GOV. VANCE'S INAUGURAL.

The oaths of office were administered to the Governor on Thursday last, and he spoke as follows in the presence of both Houses of the Assembly:—

FELLOW CITIZENS: Two years ago I was inaugurated Chief Magistrate of our honored State in the midst of war and all its attending confusion. I was called from the army, untried, and untrammelled by pledges or promises, to this responsible and embarrassing position. The generous confidence of my countrymen took for granted my abilities and my patriotism. For my elected term I have gone in and out before them, in the zealous and faithful performance of my imposed duties, during such circumstances of trial as none of my predecessors have been called on to endure. The most unanimous verdict ever rendered in favor of a public servant by the people of North Carolina, has testified alike to their approbation and their forbearance, and placed me here to renew my stewardship. Surely I have been fortunate and my countrymen have been generous.

Again, I make no new promises, lay down no new principles. The thing that has been is the thing that shall be, God helping me. As I have labored so will I labor, for the renown and the substantial good of the people who have trusted me. The principles involved by my public acts in the past, shall continue to guide me in the future. Elected without regard to party, I shall endeavor to know no man after the manner of partyism, except in so far as it may become necessary to distinguish between those who would forward and those who would thwart my principles and aims. My friends shall be the friends of my country; my foes shall be my country's enemies. But as the difficulties of my position are still greater than when I first assumed its duties, as the darkness which obscures the Statesman's path is even blacker than before, I can but sincerely hope that your charity may increase accordingly. No living man could hope to avoid censure in times like these, with issues of life and death resting upon his hands from which he may not, dare not shrink. I trust, however, in the reflecting generosity of those who placed me under these heavy burdens. So long as they will believe that I am patriotic, that I am sincerely and with singleness of heart devoted to the land of my birth and of my unchangeable love, so long shall my path be smoothed and my labors lightened by that spirit which hopeth all things, endureth all things.

Should I live to meet, at the close of this tempestuous and troubled period of office upon which I am now entering, the same meed of approbation as that with which the passing one has been honored, then indeed, shall I be satisfied that God has been with me and aided me to be useful to my country in the darkest hour of her history. Events are with Him. Let us, let all men, exert our utmost strength for the honor and independence of our country.

There is one great danger against which I earnestly pray our people to be warned. Disunion, distraction, division of sentiment and aim, leading to civil feuds, domestic violence and political death. If crushed by overwhelming numbers on the field of battle, we are guiltless of the unavoidable result. But we can surely avoid, if we will, internal violence and self destruction. There is no greater enemy of his country and of his race than him who would foment our passions to this end. Let all of our movements, whether of peace or war, be in solid column; our people at home as our brothers at the front, standing *in line of battle, facing one way and together!* Then victory is not only doubly assured but thrice glorious, and defeat will be robbed of half its calamities.

Congressional.—RICHMOND, Dec 21—The Senate to-day passed the bill increasing the number of acting midshipmen in the navy. The House passed the Senate bill extending the term for the exchange of old issue Treasury notes until first of July.

RICHMOND, Dec 22—The Senate to-day passed the bill increasing the yearly allowance to the President. In the House the Senate amendment to the House bill to punish conspiracy against the Confederacy was concurred in.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—The Senate is not in session to-day. The House perfected the currency bill in committee of the whole, and the bill was reported to the House.

RICHMOND, Dec. 26.—In the House, on Saturday, Mr. J. M. Leach offered a resolution declaring that the writ of *habeas corpus* ought not to be suspended except in extreme cases when the public safety imperatively demands it; that our people are united in this great struggle for liberty and there is no exigency justifying its suspension. The resolution was rejected. Yeas 31, nays 41. The Currency bill was passed, and the House adjourned to Wednesday.

Lincoln's New Draft.—Lincoln's proclamation calling for 300,000 more men assigns the following as the cause:—

Whereas, by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress, in the call for 500,000 men, made July 18th, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to 280,000; and whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under the said call; and whereas, from the foregoing causes, but 240,000 men have been put into the army, navy and marine service under the said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency in that call of 260,000;

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for 300,000 volunteers, to serve for one, two or three years.

England and the War.—Late English papers contain the following note from Earl Russell to Messrs. Slidell, Mason and Mann, Confederate Commissioners:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive the copy which you have sent me of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Her Majesty's Government deeply laments the protracted nature of the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of the formerly United Republic of North America.

