# OBSERVER:

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864.

THE NEWS - There is as yet no development of the situation in Georgia. As nothing comes by telegraph from that quarter, our latest news, and that more romors, is to the 8th. One rumor located the enemy 25 miles, and another 50 miles, from Savannah. The first Confederate report in regard to the bat-

tle at Franklin, Tenn., claims an important victory-4.000 yankees killed and wounded and 6,000 captured. Something like this no doubt occurred, to set the enemy to running away so fast.

The wires went down last night, so that our dispatches did not come; but we have the satisfaction of learning from a private letter from Raleigh that "The yankees are whipped badly to-day at Belfield and driven back, our troops pursuing." Lincoln's message is not of particular interest.

ELECTION OF SENATOR .- It would not be easy to express the feeling of relief and of thankfulness with which we welcomed the telegram from Ruleigh on Thursday last announcing the election of the Hon THOMAS S. ASHE, as Senator from the State of North Carclina, to the Congress of the Confederate States, for six years from the 18th of February 1866, when Mr. Dortch's term will expire. The Raleign papers received that day had led us to apprehend as a fixed fact the election of another gentleman - one altodentification with the co-called "pence" party and movement-one whose admitted ability and high personal character had, we doubt not, seconed him a much larger vote in the early stages of the con-

test than his "peace" proclimaties warranted. The honor is most worthily bestowed, the trust confided to one who never proved faithless, one who stands "without fear and without reproach." Such a man is an honor to his State, his country, and his kind. Personally, professionally and politically, his whole life has exhibited ability, industry and integrity, and he is peculiarly possessed of that dignity o personal presence and courtesy of personal mapners which attract attention and win favor. In these, as in all respects, the Senatorial delegation from North Carolina,-Graham and Ashe,-will unquestionably rank above that of any other State in the Confede

In old party times Mr. Ashe was a Whig. We do not think he ever connected himself with any other party organization. Since the war he has be longed to the party of the Confederacy. As such, his election over one of the most gifted and popular men in the State is a guarantee to the world of the continued devotion of North Carolina to the great and vital issue of Confederate Independence.

IMPRESSMENTS .- We have not seen much of the practical operations of the Impressment laws of Congress, and until very lately have not heard much. Doubtless those who have come directly under their blighting influence have seen and felt deeply on the subject; but in this part of the State the people are generally so truly loyal, so devoted to the interests of the Confederacy and to the success of its struggle for independence, that they have been unwilling to murmur. In no other view can we account for the apparent apathy with which they have borns the manifestly unequal burdens imposed upon them by the partial operation of the system. But the resolutions of Mr. Phillips of Orange, adopted by the attention to the subject and placed us in possession of facts unknown to us before, which satisfy us that the system is bad in itself and is badly executed, producing bad feeling, despondency and gross injus-

neighbor has a horse, worth \$2500, which the impressing officer takes and pays only \$600 for, thus at that port, an account of the capture of the Fiorida taxing him \$170°, in addition to his other taxes, in- and treatment of the prisoners. He says: cluding the tax on this very horse. We have no horse, and thereby escape this tax. Another has a hundred bushels of corn, worth \$2000, which the impressing officer takes and pays \$500 for. We have no corn. Another has 1000 lbs. of bacon, worth \$6000, for which he is allowed \$2750. We have no bacon. Our neighbor is thus heavily taxed, whilst we are exempted. Can any good reason for this be assigned? We think not. We are quite as willing and perhaps quite as able to pay a tax as our neighbor, only it happens that we produce nothing and such malignant cruelty. own nothing that the government needs.

We observe that in the report of the speech of Mr. Phillips on his resolutions, he states that 160 horses and males had just been impressed in Orange county, worth more than \$300,000, for which the government paid only \$100.000. Thus a tax of \$200,000 has been collected from that county, over and above its legitimate taxes. A similar visitation has just been made upon this county, with probably like results. All this is exclusive of the corn and forage and bacon and cattle impressed. Now has every county been treated similarly? If so, this illegitimate tax has amounted to many millions in the State. If not visited upon all the counties, why make a distinction? And if all in this State have been thus treated, have all the other States been treated in the same way? If not, why?

It may be that the government is obliged to impress. What it needs for the support of its armies in the field, it ought to have and must have, at all hazards, by impressment it necessary. But when it impresses, let it allow the market prices, and to be taxed equally to pay them.

The system is an annoying, galling, unjust one. calculated to create disloyalty, or at any rate to give disloyal persons a pretext for their course. It is so when fairly executed; but far worse when the impressing officer pass s by a friend or favorite and pounces upon those who have not taken the pains to run over and killed by a train of cars in that town ingratiate themselves in his favor. We have heard of such cases

The system discourages production. It is needless to say that it ought not to have that effect It has it. We are assured by a most successful farmer, and withal one of the truest patriots in the country, that at present prices of what a farmer has to buy, iron, clothing, horses, &c .- corn cannot be made at less than \$10 a bushel. But the impressing officer allows only \$5 for it. Why should I, says the farmer, produce more than I absolutely require? Every bushel that I make beyond that is a clear loss to me of 5. It is no answer to tell me that this is a selfish view of the matter-that I ought to make all the corn I can to keep the army and non-producers from suffering. I admit the selfishness-it is human nature-but I cannot afford to make corn at a posi tive loss of \$5 a bushel.

