OBSERVER. FAY BETENE BEARING. THUBSDAY, MASOR 2, 1885.

Tes Naws .- There is great anxiety, of course, to that is the situation of things Sonthof us at ger Cheraw. We regret that we have but litarme ion to give. The mail from Cheraw comes me times a week, and we have not learned of ing material being brought by couriers. Tuesmeil brought a Lote stating that Sherman was gied at Lypen's creck. 22 miles frem Cheraw. serning a letter from a relichle source, written resday night, with a presencipt yesterday mornup9. in substance, that about the most definite mation I can get is thet Shermon is in the vicinwith three many corps. They divided at Lynch's one corps, the left wing, taking the Tiller's groad towards this place, the others crossing down. Skirmishing has been going on to-day Thompson's creek, about 4 miles from town sers are being brought in in small squeds. Our miry have held the enemy in check to-day. Troops han gone out to reinforce those already at Thompa's orcek.

the postecript written yesterday morning merely "Couriers going all night. Nothing further M BOTDing "

That we heer of the amount of car sprees a aw, it would be improper to publish. So that in trath we can give our readers but little informa tion in regard to prospects. We will say, however, that we pin our faith to Gen. Lee's conclusion, that "SEBRUAN CAN BE, EUST BE AND WILL BE DEFEATED." From Wilmington and that quarter we have no-

thing except the account of the fighting at Fort Anderson and its evacuation, the evacuation of Will mington, &c., furnished by a correspondent in Hoke's army. There are rumors of a mixed ball in Wilmirgton, at which a Wilmington man and his daughters, (Northern people.) are said to have figured, and of some other personal matters; but they are merely romors.

There have been reports of the appearance of the enemy at various places, White Hall, Elizabethtown, &c. &c.; but they are evidently false.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS .- It is a very great relief to know that the Yankee General at Wilming ton reconsidered his refesal to receive the theusands of Yankee prisoners who were tendered to him there, and finally consented to receive them for exchange. They had undoubtedly been great sufferers, and their condition excited the commiseration of those who most abhor the whole Yankee species. Their condition in the temporary prisons, -- say at Florence, from which we suppose these came,-was had enough; but when the approach of the enemy's army compelled their sudden removal to other places, that condition become much worse, because at Florence provision had been made for feeding and covering them as far as it was in the power of the govern ment to do so, whilst in such provision could be made at the points to which they were unexpectedly carried. It is a happy riddance, even, we are almost inclined to sey, if the Yankees should again cheat us by refusing to send our prisoners ster thus receiving their own.

There will doubtless be a great how raised at the North when these people get back home. If their ragged and dirty and half-starved conditionexcited pity here among those whom they came to rob and to murder, what will it do there? They will see but

"TIRED OF THE WAR "-- Who is not tired of the | FROM GEN. WHITING AND MAJ. HILL .- Letters war? It is not possible to conceive of any one, either from these gallant officers to their families, dated in the Confederacy or out of it, whe is not anxious Governor's Island, Feb'y 10th, came to our care this by the close of this desolating war, and who does morning, which we know not how to forward, and not pray daily and hourly, that God would in his therefore state that Gen. Whiting writes that he is mercy stay the hand of the destroyer, and once more very weak but doing well; wounds slowly improving; bless the land with Pence. Demagogues and fools had been treated with great kindness; it will be a may prate of the speculator's gains, of the chieftain's long time before he can walk.

Same.

House of REPRESENTATIVES. Bichmond, Va., Feb'y 28, 1865.

1 10

hat it meant; I did so, found it w

past three years, I respectfully say that you will be card prominent insertion in your paper. Capt. B. adds "the health of all is improving-we suf-

fer very much on account of charge of climate." Very respectfully, THOS. C. FULLER.

THE CUTRAGES IN ROBBSON .- By a friend from

Lumberton we learn that the robberies in that

county, of which some account was given by a cor-

espondert in our last, still continue. On Monday

night several prominent citizens and one widow lady

ware robbed. It should be stated that the gang of

robbers consists almost exclusively of yonkees who

scaped from the prison at Florence, or since they

eft there. It is believed that there are but two or

three Confederate decerters leagued with them.

And we are sorry to hear that numbers of such es-

cared prisone's have been seen in other localities.