Great Britain has since 1783 remained, with the exception of a short period, connected by friendly relations with both the Northern and Southern States.

Since the commencement of the civil war, which broke out in 1861, her Majesty's Government have continued to entertain sentiments of friendship equally for the North and for the South.

Of the causes of the rupture, her Majesty's Government have never presumed to judge.

They deplored the commencement of this sanguinary struggle, and anxiously look forward to the period of its termination.

In the meantime they are convinced that they best consult the interests of peace and respect the rights of all parties by observing a strict and impartial neutrality. Such neutrality her Majesty has faithfully maintained, and will continue to maintain.

I request you, gentlemen, to accept, etc.,

RUSSELL.

THE LATE FIGHTING IN TENNESSEE.

Confederate accounts of late operations in Tennessee are not yet received. Elsewhere will be found the telegraphic synopsis of the yankee official versions. Annexed is a correspondent's letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, describing the second day's fight before Nashville, Dec. 16th, which resulted according to the yankee accounts in Hood's disastrous retreat. After describing the disposition of the Federal forces the yankee account says:

"At about half past eight o'clock our batteries opened from a hundred pieces simultaneously along the entire lines. The rebel artillery replied feebly. Schofield marched down the Granny White Pike, carefully concealing his strength, and placed his corps directly upon the enemy's left flank. Steadman, at the same time, worked his force forward, the enemy in the meantime strengthening his advanced line.

Kimball's first division moved forward to the charge, firing volley after volley more than once, but still steadily pressed on until within half pistol shot, when the enemy's fire became so deadly that our men, in order to return it more effectually, came to a halt, longer, perhaps, than any troops ever remained in such a position. They stood and fired fast and furiously at the enemy, but they could not remain and live. A few gave way and fled in disorder.

"The whole line staggered, and had the rebels done nothing more than kept up their deadly fire, we should have been driven back, but they made a movement to shift their artillery, which our men received as an indication that they were about to abandon their line, and, raising a loud shout, the division, with fixed bayonets, rushed impetuously forward, and, swarming over the works, captured such rebels as had not fled. They had time to get away two guns, but the rest fell into our hands

"As soon as the preliminary success was achieved, Gen. Thomas, who was seen during the day in the very front of line of battle, ordered a charge along the entire line.

"McMillan's brigade rushed right upon three rebel batteries, and carried at the point of the bayonet the salient point of the rebel works. In a few moments the enemy's works were everywhere taken.

"Wood and Steadman, on our left, were now prepared to assault the rebel right, which was still unbroken. Under cover of a tremendous fire from our guns Colonel Post's brigade moved forward, and Straight's brigade of Samuel Beatty's division formed on his right, and immediately on Post's left. Thompson's colored brigade was drawn up, and Morgan's colored brigade was next on the left.

"The enemy reserved his fire until Post's brigade commenced to climb the hill, when a perfect hurricane of shot and shell and canister tore through his ranks. In the face of this fire our men steadily advanced. The colored troops vied with the whites in the persistent energy with which they forced their way up the hill.

"Thompson's men, in endeavoring to pass around to the left, met a terrible flank fire which confused their ranks. The troops on the right, terrified by the terrible fire, paused an instant, and at this juncture Colonel Post was mortally wounded. *In a moment all order was lost, and our men, whose conduct had immortalized them, rushed back confused and bleeding to the line whence they started.*

"Wood soon reformed his broken battle line, and issued orders for the renewal of the assault, while Post's veterans again assailed the hill directly, and Thompson's Africans moved on the rebel right. Elliott's and Kimball's divisions were hurled like a thunderbolt against the rebel left

"The rebel fire blazed forth anew, but our soldiers carried the entire works, with their guns, and drove the rebels from the hill. This was the last stand the rebels made, and their whole army was now fleeing, and had not night intervened the army would have been destroyed.

"The appearance of the battle field was horrible in the extreme. Rain was falling rapidly and the ground was thickly covered with dead and dying, the camp equipage torn and trodden in the mud, was mingled with scattered artillery wheels and fragments of exploded caissons.

"The results of the battle are five thousand prisoners, thirty cannon and seven thousand small arms."