We trust that Congress will reform the odious system. It was an experiment, whose practical operation being bad, should be abandoned When obliged to impress, allow a fair price and tax all property equally to pay it. The people do not conplain of taxes. Levy what are necessary, but levy them equally and justly, that no one may have reason to complain.

In the above remarks we wish to be distinctly understood as having no sympathy with the tone of the speeches against the Confederate government indulged in by members of the Legislature.

Two Sides to the Question.—In the discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday (see Thurs-

day's Observer,) occurred the following passage:-"Mr. Grissom said one thing was certainly evident and that was that patriotiem was sadly waning in North Carolina, and that whereas in the beginning of the war fifty or sixty regiments eagerly volunteered, it was now the case men were as earnest in their efforts to avoid the field. For this three ways For this there was a reason and he found it in the principles which led to Impressment. Then too, as if Impressment were not enough we had a Tithing system and were even now threatened with a suspension of the write of habeas corpus, with the removal from the State of the Reserves, and with the institution of a political Supreme

ourt with appellate jurisdiction We think Mr. Grissom might bave found a much more simple reason for the difference between the beginning of the war and the present time. Fifty or eixty regiments eagerly volunteered then, it is true, but there are not fifty or sixty regiments left in the State now. And it is no sign of a waning of patriotism that those who are left, who never did volunteer, do not volunteer now. We do not therefore admit the correctness of Mr. Grissom's position, and if we believed it to be true we would not tell of it in such a manner as that it may reach the enemy and encourage him, or reach the revilers of our State nd add to their weapons of abuse.

But from all that we learn we feel confident that any waning of patriotism is confined to the stay-athomes; that it by no means shows itself in the army. It is but a day or two since that we saw an invalid, who has been in the army and then at his home in an adjoining county, back and forth several times, who spoke of the refreshing contrast between the tone of the soldiers and that of some people at home. ldiers were cheerful, hopeful, determined-n waning of patriotism among them. And if they, who endure the bardships of the camp and the dangers of battle, who expect wounds and death, retain their patriotic devotion to the great cause of liberty against tyranny, cannot Mr. Gri som and the rest of us who are permitted or required to stay at home endure the smaller evils of taxation and impressment and tithing, and even a temporary suspension of the habeas corpus, without permitting our patriotism to

After the above was written, we received a letter from Wadesboro,' giving a cuse in point. A gentleman enclosing money to renew Mr. James Howell's sabscription to the Observer says,-

"He takes great interest in what is going on-as true patriot as our country can produce. He is about seventy years of age, has served 18 months in the army (during this war.) and if I were to say the word he would be o again in three days; but he is too old and feeble.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE YANKEES .- We refer our readers to the accounts of the latest outrages of the vankees in Virginia and Georgia. To the usual burning and destroying and robbing they added in Georgia stripping and whipping ladies. In both Georgia and Virginia they treated their friends and enemies alike, showing that they have not lost sight of their darling purpose to exterminate the people of the South so as to possess their lands. We are glad that the cravens who are ready to submit are scourged by the yankees, who thus show in what contempt they are held.

A letter from Milledgeville says that after consultation between Sherman and his Generals, the State House and Executive mansion at Milledgeville were left standing (though "considerably mutilated.) "on the ground that Georgia, within six months, would be again a part of the United States through State action. A staff officer repeatedly asserted that they knew that the State would go back." The writer of the letter thinks "they are mistaken, House of Commons last week, have drawn public for judging of the effect of their vaudalism on Milare, in increased hatred to them. Loss of property has only united and bound us wore closely in determined resistance, even to death."

PETTY MALIGNITY .- James Moore, one of the sea It levies an unequal tax. For example: Our men of the Florida, published in a St. Thomas (W. I.) paper, on the arrival of the Wachusett and Florida

"Our Commander and crew always respected private property, and to prisoners taken by us were ever put in irons, although we have had as many as seventy on our decks at one time, which was very far from being the case in this instance. Our money and clothing were taken from us we were double ironed and packed like Sar dines in a box, being only allowed twelve by five feet for eighteen of us in a very close atmosphere. The above is a any of the Florida's crew now present."

The cowardice and treachery which marked the capture of the Florida were not inaptly followed by

GRORGIA LEGISTATORS. - The Georgia papers noice with much and deserved severity the conduct of the members of the Georgia Legislature. They were in session when Sherman started from Atlanta, and anthorised a levy en masse of the people to resist him, exc'uding themselves. That was bad enough; but when the enemy came near Milledgeville, where they were in session, every man of them incontinently fled, except one solitary member, Mr. Francis L. Gue, who staid to fight, and was appointed on Gen. Wayne's staff.

FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Surgeon Gen. Warren gives gotice that a Special Agent will leave his Ofdee in Raleigh on the 18th instant, for the Army of Northern Virginia, for the purpose of carrying (free of charge) such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christmas offering by friends at home. And Mr. Walter A. Thompson, State Agent, will leave Hillsboro' and Greensboro' on the 15th, for the same purpose, also free of charge

us no Virginia papers version this morning brings of that date only the Examiner, Dispatch and Peters. burg Express.