The only hope of putting a stop to these outrages in

desire of fame, or of the ruler's ambition, as mo-Maj. Hill writes that he is well, and hoping for tives urging them or any of them to entertain a dethe speedy exchange of all prisoners. sire for the prolongation of the war; but the idea is utterly inadmissible. If really entertained by those CAPT. BRADDY .- The following is just at hand: who advance it, it only shows that their own hearts Meesra R. J. Halo & Sone: I have just received from Capt. K J Bradly, S6th Regt N C. T. a letter dated Feb'y 5, 1865, and written from Fort Columbus, New York, from which I make the following extracte:

ara corrupt. There is but one way to secure peace; and that is o conquer it. Let the Confederacy but establish its Independence, and there will be indeed what we all "I understand it has been mulished in one of the Raleigh papers that the full of Port Fisher was caused pray for, "a lasting Peace:" not otherwise. We shall not be a Power of such magnitude among the nations as to make us hasty to give or to take of. But to the subsect of the State pares to copy, branding this at tement as an famcus falsehood. All of my captured command wa testify tent I had nothing to do with the sallyper; that I was one of the last to surrender. Of the te fence. The horrors of this war will live in the memorics of generations to come as a wholesome warning gainst re-opening the gates of Janus. If the dead. six men I and, sching as infartry, twenty were kille wounded. This statement must have been made by coward, who aneaked off before the fight was the made themselves only the more dear to their ountrymen because they died gloriously in defence There was a white flag discovered at the was orded by Maj. Relig to take an of their country and its rights, could be forgetten; f the sleeveless arms and the wooden legs should all, as they will in time, disarpear from our midst; our men, went back and reported the f In vindication of the character of an a I have known as a faithful and gallant a and if the isvered of Heaven, who passed through a

bundred bett'es autormad, should

"Sick to rest "With all their country's horors blest;" there will still be enough in tradition and history, and in the ever present debt and taxes entailed by

this giont war, to serve as a beacon to warn us against future wars.

Not so with the United States, and emphatically not so with the United States if the Confederate States were unfortunately re-united to her. It is our belief that this present war was permitted in part to prevent that giant power from becoming a scourge to the world. Inflated with self conceit beyond any people under the sun: powerful beyond any nation of such brief duration, and arrogant beyond any from a sense of that power, the United States was inclined to dictate to "a world in srms," and had really come to believe, or at least to beast, that they "could whip that world in arms." The amazing capacity

for war which they have shown during the past four years makes it necessary that the Confederacy shall be free, to restrain the arregance and ambition o the United States. Re-united, and inspired with ten-fold more, if possible, of the natural and boasttul conceit of the yankees, there would be no keeping the peace of the world. In the confident expectation of conquering the Confederacy, the United States are but suspending two other wars which they carts may come to town without fear of being imdo not hesitate to avow their determination to enter upon-wars with two of the most warlike and powerful nations of the earth; wars of ambition and conquest, which Seward did not hesitate to admit to our Peace Commissioners that he expected to occur. We must "conquer a Peace," or we shall be en gaged in these wars. It is idle for any man who is "tired of the war" to hope for peace in any other way or on any other terms. Submit to the Yankees; allow them to subjugate us; re-unite with them upon any terms, even if they would consent to terms, which they will not; - none of these would bring Peace. They would bring new wars-wars in which

we have no interest and for which we have no inclito fight. Most probably, instead of being under our own chosen officers, selected from smonget car-selves and sympathizing with us, we should be dito murder, what will it do there? They will not choose to re-one side of the matter. They will not choose to re-vided in Yankse regiments; have Yankee officers ors who have made fortunes during the war. member that these were invaders, guilty of every put over us, to domineer with bateful tyronay over a A sort of insult and injury to the invaded people, their subjugated and inferior people. We can imagine the condition of the Confederate soldier in the Yankee army-a subjugated Confederate soldier, drafted into the service to fight in a war in which he has no Did this discourage our patriot fathers, or relax concern, and under officers whom he hates and who their exertions to maintain the great principle of despise and hate him. Subjected to every indignity and injury in camp, in ba'tlo he will be put in the front, as the negroes now are, to save the carcasses of the Yankees from barm. And he will have the sad consciousness that he deserves his fate, for the atmost, to deprive the Confederate people of he might have been free and would not. These views may not be new to-our readers, but they are none the less important. We submit that aff-oted to this opposition assumed a more distinc they are true; that it is a miserable delusion to suppese that re-union with the Yankees would brigg peace. How infinitely better, on the contrary, - how infinitely more safe and honorable-to fight out this war for our own rights and property, rather than lend ourselves to the Yankees to fight their wars with England and France and the rest of "the world in arma" Success in this wir will be our success our safity, our honor, our Independence. Success or defeat in the Yankee wars would but enure to their benefit and glory and to our degradation and oppression. AN INCIDENT FROM HISTORY .- The failures of the mails enable us to copy Macaulay's account of the siege of Londonderry, one of the most remarkable events in history, and one well calculated to inspire our people with hope and confidence of triumph, if we will only be united and true to ourselves. In the preceding part of the chapter from which we copy, is an account of the efforts of Lundy, the Governor of Londonderry, to discourage the people." He was a regular crocker, as bad as any wouldbe Governor who has disgrared this Confederacy. He was in secret communication with the enemy. Some charged that he had affected to be against the enemy only that he might the more effectually aid him. Others attributed his dustardly conduct to faintheartedness and poverty of spirit. Ho had sworn fealty to his rightful sovereiga, just as ito mind was fully prepared for the Decisiation. some people in this Confederacy signed the Ordinance of Secession and pledged "the last dollar and the last man" to meintain that act. Lundy wished the inhabitants to "try to make good terms for themselves," he himself meaning to "withdraw privately." He sent a private messonger to the enemy with assurances that the city should be peaceably surrendered on the first summons. We wonder i any such message has goue to the enemy from North Carolina⁹ When Lundy's conduct became known, the spirit of soldiers and people swelled up high and vaded. In North Carolina a considerable man fierce against the dastard; they threatened to shoot or bang him. He hid himself during the day and ran off to the enemy at night. His nume is to this first opportunity which might offer for the mani. day held in execution in the North of Ireland, where his effigy is still annually hanged and barned. After the traitor ran away, King James sont a flag of truce who made large promises to induce the gar-rison to surrender. He was more liberal than Linrison to surrender. He was more liberal than Lin-coln, "offaring a free pardon for all that was past if years time, talked and acted alike under similar they would submit." and Marray, who was sent out circumstances! Do not suppose; therefore, that of the city to meet the flag, was offered "a colonel's some strange thing hath happened up to you. Lat commission and a thousand poundein money" What the result of this conflict teach the tories of 1865 was the reply of the noble Murray? "The men of the lesson taught their procentors in 1776. And 64 prisoners and 90 horses. He had one man slightly R. E. LEE. quires a pardon, and own no sovereign but King advice should be heeded "to adopt such vigorous William and Queen Mary. It will not be safe for measures as would certainly disable the disaffectyour Lordship to stay longer, or to return on the ed from practicing the injuries they contemplate."