A dispatch to the New York Times, from Nashville on the 20th, says:—

"Thomas is pursuing the enemy to Duck river. We have nearly all of Hood's artillery, and his army is really fearfully demoralized. All the rivers are high, and all the bridges in Hood's front destroyed. Our pontoons are up. We captured 3000 of the enemy's wounded at Franklin, Tenn. Since Thursday, we have captured and brought in just 6000 prisoners, making 9000, counting the wounded taken at Franklin. We have captured four major generals, including Gens. Jackson and Johnson, as well as Brigadier Gens. Smith and Rucker. Hood had 65 pieces of artillery. We have captured 54 pieces. The enemy's killed and wounded is a little less than our own. Our entire loss will not reach 3,500. None of our general officers were injured. This is the handsomest victory of the war.

"Forrest gave Murfreesboro' another trial, and was repulsed. Rousseau and Milroy drove him from the town.

"Our forces are advancing. The army to day is undoubtedly attacking the rear of the rebels, as heavy firing has been heard in the direction of their retreat early this morning. The total number of prisoners captured in the two days' fight is estimated at 6,500. Hood's loss in men cannot be less than 15,000 since he advanced from Columbia towards Nashville. General Thomas is determined to again give battle, and has ordered the pontoon trains forward, to cross the streams between this city and Columbia."

Canada Hacking Under.—The Washington State Department received on the 20th a dispatch from the Governor General of Canada that one of the discharged St. Albans raiders had been re-arrested, and was on his way to be delivered to the U. S. authorities, and that the whole of them would be picked up and handed over. Assurances were also given that the Canadian Government would hereafter resort to the strongest measures to prevent rebel raids.

Melancholy Accident.—A little daughter of Mr. Thomas Ledwell, living in this vicinity, was burnt to death on Saturday evening last. Her clothes took fire some distance from the house at a fire built in the barn lot. Before assistance could reach her the clothing was burnt entirely from her body, and she died in five hours afterwards. She was aged six years, and was an only child.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Ink.—A friend says that he has secured very good writing ink by making a strong decoction of the bark of the chinquepin, and adding thereto a certain proportion of copperas. It is cheap, and he says is as good an ink as any he has used.

Wilmington Journal.

Postage.—Congress has passed a bill which authorizes the transmission of all mailable matter, without pre-payment of postage, the postage to be paid on delivery.

By learning to obey you will know how to command.

BATTLE OF FRANKLIN

From an officer who left Hood's army on the 1st December, the Selma Rebel gets full and intelligible accounts of the recent severe and bloody fight at Franklin, Tennessee. It appears that the enemy, after being driven out of Columbia evacuated Murfreesboro'; and uniting all their forces, took up position on the hills south of Franklin. Gen. Hood pursued them closely in their retreat, and when they formed line of battle on a series of hills below Franklin, he flanked them out of their position. They then fell back to their fortifications on the edge of the town, where they formed a strong line of battle. Immediate dispositions were made to assault their works, which was done in front chiefly by Cheatham's corps, with spirit and vigor, the various commanders leading their commands, the bands playing and men huzzaing.

Stewart's corps was on the right, Cheatham, aided by some of Lee's corps, formed the centre and left. The remainder of Lee's corps had been detached to create a diversion. Forrest's cavalry defended our right and left flank. The enemy opened a very severe and destructive fire upon our assaulting line, and it was in this charge the heavy loss of general officers occurred. The irresistible bravery of our men carried everything before them. The lines were occupied by troops, several of our Generals, among the heroic Cleburne, being shot on the works. This attack was made at five P. M. After terrible losses, the army entered the works in the highest spirits, with banners and flags waving. It was then discovered the enemy had a second line, where they made a stand. There they were quickly assailed by fresh men, and a severe and close fight ensued, which in the combatants were separated by a ditch and breastworks.

It soon became a hand to hand fight, which was continued into the night, until the enemy gave way and retired to the third line. The fight was again resumed on this line, and kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning, when an escaped prisoner informed our commander that the enemy had evacuated this line and retired to Nashville. Our army then occupied this line and early the next day pushed on towards Nashville. The enemy, it was understood, was commanded by Gen. Schofield, and he and Gen. Wagner were reported among the killed.

The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, as they had removed most of their dead. Our loss was heavy. The distressing mortality among our Generals is confirmed. A large amount of stores were captured, especially at Columbia. Recruits are joining Hood's army in numbers more than sufficient to supply all the losses, and the army is in high spirits. General Pillow arrived at his plantation in time to capture large stores.