SAD CASSALTY .- Rob't E. Love, E.q., a respec table and widely known Lawyer of Satisbury, was on the 8th. He was walking on the track reading a paper and a strong wind was blowing. He leaves

Re ignations .- The following resignations have been accepted:

Major W. J. Bogcan, 43d N. C T.; Lieut, D. W Clier, 1st N. C. Cavalry; Capt. U. M. T. McCauley, 10th Battalion N. C. T.; Lieut W. W. P. Holland 16th do; Lieut. E. Smith, Capt. Bass's co. do; A. A. Mitchell, Capt. of Caswell Reserves.—Ral. Conserv.

Yankee Items .- Northern papers of the 6th have Nashville dispatch of the 4th which says:-Prisoners, brought in to-day, say that Brigadie Generals Gist, Strahl, Granberry and Brown, of the rebel army, were killed at Franklin, and that Jen'l Cheatham lost every Brigadier in his corps. A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, from

Nusaville, says Murfreesboro', Bridgeport and Chattanonga are safe. Nasnville and the surrounding country for miles have been converted into huge "The destruction of the renel property to forts. facilitate the defence of the city has been immense Almost all the rich property holders hereabouts are rebel sympathizers. The advance of the rebel army has necessitated the destruction of property.

The St. Louis Republican tens of a little bet of "retaliation" committed by the yankee authorities in the table that city—the shooting of "six Confederate prison-ers of war in retaliation."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, after our correspond ent's letter was dispatched, Mr. Pool from the joint select committee, reported on behalf of himself, and Messra.
Cowles and Caldwell, a recommendation that the "Peace"
resolutions, introduced by him and heretofore published
in the Observer, pass without amendment. Mr. Ellis of
Columbus reported from the minority, himself and Mr.
Brown, "their belief that no State of the Confederacy
has a right to negotiate with a foreign State, that the resolutions, introduced by him and heretofore published in the Observer, pass without amendment. Mr. Ellis of Columbus reported from the minority, himself and Mr. Brown, "their belief that no State of the Confederacy has a right to negotiate with a foreign State, that the confederate government is the only medium therefor, and it is not the sense of the minority that the said government would hesitate or delay in endeavors to secure peace, and do recommend that the resolutions be not adopted." The matter comes up as special order on Wednesday next.

In the Commons, en Wednesday, Mr Fowle's habeas corpus resolutions [published last week] were taken up and he spoke at length in their favor. The Conservative gives no summary of the speech, expecting to publish it in full. Mr. Shepherd repied, and there is no sketch of his remarks. Mr. Love followed and "inquired if the gentleman from Wake endorsed Mr. Boyce's letter. Mr. Fowle said if this question were persisted in, he should regard the as a personal insult to him. Mr. Love disclaimed any intention of meaning it as such. He merely wished to know if the gentleman and the residue to be immediately engrossed and sent to the Senste. This bill authorize the Treasury notes and sent to the Senste. The bill authorize the Treasury notes (anthorized and erects that the Siate Treasury notes (anthorized and provided for in ext of 1863) be issued to the amount of 8, ondo,00,000, payable in 1876, and fundable in six per cent. In moving the suspension under which the bill passed, Mr. Shepheru said the expenses of the State and that of the State Treasury notes (anthorized and rects that the Siate Treasury notes (anthorize

simed any intention of meaning it as such. He merely wished to know if the gentleman endorsed the letter. Mr. Fowle said he had already declared that he was in favor of the Confederate government to the last, and Mr. Boyce declared he would accept reconstruction in preference to a continuance of the struggle. Nature did not eem to have given the gentleman the capacity of know-

In the Senate on Thursday, not an item of interest is reported except the elections for Senator and Secretary of State, on joint ballot and reported in the preceding

ge. In the Commons, on Thursday, bills to repeal the prohe onfederare Joint Stock Company, to allow bounty o citizens of North Carolina in the C. S. Naval service. to incorporate the Linville Iron and Steel company, to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Works, and for the relief of Hugh B. Guthrie, were severally read a third time and passed. Fr. Carter of Beamfort, the linur for their consideration having arrived, spoke in favor of Fr. Fowle's habeas corpus resolutions, declaring that the State would not again submit to the suspension, and that f 'gentl-men enough could not be found on that floor or in the floor of Congress to protest against this illegal suspension, then we were at that point where one would be justified by the law of nature in starting a new revotion. Mr. J. H. Headen of Chatham commenced to reply, but gave way for the special order, the elections. Two joint ballots were had for Senator. The first resulted: Reade 71, Ashe 62, Gilmer 16, Smith 12, Outlaw

