OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1864.

GOV. VANCE'S APPOINTMENTS.

We are authorized to state that Gov. Vance will speak

At **ASHEBOROUGH** on TUESDAY of Court week, (May 3d,)

At **CARTHAGE** on SATURDAY, May 7th; and

At **PITTSBOROUGH** on MONDAY, 9th of May.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The public has been anxiously expecting news of further operations by Gen. Hoke; but nothing is known of any movement since the capture of Plymouth. A letter from Kinston to the State Journal states that terrific cannonading was heard in the direction of Washington from sunrise until 3 P. M. on Thursday. Another paper has it Wednesday. Nothing further has been heard.

We copy from the Raleigh Confederate this morning the most full and interesting account yet published of the battles at Plymouth.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.—This achievement was one of the most daring and gallant of the war, and it will be so set down in history. Strong fortifications, so strong that the Northern papers said when they heard of the first day's fight that Gen Wessel had pronounced them impregnable, defended by a force of three thousand men and two gunboats, were boldly attacked by a force not double their own, we suppose, who marched steadily through open fields, leaped the ditches and scaled the walls of the forts.

New York papers of the 22d had accounts of the beginning of the fight, telegraphed from Norfolk. They did not entertain the slightest apprehension of the capture of the place, for not only did their General pronounce it impregnable, but they claimed to have three times repulsed our troops, "with fearful slaughter," in three impetuous assaults upon the forts. They were not taken by surprise, Gen. Wessel having been informed of the probable attack for some days, and, with Gen. Peck, the commander of the Department, having taken measures to resist it. They had five gunboats there, carrying 27 guns. All the citizens of Plymouth had been sent off, most of them to Roanoke Island.

Their confidence being so strong, great must have been their mortification at the capture of their forts, the sinking of their gunboats, and the loss of some 3000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Nothing but the most unflinching courage of our troops and unwavering confidence in their General, could have secured such a victory.

RETALIATION.—Among the Northern complaints of what they call the butchery of their troops by Forrest at Fort Pillow, we find the most unblushing pretences of "forbearance and magnanimity" on the part of the yankees in conducting the war. The Washington City Chronicle says:

"We have carried on the war, hitherto, in a spirit of forbearance and magnanimity, as no war for the suppression of a revolt was carried on before. We have shed no blood wantonly. We have treated prisoners taken with kindness and amply provided for their wants. We have in the main avoided harshness and oppression towards the inhabitants of the districts we have overrun, though they swarmed with spies and bushwhackers."

It would not be easy to find a batch of more false claims than these. The South knows, and the yankees know, and the world knows, that it is all false, altogether false. The forbearance has been on our side, as the two invasions of the yankee territory abundantly show, the invaded themselves being the witnesses.

But if it were true that Forrest had spared none of the garrison when he captured Fort Pillow—as it is not true, for two or three hundred of them have arrived at Demopolis as prisoners—if it were true, we say, Lincoln's threat to execute Confederate prisoners in retaliation would still be unjustifiable, for it is a well settled principle of war, that if a fortified place refuses to surrender when it is morally impossible for it to escape capture, the storming forces are justified in putting the garrison to the sword, and this because they have chosen, whilst unexposed themselves, to slaughter as many of the assaulting forces as possible; and when they have accomplished all the mischief in their power, it is not allowed them to claim exemption from like evil. The principle is a humane one, preservative of life. If followed, it would have induced the 800 yankee garrison of Fort Pillow to surrender when required to the overwhelming force of Forrest, which it was plain was strong enough to capture the fort, and then no life would have been lost. But instead of that, they killed our exposed men, being protected from danger themselves, and as soon as that game was stopped, they threw down their arms and expected mercy where they had shown none. The case was different at Plymouth. The probabilities there, at first, were that the forts were strong enough to repulse our army, and they were right to make the effort. But when all the forts but one had been captured and the gunboats sunk, Gen. Hoke's demand of a surrender of the last remaining fort ought to have been complied with, for it was manifest that it would be captured like the rest. Gen. Wessel, however, refused to surrender, on the ground that his reputation would suffer at the North unless he defended the fort. If, under such circumstances, this last fort had been taken by storm, the garrison would not have been entitled to quarter, though the humanity of our officers and men might have granted it. When our forces advanced to the charge, Gen. Wessel appears to have reconsidered his determination and raised the white flag of surrender.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN YOUTHS.—How many thousands of Southern youths have distinguished themselves during this time of their country's peril by noble deeds of self-sacrifice. No country had ever a more brilliant record than they have made for the Confederacy.