The Clarion has private intelligence from Hood's army which represents that the fighting at Harpeth Creek, near Franklin, on the 30th, was desperate in the extreme, and our losses great in proportion. A magnificent victory was won, but at great sacrifice. Our forces charged three lines of breastworks, and drove the enemy from every position they occupied, and at one place they had to cut a hedge, before they could get to the enemy's works, being at the same time exposed to the fire of the batteries which were located behind it. The loss in Stewart's corps was large. Report says it was nearly decimated. Gen Loring's division lost 700 men; and the 15th Mississippi lost 79 out of 220 men taken into the fight. The loss in line and company officers was lamentably great, and altogether our casualties number from six to eight thousand. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very heavy—over four thousand—while we captured over six thousand prisoners.

Deserters coming in.—For the last week, ending on Sunday, the 18th inst, 180 odd yankee deserters entered our lines, the most of them influenced by General Order No. 65, which ensures a safe conduct through the Confederacy to the border, and a return of the deserters to their native States. A batch of several hundred returning pilgrims, seeking their native and adopted land left Richmond last week, and are now are across the border.—*Rich Examiner.*

Yankee Deserters.—We are reliably informed that there are 1,000 deserters from Sherman's army in Macon, which have been picked up at various times.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

House to Rent at Auction,
By H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

WILL be Rented, in front of my store, for 12 months, on Tuesday 29th December, the HOUSE on the corner of Robeson and Mumford streets. The House contains 4 rooms with large kitchen attached. Good neighborhood. Possession the 1st Jan'y 1865.
Dec'r 19 94 18t

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A M Campbell, from Wednesday January 4th to Saturday January 21st 1865, to receive the Confederate Taxes due January 1st 1865, to-wit:
Specific Tax, (for License;)
Tax on Sales for the Quarter ending Dec'r 31st 1864;
Tax on Incomes, Profits and Salaries;
Additional Tax on Profits made by buying and selling at any time between Jan'y 1st 1863 and Jan'y 1st 1865;
Additional Tax on Profits exceeding twenty-five per cent made during the year 1864 by any corporation or joint stock company.
I would call the attention of dealers to the following extract from instructions received by me:
"Twenty 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 *that time*"
R. W. BARDIE,
Collector 22d Dist, N. C.
Dec 10, 1864 21ji

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from the old stand on Water Street, to No. 7, MARKET STREET, where they expect to continue the
General Commission & Grocery Business.
Prompt attention will be given to all orders and consignments entrusted to our care.
L. O. LINEBERRY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C. Oct 10 [illegible]

TOBACCO.

A FINE STOCK of TOBACCO, including some chewing of extra quality.
In a few days, I expect to receive a supply of Snuff, Combs, Powder and Shot, and various other useful articles.
ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Dec'r 9. 92-38t

Non-Taxable Bonds.
500 Million Loan.—Sale Continued.

NUMEROUS applications having been made at the established price of $135 and interest, under circumstances that entitle them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale until further notice.
AUG. W. STEEL,
Ag't for sale of Confederate Bonds.
Fayetteville, Oct. 22 [illegible]

The Enterprise Cotton Factory
is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the
Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,
suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy.
GEO. BRANDT
[illegible] Mar

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, July 18, 18[illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs E J Hale & Sons: The Ordnance Company, light duty soldiers, and detachment of Co F, performing guard duty at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, beg leave to tender their sincere thanks to the following persons for contributions sent to Maj M P Taylor for their Christmas dinner, viz:

Mrs E P Hall of Wilmington, $50; Mrs John McDaniel of Fayetteville, 8 chickens; Miss Mary Pearce, 1 chicken and basket of potatoes; Mrs Wm B Wright, 1 pair chickens; Mr J W Powers, half bushel potatoes; Mr Jos A Worth, half gallon brandy

Dec'r 28

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of consumption, near Maxwell's Bridge, Cumberland county, Isaac Strickland, about 27 years of age. The deceased volunteered June 1861, since which time he has served in the army of No. Va., always ready to perform his duty. He has for several years been a member of the Methodist Church and we have reason to believe that he is mingling his praise with the blest above.

A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In memory of G. W. Sugg who, at his country's call responded and left a comfortable home to share the toils of a camp life in Virginia. Having been raised in a tender and delicate manner, he soon fell a prey to disease and died at Gordonsville, Sept 11, 1863:

His morn of life dawned serene,
No lowering clouds obscured the sky,
His fate following was unforeseen—
That ere noontide he must die

But manhood he lived to mature
Through a score of years or more;
His short life was untarnished and pure,
But alas, it exists on earth no more.