The second resulted in the election of Hon. Thos. she, who received 80 votes, to 20 for Judge Reade and 4 each for Messrs. Gilmer and Smith. In the Senate, on Friday, the military committee recorted a bill to empower the Governor when he should deem a sufficient emergency for so doing should arise, to

not be ordered out for more than sixty days at a time. The bill to continue in force the Salary and Fees act of 1863, passed its third reading. In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. Phillips mede a peronal explanation in reference to his right to hold a seat in the House, which had been impugaed, by the Confederate we believe. He said that he held no place which bould prevent his taking his seat, and if any one doubted let there be a committee of investigation. Mr. Shep-herd agreed with Mr. Phillips that he was entitled to his seat, and declared that no committee was called for.
Mr. J. H. Headen resumed his speech on the habeas corpus resolutions, saying, Congress had passed unconstitutional acts, instaucing smong them the Conscription Law, and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He would never agree to reconstruction, or live under Abe ancoln. The resolutions he believed all right; and bought there was nothing in them that North Carolina

ould not endorse. Sundry bills were reported from committees which will e noted as they come up. Mr Caldwell introduced a solution to prevent the laying of a tax on North Caroina Tressury notes. Mr. Harris, a bill to incorporate ee Dee Lodge, No. 150, of Ancient York Masons. The votes for Governor were counted in the pre-

both Houses and the result announced, viz: 72,306 otes were cast, of which W. W. Holden received 14 432. and Z. B. Vance 57.873. Zebulon B. Vance was then de-clared elected Governor of North Carolina for two years from the 1st of January 1865.

## Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1864. Editors Observer. Some finance bills having occupied portion of the House proceedings on yesterday, a few words on the present monetary condition of the State may not be amiss. The amount now in the Treasury does not exceed \$450,000. The bill for the relief of soldiers' families, originally proposing an appropriation of \$2,000,000, and now smended by an increase of 50 percent, thereon, calls for \$3,000,000. By the 1st January all the State salaries will become due, and the commissar department will also require large drafts. The bill to pay a bounty of \$50 to alf North Carolinians in the C. S aval service, and one to allow a similar bounty to the Junior Reserves-whom a House committee states are virtually in for the war-will necessitate a large advance o the State paymaster, and if to all these sums be added \$400,000—the expenses of the General Assembly up to ate-it will be found by the middle of February nearly \$5. 0 0 0 have to be disbursed, \$3,750,000 of which as accumulated by the action of the General Assembly since their meeting on the 21st Nov'r. When it is considered further that to carry on the State organization military and civil—as at present constituted, the estimate is \$10,000,000 per annum, it will be seen that North Carolina runs a fair chance of bankruptcy, if a change of policy be not speedily inaugurated. To meet these drafts already saumerated, the Treasury has, as stated, only \$150,000. Graning that Congress orders the reimbursement to the State of \$ ,24 ,990 expended in executing the conscript laws and arresting deserters. and furthermore consents to pay \$1,00,000 for the Ad-Vance, it follows that over \$ 0,000,000 will still have to pe raised, \$5,000,0 0 by direct taxation and \$5 000,000 by the issue of treasury notes and the sale of State and Confederate bonds. In view of this state of affairs. Judge Shepherd was eminently right in stating that re-trenchment—and particularly retrenchment of the costly, brous, and inefficient State military organization-

as necessary to prevent financial ruin.
It will be noticed that during the past week divers Masonic Lodges have ap tied for charters of incorpora-tion. These requests are said to be owing to the fact that Masonry is so greatly flourishing as to have placed large amounts of Cobfederate money in the possussion of Lodges, which money can only be safely loaned out or expended in the purchase of lards or serection of buildings by an association having the corporate right to sue. The annual Masonic Communication is still going on and

will continue several days yet. The constant and bitter attacks made on the gov rnment in the House of late, seem to have aroused at least one member to say something for the author ities. This something, while jocose, is none the les suggestive, and consists of a remark to the effect that Jefferson Davis had been arraigned before that Court ('ne House) long enough, and that he (the speaker ntended to arreign Abe Lincoln by way of a changel At one time it was thought here by some that a hostile meeting would take place between two mem-

the man either suffering perforation by a ball.

The election of Hon. T. S. Ashe as Confederate Senator was somewhat of a surprise to the praights, and searching were the investigations made of the close final vote to detect, if possible, any mistake. at one time it was hint d that an effort would be made to bring in some votes that would render the ballot nugatory; but if such design were ever enter-Mr. Russ, whose chances for Secretary of State at

one time looked fair, was finally set aside for Mr. Thomas, a pentleman of less extrem views.

All day yesterday and for much o to-day, rumors nave been afloat of successes to our rms in Tennessee, Georgia and this State. Wha rath any may have the telegraph will inform you; it as something not generally known it may be medioned, that in addition to 5,000 prisoners shortly be exchanged, it is stated that Col. Ould, our Camissioner, extended that Col. Ould, our Camissioner, ex presses strong hopes of soon inaughting a general nd thorough exchange.

and thorough exchange.

The exhibition of the pupils at a Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blinds t week, was exceedingly well attended and quite teresting, especially to the members, many of win had never seen the mutes talk or the blind read, their fingers.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Ved of Duplin introduced a bill to impose a tax of 4 cent, in kind, for the benefit of soldiers' families of dows, on all the corn, wheat, rye and pork produced is year, or to be produced in any future year, during he war, provided, however, that the latter article be mutable for bacon at the rate of 24 pounds thereof flevery 1000 pounds of pork. Mr. Matthaw, a resolutional that the General Assembly adjourn on the 19th in hich was laid on the table.

