent. Everybody is dissatisfied with the position of foreign relations and the public is becoming very restive.

Gold closed in New York on the 2d at 160⅞.

European advices to the 19th ult. state that 40,000 Danes are still entrenched at Duppell. The Prussians are preparing to attack them.

Arrangements for the departure of Maximilian to Mexico are completed at Paris.

Reported Fight at Cumberland Gap.—RICHMOND, March 5.—Passengers who left Bristol on Wednesday night state that a report, which seemed to come direct, was in circulation in that town that Gen. Wm E Jones attacked Cumberland Gap on Saturday last, and that he had captured another lot of prisoners. It is believed that the Gap will soon be ours again, if it is not already. *Dispatch.*

The Council of State.—Gov. Vance has summoned the Council of State to meet in this city on the 11th. From what we learn, the object is for considering the propriety of convening the Legislature to take into consideration the question of currency.—*Ral. Progress, 5th.*

The 4 Per Cents.—About $1,000,000 have been funded in 4 per cent bonds since Monday, in this city. *Raleigh Confederate 5th.*

The Prisoners.—360 of the yankee raiders have been caught so far.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Wednesday evening last the 2d inst., by the Rev. D. D. McBryde, the Rev. S. H. ISLER of Goldsborough, to Miss LIZZIE S. WILLIAMS, daughter of Joel Williams, Esq.

Near Harrisville, N. C., Saturday evening 20th inst., by Col. Jno F. Cotton, Esq., WILLIAM TIPPETT of England to Mrs. LAURA DENNIS of Montgomery county, N. C.

In Robeson county, 30th Jan'y, by Rev'd Noel Bullock, Mr GEORGE W. JOYNER of Co. F, 51st Reg't N. C. Troops, to Miss CAROLINE EVANS of Robeson.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 7.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The only changes noted are: Flour $175 to $200; Cotton $1 50 to $2.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 2, 1864.

Beef Cattle, hoof 1 75 to 2 00; Beeswax 3 00; Bacon 5 00 to 6 00; Butter 6 00 to 6 50; Corn 18 00; Corn Meal 20 00; Copperas 3 00 to 4 00; Cotton 1 80 to 2 00; Flour 190 00 to 250 00 superfine; Fodder 18 00 to 20 00; Hay 17 00 to 18 00; Hides, green 1 75 to 2 25, dry 4 00 to 4 50; Leather, sole 13 00 to 13 50, upper 13 50 to 14 00; Lard 5 00 to 5 50; Nails 2 00 lb per keg; Poultry, live fowls 3 50 to 5 00, turkeys 3 00 to 4 00 per lb, dressed; Pea Nuts 20 00 to 22 00; Fresh Pork 3 00 to 3 50; Potatoes, sweet, 12 00 to 15 00, Irish 30 00; Rice per cask 95 to 1 00; Salt, sound 25 00 to 30 00; Sugar, market bare; Fay. Sheetings 4 50 to 5 00 per yard; Spirits Turpentine 4 50 to 5 00; Tallow 3 00 to 3 50; Yarn per bale 32 00 to 37 50 per bunch; Wood by boat load 22 00 to 26 00 for pine, ash 25 00 to 28 00, Oak 30 00 to 35 00—per cord.—*Journal.*

Horses, Carriages and Furniture AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY next:
1 Capital HARNESS HORSE.
On THURSDAY the 9th inst.:
1 HARNESS HORSE,
2 CARRIAGES,
1 BAROUCHE,
1 TWO HORSE WAGON,
30 WINDSOR CHAIRS,
2 FENDERS,
FIRE DOGS, SHOVEL and TONGS,
12 SPITTOONS,
12 CANDLE STICKS,
Lot of Lamps, Tables, &c.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
March 4. 1t

A Garden for the Soldiers.

Seeds of all kinds will be gratefully received at this Office and forwarded to a post on the Coast. Mark the donors' names on all parcels, that we may know whom to thank.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of

the Ladies' Benevolent Society will take place at the residence of Mr. W. J. Anderson, on Monday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

Office Post Q. M., 4th Cong. Dist. N. C., FAYETTEVILLE, March 3, 1864.

NOTICE.

WANTED to hire five NEGROES, to be employed as teamsters. Forty dollars per month will be paid and rations furnished. Apply at this office immediately.
12-2t] J. M. McGOWAN, Capt & A. Q. M.

Office Depot No. 12, FAYETTEVILLE, March 7, 1864.

Pay your Tithes.

PERSONS who have not already paid their Tithe Tax will have until the 20th day of May 1864, to deliver the same. I am now ready to receive the Bacon due under the tithe law. Six pounds of cured bacon for every 100 lbs pork slaughtered since the 24th of April 1863 is required. Parties delivering their tithes at a distance of over eight miles will be promptly paid for excess of hauling.
J. M. WILLIAMS,
12 t20M] Agent for Cumberland county.

Enrolling Office, FAYETTEVILLE, March 5, 1864.

THE undersigned, having been assigned to duty as Enrolling Officer for Cumberland County, has, for the present, made his office in Fayetteville, Hay Street, opposite the Hospital.