BY TELEGRAPH. REPORTS OF THE PREAS ASSOCIATION. ress - RICEMOND, Feb. 27 - The House,

secret session, has passed the bill authorizing the If a sufficient humber of troops are not raised by Charge d' Affaires in Paris for some time.' this call, the President may call upon each State for In the House of Commons, on the 8th ins n the act is to be construed to anthorize any change the relation which slaves shall bear to their owna property, except by consent of such owners, I of the States in which they may reside. Nothing i portance was done in the Senate to-day. The the Ceard-rate States; also, the House bill pro-the navy. the House bill abolishing the elective

es, the House bill approxime in the several filles vacancies occurring in the several filles runy. This commissioned officers in the army. This tor portinations and assignments when ina ions are approved by the Generals com-

A resolution expelling Foote was unani b'y 28 -The Senate to-day passed ittad. In the House, the exempverred to a committee of conference. e bill aboliahing the office of Provost Marshel except within the limits of the armies, was mended and passed. The Senate bill requiring male refugees to perform military duty in the reserve of War to negotiste with the Covernors of the several States for the employment of slave labor with the armies to work upon fortifications, &c., was amend-

ed and passed; yess 45, nays 39. BICHMOND, Maych 1 .- The Senate to-day passed he bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to eceivo specie from the esveral States and use the soma for their berefit; concurred in the report of the Committee of conference on the Carrency bill; and also in the House amendment to the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of Wer to pegotiate with be several State Governments for eleve leber. In the House, Mr. J. T. Leach submitted recolutions ecommending that Gen. Les be clothed with power to treat for Peace, which were reforred The House then the Military Committee. cent into secret mession, after which the bill providing for payment for cotten purchased in Trens-Mississippi by Gov't agents was discussed until ad-

From the Uniled States - RICHMOND, F-b. 28 -U. S. papers of the 25th say that Capt. Beal, the Confederate gnerrilla, was hang at Governor's island on Friday afternoon. His last words were: "I protest against the execution of the sentence; it is absolute marder-brutal murder. I die in the defence and service of my country." An official telegram relative to the capture o

Wilms, on, claims that 700 prisoners and 30 guns were canbred. Citizens state that the rebels burn-ed 1000 blas-of cotton and 15,000 herels of rosin The Unit, feeling showed itselt quite strengly it the ciry. lerry followed the retreating rebels North blak These is intense excitement at his the the azd, oving to the report that Long street's com-

mand was noving on the place. A specie Washington telegram to the Daily N. Y. ews, meerts that the vicit of Singleton and Horbes to Lohmond is strictly of a private nature, and the no collical significance where. In discreming the fortification bill, on Friday. Becauty Johnson stated that if the war continued two years longer, it was by no means certain that we shall not have a foreign war. Advices from France, both public and private, no spid, indicated the pur-pose of the Emperer to recomine the Confederate cee of the Emperor to recognise the Confederate States within a reasonable period.