Resolutions in favor of Power, Is & Co., (to indenify for bonds lost by the casus of the blockade

were, on motion of Mr. Wright, referred to a select committee, by a vote of 16 to 12.

In the Hoss on Saturday, Mr. Shepherd, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill in relation to the Public Treasure, which, under a suspension of the rules, was put upon its various readings, passed, and ordered to be immediately engrossed and sent to the Senate.

per cent. on the assessed cash values of 1863, and among its other provisions requires affidavit of non-knowledge on the part of the tax-payer that he does not know et other property withheld from taxation. The bill was or the start of the other property withheld from taxation. The bill was ordered to be printed and is the special order for Tuesday next at 11 a.m., and every day thereafter, at that hour, until disposed of. Mr. McGehee presented a statement of the condition of the State banks.

Mr. W. J. Beaden called for a report as soon as practicable on the bill to put members into the Home Guard

Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, presented a series of resolu ions on the state of the country.

Mr. Shep and introduced bills to empower the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to appoint not exceeding three additional flour inspectors (fees 2 per cent. on market van ) and to supply the fown with water (authorism the lesirable, the purchase of the present water works. In issue of bonds to be amount of \$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\$.

A bill to be present the Chlora Collegiate Institution in A bill to property the Chlora Collegiate Institution Robeson was pelised, and the Bouss adjourned. T. I

CORRECTION .- We are requested by Walter A Huske, Esq. to state, that a paragraph in a recent Carolinian; charging that Gen. A. D. McLean. ore of the Commoners from this county, had voted against him and for a Holdenite for Engrossing Clerk, is altogether a mistake. Gen. McLean voted for Mr. Huske on every occasion, and was among his warmest friends and supporters, until Mr. Huske's came was withdrawn with his own consent. And this too notwithstanding Mr. Huske had been deprived of the opportunity of voting for the General by pledges made before he was aware that he (the General) was a candidate.

As to the General's voting for a Holdenite - a so order the State troops out of the State for such periods as the might deem best, except the Home Guards, who should not be ordered out for more than sixty days at a time.

The hill receptions in force the first part of the Holden party in every shape and form

Mr. Stephen D. Pool of Carteret writes to the Raleigh Conservative that his resolutions offered in the House of Commons do not "defend secession," as stated in the report of proceedings. He never believed in the doctrine of secession. His resolutions are intended to defend the State and the Confederacy rather than secession.

Congress .- In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Bake Congress.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Baker introduced a bill to send soldiers' papers free of postage. After discussing the bill regulating impressments the Senate want into secret region. The only item of interest in the House open session was a resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer instructing the Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores to enquire in what way Congress can make and reader most useful to the country and our cause the deposites of coal and iron on Deep river. North Carolina, and to report by bill or otherwise, which was referred to said committee with sundry documents and papers.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the resolutions, heretofor noted, in relation to the Florida, were passed; as also tha authorizing appointment of a Commissioner to Brazil. In the Bouse, nothing of interest occurred in open session. On Friday not an item of interest occurred in eithe

# MARBIED,

At Cedar Falls, Randolph, N. C., 4th inst., by J. M. Odell, Esq., Mr. BURGESS LEONARD to Miss SOPHIA TROGSTON, all of Cedar Falls.

## BIED.

On 21st Sept 1864, in the hands of the enemy, M JOHN S. SHIPP, eldest son of Mr. Wm. T. and Mrs. H. M. Shipp of Gaston county, N. C., aged 18 years, 2 mo's and 14 days, and a member of Co. K. 23d Reg't N. C. T. A plous and devoted christian, a fearless and conscientions soldier.

Serg't J. H. UPCHURCH, Co. I, 6th N. C. Reg't, died at Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 13th, 1864, from a wound in the left arm, received at the buttle of Belle Grove, Va. 19th October 1864 in the 26th year of his ag In Wilmington, 2d inst., ISABELLA CLAYTON, wife

of Col. W. L. Smith.
In Rockingham, 30th ult., RIGHARD ASHBRIDGE, youngest son of Dr. A. O. Bradley, aged 3 years and

#### "THE INTELLIGE TOER." ORE issue of the WEEKLY INTELLIGEN ER. fer

pararily suspended a few weeks ago, will be r reed in this town in the course of a few days In addition to the Wackly publication, a DAILY EDITION of the same journal will be issued. Further notice will be given when necessary arrange neats for resumption are made

Headquarters 3d Reg't Home Guard. Faye tevule, & C . Dec 9. 1864

NHE Commandants of Companies of the 15th Batte lion of this Regiment will order 'be men of thei ommands, belonging to the 8d class, to report at thi place, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday next the 14th inst, repared to go to Kinston W. DRAUGHON, Col By order.

#### C E. LERTE, Acj't Confederate Tax Notice.

THE few Tax payers that have failed to pay their Taxes for 18 4, will take notice that they are reuired to pay them during the present week, or they viil be required to pay the pena't: Four per cent certificates or bonds will not be received

n psyment of faxes after Dec'c 81st, 1864.
R. W HARDIS, Col 223 Dist M. C.