We have just been informed of an act of pure patriotism by a young gentleman may of whose connections reside here—Mr. J. Burgwyn McRae, son of the Rev. Cameron F. McRae. He left College whilst exempt from military duty, to join Starr's Battery as a private. In this company his shoes wore out, and none could be purchased at the place where he was stationed, so that the last snow found him literally barefoot. At this time he was offered a clerkship in a Quartermaster's office. If he had consulted ease, and comfort, and freedom from exposure and danger, he would have accepted this place. But no. He thought that "able bodied men should remain in the ranks, and leave positions in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments to disabled soldiers." And so he declined the offer, and remains in the humble but honorable position of a private. The possessor of so noble a spirit can afford to wait. His time for distinction will surely come.

COMMUNICATIONS.—An unusual press of advertisements obliges us to defer several out of a large number of communications on hand.

THE TWO DROMIOS.—Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" is founded upon the resemblance between a pair of twin brothers, who were constantly mistaken for each other, and constantly beaten each for the shortcomings of the other. We have two Dromios here in North Carolina, fretting their hour upon the political stage. Their resemblance is not, we understand, physical, like Shakespeare's Dromios—one of them we are not aware of having ever seen—but moral and intellectual and pecuniary. One of our Dromios is the Editor of the Standard, now candidate for Governor, the other the Editor of the Progress, a candidate for Castle Thunder, if we may rely upon sundry mysterious hints in the Daily Confederate. These worthies are so much alike that in spite of all their protestations they are generally accounted as identical—the Progress, which protests that it speaks for itself and belongs to itself, is every day charged by its Raleigh contemporary with speaking for and belonging to the Editor of the Standard; and the latter is therefore belabored from day to day for the sins of the former, or at least for those whose paternity the former claims. It is a peculiarity of these Dromios,—an improvement upon Shakespeare's conception,—that whilst like each other, they are from day to day unlike themselves. He of the Standard, for instance, makes it a point to be by turns upon every side of every public question and for and against every public man. His desire to do right [i. e. to do the best he can for himself] is so strong that he is determined to be right at some time or other, and so he takes both sides, and thus like a watch that don't run is sure to be right once a day, only the owner don't exactly know what moment of the day that is.

Apparently admiring this characteristic of the Standard Dromio, his twin of the Progress improves upon it by being not only upon both sides of the same question on several days but even on the same day. Any reader of that paper must have marked how one of its leading Editorials begins upon one side and winds up upon the other.

We have been led to these reflections by an article in the Confederate, quoting from the Progress first its praise of Gov. Vance's Wilkesboro' speech and then its denunciation of the same speech. We saw them at the time, but did not consider them of sufficient importance to copy. On the day the Progress printed that speech, it expressed dissatisfaction with the Governor's views. On the next day, upon a careful reading and mature reflection, it was greatly pleased with them. Still later, it finds out that they are without merit and utterly objectionable.

We have not at hand a copy of the first condemnatory article of the Progress, though we remember it very distinctly. Of the second, approbatory, the Confederate says:

"On the 2d of March, its leader was from the text—"The Address of Gov. Vance." It said of that address:—

"Gov. Vance takes the only ground that he can take in favor of a vigorous and unremitting prosecution of the war—but we are glad to see at the same time, that he puts himself on record as favoring negotiations for peace."

* * * "Taken all in all, the address of Gov. Vance is full of timely suggestions and abounds in patriotic fire; and we trust when it is read and understood by our citizens will do much to allay division, contention and bitterness, and harmonize our people for the awful struggle before them. Gov. Vance is frank and candid, and his position cannot be mistaken, and we commend his address to our whole people, with the hope it may be productive of much good."—*Progress, March 2d.*

On the 24th of April, speaking of the same speech made by the same Gov. Vance, this same Progress, boasting to be under the same editor, makes Gov. Vance say:

"Fight it out now: no use to talk of negotiation, for the yankees would think we were scared. Such was the logic of Gov. Vance's speech; and a more radical "last man and last dollar" war speech we have not seen for many a day." * * "And so" (it continues) "We protest against his getting on the conservative platform now."

Such are the "principles" of the two North Carolina Dromios, as variable as the hues of the chameleon.

THE YANKEE NEWBERN PAPER.—A friend has shown us a copy of the Newbern Times, of April 2d. The leading editorial article is in abuse of Gov. Vance, and in the course of it, referring to Gov. Vance's remark that if North Carolina were to secede from the Confederacy in order to get out of the war, it would be "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire," the Times says she would in such an event find herself both "in the pan and in the fire." That is, that the United States would not tolerate neutrality any more than the Confederacy could tolerate it, interposed as North Carolina would be between the two ends of the Confederacy. Any man of a particle of sense must know that a new secession, by North Carolina "taking her own affairs into her own hands" would be no relief from war, but the addition of a new war to the present one.