Oauty will move from Persacola to co-operate with Thomas. Lecruiting is very active in Onio.

by the beaver of satisfactory instructions respecting te threats made against Mexico." The London Times' Paris correspondent savs:

"When the French Minister, Count Mercier, was recalled from Weshington, the Americans were led any 37. The bill anthorizes the President to ask until President Lincoln should have recognised the for and accept from the owners of slaves the services Reperior of Mexico. This recognition has not been of such number of able-bid ed negro men as he may deth expedient, for and during the war, to perform will bry service is whatever capacity he may desire. Mr. Bigelow will continue to act as United States

In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., Sir J. is anote of the whole number. 300.000. Nothing Explanatone expressed his regret at the absence in the Queen's speech of any allusion to the state of the public service. He said: Oar relations with America are not in a satisfactory state; and in the event of war England was not in the position to afportance was done in the Senate to day. The e passed the Senate bill establishing the flag ed. on an early day, to call attention to the state of

NEGRO TROOPS-LETTER FROM GEN. LEE. HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,

18th February, 1865. Hon. E. Barksdale, House of Repre sentative Fichmond:

Sin-I have the honor to acknowledge the re eipt of your letter of the 12th instant, with reference to the employment of negroes as soldiers. I antil July 1866, the set to be non-commissioned ciff-are of the Confederate ag additional tax is: m the committee of trate many parts of the country, I cannot see the ents. A minority re- wisdom of the policy of holding them to await his arrivel, when we may, by timely action and judicious management, use them to arrest his progress. I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war, without overtaxing its caple; and I believe we should provide resources for a arces barsed. The Senete bill authorizing the Sec'y protracted struggle, not merely for a battle or a campaign.

In auswer to your second question, I can only say that, in my opinion, the negroes, under proper cir-cumstances, will make efficient soldiers. I think we could do as well with them as the enemy, and be at taches great importance to their assistance Unde zood officers and good instruction, I do not see why they should not become soldiers. They possess all the physical qualifications, and their habits of obedinnee constitute a good foundation for discipline. They furnish a more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which owed their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be freed. It would be neither just por wise. in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves. The best course to pursue, it scems to me, would be to call for such as are willing to come with the consect of their owners. An impressment or draft would not be likely to bring out the best class, and the use of coercion would make the measure dis

astefal to them and to their owners. I have no doubt that it Congress would authorize their reception into service, and empower the President to call upon individuals or States for such as they are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment. If it prove successful, most of the objections to the measure would disappear, and if individuals still remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring shout such legislation as would remove all obstacles. I think the matter should be left as far as possible to the people and to the States, which alone can legislate as the necessities of this particular ervice may require. As to the mode of organizing them should be left as free from restraint as possible. Expecence will suggest the best course, and it would be inex-redient to trained the subject with provisions that might n the end, prevent the adoption of seforms suggested by actual trial. With great respect, your ob't servent.

R. E. LEE. General.

Negro Treops - A gentleman, now a resident of this city, formerly of Kentucky, proposes to put his able-bedied men slaves at the disposal of Gen. Lee. He thus gives unmistakable evidence of his patriotiam. Not only or, but ha intends to comfortably equip each man, and runnish him liberally with money to secure comforts in amp -Richmond Sentinel

Returned Negroes .- Among the lately returned risoners were five negroce, who resisted all solicitions to join the enemy or to take the oath. On

PAYETTEVILLE MARKET .-- March 2.