In response to his country's call
He left his tender wife and little babe,
Kind parents, sisters, brothers and all,
To give his country a soldier's aid.

And there, on old Virginia's land,
In the hospital at Gordonsville,
Being too feeble and delicate to withstand
The toils of war, he ceased to live

At home he was a harmless youth,
A Freemason by profession—
The traits of sincerity, honesty and truth
Are rarely surpassed in other's possession.

Upon his grave let flowers bloom,
Let evergreens shade his frame,
The woodbine twine about his tomb
Till Gabriel's trump bids it rise again.

paid] UNCLE.

Bank of Fayetteville,
DECEMBER 21, 1864.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi annual Dividend of Fifteen per cent—payable in Confederate currency on the 3d of Jan'y 1865.
96-3t] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

FOR HIRE.

I WILL hire out in the first week of January several LIKELY NEGROES: one Woman, one Girl and two Men. Any one wishing to hire will apply to
MARY ANN EVANS.
Dec 22, 1864. 1t

Chicora Collegiate Institute.

THE first session of this Institution (located at Lumberton, N C, on W. C. & R. R. R.) will open with a full and experienced corps of Teachers, the second Wednesday in Jan'y and close the fifth Tuesday in May 1865.

This Institution has a thorough graduating course for young ladies and also a course for preparing boys for College, with each department entirely separate.

EXPENSES AS FOLLOWS:

Tuition in Primary,		$50 00
"	Common English,	65 00
"	Higher "	75 00
"	Languages, each,	20 00
	Music on Piano,	70 00
	Use of Piano,	5 00
	Incidental fee,	2 50

Students boarding with the President will be under his constant supervision and be charged $8 per month of 4 weeks to be paid in provisions at the following prices: Flour $6 50 per bbl; Corn $1 per bush; Bacon and Lard, each, 15 cts. per lb, and other edibles in the same proportion. This will require for a session of board 40 bushels of Corn, 26⅔ lbs Bacon or Lard, or 6⅔ bbls. of Flour.

Each one will be required to furnish his or her own room; 1 teaspoon and 1 knife and fork. Board to be paid *invariably in advance*, and tuition one half at the beginning, and the remainder in the middle of the session.

No extravagance in dress is expected. A neat homespun suit is very suitable for school or church.

For further particulars address
Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Pres't,
Lumberton, N. C.
Dec'r 27. 96-12t

Office Inspector 3d & 4th Dists. N. C.,
Goldsboro', N. C., Dec'r 20, 1864.

IN obedience to Par I, G. O, (81) A & I G's current series, County Enrolling Officers of the 4th Congressional District will cause to be assembled at the following times and places, all persons holding certificates of exemption for physical disability, and all persons assigned to light duty. All persons of the above named classes who shall be unable to be present at the time of inspection, will forward to the Enrolling Officer a certificate from his attending physician, setting forth *in full* their disease, the probable continuance of it, and their *present actual* condition, &c. The certificate must be sworn to before a magistrate.

Whiteville, Columbus county, January 4th, 1865.
Rockingham, Richmond county, January 6th, 1865.
Lumberton, Robeson county, January 9th, 1865.
Elizabethtown, Bladen county, January 11th, 1865.
Fayetteville, Cumberland county, January 13th and 14th 1865.
Summerville, Harnett county, January 16th, 1865.
Wilmington, New Hanover county, January 20th and 21st, 1865
J. A. BARNETT,
96-4t Inspector 3d and 4th Districts.

E. O. HARNETT COUNTY,
Johnsonville, Dec'r 24, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23

PAR. I. In obedience to instructions from Col. Barnett, Inspector 3d and 4th Districts, N. C, all persons within the county of Harnett between the ages of 17 and 50 years who have been heretofore exempt from military service by reason of physical disability, will assemble at Summerville, N C, on the 16th January 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M, for re examination. This includes those who have permanent certificates of disability.

II. All soldiers and conscripts that are assigned to light duty in the county, such as are in E. O. service, Q. M. service, &c, will assemble at the same place on the same day for re-examination.

* * * * * *

96-4t] A. H. TOLAR, Capt. & E. O.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, at her residence 9 miles south of Fayetteville, will offer for Hire on the 5th day of January next, for the ensuing year:

4 valuable Negro Boys,
2 valuable Negro Women,
2 valuable Negro Girls;

And at the same time and place will be sold a lot of Hogs, and other personal property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The plantation with a comfortable Dwelling and necessary out houses will be rented on the same day for one year.