COMMANDER JAMES W. COOKE.—The Wilmington Journal says that this officer, who, with the ram Albemarle, made such short work with the yankee gun boats at Plymouth, is a native of North Carolina, entered the U. S. navy in 1828, married and settled in Virginia, resigned his commission on the secession of Virginia, offered his services to Virginia, was appointed in her navy, and subsequently in the navies of North Carolina and of the Confederacy; acted with great gallantry in the naval fight [illegible] in 1862; superintended the construction of the Albemarle, and was placed in command of her. We agree with the Journal that he has earned promotion, which he will doubtless receive.

ADVERTISING FOR WIVES, HUSBANDS, &c.—We have very reluctantly inserted some notices of this kind, supposing them to be no more than silly attempts at wit. But having reason to suppose that a malevolent purpose was intended in at least one case, we now give notice that nothing of the sort will hereafter be published in the Observer at any price.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—The Loom advertised in to-day's Observer is said to be a really valuable invention, very simple, easily worked, and not liable to get out of order.

GUILFORD POLITICS.—A letter from Monticello, 21st ult., says:

"Vance stock in great demand and Holden stock one hundred per cent. under par in this community."

MONTGOMERY CROPS.—A friend writes from Wind Hill on the 17th ult.:—

"Our farmers are much beset about planting their crop of corn in consequence of the cold and wet weather. Our wheat crops have much improved in appearance in the last few weeks. I think it not impossible that we might yet reap a good harvest."

REVIVAL IN THE 18TH N. C. TROOPS.—A letter from a member of this regiment says:—

"There is quite a revival in progress in this regiment under the supervision of Mr. Bellinger, a Presbyterian Minister and refugee from Kentucky, but now residing near our camp. He has preached for us all winter. There is no excitement, but more interest manifested among the officers than I have ever seen. Several of them and a number of the men have joined the church."

Gen. Scott is writing his own life. It will be a rich specimen of egotism.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

From the Raleigh Confederate of April 30th.

CAMP RANSOM'S BRIGADE,
NEAR PLYMOUTH, April 22, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Plymouth is ours. Warren Neck has fallen. The enemy's gunboats are driven out of the Roanoke. His land forces are prisoners in our hands, to the number of about 2500. Not one has escaped, except a few negroes, buffaloes and deserters, who are scattered in the swamps, and whom our cavalry are hourly shooting or bringing into town.

* * * The land forces marched from Tarboro' on the 15th, having been quietly and rapidly collected at that place during the night of the 14th. On Sunday the 17th, at 4 P. M., we were within 2 miles of Plymouth, having marched through swamps and across swollen creeks a distance of 75 miles without the knowledge of the enemy. His picket on the Washington road was taken—our infantry thrown into line and the batteries into position. Kemper's brigade, with a battery of 12 pounder Napoleons and three 20 pounder Parrotts, was detached to attack Warren Neck, a strong position on the river a mile above the town, which the enemy thought and we feared, would effectually stop the passage of the Albemarle, and so deprive us of her valuable aid, and by leaving the gunboats in the river near the town, seriously increase the difficulty of taking it.

The march had been long and rapid, and the men were much fatigued, but eager to advance at once, and entering the place with the pickets, take it by a *coup de main*, and render effective the surprise, which was evident we had accomplished. Such, I am told, was Gen. Ransom's desire, but Gen. Hoke decided to proceed more deliberately.

Plymouth, as is known to all your readers, is situated on the south bank of the Roanoke, which here flows in an easterly direction. The town is approached by four roads, the Washington on the west, the Columbia on the east, along the river, and between these two the Bath and Lee's Mill roads. The defences of the town consisted of the following works: On the west of the Washington road about 800 yds. from the town, a strong earth work, Fort Wessell, surrounded by a deep moat and mounting three guns, one 32-pounder and two 6 pounders. On the east of the Columbia road, a work with a moat in front and stockades in the rear, mounting two 32-pounders and two 12-pounders. On the west of the same road, a well-constructed work with a moat in front, but open in the rear, mounting three guns. In the rear of this and within the town was another work, partly earth neatly turfed, and partly stockade, facing to the south-east and open towards the river, mounting two guns, the stockades being pierced for musketry. The Lee's Mill, Bath and Washington roads were covered by a line of heavy entrenchments mounting nine guns and terminating at the latter road in a strong fort surrounded by a very wide and deep moat, and mounting six heavy guns. This was Fort Williams, as strong to resist bombardment or assault as the skill of engineering could make it. On the river face of the town was a camp entrenched to resist any attack from the water, and a little lower down an earthwork for the same purpose. The force in the town and at Warren Neck consisted of the 16th Connecticut, 85th N. Y., 101st and 103d Penn., two companies of Massachusetts heavy artillery, one battery of light artillery and two squadrons of cavalry, the whole commanded by Brig. Gen. Wessell, of the old U. S. army.