Confederate Tax Notice. WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of Compbell, from Wednesday January 4th to S to annary 21st 1865, to receive the Confederate Taxes

ine January 1st 1865, to wit: Tax on Sales for the Quarter enling Dec'r 31st 1864; Tax en Incomes, Profits and Salaries; additional Tax on Profits made by buying and as ling

at any time between Jau'y 1st 1863 and Jan'y 1st 1835; continued fax on Profits exceeding twenty five per joint areas, turing the year 1864 by any corporation or I would contract attentions received by me: "Ty n'y days are allowed registered persons to make quarterly returns after the expiration of a quarter, and

payment on the tax is required to be made within itime. R W HARDIE, Collector 22d Dist. N C.

Dec 10, 1864 92.12111 .

## SIOP REWARD.

WILL pay a reward of One Hundred Dulars for the delivery to me in Feyetteville, N. C., of five head of BEEF CATTLE, belonging to the Government, or a mitable reward for any information of their where one red Unw marks not rocollected; one Bloer while diagy, snooth crop off the laft ear and under bit off both; one no horn Brindle Heifer, unmarked. 8 me of the cattle when strayed had small leather labels about their heads and tails.

Also strayed from me about the first of Nevember Pale Red MILCH COW, medium size, and very sna! yearling nearly black I sill pay Tunnty Five Dollars for information that will enable me to set her. The cow was brought from Wessaw and a likely between Payetteville and that place.

J. B SOUTHERLAND.

Parchasing Commissa , Faretteville ser letten Yarn, 4-4 Sheeting,

rench oatf Skins, Shoe aread, true, Plaid Domestics, Flour, and other Goods, for barter or cash JAMES KYLE.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

PEPONTS OF THE PROSS ASSOCIATION From the United States .- RICHMOND, Dec. 10.

The New York Herald of the 8th has the following summary of Tennersee news:—
The armies under Hood and Thomas still confront ach other in the vicinity of Nashville. On Tuesday there was skirmishing and heavy cannonading. Both sides are engaged in strengthening their positions. On Monday Hood sent Thomas a flag of truce proposing an exchange of prisoners. Thomas raplied that the men he had captured had been sent North and had passed out of his control. Hood's Headquarters on Tuesday were 6 miles south of Nashville Rosseen and Milroy hold Murfreesboro. A body of bels assaulted a block house near that place on Monday, but were driven off with a loss of 6 pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

There is another great excitement in Detroit i

anticipation of a raid from Canada. Lincoln made a short speech on Wednesday night to a serenading party. He said that he had no good news to tell them yet; nor any bad news; the most interesting news is from Shermar; we all know where he went in at, but can't yet tell where he will come out; be proposed three cheers for Sherman.

On Monday rebel guerrillas captured and burned schooner and steam tug off the mouth of Warwick iver, 16 miles above Fort Monroe.

The New York gold market is excited in conse quence of the introduction into Congress of a bill to prevent speculation in gold, and by the tone of Lincoln's Message. The last quotation is 242.

Yankee News .- Lincoln's Message .- RICHMOND Dec. 9.—New York and Baltimore papers of the 7th have nothing later from Nashville, and their general news is unimportant.

Lincoln's Message is published. He says the condition of Foreign Affairs is reasonably satisfactory. With the South American Republics relations of the most friendly character exist. In the Mexican difficulties strict neutrality has been maintain ed. Unexpected political difficulties have arisen in Brazilian and British ports [the Florida affair and the arrest of yankee 'emigrant' vessels in Great Britain, which are now in course of adjustment. Notice has been given to the British Gov't that the U. S. will increase its armament on the lakes. The Atlantic Telegraph, it is hoped, will soon be in successful operation. Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensa cola have been opened, and it is hoped that foreign merchants will resort to these and other ports, rather than pursue their contraband trade with other ports now closed by lawful and effective blockade. The debt of the U.S., July 1, 1864, he states

was nearly \$1,800,000,000. Turning to the war, he recommends a propose amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. He refers to the result of the recent elections as evidence of the purpose of the people of the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union, and he says it is the publie purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority unchanged, or as we believe unchangeable "On careful consideration, it seems to me that no attempt to negotiate with the insurgent leaders could result in any good. They would accept nothing short of severance from the Union. We cannot voluntarily yield it. The issue can only be tried by war and decided by victory; but the Southern people can yet accept the Union, and the amnesty offered a year ago is still open to all to make a free choice." n conclusion, Mr. Lincoln says he "will not retrac or modify the emancipation proclamation, and in stating a single condition of peace, he means simply to say, the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who begun it.'

Fighting below Richmond expected — RICHMONI Dec. 9.—The Evening Whig says that in spite of snow, rain and mud there were strong indications this morning of active operations on the lines below Richmond. Our forces were in line of battle, and the enemy were driven from their exterior works or the left this morning.

LATER .- RICHMOND, Dec. 10 .- The affair on the lines below Richmond vesterday was only a reconnoiseance by Grant. Results unimportant.