He invites and shall expect all good citizens to aid our cause by facilitating an efficient and just discharge of his duty; this they may do by bringing to his attention, and keeping him advised of, all cases of *error, evasion, fraud or abuse* connected with conscription which exists or is thought to exist in this County, that the same may be investigated and corrected. To *any* officer, but particularly a stranger, this assistance is necessary to a full, prompt and impartial execution of the Conscript Act, and if desired, information so received will be used with deference to the feelings of the informant.

The enviable reputation of Cumberland, not merely for freedom from disloyalty, but for conspicuous patriotism, is encouragement sufficient that this assistance will not be withheld.
W. C. RENCHER,
12 3t] Lt. and Enrolling Offi'r, Cumberland Co.

Card Stock Co.

A MEETING of the Card Stock Co. will be held this evening 7th inst., at the Mayor's Office at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organization. A full attendance of stockholders is earnestly desired on that occasion.
March 7. 1t

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FIVE bales good COTTON will be sold on application to the subscriber on or before the 19th inst. Said cotton is within 3 miles of the W. C. & R. R. R. Confederate non-interest bearing notes over 5's taken in payment.
E. LILLY.
Gilopolis, N. C., March 4. 12-i2tpd

Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F.

THERE are hundreds of Vols. of the Books belonging to the Library of this Lodge scattered about on the shelves and tables in this place: Please look over your Library and all you find with the label on them hand them in at once.
JAS G. COOK.
March 3. 12 4t

Lost or Stolen,

FROM my wagon on the 19th or 20th Feb'y 1864, between Cox's Mills P. O. and Fayetteville, by the way of Page's Toll House, a cotton bag containing one cotton factory shirt; in the shirt two ivory studs inserted with pearl collar button, solid gold, large size, with square and compass badly engraved on it. The shirt has Marseilles bosom and collar. 7½ yards of dark grey jeans; 2½ yards of single wove of the same color. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of said articles, or any information where I can get them.
H. A. SIKES,
Cox's Mills P. O., Randolph county, N. C.
March 3. 12-4tpd

LOST,

ON the 19th inst., in Robeson county, THREE NOTES, each for six hundred dollars, made by myself as principal, and Jno A. Taylor as surety, bearing date 14th day of January 1863, in favor of Duncan Crawford, and payable respectively, one, two and three years after date.

All persons are warned against receiving said Notes, as they have been paid.
HENRY HOWARD.
Feb'y 29. [W. J.] 12*3t

We recommend Col.

S. J. COBB as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county. Election on the first Thursday in August next.
MANY VOTERS.
March 2. 12*8tpd

Fish Hooks and Lines!!

FOR sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO.
No 19, Hay street.
Feb 25. 9-i6t

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN.
Nov 28 1863. 83 1t'

WANTED.

I WILL pay the highest Cash price for any quantity of good COW HORNS, and LEG BONES of Horses and Cows; also, BRIAR ROOT for making Pipes; delivered to me.
B. LEBERLES.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 29. 11-17tpd

Treasury Department, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Feb'y 20, 1864.

TREASURY notice as to funding under act of February 17, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to four per cent Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes over the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, AND ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE TAX IMPOSED FOR THAT YEAR ON OTHER BONDS AND CREDITS.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.
(Signed,) C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

Public attention is called to the above notice.
12-1A] W. G. BROADFOOT, Depositary.

Bank of Fayetteville.

DEPOSITORS and Banks are hereby notified that unless their balances are drawn by the 28th inst., they will be paid in the 4 per cent. Bonds of the "Confederate States" or in the present Currency *at par*. Stockholders having dividends due and unpaid are also notified to collect the same by the 28th inst., or they will be paid off in the same currency *at par*. Checks on this Bank dated previous to 28th must be presented by that date.
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
March 5. 12 3t

Bank of Cape Fear, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2d, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 100.

A DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders on the 15th inst., in the present existing currency.
[12-3t] J. G. BURR, Cashier.

At meetings of the Board of Directors of the Principal Bank of Cape Fear on the 1st and 2d March inst., the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That no deposites be received, or collections on account of other parties made, either at the Principal Bank or at any of the Branches, after the 16th day of the present month.

Resolved, 2d. That all sums now due to other parties or which may become due before the 20th day of this month, either on account of deposites or collections or dividends, must be withdrawn from the Principal Bank and the Branches where the same may be payable on or before said 20th day of the present month, and unless so withdrawn, payment of all such sums in any other than the now existing currency at its present value as expressed on its face, will be declined by this Bank, and the several sums so due and not withdrawn as aforesaid, will be placed in separate packages, in the said now existing currency, and held as the property of the several parties to whom the same may respectively belong.
March 7. 12 4t

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS *OF RICHMOND COUNTY.*

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Income Tax for 1863, also, Specific Tax for 1864, and on Gross Sales for Quarter ending 1st Jan'y 1864:

At Steele's on Tuesday 15th of March; at Mineral Springs, Wednesday, March 16; at Rockingham, 21st and 22d March—being Court week. Persons in Black Jack, Wolf Pit and Beaver Dam will meet at the most convenient place. Persons failing to attend will have to submit to a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. after 1st April.
L. W. McLAURIN,
Collector for 33d Dist., Richmond county.
March 5. 12 t22dM

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Co., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Wilmington, N. C., March 6, 1864.