On the night of the 17th, an attack was made upon Warren Neck under the direction of Col. Deering; and a gun boat of the enemy, coming to the assistance of the garrison, was sunk, and a force of infantry sent from the town was repulsed; but the enemy successfully resisted all attempts to take this stronghold. On Monday our artillery opened vigorously upon the town; and during the day both parties pounded away at each other incessantly; but beyond a little skirmishing with the enemy, and manœuvering for position, our infantry did nothing. Toward evening however, it became evident that something was on foot; and Ransom's brigade, with the 8th N. C., was drawn up in the woods facing the works on the Washington, Lee's Mill and Bath roads. A heavy line of skirmishers was thrown out under the command of Capt. J. C. Pegram, A. A. G.; and advancing rapidly with the peculiar gait of the sharp shooters and the yell with which our boys go to the charge, drove the enemy back into his works, and approached within 250 yards of the fort, earnestly demanding to be led into the place. Meanwhile Pegram's battery dashed forward at a run, supported by the infantry, and unlimbering delivered a furious fire upon the devoted place. Three times we advanced, each time nearer, until within good charging distance; but the artillery had it all to themselves. The movement was merely a demonstration to call off the enemy's attention from Hoke's attack upon Fort Wessell, which after a short but sharp resistance, fell before the superior powers of Hoke's brigade; and that night's work was done. Leaving a line of pickets on the field, the main body of the troops withdrew to prepare, by a few hours' rest, for the attack which we all felt would be made on the morrow; and as we lay down by our fires, every one wondered at the Albemarle's delay, and prayed for her speedy arrival. At 3 in the morning we were all awakened by the thunder of her Blakely guns as she defiantly saluted Warren Neck, *en passant*, and sailed safely by over the obstructions which the enemy had placed in the river. She went to work at once among the enemy's gunboats, sinking one and driving the rest to Hatteras, and then turning her attention to the fortifications kept up a steady fire during the morning, silencing the enemy's guns and driving him into his bombproofs. But still the "stars and stripes" floated over his works; and as he refused when summoned to strike his colors, it became necessary for us to do it ourselves; and the evening and night of the 19th were devoted to preparing for the assault on the morning of the 20th. Kemper's brigade had fought gallantly at Warren Neck. Hoke's men had taken Fort Wessell with three guns and 60 prisoners. It was now Ransom's turn.

The Columbia road, which enters the town at its eastern extremity, running parallel with the river and near it, crosses Conaby creek about a mile from town. To this point Ransom's brigade, the 8th N. C. and Pegram's battery marched late in the evening of the 19th, behind a screen of woods, which hid the movement from the enemy, and reached the creek about sunset. The bridge was destroyed and the creek too deep to be forded, a strong picket of the enemy on the opposite bank behind entrenchments, and about three-quarters of a mile [illegible] pounders bearing on the spot. The pontoons must be laid for the infantry and artillery to cross, and that quickly, or the movement would be a failure. The moon was shining brightly, turning night almost into day, and not a breath of air was stirring, so that every movement we made could be distinctly seen or heard by the enemy. Lieut. Marshall Lee, with 20 men of Co. E, 24th, was advanced to the water's edge, supported by the rest of the company, and Co. A, of the 35th, the whole under the command of Capt. Barna Lane. The pontoon train, under Lt. Pool, 10th N. C. T., dashed down at a gallop, slid one boat into the creek and rapidly the two companies crossed and were immediately engaged with the enemy. The 24th followed at once, the men coming into line as fast as they got over, and the enemy fell back closely pursued by Capt. Lane's command, deployed as skirmishers. The pontoons were now laid and by 8 o'clock the infantry was over and formed in line of battle, the left resting on the road and the right on the river in the following order: first on the right the 56th, second the 25th, third the 8th, fourth the 35th, fifth the 24th, with two companies on the south of the road. In this position we lay during the night, sheltering ourselves as well as we could from the enemy's two works on the road; which kept up a constant fire until nearly day-break. Just before day a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out before the brigade under command of Capt. Durham, Q. M. 29th N. C. T., but acting temporarily on Gen. Ransom's staff.