BEVIEW OF THE MARKET. Bacen 6 00: Perk 4 60. Lard 6 00. Bost 2 60.to 3 00 per yound, retail. Bosswax 6 00. Butter 10 00. Ostian 1.00 to 1 25. Osfice 60 09. Cotton Tarn-60 00 to 75 00 per bunch. Ospperas, \$10 to \$12. Dried Fruit \$2. Cotton Carde, Fayetteville make, \$60 to \$75 pt Osppera, \$10 to \$12. Dried Fruit \$2. Cotton Carde, Fayetteville make, \$60 to \$75 per pair. Hggs 4 00 per dosen. Flour \$500. Fodder \$15 to \$20. Hay \$16 Shucks \$15. Planseed 15 00 per bu. Payetteville 4-5 Sheetings, 6 50 by bale; 8 4 do 5 00. Grain-Gern \$30 to \$36 Wheat \$50. Mye \$35 00. ats 16 90. Peas \$30 00 to 35 00 bats 16 90. Peas \$30 00 to 35 00 Green Apples 80 00 to 50 00 per bushel. Elder-Green 8 50. dry 6 00 to 7 00 Iron Swedes \$7 50 to \$3, deuniery made \$4 to \$5. Leether \$7 53 to 40 00 Liquer-Corn Whiskey \$125 00. Apple and Peach randy \$125 00. Malasses. country wads, 86 00 by bbl. Nais 6 00 to 6 00 per lb. Onions \$86 per bushel. Powder \$60 per lb. Potstees-Irich \$16 bush; sweet \$16. Rice 2 50 Rice 2 50 Brown Sugar 2' 00 Soda 15 00 to 20 09 per lb. Shet \$10 to \$12. Stap-Family Bar 5 00 per lb., Tollat 8 00 to 19 00. Salt 95 00 per bushel. Spirits Turpentine 5 00 per galles.^ Tallow 7 00. Weel \$10. Corrected by E. L. PERDERFOR. cather, Cards Mestard and Per-Cussion Caps at A TOLLOK. Woulesday nezt, Maren Sik, will be sont at Ane tien, 5 Des Dressed Gost Skize; 86 pounds Can Mestard; 60 Prs. Cetton Carde; Biey's best Parsuesion Caps, and Violis Bridges, Ecraws, &c. JOHN H COOK, Aust'r. 2 Mules. March 1 plendid China Ware at Auction. HIS afternoon at ? P M. will be sold at Aucticn. a splendid GOLD BAND CBINA, full breakfast, dinor and tes service: a rare opportunity for procuring such ware 1 Fine Gold Watch. JOHN H COOK. Auol'r March 2. The 3d Quarter of the Subscrier's School will commence on Monday. Marco Gik Cerns \$4 payable in any family supplies, at old prio s. J. DeB. H'OFER. Merch 2. 14 ltpd Fayetteville Arsenal & Armory,) LL Contrastors and Employees of Contrastors for A this Argenal and Armory, will report forthwith to this Post for duty All who can procure horses will tring them with them for mounted service 14 4t • P L CHILD?; Le. Col Comd'g. Meeting of the Magistrates. THE Magistrates of Cumberland county are requested to mest at the Court House in Faretteril's. on Lursday of March Court Lext at 11 o'clock A M D MoNEILL, Chm'n. Feb' 98. The Daily Telegraph. A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. · CONTAINS THE Latest Telegraphic Dispatches, Reports of Mar-kets, and General Latelligence.

TERMS: \$8 00 For 1 month. 18 00 For 2 months, For 8 Months, 20 00 W. H BERNARD, Editor en i Praprieter 14 16t Address. March Ist, 1865

Tax in Kind, Robeson County. THE Tithe Payers of Bobeson county are respectfully I requested to meas us at the following times and pirots for the purpose of listing their BA ON of this

4th Cong. Dist. TO OUR ARMY.

the fear of subjugation, and their courage is "ocz nation, and yet wars in which we should be compelled ing out at their finger's ends;" while others are

to do as the loyal men of Wilkes county lately did. They armed, combined, marched against the robbers, killed and wounded some, and drove off the remainder. The fear of being waylaid or burnt out pre vents some from taking such efficient steps. But it is the only safe course. BRING IN YOUR PRODUCE .- We are glad to pub-

lish the annexed notice, showing that wagons and pressed:-

For the information of persons bringing provisions to market for sale, on arrival they are hereby notifed that no impressments of such wagons and carts will be made; and that persons are requested to send in their provisions. J. B. SOUTHERLAND,

Purchaser and Impressing Ag't, Fayetteville, March 1, 1865.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is mortifying, but lamentably true, that many of our people have grown despondent with absorbed in devising subterfuges by which they hope to save their property and their precisus persons in the general ruin inevitable upon cur nd these, although a small

iournment.

captors. They will not choose to remember that their own acts put it out of the power of the Confederate government and nears to feed and clothe them adequately, for they lave not only des'royed all public property wherever they went-which was admissible by the lawyof war-but also destroyed private property alors with it, which is contrary to the laws of war. it has been the enemy's avowed object, which they boast of having accomplished to food for themselves and their soldiers and even for their cattle. How then could they expect up to have food for such of them as fall into our hands? But worse than this: With a spirit that would do no discredit to the very devils in hell, after destroying or carrying off all the food of families, they have taken the pains to destroy the farming implements, to prevent if possible the raising of new crops for the subsistence of these whom they had thus stripped and beggared. Can they wonder that there was not anfficient food to satisfy their appetites? They left not enough for our own soldiers and women and children, all of whom are upon scant rations, and of course there was not enough for them.

The case is different in the United States. There is an abundance of food and clothing there. They not only produce an abundance, but have the whole world open to them also. It is base and unmanly in them to stint such of our soldiers as they capture. Yet it is notorious that they have stinted them, and further that they have generally in other ways so weated them as to force the conviction that they wahed to kill them, or at least to ruin their health so that they could not again do .duty as soldiers. They are thus murderers, in intent and in fact, as surely as if they had deliberately shot or stabbed one of our men because he was unarmed and in their ower. In the view of God and man, upon their heads rests the blood of every Confederate who has perished by exposure or ill treatment or want in their prisons. They had the means to treat him humarely, and did not, and would not. They murdered him in cold bloed.