The Raid towards Weldon.—Petersburg. Dec 9.—The main body of the enemy's raiding column is in the vicinity of Jarratt's, 30 miles south of the city Fighting has been going on there to-day, but with what result is not known. Our forces hold Belfield and the bridge is strongly guarded. The enemy destroyed Sussex C. H. on their rout

and seized horses and cattle every where. From the Valley of Virginia.— NEW MARKET, Dec. 9.—Lieut. Baylor, 12th Va cavalry, attacked two companies of New York cavalry near Millwood, on the 4th, killed and captured 40, and captured 39

First Confederate account of the Fight at Frank lin —Tuscumbia, Ala., Dec. 4. via Tallahassee, Madison and Doctor Town, Dec. 6 —The following is the statement of the Rev. Mr. Browning, just from

the Army of Tennessee: A fight took place on the 30th ult. between Har peth Creek and Franklin, in which the enemy were routed from his breastworks, losing 4,000 killed and

wounded and 6,000 prisoners. Gen. Cheatham's corps was principally engaged. The enemy are falling back to Murfreesboro'.

Forrest is reported to be at Bentwater, between he enemy and Nashville. The enemy are said to be oncentrating at Murfreesboro' .- Sav. Repub, 7th. The Republican, referring to affairs in Tennessee avs of this news: "The despatch comes to us with ut signature and was mailed from Tallahassee to Doctortown, the present terminus of the Cuban line if telegraph, but we have little or no doubt of it orrectness. Our loss in this action was heavy, and greatly to be deplored; but the sacrifice is not without its compensation. . The enemy lost the day, were driven from their works, and suffered to the extent of four thousand killed and wounded and six nousand prisoners. Our loss was not one-third se reat, as we learn from a cource believed entirely cliable. From the condition in which affairs were eft after this battle, we have reason to hope that Nashville is by this time rescued from Abolition ands."

The Raid towards Weldon. - The Petersburg Ex press of the 9th, recived this morning, says:-The grand raiding party which left our front o Inesday night, and marched down the Jerusalem Plank road, is still advancing. The column consists of he Fifth Corps, two divisions of the Second Corps 15 regiments of cavalry, and an abundance of artille ry. Preceded by the cavalry, the entire column crossed the Nottoway river at Freeman's brid e, 23

miles south east of this city, and struck through Sussex county in an oblique direction towards the The nearest destination of this column is believe from Pelifield, an important depot about 40 miles is at this point, one of the most Weldon There costly bridges on the road, and the enemy may at-

tempt its destruction with that of the buildings about the place, and such stores as they may find. We do not believe, nor is the opinion general that this heavy column of troops is a mere raiding party. We think a bold and rapid dash will t made on Weldon, and an attempt made to effect permanent lodgment there. Bellfield, at which they are aiming, is only 20 miles from Weldon-one day march for infantry on a good road. Whereave should two corps of infantry be despatched to destroy a station, when cavalry would answer every purpose, and accomplish the work much sooner? It My add as is Argyle P. O Cumberland county, N. C. SARAH ANN GADDEY. only to capture the very important point of Weldon, and to hold it permanently, but also to create a diversion in favor of Sherman, who is now so sorely pressed in Georgia. A day or two will fully develop the intentions of the column.

The Sixth Corps from Sheridan's Army is now in our immediate front, having relieved the Second Corps, which has gone towards Weldon. The greater portion of Sheridan's army is believed to have joined Grant. Every thing points to stirring news, and doubtless the next few days will be mark d by the most momentous events of the campaign The Richmond Dispatch of the same date says: -There are those who fear it is a movable column, iestined to operate first against Weldon, and then, perhaps, to continue its march and take Wilmington in the rear.

towards Weldon, and were provided with such an amount of stores as to induce the belief that they were prepared for a long march, or, at all events, a long absence. It is probable that the primary object of the movement was to occupy the road, or so injure it as to prevent our sending any reinforcements

to our forces operating against Sherman. Reports from South Carolina and Georgia. Reports are here of some fighting at Coosaw and Pocotalige. At last accounts the enemy had been driven back. Sherman's advance was reported skirmishing Tuesday 25 miles from Savannah, and pressing vigorously towards Savanuah.

Charleston Courier, 8th. As far as we can learn, everything is perfectly quiet on the coast below. It is comforting to know that every day that passes adds much to our security in that quarter .- Charleston Mercury, 8th.

It is said that Kilpatrick was mortally wounded in the fight [with Wheeler] on Sunday.

It is reported and believed by many that Chattanooga has been destroyed and evacuated by the yankees. Sherman's army, it is rumored, is crossing the Savanuah river at Sister's Ferry, Effingham county, 50

miles above Savannah.—Augusta Chronicle, 8th. Another Gallant Affair .- We hear of quite a gallant achievement of our cavalry in front of Oster-baus' corps. Sunday last. A marauding party of Yankees, 200 strong, who had been robbing every-body within their reach and were returning loaded with plunder, were attacked by 400 of our cavalry, under Col. Prather, and, after a severe engagement, completely routed. A portion of the party were in buggies and carriages, which they had stolen, all of whom, amounting to 30, were captured. A considerable number were killed and wounded. The yankees were pursued by our men and driven up to naus sent out a regiment of infantry to repulse Prather, but the latter, after a brief engagement, captured the whole of them. He was about making away with his prisoners and rescued booty, when he was attacked by the whole corps and compelled to abandon his captured men in order to save his own. The thirty first taken were safely brought into our lines. Our loss in the two affairs was two hilled and seven

wounded, several of the latter mortally.