Under this gallant young officer these brave men performed prodigies of valor, contributing largely to the success of the day, and compelling the admiration of the enemy, whose commanding General remarked after the battle was over, that he had never seen such skirmishing; that though he three times reinforced his own skirmishers, he could not check ours. At 3½ in the morning of the 20th our line began to move forward, slowly at first, dressing on the centre, and halting occasionally for that purpose. From the start the fire from the enemy's batteries was rapid and severe, striking down many a brave fellow, but closing up the gaps, the long line moved silently on, the left still resting on the road, till Pegram's battery dashing forward at a run unlimbered in front, and opened fire on the enemy's works. Then for the first time that morning our boys gave a loud yell of defiance, and quickening their pace to a double quick, pressed with a determination not to be resisted right upon the enemy's two works, which were taken with scarcely a moment's delay, the one on the South of the road by the left of the 24th, led by Col. Clarke, and the one on the right by the right of the 24th, assisted by the 28th. The enemy fled in terror to the houses, Fort William, and any other place which offered them protection from the fierce and pursuing ranks.

We were now in the town, and the head of every street running east and west was held by one or more of our regiments; but their position in line was somewhat changed. The 24th was still on the Columbia road, now street, with the 56th and 25th to the right and the 35th and 8th to the left. Halting a moment to breathe the men and dress the lines, we pushed slowly and carefully forward, clearing the enemy from every street, yard and house, from the windows of which and from behind the fences they poured an incessant fire. But nothing could check our progress, and in an hour the enemy were all driven into Fort William or the entrenched camp. The fort was on our left and the camp in front. Leaving the 35th, the 8th and a portion of the 24th to contend with the fort, the rest pushed on for the camp, which the 24th, being on the direct road, soon reached, and opened fire, exposed still to a severe musketry fire from the fort on the flank and the camp in front. In a few minutes the 56th came up on the right by another street, and by their arrival decided the contest, for immediately on the appearance of this additional force, the enemy threw down his arms, and raised the white flag. Capt. Lockhart of the 56th ran in to receive the surrender; and instantly both regiments poured into the camp, and throwing down their own foul guns and empty cartridge boxes took the clean, well filled ones which were lying about, and pressed on through the tents to the western side of the camp, where they could see the U. S. flag floating over Fort William, evidence that the fighting was not yet done. Here we were shortly joined by the 43d N. C. of Hoke's brigade, who came in from the west, having been delayed by a morass, which they had great difficulty in crossing.

The *town* was ours. Every house and street in it was was swept of the enemy, who, shut up in his strong hold, still refused to surrender. This was a case for the artillerist, and the guns of the captured forts were soon turned upon their master Prowner, fighting, as the result shows, better for us than they had against us. Capt. Cook too, of the Albemarle, dropped some of his 90-pound shell among them. Still they resisted stoutly, showing a disposition to die rather than yield. At last however some of our boys creeping forward through the entrenchments, got an enfilading fire upon them, which soon brought them to terms; and hundreds of them rushed out of the fort without arms and surrendered. Just at this time a shell burst directly on the magazine, and when the smoke cleared away, the hated flag was fluttering rapidly down to the ground. Without waiting for orders, the brigade swarmed into the fort, Co. B, of the 24th leading, and the color of every thing was quickly changed from blue to grey.

Thus ended the greatest battle ever fought in North Carolina, and if properly followed up, the most important. Let the sons and daughters of the old North State rejoice, for the day of her redemption is at hand.

LONE STAR.

Casualties in Gen M. W. Ransom's Brigade.

	Killed.		Wounded	
24th N. C.,	officers 2	privates 8	officers 8	privates 89
25th "	" 0	" 3	" 0	" 20
35th "	" 1	" 4	" 19	" 84
56th "	" 0	" 5	" 5	" 68
8th* "	" 2	" 5	" 18	" 102
	5	25	45	363

*State Troops belonging to Clingman's, but serving with Ransom's brigade

FROM THE "CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS."—We are kindly furnished with the following report from Capt. Evans. In addition, we learn that Capt. Evans himself was hit three or four times, but not hurt so badly as to leave the field or be reported among the wounded. He was hit on the knee and knocked down within 20 steps of the fort, and again by a minnie ball on the left arm and side, leaving a slight bruise:

PLYMOUTH, April 21, 1864.

We charged Plymouth yesterday morning at daybreak. The fight was the hardest I ever saw. * * * Lt. D. M. Johnson and W. B. Colvin of my company were killed. My wounded were: Serg't M. McIntyre severely in thigh; Serg't S. Horne in wrist; Privates Elias Godwin badly in leg, one bone broken; Black Godwin in hip, (neither mortally;) F. S. Boyett in arm, leg and foot, will lose an arm; Wm. Brock in leg; David Godwin contusion in two places in leg; W. J. McLeod contusion in hand and leg; J. H. Robertson contusion in abdomen. Several others were knocked down but are fit for duty to-day. The killed and wounded in the Reg't amount to 99.

Lt. Jas. McKethan of the 8th Reg't was wounded in the head.

JAS. S. EVANS,
Capt. Co. F, 24th N. C. T.

