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-- ORANGE C. H North Carolina, ad. Brigade in an able ours yesterday, and very day this week a, Rodes, and many to hear him yester.

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the above notice. I, Depositary Mes Depository, March 17, 1864. undersigned Depos

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n taxable in 1864, es of that year. IDFORD, Dep'y.

B N. C. Militia, ? in this Regiment Commanding Offi-ir commands. between the age by the 4th day

Col. 58d Reg't.

Merchant, e consigned to him produce sent him lieron, for sale et

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE. THURSDAY EVENING. MARCH 31, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS. From and after this date the price of the Semi-Weekly Observer will be \$10, and of the Weekly Observer \$6

the Semi-Weekly and \$8 for the Weekly. We hoped to have been-able to avoid this advance But spart from the enormously increased prices of every thing we buy, another very large increase in the expenses of printing makes the change necessary.

of the Confederate States is certainly one of the most wonderful recorded in the history of any people. Not only have they for three long and bitter years maintained a war upon a scale of magnitude hitherto unknown, in which their blood has poured out in torrents and their property been plundered and wantonly destroyed by the enemy to the amount of hundreds of millions, but they are now quietly and even cheerfully submitting to stax equal to an average of about one fourth of all their property in a single year. A people who formerly regarded a tax of one per cent. upon a portion of their possessions as a heavy burden, now hesitate not to give twenty-five per cent. upon the whole. Nothing could more clearly manifest the depth of their determination to be free from yankee rule, of their seuse of the utter depravity of their late brethren, and of the gertainty of the loss of all they possess if they should hesitate to give a part for defence. The people demanded to be taxed, and their Representatives had the sense and the nerve to ordain it, and though, as might have been expected in a measure so novel, the taxes are not equal upon all classes alike, there is nuither resistance nor even ill-natured complaint of the inequality. All feel that Congress did in the main what was necessary and right, and they upon whom the burden bears most heavily shoulder it quietly for the sake of the great cause-for the sake of their property, their freedom and their lives, as well as for the sake of posterity. It is a wonderful spectacle, a glorious spectacle, which will shine upon the pages of History to the honor of this people, as long as a spark of patriotism shall remain unextinguished in man. Who can doubt the triumph of a people who cheerfully make such a sacrifice? If they doubted or despaired, they would endeavor to withhold their substance. Confident and determined. they give it. And with God's blessing, they will have their reward. The bread thus cast upon the waters will in due time return to them.

BUTLER .- We are surprised to find in several of the Richmond papers assertions that the Confederate goverament is about to back out from the determination to hold no intercourse in regard to the exchange of prisoners, or other matters, with the outlaw Butler. We trust that these are mere suspicions, and that the government will do no such thing, but will firmly maintain fore his death. He left an aged mother, an affectionate the just ground upon which it placed the "Beast" His wife, and three little sons, to recurn his loss. When outrages were so atrocious as to call for a special Pro. clamation of outlawry from President Davis That proclamation has never been recalled or revoked. It nise him in any capacity. And this would surprise the public the more because the yankee government itself best members, and his country a true patriot.

A FRIEND. backed out from its attempt to force him upon us in the matter of exchanges. Our government stood firm, apparently, in the determination to have nothing to do parently, in the determination to have nothing to do with him. The yankees stopped the exchange for a few weeks, but then recommenced it through another officer who is unobjectionable. Why there should be any thought after that of sixting years the control of the should be any thought after that of sixting years and the should be any thought after that of sixting years and the should be any thought after that of sixting years and the should be any thought after that of sixting years and the should be any thought after that of sixting years and the should be a shou any thought after that of giving way, we cannot conceive. The President has the reputation of being firm to the utmost degree of obstinacy. Let him show it in this matter at least, and yield in something else.

Gan. Monean .- We regret to find in the papers variresigned, and though this was not confirmed it led to fears that he had felt himself wronged. Then, instead of hearing that he was in the saddle and in pursuit of the foe at the head of his gallant brigade, we find him returning unexpectedly to Richmond. And now we learn that he has gone back to his men soured and deprived of the better part of his command. At this present writing we have seen but one statement of the circumstances, and that in the Richmond Examiner, which is so jaundiced by dislike of the Confederate Adminisration that its views must be taken with caution. Its statement is, in substance, that he has been treated with injustice and jealousy; that two of his regiments have been taken from his brigade and given to a Col. Grigsby, who only had 73 men, for the purpose of entitling the latter to a Brigadier Generalship, leaving Morgan not over 500 men. Morgan's men were enlisted by himself, within the enemy's lines in Kentucky, when bimself, within the enemy's lines in Kentucky, when there was nothing to compel them to enter our service. In this way he is said to have raised 3000 men, and might have raised three or four times as many, but that the government claimed that his recruits should be turned over the Kirby Smith It is said that every officer and man of the two regiments that have been separated from Morgan have protested against the action of the Lord's will must be done. "The Lord giveth and the Lord's will must be done. "The Lord giveth and the Lord's will must be done." their old command. He took their petition to Richmond to enforce its justice, but not only was denied, but even treated with incivility. He did not resent this by resigning, but has gone back to his small command, determined to render what service he can.