Savannah Republican, 7th.

a point half way between Millen and Savannah, and is believed to be marching on the latter place. We hope it is true. We hope he will attack Savannah. But the hope is faint. When he reaches the neighborhood and gets some clear information as to what Savannah is, he will turn his steps in another direction. ion.-Rich. Examiner, 9th

The Valley.-From the best information in our each, we believe Sheridan himself, and the largest portion of his army, to be still in the Valley. Some of his troops have, indeed, joined Grant.—Ib.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 12

EBVIEW OF THE MARKET. Bacon 5 75 to 6 00 Pork 2 25 to 2 50. Lard 6 00 Best 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.

Beeswax 5 00.

Butter 7 00 to 9 00.

Cotton 1 50 to 1 624.

Cotton Yarn—35 00 to 45 00 per bunch

Copperar, retail 25 to 37. Dried Fruit 1 25 to 1 50

Flour-Super, \$260, Family, \$265 Grain-Corp \$20 00 Wheat \$85 00. Bye \$20 00 nite 16 00 to 12 00 Peas \$18

Hiden Green 2 50 to 8 50, dry 5 00 to

Iron—Swedes 5 69, country made \$ 50. Fedder \$10. Hay \$8 to \$10 Shucks \$8 to \$10. Flatseed 8 80 to 10 00 per bu. Grean Apples 25 00 per bushel. Begs 8 50 per dosen.

Liegors-Cars Whiskey \$50 00. Apple and Peach randy \$50 00. Melneses, country made, 16 00 to 17 00. Bios 78 be cark

Sugar 8 00 per bbk retail 19 60. Soda 7 CO to 8 00 per lb. Seap—Family Bar 3 00 per lb., Toilet 8 00 to 10 00. Nails 2 50 to 4 09 per lb. Orions 25 00 per bushel. Potatoes-Irish \$18 to \$20 bush; sweet \$10.

Salt 40 00 to 45 00 per bushel Spirite Turpentine 8 00 per gallon E L PRESERVOR Corrected by

Dweiling Eous's to Rent at Auction. ON Trunesay the 22s inst, will be rented at Austion for one year, possession the first of January, the llowing desirable property: Dwelling House, corner of Moore and Frink streets.

do in rear of above, on Frink street. do. Haymount, opposite Poualdson Acado. Hayracout in rear of above, near

Mrs Ochiltree's.
do. 2 stories. Maxwell st., near Welch's. 2 Story Brick Store and Dwelling, Liberty Point. Shos Shop, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. do de Hay street, joins above.

Dagacurreas Gallery. Hay street. One story Dwelling House, Maxwell street.

Wood Sines, joins above, do do.

Blacksmith's S.op joins above, de do.

2 Story Reick Stars and Dwelling House 2 Story Brick Store and Dwelling, in Brick Row, Hay

treet, joins Mrs Anderson
Dwelling House, large lot and garden, Church Lane, Stuart House. Warehouse, Church Lane, opposite Presbyterian Cauroh. Dwelling House, Hav Mount, occupied by Rev. Mr.

Large Garden, Hay street, joins Bank of Payetteville and Mesers Hale and Sons. Large Dwelling and Office, Green street, joins Mr.

Large and espacious Dwelling House, Dick street, Crusse house. Large D selling House, Mumford street, near large oak, and known as McRae House.

2 Story Prick Store and Dwelling, Hay street, joins

Office and Stables, Green sirest, opposite above

Mr Martine. 2 Story Brick Store and Dwelling, Hay st, joins above. 1 Dwelling House, Bargess street 2 Wharres Rush. 2 Ware cuses, Lower Payatteville, joins above.

The above property is to be Rented by order of owners, Administrators and Executors respectively. For further information apply to JOHN H COOK, Auct'r.

Mule and Horse at Auction. ON Seturday next the 17th inst., will be sold at Austion.

1 Mule, 6 years old

JOHN H COOK Ago'r. 1 Horse. AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, in front of my store, on Thursday next the 15th inst, at 11 o'clock, 25 Bags Salt, 2 years old, 25 Bols. " 2 "

25 Bols. " 2 "ALSO—ALSO—Jigs, Denny Ac. W. DRAUGHUR, Auctiv. 92 i2

\$200 Reward. OTOLEN from the subscriber, on the 2d inst., a Cheston nut Sorrel HORSE, about four years old; both his hind feet are white, one has more white than the other, the has a white spot in his face. He was stolen by the horse third Fry, and the last heard of him he was in his gossession at Mildow Blue's Bridge on Drowning Creek. I will got the above reward for the delivery of the

TOBACCO. FINE STOOK of TOBACCO. including some chew-I tog of extra quality.

In a few days, I expect to receive a supply of Sauff. isaac Hollingsworth.

LOST, HE subscriber has lost a 4 per cent. CERTIFI. G B resisfoot. Confedera's States Depositary at 2 tieville, No. 1026, dated 18th March 1864, for

There are those who fear it is a movable column, estined to operate first against Weldon, and then, erhaps, to continue its march and take Wilmington a the rear.

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