Mrs. SARAH McNEILL.
Rockfish District, Dec. 24. 96-tt

Horse Thief.

STOLEN out of my lot, one MARE. Also out of my house one Silver Watch, one fine Cloth Coat, one Overcoat, on the night of the 26th of December 1864. From all the information that I can get the thief is a free mulatto by the name of Nathan Holdier. He lurks about Fayetteville and in the adjoining neighborhood of C. C. Barbee in Harnett county. I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for the stolen property and the confinement of the thief in Jail.

JAMES GUY.
Dec'r 28. 96-2tpd

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro boy who says his name is DANIEL, and belongs to Geo. Winn; that he was bought in Augusta, Ga., and carried to the Iron Works near Egypt. Daniel is black, thick set, and has a scar over his left eye. The owner will come forward, prove property and take him away.
P. F. ALDERMAN, Jailer.
Dec'r 26. 96tf

Yankee News.—RICHMOND, Dec. 22.—Yankee papers of the 20th have official dispatches from Thomas at Nashville stating that Hood has been vigorously pursued and studiously avoided an attack. In the battle on the 16th he says that he finds that he captured Gen. Edward Johnson's whole division and all its brigade commanders, in their works, besides destroying a cavalry brigade. On the 17th he had driven Hood beyond Franklin [16 miles from Nashville] and citizens reported his troops badly demoralized.

Gen. Sherman telegraphed from Fort McAlister that he was in communication with the fleet, had completely destroyed all railroad communication with Savannah, and regarded the city as already gained.

Lincoln has ordered a draft for 300,000 men. There was a fight in Norfolk on the 15th between British and yankee sailors. Gold was 222. Mr Dayton, U. S. Minister to France, died on the 2d, of apoplexy.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—Yankee papers of the 21st have unofficial telegrams from Nashville which represent the remnant of Hood's army as crossing Duck river. They claim the capture of four Major Generals, including Edward Johnson.

Sherman's whole loss in men, from all causes, during the march from Atlanta to Savannah, was about 1000. He gathered up on the way 7000 able bodied negroes and brought them to Savannah, and drove 1200 head of cattle.

The U. S. steamer Naroissa was blown up by a torpedo off Mobile a few days ago.

Six blockade runners were captured off Galveston during the week ending on the 9th inst.

RICHMOND, Dec. 24—The Baltimore American of the 22d says that 3 more of the St. Albans raiders have been re-arrested by Canadian authorities and are undergoing examination.

Savannah was occupied on the 20th. The rebels effected evacuation without loss except of such things as could not be transported.

Gen McCook struck a part of Lyon's command at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 16th, and captured their artillery.

RICHMOND, Dec. 26.—The Baltimore American of the 23d has nothing of interest. Nashville telegrams report Hood still in retreat, pursued by Thomas.

RICHMOND, Dec. 27—New York papers of the 24th have telegrams from Franklin, Tenn, of the 22d, which say that the rebel retreat to Duck River beggars all description. General Cheatham told his Aunt, Miss Page, that Hood was ordered to Nashville against his own wishes, but he, Gen. C, blames him for not attacking the city.

A Nashville telegram of the 23d locates Hood's army at Pulaski, and says that rebel deserters report only one effective corps in it

Evacuation of Savannah.—AUGUSTA, Dec. 23—Savannah was successfully evacuated on Tuesday night. Gen. Hardee and Staff have arrived at Hardeeville. It is presumed our gunboats were blown up to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

From Missouri.—A member of Congress just arrived from the Trans-Mississippi Department, brings the following intelligence from Missouri. Price has organized the recruits brought out of Missouri by him, into five new brigades. Gen. Joe. Kelly and Gen. John B. Clark, Jr., have each a division. General Jeff. Thompson commands Kelly's old brigade. Colonel Jno. T. Coffee has recruited a regiment of 1,800 strong. On the 13th of November Gen. Price was issuing rations to thirty-three thousand men. His expedition into Missouri was as completely successful as his orders permitted it to be. He has now the largest corps in the armies of the Confederate States, and every man is a Missourian.

Richmond Enquirer, 24th.