Such is the Examiner's statement. We suppose the a counter statement will be made. Everybody will hope that it may be such as to leave no stigma upon either the General or the government.

would be a candidate for Governor. He says, that as But the angels they called from the heaverly shore.

public man in the State can, therefore, without BESONAL DISHONOR, and without covering Himself Thou wilt come when their little knees bendeth in prayer, with the delegant ignorman, advocate the abandonment of the cause of the Confederate States, and desert our brave soldiers who have gone into the field to bend there maintain that cause. Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand fold stronger than they were for amharking in it originally." * * * * * I know of maintain that cause. Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand fold stronger than they were for embarking in it originally." * * * I know of ac variety of the human race whom we ought not to prefer as masters to the yankees, whose leading traits are avarice and hypocrisy; for to the daplicity and cunning of the fox, they add the rapacity of the wolf and the venom of the serpent. To protect us from such enemies, to save our women from becoming cocks and house servants, we have nothing to rely on but the favor of God and the valor of our armies. If those armies be properly sustained by the country and wisely directed by our government, they will in the end give us independence, peace, safety and honor. Unleas these are obtained, I hold that the war should continue as long as there is one brave man surviving, and one true long as there is one brave man surviving, and one true Southern woman left to fight fer."

Sumos for the Soldiers' GARDEN -We have re-

ROBBERS CAUGET -Robberies having become of almost nightly occurrence in this town, it is really renot been suffered to pass undetected A gang of ne- record of Butler, "the Beast":gross, going into the wholesale business in sheetings, (or rather continuing that business, for this is not the first operation in that line, have been detected through sibilities of mankind. the persevering efforts of a gentleman indirectly interested. The case reminds us of our good old friend Mr per sonum. For six months the charge will be \$5 for in his store carrying off a whole bag of coffee, quietly remarked to him that he objected to that: he shut his eyes to retail operations, but must reserve the wholesale

business to himself. P. S. We learn that the Episcopal Church was entered on Tuesday night and the Rector's Surplice stolen! As the material is fine lawn, but little worn, it will probably be cut up into handkerchiefs. Look out for them. The spectacle presented at this moment by the people | The Surplice was a present from the Ladies of the con-

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS. - In hospital at Atlanta, 14th Oct., from a wound received at Chickamauga, Stephen W. Morgan, of Co. E, 60th Reg't, of Buncombe county. On the 10th Oct., in hospital at Atlanta, of wounds received at Chickamauga. J. J. Plemmons; sud on the 6th Nov., in hospital at Marietta, Geo., Jeremiah Green, both of Co. E, 60th Reg't, of Buncombe county.

In Jackson Hospital, Va., on 25th of Feb., of chronic diarrhose, R. B. Covington, of 43d N. C. Regiment. In bospital, Richmond, 17th Dec , Corp'l M C Britt, Co F, 48d Reg's, in the 80th year of his age. At Orange C H, Vs, Geo Waller, of Capt N N Flem-

ming's Co. 46th Reg't, aged 87. Killed in the action at Payne's Farm, Nov 27, Laurin Albright, of Co E, 1st Infantry. In hospital at Gettysburg, 25th Aug last, of wounds

received at Gettysburg, Hugh A Tate, of Morganton, Of chronic distributes, at hospital near Point Lookout, Md, Dec 26th, 6-o W Gannon, in the 20th year of his age, of Guilford county, of Co I, 5th Cavairy In hospital, Danville, Va. 15th inst, Sg't Win C Irvin.

of Co G. 45th Reg't, aged 25. At Inganut Springs. Va. Feb 9, 1863, Benj S Edwards. ber the barbarities, the shameless robberits of Of a mortal wound, at Tunnell Hill, Gs. 25th uit, Sg't

Major Jan lugles, of the 58th Reg't, of Caldwell county At Petersburg, March 6th, H W Bauger, of Co H, 8th At camp, near Orange C H, 6th Feb'y, Joseph Willett, of Co C, 45th Reg't, aged 38 years. He resided near Jamestown, N C.

At Salisbury, in Feb'y, William R May, of Co C, 45th Reg't, aged 89 years, of Guilford county. In hospital, at Orange C H, March 7th, Corporal H G

It is a sad thing to record the death of one we knew and honored for his purity of character as a neighbor. friend and associate, in the various relations of social

Willis Philips, the subject of this notice, died in the 29th year of bis age, at his residence in Chatham Co., March 1st, 1864. His disease was chronic diarrhæs, from which he suffered severely for several months be-Southern man, he left his home, with all its endear was justified by the man's acts, and sanctioned by the ment of the war, and was a member of Co. E. 26th Reg't public opinion of the civilized world. Whilst it remains unrevoked, it would be dishonorable, we think, to recognise him in any capacity. And this would be dishonorable, we think, to recognise him in any capacity. And this would be dishonorable, we think to recognise him in any capacity.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY, March 15.
Messis E. J. Hale & Sons: Please publish the following list of contributions to the "Hypogean Knitting Society," near Rookingham, N. C., viz. M C Ellerbe \$25. J A Covington \$10, Mial Wall \$30, R P Atkinson

Everett \$5, Mrs Haonah Covington \$2.
Yours, very respectfully,
ANN H. EVERETT.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 20th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD McLEAN, in the 88th year of his age. At his father's, in Richmond county, N. C., on the list February, 1864, JOHN NEILL, only child of Daniel and Nancy McLauchlin, in the 9th year of his age. Developing a precocious intellect, a manly, amiable, kind and benevolent disposition, he gained the admiration of all who knew him —Com.