Again we may, it is a happy thing to get rid of these yaskees whom Lincoln has obliged us to hold so long, and who have suffered because their own inhumanity deprived us of the means of feeding and clothing them. But what joy to hope, that such of our own gallan; men as have survived the cruelties of many weary nonths of almost hopeless imprisonment, will soon he restored to the embraces of the dear ones at hous! In forty thousand families in the Confederacy they are hundreds of thousands of hearts of wives and children, mothers and fathers, which bound at the prospect of such a meeting once more.

The effect of the exchange upon the relative strength of the opposing srmies will be great. Whilst the time of service of most of the yankees has expired, and they will not come back into the my if they can avoid it, every exchanged Confederme who brings back vigor enough for the field, will non be under arms egain, to swell the ranks of Les or Johnston, and determined to avenge the wrongs in suffered whilst a prisoner. Their influence upon the present campaign it is impossible to estimate. It may be decisive. May Howen grant that it shall be.

AN OUTBAGE DEMANDING REVENSE .- The execut tion of Capt. Beall, of the Confederate States Army, ealls for prompt retalision. He was convicted as a spy and one of the Like Trie "pirates."

through the lines." Glorious Murray! glorious people who maintained his pledge, though it did not require "the last dollar and the last man" to do that, and to triumph! of 1776: "I firmly believe that we shall ultimatel succeed, because I firmly believe that justice i with us."

p pulation, added to the disloyal from the begin ning, make up a party of "torics," denominated so in 1777, and entitled to that appellation now. American liberty--the right of self.governmonth Verily not. Let the record speak, the historian says: "As the contest assumed a more serious aspect and became better understood, causes of irritation multiplied and real injuries were sustsined, the number of those who were determined at every hazard to maintain the principle asserted by America groutly increased, but the party disform, and in every part of the Union appeared in greater force than had been at first apprehended. Many were found unwilling to encounter the dauger and hazard of the contest and to be more dis-

posed to admit the supremacy of the British Parisment and trust to their not abusing it, than to risk everything in order to maintain a principle net decined by all of equal importance. These men were viewed with ichaite contempt and detes.a. tion and denominated tories. In many places whera, their numbers wars cousiderably, they manifested a disposition to take up arms. In

North Carolina they collected in a very formidable body but were dispersed; and in New Yerk similar dispositions wers manifested, but they were subdued by Gen. Schuyler . The conduct of the government to them was first truly lenient Gen. Washington ofterwards, however, presses the adop ion of such vigorous measures as would

certainly & suble the dis fected from practising the injusties they contemplated. This was the state of the country prier to the Declaration of Independence. That necessary measure seemed to aut.up by the roots every hope of conciliation; but still many hung to the hope that the British commanders, (Lord and Sir Was. Howe,) who were said to beer the olive branch as well as the aword, possessed powers which might constitute a proper basis of negotiation. Where the previous measures of the central and local governments had been cordially and generally supported, the pub In New England, Virginia and a great part of South Carolina, soarcely a dissenting voice wis

raised against it. It was not only acceded to with a acrity when desiared, but most arden ly wished by all classes of people, and a clear dispo-sition was warifested by all, and in some of them exercised even to precede Congress in making this deslaration. From New York to Maryland inclusive the people were more divided. Great bodies of disaffected were found almost sufficient to neutral z such of those States as might be in. jority was friendly to Independence, but in its bosom were powerful enemies ready to seize the festation of their hostily. Georgia was weak and not united." When our History is truthfully written, may it not be said that the tories of

the first Revolution had conspicuous descendants ig the tories of this. And how very remarkable Londonderry," said he, "have done nothing that re- has not the time arrived when Gen. Washingt. n's same errand. Let me have the honor of seeing you I conclude in the language of an eminent ratriot of 17.76: "I firmly believe that we shall ultimately

No Finkee News .- RICHMOND, March 1 .- The New York Herald of Monday last, 27th ult, has peen received, out contains nothing of interest.

Arrivel of another Peace Natotia'or .- RICH. NOND, March 1.-Gen. Singleton [lincis Peace De-moerat] strived here last night and took lotgings at the Spotswood Hotel.