Our Indian Troops.—Gen. Stand Watie, commanding our Indian troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department, has fully clothed and armed all his men, and is in the vicinity of Fort Smith, attacking and destroying yankee wagon trains.

Richmond Dispatch.

Prisoners.—We learn that an order has been received from Richmond for the removal of all prisoners from this post.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

AUCTION SALE.
BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.
PORT WARDENS' SALE.

CARGO SAVED EX STEAMSHIP "ELLA."

ON THURSDAY, January 5th, 1865, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C., under inspection of the Port Wardens, for and on account of whom it may concern, all the cargo saved from the wreck of

STEAMSHIP ELLA—VIZ:

1530 pieces dark, fancy and mourning Prints,
86 " bleached Shirtings,
61 dozen Half Hose—assorted,
20 pieces black Alpaca,
20 " Alpaca—assorted colors,
12 " Alpaca Lustre,
13 " Maroon Stripes,
20 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
110 pieces Paper Cambric—assorted colors,
6 " black Broad Cloth,
16 " Grey Cloth,
6 " Tweeds,
48 rolls Ribbon,
19 black Lace Mantillas,
200 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton,
50 gross Agate Buttons,
130 packs Pins,
39 dozen Dressing Combs,
8 " Merino Drawers,
150 lbs. Flax Thread, B & W.
20 Letter Copying Books.
74 dozen Fr Waxed Calf Skins,
56 " Goat Skins,
20 " Chamois Skins,
20 sides extra Sole Leather.
30 boxes Adamantine Candles,
27 " Brown Soap,
33 " Brown Windsor Soap,
7 chests Tea,
5 bags Coffee,
10 bags Pepper,
7 cases White Wine Vinegar, 1 dozen each,
1 case Cheese.
2000 lbs. Cotton Card Wire.

AND

Immed'ately thereafter, the following *sound* goods received by recent arrivals:

3 cases Black Flax Thread, 1600 lbs.,
5 " Clark's Spool Cotton, 2000 dozen,
1 " Agate Buttons, 85 gt gross,
2 " White Bone Buttons, 90 gt gross,
7 " Military Buttons,
2500 pairs heavy Brogans,
5 cases Head Stalls, Girths and Buckles.
10 bales Twine.
3 cases Cotton Cards.

Dec 24. 96-ts

WANTED,

BY a YOUNG LADY of experience, a situation as Governess in a small family, where she can have access to a Piano. Terms reasonable. Address immediately,
J. D. B., Box 141, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec'r 27. 97-14tpd

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,

ON Wednesday, 4th January next, at the late residence of Tristram Bethea, dec'd, consisting of the Crop, Stock, Farming implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture and many other articles.
J. T. BETHEA, Adm'r.
Dec'r 22, 1864. 1tpd

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA

The fight begun at Wilmington.—WILMINGTON, Dec. 24—There is official information that 20 of the yankee fleet are off Masonboro', and 45 off Fort Fisher. There has been no demonstration to land.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

WILMINGTON, Dec 24—70 vessels are reported off Fisher. No demonstration to land.

A yankee gunboat ran aground last night near Fort Fisher [in pursuit of a blockade runner, we hear] and was blown up by the enemy.

[THIRD DISPATCH]

WILMINGTON, Dec. 24.—The enemy's fleet drew up in line of battle and opened on Fort Fisher at 1½ o'clock—the Ironsides leading and 51 others. It is reported, but not officially, that several monitors or other ironclads are among them. The fight is still going on at 3 P. M. Our people are quiet.

[FOURTH DISPATCH]

WILMINGTON, Dec 24.—The following official dispatch is from Fort Fisher, 6 P. M:—Bombardment rough. No attempts to pass the bar. No death casualties. The firing from the fort has been slow and deliberate, and the men in good spirits. The fleet has drawn off.

[A private dispatch to us mentions that 23 of our men were wounded. None from this county]

WILMINGTON, Dec. 25—The bombardment of Fort Fisher re-opened at 7 a. m and continued furiously nearly all day. About 3 o'clock the enemy landed about 2½ miles from Fisher and continued to land troops under a heavy fire, opposed by our forces. About 3 brigades are on land.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 26, 9 30, P. M.—Our lines of communication with Fisher have been re-opened. Some two or three assaults have been repulsed with loss. The fight appears to be still going on, the enemy probably retreating. No cause for apprehension.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27—An official dispatch, dated 2 p. m., to-day, says that the enemy have evacuated Battery Anderson and re embarked. Fort Fisher is uninjured. The immediate danger is at an end.