Departed this life, Dec'r 17, 1868, in the 76th year of her age, Miss EFFEY SHAW, of Robeson county, N. C. She had been a consistent member of the President such as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Sutthern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems in the life of the president spoke to consistent member of the President spoke to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Sutthern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems in the life of the president spoke to consistent member of the President spoke to consistent spoke to consistent member of the President spoke to consistent spoke to consi

byterian Church for many years, and the well marked pages of her Bible show where she found that instruc tion which, sanctified by the Spirit, makes the intelli-gent and pious christian. She was one that feared the Lord, and her life and death illustrated the truth of the Scripture. She was, by all who saw her in health, so the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

ONE ANGEL MORE IN HEAVEN A testful tribute to the memory of Mrs. MARY E. WARD, wife of Mr. Everett L. Ward, and daughter of Mrs. Harriet Herbert, who died in this city March 4th, 1864.

Death robs us of our jewels, but we hope to find them in the Glory Land.

We thank God for every remembrance of thee, Mary GEN. GLINGMAN.—This officer publishes a letter in the Raleigh Confederate, contradicting a report that he How sad seems their earthly way. would be a candidate for Governor. He says, that as long as the war continues, while able to do military duty, he does not intend to leave the field for any civil station. He says further, that,—

"Regarding Gov. Vance's public position as right on the great issue before the country. I think he ought to be cordially supported by all who are in favor of a vigorous procecution of the war now being waged, not only for independence, but for every thing of value to us as a community and as individuals" " "No public man in the State can, therefore, without the angels they called from the heavenly shore. Their harpings woke melody sweet—
They beckened thee onward, and now evermore Shall we thy gentlement.

Far up the blue sty thy spirit is now,
The little earth-bude in anguish they bow,
For on earth they'll see mother no more But theu art their angel, and oft on soft wings
Thou'lt hover around thy earth band;
Thou'lt sing to them gently of the beautiful things.

Thou hast found in the beavenly land.

bend there—
And be their dear mother the same

We have received an obituary notice signed J L. C. enclosing \$2 for its insertion. We do not publish such things when the writer withholds his name from us; ceived and forwarded additional packages of seeds from and do not charge for soldiers' obituaries. But we do Mrs. Hill, Mrs. J. C. Blocker and Mrs. W. B. Wright. | not know to whom to refund the money.

YANKEE VIEWS OF THE WAR

Orleans have been so palpable as to shock the sensibilities of mankind. No prize was too great, no inducement too small for his enterprise. From the State capitol to the grave yard, from the par-8---, (now deceased,) who, finding his negro laborer lor to the kitchen, his grasping hand was extended. All accounts agree that things have been done at New Orleans under the flag of our country which if not disavowed will disgrace the Government in all coming time. I will mention one instance, as it was published in the New Orleans Era. That paper is the organ of the Administration there—the most of its articles are headed "by authority." I will read the Era's report.

It is in the following words:
"Confiscation of Tombstones — There was one splendid monument -- s stately column or pyramid, intended to mark the spot where rest the remains of Colonel Charles D Dreux, the youthful orator who fell early in the war in command of a Confederate battelion. This was constructed at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and under the hammer of the auctioneer it brought but one hundred dollars. Chesp monument, if the purchaser intended it for Lie own tomb. There was another menument equal is size and heavty, which brought only thirry deliars. Tembetones sold as cheap as

The whole world is familiar with the plunder of costly mansions and large estates, with robberies of churches and public institutions. From these we turn to the public sale of a dead man's tomb stone. Nothing seemed too high or low for the robber's grasp The result is that, in-stead of a restoration of law and order, the country occupied by our armies has in many instances been given over to pillage and plunder; and they who watched the approach of our proud ald flag as the harbinger of peace, look now only upon a ruined country and a pillaged people. The just and considerate portion of our people will rememthis man who so suddenly rose from the ranks of his original secession triends to the grade of major-general of volunteers; nor will they forget that his fame rests more upon his persecutions of has caused among the rebels in the field. It is now nearly three years since he donned the Federal uniform. During that time he has planned Big Bethel and other similar disasters; but he has never, I believe, been in personal danger, or a party to the most unimportant skirmish, although by alleged violations of the laws of civili-New England, we find him appointed to an important command in Virginia and North Carolina. With a cruelty quickened by public exposure, with his avarice stimulated by the success of former pillaging, and with a slavish subserviency to those whose motives he denounced for many years of his life, he is turned loose upon a rebellious people, who whatever their sins may be, are at least sincere in regarding him as a monster. And when a few days ago a member from New York [Mr. Fernando Wood] submitted a resolution calling for a committee to inquire into his conduct, the Republican members of this House, aided by one of the President's military appointees from Kentucky, [Mr. Anderson, voted to suppress the investigation; and it was suppressed, and this man, whose career is coupled with so many crimes, is assured of immunity, and launches again with renewed license upon additional fields of plunder.