From Captain Roberts's Company 56th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 22, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Please state through the columns of the Observer for the gratification of those who have friends in my company, that no one but Lieut. B. W. Thornton was hurt in the recent fights around this place.

I am sirs, yours very truly,
FRANK N. ROBERTS,
Capt. Co. B, 56th N. C. Reg't, Ransom's Brig.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., ORANGE C. H., April 14, 1864.

The following officers have been promoted: Capt. Wm. L. London, Co. I, 32d Reg't N. C. T, has been permanently appointed Capt. and Inspector Gen. of Brig. Gen. Daniel's Brigade, and Lieut. Wm. H. H. Tyson to Capt. of same company.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: During the recent high freshet in the Cape Fear, the body of a negro man floated up and lodged on the bank about three miles above this landing. Verdict of the Jury, death by drowning.

HOWARD WILKERSON, Coroner.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday the 24th day of April, at her late residence on the Chicken road, Mrs. ISABELLA BAKER, wife of Miles Baker, Esq., about 50 years of age, and for the last 30 years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

In Richmond county, March 21st, Mr. ANGUS FAIRLY, in the 84th year of his age.

Of scarlet fever, in Moore county, on the 14th March, JOHNNY, infant son of Powel P. Kennedy, and on the 17th, POWEL P. KENNEDY, aged 26. In his death the community has lost a worthy, honest, industrious citizen.

In Chatham county, on the 18th ult., very suddenly of disease of the heart, Mr. ISSAC C. BROOKS, in the 49th year of his age.

MARTHA JANE died 25th of Oct. '63, of flux, aged 7 years and 20 days; WILLIAM ROBERT died 27th Oct., 1863, of same disease, aged 4 years and 11 days—children of E. and M. J. O'Bryan.

These darling babes and precious blooms
Rest happily within the silent tomb;
No sorrows can their charms devour,
No torrents can hurt these precious flowers.

Dear children you are gone to rest;
Yours is an early tomb;
But Jesus summoned you away,
Your Saviour called you home.

Children, you are gone to rest,
And this our prayer shall be—
That when we reach our journey's end
Your glories we may see.

BROTHER H. M. T.

NOTICE.

THE Fayetteville Cotton Card Manufacturing Company will apply to the Legislature for a Charter.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

April 30, 1864 28 tf

Horse and Iron at Auction.

ON Thursday next will be sold at Auction,
2 Horses;
500 lbs. Swedes Iron;
12 Hogs,
1 Two-horse Carriage,
1 No. 6 Plow.

JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.

April 28 1t

Salt! Salt!!

DISTRICT Commissioners are notified that unless they take away the Salt to which their Districts are entitled, before the 5th inst., the Salt will be turned over to the Relief Association. The State Salt Commissioner is in need of the money.

The citizens of Town and Cross Creek Districts will be furnished on Wednesday 4th inst, at the store of A. M. Campbell.

P. F. ALDERMAN, County Com.

May 2 1t

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Northern and Foreign News.—DALTON, April 30.—The Nashville Union of the 27th is received. Washington dispatches of the 26th say Grant had taken measures to add enough to the armies to make them irresistible. Wild rumors afloat this evening. Longstreet marching down Shenandoah Valley towards the Maryland line.

It is reported that Grierson attacked Forrest near Hendersonville, Mississippi, on the 21st. A sharp fight ensued. The rebels retreated towards Jackson.

A meeting has been held by the Second U. S. colored heavy Artillery at Fort Pickens concerning Forrest; one resolution adopted for the inscription on their flag: "Victory and no quarter will be shown them."

RICHMOND, May 1.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 28th April has been received here. The news is unimportant.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says that gigantic preparations are going on for the approaching campaign in Virginia. Grant will not commence a forward movement till arrangements are completed.

The State Constitutional (Emancipation) Convention of Maryland organized on the 27th.

Gold closed in New York on the 27th at 177¾.

European News.—European advices to the 13th received. The British Ministry were defeated on the 11 th in the House of Commons, on the Minor educational question, by eight majority.

Maximilian was to leave for Mexico on the 14th.

The siege of Duppell continues. The Danish garrison shows signs of weakness. The Conference had not assembled when the steamer left England.

The New Congress—The Message.—RICHMOND, April 30.—Members of Congress arrive slowly. It is regarded certain now that there will be no quorum on Monday. The President's Message (ready for delivery,) is understood to contain nothing of striking interest.

Son of President Davis Accidentally Killed.—RICHMOND, May 1.—On Saturday evening at seven o'clock, Joseph, son of President Davis, died from injuries received from a fall from the back portico of the Executive Mansion. His parents were from home at the time of the accident and it was not discovered until the little boy was found by a servant in an insensible condition, in the yard. Every restorative that could be thought of was applied, but all to no purpose.