[Battery Anderson, we suppose to be the point at which the yankees effected their landing, and which they have evacuated in consequence of a drubbing from our troops—Obs.]

[The Wilmington papers of the 25th, received since the above was in type, do not give us many particulars. The Journal says in reference to the bombardment of Fisher on Saturday:—

"An eye-witness who passed the Inlet in a steamer coming up the Cape Fear River says it exceeded in its awful fury anything he ever has witnessed or could conceive of. In rapidity it resembled the roll of musketry rather than the distinct and separate reports of cannon."

And the Carolinian has the following official report received at headquarters, from Col. Lamb, commanding at Fort Fisher:

FORT FISHER, 6 o'clock, P. M.—The enemy's fleet, consisting of over 50 vessels, including 2 monitors, several armored vessels, and a large proportion of heavily armed frigates and sloops of war, commenced a furious bombardment of Fort Fisher at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock, which they kept up until 5½ P. M, when they withdrew. No part of the work was greatly injured. Casualties 23 wounded, 1 mortally, 3 severely, 19 slightly.

The officers, soldiers and seamen, all did their whole duty. As the enemy attempted no passage of the bar and staid out at long range—with the exception of the iron clads—I fired very slowly and deliberately. I am unable to know what damage was done them, but I am certain the injury inflicted upon them far exceeds the injury their bombardment did us. Our Heavenly Father has protected my garrison this day, and I feel that he will sustain us in defending our homes from the invaders.

WM. LAMB, Col. Commanding.

From the Roanoke Country.—Gen. Leventhorpe on the 21st inst. telegraphed Gov. Vance that on the day before (Tuesday) 13 yankee gunboats "attacked us at Poplar Point, [near Fort Branch,] where they attempted to land. We fought them three hours and repulsed them with heavy loss. The fight is renewed to day."

WILMINGTON, Dec 24.—The yankee gunboats were repulsed 6 miles from Fort Branch on the Roanoke, on Friday. The fight was expected to be renewed to-day. Col. Whitford was severely wounded yesterday.

Repulse of Yankees at Gordonsville.—RICHMOND, Dec. 22—A column of the enemy to day appeared 8 miles from Gordonsville, and were successfully repulsed by our cavalry.

HEADQ'S A. N. V., Dec. 23.

Hon. J. A. Seddon: On the 20th, Gen. Early reported one division of the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Custar, coming up the valley, and two divisions, under Gen. Torbert, moving through Chester Gap, with 4 pieces of artillery and 30 wagons.

"On the 22d, Rosser attacked Custar's division 9 miles from Harrisonburg, and drove it back, capturing 40 prisoners.

"This morning, Torbert attacked Lomax near Gordonsville, and was repulsed and severely punished. He is retreating and Lomax preparing to follow.

R. E. LEE"

Raid on the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad.—We have already mentioned, says the Richmond Dispatch, the raid upon Pollard, from Pensacola. The following telegram on the subject was received yesterday:

"CHARLESTON, Dec. 22, 1864.—To Gen. S. Cooper: On the 16th inst, the enemy, 800 strong, occupied Pollard. After burning the Government and railroad buildings, they retired in the direction they came.

"They were pursued 30 miles, losing a portion of their transportation, baggage and supplies, and leaving many dead negro troops on the road.

"Our force, commanded by Gen. Liddell, acted with spirit and gallantry.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD, General."

From the Valley.—LYNCHBURG, Dec 21.—Rosser's command engaged the enemy at Harrisonburg on yesterday, routing and defeating them. The enemy retreated and were pursued by Rosser's cavalry.

Gen. Breckinridge has fought the enemy successfully for two days at Marion. They have retreated from his front.

From South-western Virginia.—HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V., Dec. 22.—Hon. J. A Seddon:—Gen. Breckinridge reports that the enemy after having been roughly handled in the engagements on Saturday and Sunday, near Marion, many having been killed and wounded, gained possession of Saltville during the night of the 20th. The enemy retreated on the 21st and are pursued by our troops. The damage to the works can soon be repaired. Many bridges and depots on the Railroad have been destroyed. R. E. LEE.

Brazilian Affairs.—News to the 9th ultimo from Rio Janeiro, received per steamship Cuba, indicate that the Florida affair will be amicably settled with the Brazilian Government.