Mr. Allen was very severe in his remarks upon the policy pursued by the Administration, and referring to the crusade now waged against slavery he cited the following official evidence of the unconstitutionality of its

Soon after the battle of Manassas, and when the panic was over, and Beauregard had failed to occupy the capital, the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution, introduced by Crittenden, with but two dissenting votes:

Our Morean.—We regret to find in the papers various reports in regard to the position of this gallant office of the position of the position of this gallant office of the position dedly a popular favorite. One report was that he had Northam \$5, Wm Ellerbe \$10, H A Covington \$6, W J | 1 r established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as toon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to

A short time afterwards a similar resolution was submitted to the Senate by Andrew Johnson,

proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws. He desires to preserve the dovernment, that it may be administered

for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. About the same time a member of the Cabinet. Hon. Caleb B. Smith, since deceased, proceeded to Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, and addressed to the public the following cheering

"The theory of this Government is that the State are sovereign within their proper sphere. The Government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in South, Caroline than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of

inode island.
"My friends, we make no war upon Southern institu tions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them. "It is not the province of the Government of the United States to enter into a ornesale against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of stitutions in their or m way."

It was in this spirit, and about the same time. representatives abroad, in which he directed themto make public avowal of the purposes which would control the Government in prosecuting the war. In hi s dispatches to Mr. Dayton, our minister at the court of St. Cloud, he used the

following language:

"It is hardly no cessary to add to this incontestible statement the further fact that the "ew President, as well as the citizens through whose suffages he has come into the administration, has slwaps equidated all designs what ever and wherever imputed to "dim and them of disturbis g the system of slavery as it is existing index the Chart turious and laws. The cases have "the chart turious and laws."

election. It was done in his personal presence, In a recent speech in the yanged congress, Mr. Allen fillinois made the following additions to the intamous scord of Butler, "the Beast":

The robberies under the reign of Butler at New courtesans and contractors, parasites and placement, the robberies under the reign of Butler at New courtesans and contractors, parasites and placement, the same of the points to those the area of the courtesans and contractors, parasites and placement, the points to those the area of the courtesans and contractors, parasites and placement, the writer, speaking from was and fallen, and that recently, under his eyes and his experience, gives a fourfold division of that unhappy class. He points to those the area of the writer, speaking from was and fallen, and that recently, under his eyes and his experience, gives a fourfold division of a forcible enlistment, compelled to take arms, exposed to the brunt of battle in a cause which they detest and for a contractor of the points to the proposition. freshing to hear that in one case at least the crime has of Illinois made the following additions to the intamous courtesans and contractors, parasites and placewere perishing by slow degrees in a hostile conflict, rendered doubly appalling by the fury of the elements, the Chief Magistrate of the country was in attendance aba political "Canterbury," where the chief and most ludicrous act was his own nomination for re-election. The performance being unique, of course the attendance was large. The chief political danseuse proposed the name of Abraham Lincoln, as previously arranged by the mapagers, and all the attuches said yea, as they thought of their days of lengthened official repose in Abraham's bosom.'

Mr. Allen speaks forcibly of the immense expendi tures of the war and the rapidly accumulating debt of There is a point of endurance beyond which

even nations cannot go—a precipice which they cannot safely approach. I fear we are already

standing at its verge, beyond which the yawning gulf of social and financial ruin awaits us all people hitherto unaccustomed to taxation, with o knowledge of a public debt but traditionary norror of its miseries, suddenly called upon to conront a national indedtedness of over two thousand millions! These figures are startling, yet the sum s increasing at the rate of more than two millions per day, presaging inevitable paralysis and bank uptcy to all. No interest is too great, no industry too small, no investment too secure, to escape the storm which is gathering and impending over us. The annual interest upon our public indebtedness at six per cent per annum, will amount to over one hundred and twenty millions-nearly twice the amount of the ordinary annual estimates of the capeness of the Government under former administrations, nearly double the sum of our annual average expenditures during the administration which waged the war with Mexico. If we grant that this indebtedness has been necessary or unavoidable, the figures still stare us in the face, suggestive of a future financial crisis which a wise statesmanship would seek to palliate or avoid. Far off in the distant future, generations yet unthe unarmed and unoffending than the terror he born will bewail the load of debt which is being entailed upon them by the madness of the times

LORD CAMPBELL ON THE AMERI'AN WAR. An immense meeting of the friends of the South was held in Macobester, England, early in February A-mong other speakers on the occasion was Lord Camp-bell. Here are his remarks:

Reid, of Co C, 45th Reg't, aged 26, of Gullford county.