Burnside's Movements.—ORANGE C. H., April 30.—Our scouts report Burnside to have arrived at Alexandria preparatory to joining Grant.

From Dalton.—DALTON, April 30.—The enemy near Cleveland evidently fear an attack and are constantly in line of battle. All quiet towards Ringgold.

A GREAT FIRE.—On Thursday night last, at 1½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in a cotton shed on the West side of the river opposite Wilmington. The Journal says it burnt with amazing rapidity, destroying every building south of the W. & M. railroad depot, including that Company's office, and 4362 bales of cotton, &c. &c. The railroad depot buildings and workshops were saved. The entire loss was about six millions of dollars. T. Andrea (blockade runner) lost $2,430,000, in 2500 bales of cotton, 300 of it sea island. The Confederate government $900,000, in 800 bales cotton, &c. The Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. Co. 187 bales cotton. J. W. Thomas 37 bales. The State of Virginia and sundry other parties 850 bales cotton, rope, bagging, &c. $900,000. Rankin & Martin's Rosin Oil Works $70,000. B. Hallett, sheds, &c. $25,000. Southern Express Co. 2 car loads of merchandize $100,000. John A. Taylor shed at Ferry $10,000. B. W. & W. L. Beery, sheds &c. $25,000. Georgia Central R. R. Co. 15 freight cars $90,000. W. & M. Co. 8 do. $48,000. Express Co. 2 do. $12,000. Besides all this, a quarter of a mile of wharf, sheds of the Confederate gov't and other parties, injury to cotton press, &c. &c.

No clue has been found to the origin of the fire.

The Alexandra Decision.—LONDON, April 9th.—The decision of the House of Lords was entirely upon technical matters. The merits of the original case were not involved in the slightest degree. The result, however, is, that the Government stands beaten, and is compelled to pay the entire costs of the prosecution. The Lairds come off with flying colors, and they and their friends are in high glee. It is understood that they will claim enormous damages for the loss they have sustained, by detention, etc.; and as they will be careful to bring their case in Chief Baron Pollock's Court, they will probably obtain a verdict from which there can be no appeal. * * * * The existence of the Ministry just now is held by a very precarious tenure. Indeed, I do not hear any prophesy that it will last more than a fortnight longer.

London Cor. Philadelphia Enquirer.

Forrest's Plunder.—The Mobile Advertiser says that one of Forrest's men represents the spoils of the expedition as immense. At the different points successfully attacked, vast stores were found, and horses and mules in large numbers. Every vehicle, of whatever description, was harnessed and loaded and only such plunder destroyed as it was impossible to bring away. Of jeans alone, at Paducah, they took as much as to load completely a long train of army wagons. There must, he says, have been enough to clothe all of Gen. Johnston's army.

Another Handsome Affair.—A letter from Woodstock, Va., of date April 25, says: "Capt. Davis on the 23d, met the 1st N. Y. cavalry, 100 men, at Cedar Creek, charged, and ran them into Winchester, capturing 1 captain and 15 privates, and a number of horses. The captured Captain's horse fell dead under him in the streets of Winchester, having been run to death. No one was hurt on our side."

Captured Stores Coming.—The army stores and supplies that changed hands with the capture of Plymouth, are now on their way to Richmond, to be forwarded to Gen. Lee's army. The stores are estimated in value at several millions of dollars.

Richmond Examiner.

Coming Down.—The boot and shoe dealers are following the hatters in efforts to reduce prices. The Belvin shoe repository of blockade shoes, announces [illegible] per cent. off former prices when the new currency is offered.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Judge Ruffin.—A telegraphic despatch, received in this city yesterday, brings the melancholy news of the very serious illness of Chief Justice Ruffin, of North Carolina.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Fight with Deserters.—We learn that Lt. Collins with two men, of Col. Mallett's command at Camp Holmes, came across four deserters in the Western part of this county, on the 27th. They resisted the arrest, when one was killed, and two taken prisoners—the fourth escaped.—*Ral. Confederate 30th.*

The fine residence of Hon. John McQueen, near Bennettsville, S. C., with furniture, clothing and valuable library, was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 17th ult. Loss $20,000 to $30,000.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 2

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 4 50 to 5 00 Pork 2 50. Lard 8 00 to 4 00.
Beef 1 50 to 1 75 cts. per pound, retail
Beeswax 3 00 Butter 8 00 to 10 00
Cotton 1 75 to 2 12½. Coffee 15 00 to 20 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 50 00 per bunch
Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 per dozen
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour $275 to $300
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu
Fodder 12 50 to 15 00 Hay 12 50 Shucks 12 50
Grain—Corn 30 00 Wheat 30 00 to 40 00 Rye 25 00 to 30 00 Oats 10 00 Peas 30 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50 dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 50 to 4 50
Leather—Upper 17 50 per lb Sole 15 00 to 17 50
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 70 00 Apple and Peach Brandy 70 00
Molasses 25 00 to 30 00
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb
Oats 20 00 per bush.
Pot[illegible] 15 to 20 per lb [illegible] 15
Rice 1 25 to 1 50 Sugar 12 50 to 15 00
Salt—Fine 8 00 per bu [illegible] 00
Spirits Turpentine 8 00
Flour 44
[illegible] 25
Sugar 3 00 to 30 00 per lb
Tallow 3 00. Wool 60 00.