BOOKS for further subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are opened at this Office.

All persons desirous of aiding in *this all important enterprise* can forward me their names by mail stating the amount they wish to subscribe, and then send the cash by some trusty person, on receipt of which I will forward Certificate of Stock.

Shares $500 each. All old subscribers that have not paid in their subscriptions will please do so at the earliest moment.
12 19tpd] W. D. SMITH, Treas'r.

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber a bay MARE, about 17 years old, medium size, black mane and tail, a little white about the edge of the hoof on one or two of her feet; left hind foot stiff in lower joint. Any person taking her up or giving me any information that will lead to her recovery shall be liberally rewarded.

P. S. If said mare is stolen I will pay Fifty Dollars for her recovery, and evidence to convict the thief.
CHARLES OXENDYNE.
Gilopolis, Robeson Co., Feb'y 25. 1tpd

NOTICE.

Pittsborough, Chatham Co., N. C., FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

THOSE that have not paid their Relief Tax would do well to do so on or before March Court. (3d Monday.) Those having property in the County, and living out of the County, would do well to bring or send the same. The Tax is the same that it was in July last; those that have not paid their Taxes up to the 1st April, 1863, would, I think, do well to pay by that time.
R. B. PASCHAL, Shff. of Chatham Co.
March 7. 12-3tpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., March 7, 1864. When called for please say they are advertised.

Miss Rachel Armstrong, Nicholas Brown 3, George Brown, Lieut D O Brown, Miss Amanda Butler, Maj Lawrence Butler, Edward W Bacon, O A Burns, Mrs M J Benson, Mrs Nancy Baker, G Y Blount, Miss Fanny Brit, A Ballard, Dander Bullard, James Black, Mrs A Baker, W S Baswell, S B Bynum, Miss Martha Brown, M D Clark, J W Carter, W Currie, Miss Sallie Shavers, Miss Elizabeth Currie, Henry Comfret, B W Curtis, Miss Mary Cameron, B H Culbreth, H Compton, Mrs Ivey Carver, Mrs A Cruzen, David M Carter, Miss Sallie B Crouley, Miss Emily Crawford, Mrs Louisa Capelon, John Colvin, M Conant, Miss Geny Evans, Miss Mary J Evans, A Ellis, Mrs A Freeman, Albert Frazier, Geo Fullers, Dudley Hurst, J J Heron, —— Whalson, Miss R Hadley, Miss Eliza Hall, R Johnson, Miss A Jones, Miss L Johnson, Malcom Johnson, Miss Julia Jones, J H Jones, Miss Mary Johnson, Index, Miss C M Johnson, S C Johnson, Miss Ada Johnson, Miss Adrianna Johnson, Miss L Milender, Miss L Cheek, Lieut A Maxwell, Murdock Maxwell, Mrs Susan Murphy, R Lauder, S F Stackerhouse, Archer C Smith, W Smith, Mrs Sarah McNeill, Clio McNeill, Mrs R J McKeithan, Mrs A E McDermaid 2, E F McLean, Miss Sarah Monroe, Miss Annie Robertson, Wm Rasbury, Miss F Terry, Capt M V Telly, Miss Mollie C Taylor, Cicero Turner, Mrs Josephine Turner 2, W M Thompson, Miss Josephine Thegard, W Terry, Thos Telfair, Miss Mary Pearce, Mrs A E Parker, Miss Mary H Pearce, "Peace," Lieut J B Person, Billy Parker, Jack Person, T Brawn Venable, John Walker, Miss E A Williams 2, C Jones, W S Watson, M A Watson, David Williams, Miss E Wishart, Miss Mary Wadkins, J Williams.
JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

The Magistrates of Cumberland are

required to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY the 10th inst., to transact County business.
DAVID McNEILL, Chm'n.
March 1. 11-2t

ELIZABETHTOWN, Feb'y 22, 1864.

THE undersigned takes this method to thank his fellow citizens of the county for their former generous support, and announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Bladen County, and will be thankful to his fellow-citizens and the soldiers in the army for a renewal of their generous support.

It is for my fellow citizens to judge the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the office. I have endeavored to do so with faithfulness and fidelity; punctually settling with the various officers of the county at the stated times prescribed by law, and at the present moment holding every proper receipt for the same.
11-6tpd R. P. MELVIN.

Stoves at Auction.

ON Wednesday next 9th inst., will be sold at Auction:
3 large Stoves and pipes.
1 superior Franklin to burn coal or wood.
March 3.—11-2t JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

$25 Reward.

LOST between Mrs. Barclay's and Fayetteville, one RUBBER OVERCOAT. The above reward will be given to any one who will leave the coat with any of our drivers.
C. C. BARBEE & CO., Mail Contractors.
March 1. 11-2tpd