On 20th December, a prisoner of war, on Johnson's Island, Lake Eric, Lieut Benj J Blount, of Co H. 55th of our enemies. This has been his chief military of our enemies. This has been his chief military of our enemies. This has been his chief military of our enemies. This has been his chief military to plo now before you, it is not with a little satisfaction. in the spirit they evince some augury for the ultimate adoption and the final triumph of those opinions I have andeavored to support. Mr Spence, under whose orhas judiciously explained to me that to-night it was not necessary to indulge in argumentative harangues, because the greater part of us were of one opinion.

After the long and assiduous discussions which this topic has received in the press, in Parliament, and in public meetings, it is no wonder that nearly all men-should agree on ortain propositions. We do see upon certain propositions a remarkable agreement. Few deny that the cessation of the civil war in queetion can only take place when neutral powers have acknowledged the insurgents. Few deby that that acknowledgment ought not to be anticipaced, in the present state of Europe and the world, until Great Britain has shown a certain disposition to initiate or sanction it. Few deny that in the present state of parties and of Parliament the British Government will not show the required disposition until public opinion strongly urges and decidedly encourages it. This sufficiently illustrates the political and practical utility of a meeting like the present. Gentlemen, if ever agitation was essential on this subject it is at the present moment, when certain dangers have arrived and certain circumstances have disclosed themselves which might, unless properly ex-amined, tend to inspire doubt and distrust in the event of Swathern independence. Those dangers and those pircumstances ought not to be, nor indeed need they

e, comived at.

The Southern President has not set us the example of ignoring or concealing them. He has not hesitated to fix the attention of the world upon the fact that in the past year unforescen reverses have been suffered. He has not scrupled to advert to the events of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The whole world, in common with the Confederacy, deplores the loss of Stônewall Jackson. All those who are interested in the fate of the Confederacy must have heard with regret and with ago seemed to augur well for the cause of peace and separation, has grown more silent, more subdued, and less effective than it used to be. These are undoubtedly circumstances of dissouragement, but as I think grounds for agitation and activity. There is this grand reason, gentlemen, why these olroumstances of dis-nouragement ought not be considered motives of desond-noy amorget us -they have not shaken the Con federacy; they have not quenched the spirit which up-holds it; they have not chilled the hepes which it indulges; on the contrary, we have good reason to be-lieve that in spite of the darker picture I have pointed

to, there never was a moment when their discipline was of a higher character, their armies more mature, their Generals more skillful, their strategy more perfect, their resolution more undaunted, or their readiness, if necessary, to take new regards more complete.

When they themselves are thus undaunted by realities it would ill become their friends in Europe to be affected by a shadow and a reflex I have therefore ventured to allude to those unfavorable circumstances and also to show why they ought not to lead to a diminished hope or a discouraged spirit upon your part. Gen-tlemen, if that he so, if the ends of this association are egitimate, which I have not ventured to establish, know ing that such is not a question in this room, if at the present moment those ends ought to be pursued with more zeal and more activity than ever, it is not irrelevant or idle to consider what is the most important and vant or talle to consider what it is most important and formidable obstacle opposing you Gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that the most formidable obstacle, looking to the public mind, looking to all that has been said and is said daily on these questions, is summed up in the well-known term, "slavere." I cannot help thinking that if a just opinion were established on that subing that if a just opinion were established on that sub-just—and it is your mission to establish and dissemi-nate it—no further obstacles could very long delay the triumph of your principles. And if you would allow ma, I would venture—having given some consideration (any proceedings—to suggest a mode by which, as it ap-pears to me, what you hold to be the truth, might be brought home to the convictions in all classes of society. that Mr. Seward issued his instructions to our If it were only thoroughly explained by this organiza-If it were only thoroughly explained by this organiza-tion that the British public has to look werely to one question namely, whether, of the two issues in which this war must terminate—for there are but two—the separation of the belligerents or the conquest of the South by the North, will tend most to the advantage of the negro race? If that were steadily contemplated, if that issue were relieved and discondarrassed of all the sized issues that confuse it. I do not think there would rival issues that confuse it. I do not think there would remain a difference of opinion in this country No doubt there will always be, as there has been up to this moment both here and on the other side of the Atlantic, difference of opinion as to how the war originated, as to the motives for which it was undertaken, as to the ob-

come into the sciministration, has slways repudiated all designs what ever and wherever imputed to thim and them of disturbic gifter system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and laws. The case however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that any such effort on his poet would be unconstitutional, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicibil authority even though they were assent edd to by Congress and the people."—Instructions to Mr. Dayton in 186".