NEES BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The Northern mail, in this morning at 9 o'clock, five nours behind time, brings us the Raleigh papers of yesterday a barlotte paper of last Saturday, a Salisbury aper of Mesday, the Richm ad Sentinel of the 22d and he Winig of the 22d, 28d, 24th and 25th, the only Richmond popers received for several days. The news, which we annex, is interesting a: d encouraging, showing sevral handsome Confederate successes in Virginia and Ten-

Bild Emloit - The Yunkse Generals Crook and Kelly captured in one of the Enemy's Strangialds othous firing a gui - Well dore McNess 110 following interesting official telegram, says in . R chmoud Woig of 25 h, was received at the War Depart

ment last night: HEIDQUARTERS, Feb. 24 5, 1865. Hon. J. C. Breckandge, Secretary of War: - Gen. Early reports that Least McNeil, with thirty men. on the morning of the 21 t, entered Camb rland, captured and brought out deaerais Gro k and K sily, the Adjutant defaeral of the Department, two pri vates and the headquarters flag, without firing a gua, though a cons derable force is stationed in the vicinity. Lieut. McNeil and party deserve much credit for

this bold exploit. Their prisoners will reach Staunton to-day. R. E LEE. Another Account - The following telegram to the

Whig was rederved just before going to press: HANSISONBURG, Feb. 24 - Muj Hers B. F. Keiley

and theo. Oreok, and Major l'heyer Melvin, of ther Crouk's garding here, en route for Richanoud. n Cumberland, ff 1, 135 Tues-clock, by Lieut. Jesse McNiet of his men, and fifteen of Gen. Ro ser's day and fortyfarloughed men. They will feach your city by the cars on the Cen

tral railroad to-morrow.

From Tennessee -McNeil, the gallant partizat of the Vailey, says the Richmond Warg of the 25th by his auascious d sh into Cumberland, on the 21st, resolving in the capture of two yaquee Generals, opened the prelude to the spring campaign. Vaughn's Cavalry, in East Tennessee, follows putt and thereby gives assurance that the army of South Western Virginia Lever intends to the in the good work while a yankee treads the soil of the South, as will be seen from the following official dispatco: HE DOUARTERS, FTC. Feb 29

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War: General Echois reports that detachments of Vaughan's Gavairy struck the railroad beyond Knowvile, at Sweet Water and Athens, capturing the garrison at both places.

Sixty men of the 2d Chio Regiment, with their borses and equipments, were taken. R. E. LEE.

Mosby's Men at Work .- The following official dispatch, says the Richmond Whig of the 24th, was received last night at the War Department:

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:-Majo A. E. Bichardy, of Mosby's right, reports that on the 18th Ins., with 38 men, he attacked a party of the enemy, 120 strong, of whom he killed and wounded 25. Among the wounded were a Major and a Captain. He captured

From Europ : -- Important Action of the French Government -- NEW YORK, Feb'y 21.- The China

arrived this evening, from Liverpool on the 11th, vis Queenstown on the 12th The London Globe's Paris correspondent says: "No French Minister at Washington will be ap-pointed until the late Wm. Dayton's post is filled

of these, named Dick, of Petersburg, was quite a character. The yankees often engaged him in conversation, but Dick was a match for them at all He told them he was formerly a Union man I the John' Minor Botts school; but that day was past with him now. He had been in favor of the Union se it was, and not as the yankees propose to make it. Dick has been a prisoner since the battle of Gettysburg.-Ib.

Fankre Items .- On the 21st, Stanton announced the receipt of news at the War Department of the occupation of Charleston on the 18th, with 200 pieces of artillery and a lot of ammunition. The cotton, warehouses, arsenals, quartermas er's stores, railroad bridges, two iron clads, and some vessels in the chipyard, had been burned before the evacuation. The appearance of the city-the lower part unin-habitable and the upper part in fines-is described s dreary and desulate in the extreme. Savannah .- There is no news at Savannah Affairs are quiet there, and likely to remain so. The loyal focing develops itself so slowly that it cannot be detected.

Capt. Beall .- The New York World of the 22d ays tun don. James T. Brady had an interview with Capt Beall before the news of his respite was eceived, and in an address made by the former on Saturday evening, he descr.bed Capt. Beall es entirely annoved. Atter taking his hand and hidding im farewell, he turned back as if he had forgotten wenthing, and asked him if he (Beali) would favor a m with the address of his mother, in order that he might communicate with her. He watched him keenly, but he saw no tremulousness of the fingers, no witching of the nerves, and no emotion. But he had told me before this, "I care nothing for the judgment of mankind and nothing for the ponishment have to suffer, because I know my mother thicks her son is right, and my sister will honor my mem ory." It is understood that the respire was granted for the purpose of allowing deall's mother to see him.