Corrected by R. L. PEMBERTON.

Enrolling Office, 4th Cong. District N. C.,

Wilmington, April 15, 1864.

IN compliance with paragraph IV, Circular No. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, March 28th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers and Officers of the Home Guard, will cause to be enrolled and ordered to appear at the following named times and places, *all* white male persons between the ages of 17 and 50, for final enrollment and examination:

New Hanover county, 22d Regiment, at Wilmington, April 25th, 26th, 27th.

New Hanover county, 23d Regiment, at Wilmington, April 28th, 29th.

Columbus county, 57th Regiment, at Whiteville, May 2d, 3d.

Richmond county, 61st Regiment, at Rockingham, May 6th, 7th.

Richmond county, 60th Regiment, at Laurinburg, May 9th, 10th.

Robeson county, 58th Regiment, at Lumberton, May 11th.

Robeson county, 59th Regiment, at Lumberton, May 12th.

Bladen county, 55th Regiment, at Elizabethtown, May 14th, 16th.

Cumberland county, 53d Regiment, Fayetteville, May 19th.

Cumberland county, 54th Regiment, Fayetteville, May 20th, 21st.

Harnett county, 52d Regiment, at Summerville, May 23d, 24th.

Brunswick county, 56th Regiment, at Smithville, May 30th.

II. Persons between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 will be enrolled on the same roll, and distinct from those between 18 and 45.

III. Militia Officers and Magistrates between the ages of 18 and 45 in the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen and Cumberland, will not be required to report.

IV. In Harnett county, *every white male* person between the ages of 17 and 50 will be required to report.

V. In compliance with Circular No. 12, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers and Officers of the Home Guard, will cause to be enrolled in their respective counties, *all male free persons of color*, between the ages of 18 and 50, and have them to appear before the Medical Examining Board and District Enrolling Officer, at the times and places above stated for enrollment and examination.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Captain and Enrolling Officer,
4th Con. District N. C.

Office Med. Examining Board,

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Medical Examining Board will attend at the above named times and places for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

All persons in the counties of Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen and Cumberland, who have received permanent certificates of exemption since March 14th, 1864, will not be required to report.

SAMUEL R. RIXEY,
Surgeon P. A. C. S., Chief of Examining Board,
27-2w] Fourth Congressional District N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., April 31, 1864. When called for please say they are advertised.

Levi Brown, Mrs Fannie Brewer, Mrs Laura Baker, Margaret Black, Mrs Sary C Brown, Miss B A Baget, A D Bullard, Angus Cameron 2, Joseph E J Cain, Wm E Crompler, Mrs Catharine Deal, H Dunkin, H S Deal, Mrs Civility Daniel, Henry Davis, Mrs Sarah Dove, G J Fellars, Mrs Susan Fore, Miss Lovdy A Glover, Solomon Gale, Olif Guin, Bleyman Holland, W S Hall, J W Baibbox, Wm Henry, Tuco G Hall, J P Hale, B B Holt, Mrs E A Jones, Mrs Eliza Johnson, Miss Catharine Johnson, Miss Emily Jessup, R J Guner, W L Jennings, W J Jackson, Miss Charlotte Johnson, Miss S C Johnson, Mrs Nancy Monroe, C W Mills, Jas Morgan, Malcom Monroe, S M Moody, Sam'l Moody, Miss [illegible] Morris, D H Setzer, Mrs E P Pretell, Miss Jane Past, Miss M J Porter, Alex Pate, "Peace," Peter McQueen, Mrs J H McRae, J D McCall 2, D McLeod, Miss M L McDonald, H L McNeill, Mrs Ann McNeill, G W McNeill, Jno McRae, Mrs J C McFearland, Wm McKay 2, Neill McLeod, J Reins, J S Reiner, Miss Louisa Kline, Mrs Doey Scott 2, Miss A Sessoms, Mrs Martha Sellars, Miss Rachel Sessoms, Miss Charity Smith, J F Stewart, J W Scott, Mr Timothy Tugmutton, Thos Tyler, M G Thomas, J G Widdiefield, R B Watson, Mrs Virginia Watson, Miss C A Williams, W