Mr. Lincoln is s. candidate for re-election, and Mr. Allen says:—

"While all w fittary operations are suspended, and our armies compelled to remain inactive because of the rigors of winter, the White House is besieged by an army of officials, whose surest passport to p romotion is a blind and slavish admiration of him who dispenses power and pat ronage. H. he hears nothing but from sycophantes; heeds not laing which is not laudatory of his greatness; reads nothing but fulsome praises of his admirative abilities, and hearkens to no counsel' which does not assure him of a re-election. To such an extent does this mania for re-election of the strength of the suffice of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by which they had so bereft of the original reliation by the original reliation by the him the original reliation by the original reliation by the him the original reliation and th

As far as I remember, the writer, speaking from what people who deepine them. He points to another class who have gone to the Northwestorn States in quest of employment, and who have not found it. He points to a third class, who, in donsequence of an infectious disorder which attacks them, are miserably dying in the order which attacks them, are miserably dying in the capital at Washington. He points to snother class who are overed to labor upon the soil which has been occupied and upon the estates which have been confiscated by Northern plunderers, and whose condition, as he points out to us, is infinitely worse than that from which they have been wrosted: for, of freedom they have gained nothing except the fact that they are no longer under shelter; that they are no longer cared for; that they are introduced to the double evils of responsibility and servitude. This is the latest eye-witness who addresses to the public of Great Britain the facts he has observed But supposing him to be mistaken, supposing that im-

But supposing him to be mistaken, supposing that improvement is attainable, and assuming that great measurements, at least, gentlemen. I think, may be harmed with a sety before any audience who look to the erest principles by which human nature is controlled and by which the world is governed, viz: that those mea-sures of improvement must be lovel, must be well in-tentioned, must be designed for the good of the negro,

Could a class of men be found, if the topic of slavery was altogether purged from the discussion, who would seriously maintain, before us, that it was just or proper to create a Poland in America? But to create a Poland in America is the object for which Mr Lincoln and his colleagues are contending. If his policy succeeded, if his armies triumphed, if his viceroys were established, as they hope to be, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Potomac, the gloom of Warsaw would exist, not in one city, but in Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, in Montgomery, Richmond.—In every capital of every State which Northern armies had possessed and Northern gar-risons occupied. And what is the gloom of Warsaw, which these armies are designed to fix on the Confede-

risons occupied. And what is the confede which these armies are designed to fix on the Confede which these armies are designed to fix on the Confede which these armies are designed to fix on the Confede appropriate that all the state of the sound of interest; on that due after July 1st, a research of three per cent will be exacted. It is supposed that about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the material of industry. It is a gloom which no of some material of industry. It is a gloom which no of some material of industry. It is a gloom which no of some material of industry. It is a gloom which no feome material of industry. It is a gloom which no feome material of industry. It is a gloom which no feometric or an industry of some material of industry. It is a gloom who had not twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of the about twenty-five millions of the about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the about twenty-five millions of the about twenty-five millio shine can disperse, which no reviving commerce or ac-celerated industry, or new supply of capital can alter-it is a gloom which must befall a population conscious of their rights, and mindful of their origin, but held down by a fereign occupation of 20,000 men; a gloom of which no man can walk abroad without observing dark and the Eastern theatre of war. melancholy faces; where no offizen can leave his home without meeting a patrol, entitled, according to its or ders, or perhaps its caprices, to arrest him; and where when he returns to that home which ought to be a same tuary, he has to look forward to the probability of mid-night visitation, more destructive than the snares by which his footsters had been haunted

Such, gentlemen, is the gloom of Warsaw, and such is the gloom which Northern armies have aspired to perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide than half of the perpetuate in a territory more wide the perp

Such, gentlemen, is the gloom of Warsaw, and such is the gloom which Northern armies have aspired to perpetuate in a territory more wide than half a dreat Polanda. I, therefore, come back to the position to which I have ventured to allude—that if once you contend successfully with your adversaries upon slavery, no further question can exist; and all classes in Great Britain will unite in a common wish for Northern peace and Southern independence—a wish that, finding choes both in Europe and the world, will tend to realize the noble objects it aspires to. There is yet another observation if would make: Success cannot, on a subject so complicated and so extensive, be the object of prediction. A man would justly lose his character for moderation and for judgment if he ventured to predict with confidence the issue of the struggle. It seems to me, however, that, whatever that issue may be, this association will not be wholly unrewarded.

Should the issue be that for which you are contending, the reward is evident and ample; but should it not be the destiny of those who are assembled here to see what they desire, this reflection may sonsole them. They will have done something to assist the Southern Fresident in the labors and cares by which he is succeptated, and, gentlemen, no man of reflection can, him yo pinion, glance at the daily life of Mr. Davis without a sentiment which even passes admiration. If an independent and despute; power had been granted to him, such as great men are apt to claim under such circumstances—will, in keep the mind engaged upon every part of an almost interminable fronter, to divine the plans of a Government whose movement it is difficult to calculate, to prepare for every possible event, to picture each imaginable difficulty, to plan campaigns upon seteratory so extensive and under circumstances so unprecedented, would tax the very highest reach of military genius. But this is not the whole of the burthen that devolves upon Mr. Davis. This task he is called upon to perform, while at the

MARRIED. At the residence of J. G. Sutton, E.q., 18th inst., by J. G. Sutton, E.q., Mr. JULIUS BENSON of Baltimore, Md. to Miss MARTHA, only daughter of Mr. G. T. Melvin of Fort Gaines, Ga.

we are authorized to announce A. G. FORTER of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States in the place of Hun. S. H. Christian, deceased.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. A. RAMSAY, of the 61st N. C. Troops, now stationed near Petersburg, as a can-

didate to represent the 7th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Election on the 8d Thursday in April. March 25.

we are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N C. Cavalry, a caudidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C. His reasons for being a condidate and opinions of pub

lie affairs will be given in due time. WANTED.