Reported Raid towards Staunton - RICHMOND Marca 1 -- Turee brigades of Yankee cavalry are aported moving on Staunton this foren on

A #1 % H. In Fayetteville, at 2 o'clock A. M. on the lat of March, f brouchial disease, Hon. ELI W. H&Lf., former Sena or from New Hanover county, aged 33 years and 2 days. His uneral will take place from his resider ce at the foot of Hay Mount, to day at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends

and the citizens of Fayetteville generaly are repectfully nvi ed to altend. In this vicinity, on the 22d Feb'y, ROSALIE, daughter f J. W. and C. neynol is, aged 2 years and 3 m uibs

TERMS OF THE OBSEAVER. - We still receive let. ters enclosing \$15 for a year's subscription to the Week'y and \$20 for a year's subscription to the Semi-Weekly Observer. We repeat, therefore, that We take subscriptions for no longer a period than 6 months; and that

The price of the Weekly paper is \$15 for 6 months; The price of the Semi-Weekly \$20 for 6 months. Feb'y 23, 1865.

Provost Marshal's Office. FAYETTEVILLE, Feu 20.4. 1800.

THE following regulations are published for the infor mation of these concerned: I. Tais office will be open between the hours of 9 A d., and 1 P M.; and between & P M., and 8 P. M I business must be transacted between these hours II. Persons residing out of town are not fied that they wil' no' be detained while in town transacting business Only those who are evil disposed or disorderly will be

III. Persons leaving town on the Western Railroad or by the Siages must supply themselves with pas-ports BENJ. ROBINEON, Capt and Provost Marshal

Headquarters 7th Reg't H. G., MAGNOLIA, Feb'y 20, 1865.) LL absentees from this command are ordered to re-

me at this place port immediately JAS. G. BURB, Col

Howelleville, Wednesday March 16th: Bt. Paul's, Thursday Maron 16th; Lumber Bridge, Friday Maron 1763; Randslaville, deterday March 18 ha Smith e, Munday Merch 20th; Alfordavillo, _uesde y Merch 21et; Thompson's Wednesdey Merch 2 et; White floure, Tanreday Harch 28 ;; Sterling & Mills, Friday March 24:1; Back Swamp, Batu: day Maro . "6th; Lumberton, Monday and Tuesday 27 h and 28th of of Superior Court;

Burat Swamp, Wednesday Maron 29 h Those residi g in Saaley's and Wisaart's D stricts will place meet us at Lamourton Monday or success 27th or 28th Tais is the w ry best arrangement we an possibly make. Knowing inst many persons residing in those Districts will necousarily be in a tanda: oe t Court Where persons cannot contrive to meet us, they must send in their usts duly au.no tie ted scurate liet of all the (art) pork sime overed during welve montas preceding 1st Meren 1845 The true weaning of the torm not "ork means the hog after being Simple the weight of hams, shoud rs and tides slone cauno be red ived Again We return our sake to the propie for punctuality in deting their fiches under ezis i g orists

NOUID BSOFN, HUGH A AMPORLL, Accessore 10 . District 14 8

TAX IN KIND. RICHMOND C. UNTY.

Falty 28

accouses the foliew.og lives and places, prepared net the-number pounds pers produced by augatered by them within the yoar alding on the ist March, 1865:

At Laurel Hill on the 1°th and 14.h March. At Biewart. vilie on 16.h and 1. to Marca At Wi lisman's on 17th March At Bosning and on 20th and 2 let March. At S.ecie's on 221 and 28. Ma co. We hope all will attend promoting W. D. T WNFESD At Mineral Spingo ou 24 a M ich

PELES M Ros Asatsers 33 T.s. P.s. F.b 28 1865 14 41

CONFADERATE TAX OTLE. RICHMOND COUNTY.

THE Collectors with Abstrator will meet the Tax payers at the follows g tim s and plage, to wit: At Lourel Hill, on M.ala, and Tuesday 'Sin and 4 a Maron

At Siess trille. on Wedneeday and Toursday 15.s pa 16 h Moroh.

At Williamson's, on Friday 17 .. Marca At Boosingham, Monusy and Iu. s. ay 2014 and 21.1, sperter C urt weck.

At Steele's, Wednesday and Taurs ay 221 and 28d

A: Mineral Springs, Friday 24th March, To assess and celiest the following texts, now due, Tax on Privileges; Gross quarteriy selee;

Additional tax of profits made by buying and selling between : 7th Feo's and 1st July 18 '; Incomes, enta-

Additional tax on profits e a ediag 15 per cent. and by any corporation or just a ock "lo, during the oar ending 81s. Dee'r Ano 1 per cent on all agriultural property bot heretofore collect ad Persons failing to meet us at the above a pointments

vill have but one more opportunity of making returns, ko, on Monday and Tuesday of April Court, - iter which time the books will be clused Hereafter, gross - mount f quarterly sales mus. So made promptly on lat Saterday of April, July, Oa'r and Jan'y, at the Court House in Backingham, or the penalt, will be entoreed in every instance All persons in arrears for tax must mert me and pay soon, or the extrems penalties of the law will be enforced

L W MCLAUBIN. Tax Col 884 Usst. N C. 14:27Ma

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

Feb'y 28, 1865.

now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the Pinest Hambers of Spun Vara, able for Sp d