A NOVERSEER, one without family, and baving some experience on a farm Apply to the subscriber or to Mej Jonathan Evans.

J. P. ROBERTSON.
19-1m

Coopers Wanted. THREE SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid and steady work given, by MOORE, CASHWELL & CO. 19-91pd

Heading Wanted. MOORE, CASHWELL & CO.

Steam Mill for Sale. HE Subscriber offers for sale his Sleam Saw Mill at Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, near the two boilers thirty feet long, two feet six inches diameter, ten inch cylinder, two feet stroke, two gates with wrought iron pitmans Any persons wishing to pur-chase call and examine for themselves.

WANTED by a Soldier in the Army: A man not subyect to Conscription, or a disabled soldier to take
charge of 15 to 20 tands on a Farm 12 miles from town.
Good wages will be paid to a competent and steady
man. Application in person or by letter can be made
to us.

Description Musch 200.

Note that the paid to a competent and steady
man. Application in person or by letter can be made
to us.

Fayesteville, March 29 Presbyterian 2 times. .

Administratrix Notice. AVING obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Blalock, dec'd, at March Term 1864, of Harnett County Court, the undersigned hereby notifies all having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

FANNIE F. BLALOCK, Adm'x.

19 4tpd

Contederate Tax Notice.

WILL attend with the Assessors, at the office of A.

M. Campbell, from Monday the 4th day of April to
Saturday the 9th to receive the Taxes due from Dealers
for the quarter ending March 31st.

I would also call the attention of the few persons that
are in arrears for Confederate Taxes, that unless they
are paid during the present week, they will be required
to pay in Bonds or new issue.

R. W. HARDIE, Col. for Cumberland Co.

LATEST NAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From Northbrn Virginia .- ORANGE C H., March 80 Parties out from the yankes lines are reported souting actively in the direction of Fredericksburg.

Grant will advance so soon as the old troops return from ferlough, and troops can be brought from the West, which will be about the 16th of April. A great many are deserting from the yankee army.

which will be about the 15th of April. A great many are deserting from the yankee army.

Gev. Vance reviewed all the North Carolina troops in Ewell's corps, on Mooday, and addressed the audience—estimated to be 10,000. He will review the N. C. Troops in Hill's corps and address them to morrow.

From Dalton .- Darron, March 80 .- Our latest advices from the front represent that the enemy are ac-tive No reinforcements arriving. Two regiments of infantry troops were mustered out of service yesterday, and relieved by others. The weather will probably prevent the campaign from opening before the middle

From Richmond - RICHMOND, March 30 - The weath er precludes expectations of an early opening of the Spring campaign. It is believed that negotiations are in progress for the adjustment of the questions for the exchange of prisoners of war.

Two Yankee Schooners Seized .- Twelve members of the

Two Fanke Schooners Sessed.—Twelve members of the 15th Virginia Cavalry proceeded down one of the rivers emptying into Aibemarle Sound, one night during the past week, and at an opportune four boarded two schooners and disarmed the crews. Both vessels were loaded with coal, cotton and salt, and all the contents were saved and sold, after which the vessels were burnt. one of the vessels the captain was relieved of a fine gold watch, twenty \$20 gold piaces, and a stout roll of green-backs. The cargo of one vessel realized \$23,000 in Confederate comey.—Petersburg Express, 29th Items from the North .- Financial -Secretary Chase,

under the authority of the act authorising the sale of the surplus gold in the Treasury, has determined to issue "yold notes," receivable for duties, with which the proposes to anticipate the payment of interest can the public debt due up to let January '65. That due on or before the let of July next will be paid without excharge of interest; on that due after July let, a rebate of three per cent will be exacted. It is supposed that

more the closing rate was 1681.

Andy-Johnson is urged by his friends as the nomi

nes for Vice President on the ticket with Lincoln. The Florida and Pederal sloop-of-war St. Louis were

lying in Furchal Bay when the malt steamer left Madeira The Governor of Madeira reluctantly gave permission to supply the Florida with coal. She was ordered to leave immediately after coaling.

The infant son of the Prince of Wales has been the infant son of the Prince of Wales has been been the company. He was named

Our Western Counties .- Col Palmer returned a fordays since from a somewhat extended trip through the western counties. He cleared the western border of the raiders who were recently committing outrages upon our defenceless people; and made such arrange-ments, in the disposition of troops, ito, as will, we have reason to hope, prevent the raids to which that portion of the country has been subject: Asheville News.

Laurel again Broke Loose! - Every few weeks som outrage is committed which renders it necessary to send a force into Laurel, to punish the bands of deserters a force into Laurel, to punish the bands of deserters and torice who are making that their rendessous, sally out to attack smail parties of our soldiers, kill a citizen, plunder a house, or commit some other diabolical outrage. The butchery at Indian Creek, heretofore referred to, induced the authorities to Send a force into that country some dayagago. Two skirmishes took place last week One on Wednesday, in which some Home Gusrds under Colonel Bird, of Yanay county, fought Col. Kirk and his band, killing one and wounding two or three. Our loss two men slightly wounded On Saturdsy morning last Maj. McDowell of the 62d N. C. Regiment, with detachments from his own and the 64th regiment, encountered Kirk. A sharp engagement followed, in which Maj. McDowell killed five or six of the enemy, and wounded about the same number. We had one man killed on the field, Henry Gilbert of Henderson country, and several wounded, one of whom Henderson county, and several wounded, one of whom has since died Maj McDowell himself was severely wounded in the arm, and is now here .- Ib.

Prisoners en route —48 Confederate prisoners, convicted by courts martial of descrition and other crimes, reached this city yesterday from Richmond, en route for Salisbury, N. C., where they have been sentenced to labor for different terms on public work.—Pet. Ez. 29th.

Sale of Stocks and Money -At a sale of stooms gold and Bank notes, on Saturday last, one \$1000 N C bond, old 6 per cent, was knocked down at \$6,000; one 8 per cent \$500 N C bone, \$1,600; \$500 in gold brought \$19 75 premium; \$500 in silver \$14 premium; \$600 in 8 C premium; \$500 in N C Treasury notes, fundable, \$1 50 premium; \$500 in N C Treasury notes, fundable, \$1 50 premium. This shows a decline. The sale was stopped without offering near all that was advertised; in fact it is doubtful whether anything was actually sold except the N C Treasury notes.—Charlotte Democrat, 29th.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- March 31. REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Bacos 5 00. Pork 2 50. Lard 8 00 to 4 99. Beef 1 50 to 1 75 ots_per lb., retail. Beeswax 2 50 to 8 00. Butter 5 00. Cotton 1 .75 to 2 124 Coffee 15 00 Cotton Yarn—\$20 to \$50 00 per 5 mech.

Cotton Yarn—\$20 to \$60 00 per Sunon.

Dried Fruit 1 75 per 1b.

Eggs 2 50 per dosen.

Extract Legwood \$6 to \$8 per 1b.

Flour \$225 te \$250.

Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.

Fedder 11 00. Hay 10 00. Shucks 10 00.

Grain—Corn \$80 00. Wheat 30 00 to 40 00.

Bye

5 00 to 30 00 Oats 10 \$00. Pees 80 00.

Hides—Green 2 80 to 8 80, dry 4 58 to 6 00.

Lron—Swedes 8 50 to 4 50.

Leather—Upper 15 00 per 1b., 801e \$15 00. Leather—Upper 15 00 per 1b., Sole \$15 00. Liquors—Corn Whiskey 70 00. Apple and Peach

Brandy 70 00. Molasses 25 00 to 80 00 Molasses 25 00 to 80 00. Soda \$8 50 to \$5 Nails 4 00 to 4 50 per lb. Nails 4 00 to 4 00 per 10.

Onions 15 00 per bushel.

Petatoes—Irish \$15 to \$20 per bush; aweet \$8 to \$10.

Rice 1 25 to 1 50.

Bugar 10 00 to 12 50.

Boap—Family Bar 2 50 per lb; Totlet 3 50.

Spirits Turpentine 8 00 per gallon.

Fayetteville 4-4 Shectings, Factory prices to the State
25. Outsiders' prices \$4 60 to 6 00.

Balt 25 00 to 40 00 per bushel. Salt 85 00 to 40 00 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool 36.
Corrected by B. L. Pamparan

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

Corrected by

NOME months ago we completed all our fixtures for the manufacture of CAR WHEELS, but owing to Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, near the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road The mill has two boilers thirty feet long, two feet six inched diameter, ten inch cylinder, two feet stroke, two gates with wrought iron pitmans. Any persons wishing to purchase call and examine for themselves.

B SMITH.

Fair Bluff, March 26, 1864.

B SMITH.

19-4tpd

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

WANTED by a Soldier in the Army: A man not subty and the Confederacy, or to those of Whitasy & Song of Philadelphia, whose reputation is so well known.

Sone of Philadelpain, or ompanies.
by all Railroad companies.
We are prepared to execute Loom, Dry Sand, and
Green Sand Work, of any shape or size.
D. ANDERSON & CO.

Fayetteville, March 80, 1864. By N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,

No. 19, Hay Street,

DOWDER, Percussion Caps, Lead, Iron, Nails, Soda, Coffee, Black Pepper, Chéwing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Writing Paper, Envelopee, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Music, Brown Windsor Scap, Castile Scap. Toeth Brushes, Fine Combs, Muson's Blacking, &c., &c.

Matrimonial.

THE undersigned, original members of the first military organization from their county, having come to the conclusion that the war will last to an indefinite period, have thought it advisable to secure partners for the balance of the journey of life, and adopt this method of informing the marriageable (under 25) ladies of N. C. that they are desirous of opening a correspondence with any of them—who may be willing to units their destinies with those of a soldier—with a view to matrimony.

Address separately

Co. F, 18th N. C. Reg't, Lane's Brigade, A. N. V. March 29.