

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 12, 1863

[NO. 2360.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At \$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; \$2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or \$3 00 after the year has expired.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, \$3 00 if paid in advance; \$3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or \$4 00 after the year has expired.
Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers until the amount due is received. Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittance.
Jan'y 1, 1858.

R. H. BROWN'S SCHOOL.

THE 1st Session of the year 1863 will open on the 1st Monday in January. The location is in the County, 7 miles north of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C. Rates of tuition, \$10 \$15 and \$20 per session. Male and female pupils prepared for College. The neighborhood is good and retired, and situation healthy. Board can be had at reasonable rates.
Write to R. H. BROWN, Leake, Richmond Co., N. C. Dec. 18, 1862. 8969pd

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Tallapoosa Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Tallapoosa town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building, leading from Opelika to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses, also a cotton gin, mill and threshing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of ever falling bottom lands, which would be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered, lying on each side of Hatchee creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.
The above land is present every inducement, persons wishing to remove west, or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing, or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.
Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr. David Murphy, Fayetteville N. C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St. Paul's P. O., Robeson County, N. C.
Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at Fair Play, P. O., Robeson County, N. C.
Dec. 21st, 1862. 8971pd
McNAIR.

Cotton and Woolen Factory for sale.

THE undersigned offers their "Mills," known as the ORANGE FACTORY, for sale. Application can be made to James Webb, Hillsboro, or J. H. Webb on the premises.
Dec. 18, 1862. 8974pd
J. & J. H. WEBB.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Christian D. Calhoun, dec'd, I will on Tuesday the 20th day of Jan'y 1863, (it being the week of County Court) offer for sale at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, FIVE VALUABLE NEGRO SLAVES, to-wit: George aged 34 years; George 20; Jim 18; Alex. 12; and Gilina 11 years.
Terms of sale six months credit. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security before the slaves will be delivered.
Dec. 25, 1862. ARCHIBALD BUIE, Ex'r. 8975pd

State of North Carolina, MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.
Geo. W. Williams & Co., vs. New York White Soap Stone Co.
ORDERED by the Court in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants in the said case to appear, plead, answer or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.
Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.
Dec. 9, 1862. J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C. 8976w

State of North Carolina, MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.
Thomas J. Clegg vs. New York White Soap Stone Co.
Death of Plaintiff suggested—J. N. Clegg, Executor, comes into Court and makes himself a party.
ORDERED by the Court in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear, plead and reply, or judgment will be entered against them.
Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.
Dec. 9, 1862. J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C. 8976pd

Sequestration Sale of 45,000 Acres of Valuable Lands.

BY virtue of a Decree from the District Court for the District of Florida, to be sold to the highest bidder, at the Public Square in LAKE CITY, FLA., on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., many valuable and desirable tracts of land, some of which are situated in Sawanah County, some in Levy, several in Marion, and many in Alachua County, and all either on or within convenient distance of the Railroads.
All persons desiring to purchase in the richest and most convenient section of the State can be accommodated; for not only do these many tracts (in all comprising over 45,000 acres) embrace every grade of land, from the very richest Orange Grove, and other unsurpassed hammocks well adapted to the culture of Sugar and Sea Island Cottons as also the best of well timbered Pine Lands, equally as good for Cotton, down to the poor Sand Hills, in which ever-healthy and delightful residences can be had, convenient, not only to the richer lands, but to a never-failing abundant supply of fish, wild fowl and game. Thus not only do these lands embrace every grade of quality, but they will be sold in bodies varying from 40 acres to 1000, by which every one can be suited.
To those wishing to remove further south to the most desirable portion of our country, where a more (if not more) of the comforts and luxuries of life can be more easily obtained and where a living can be more easily had than in any other country, this is their opportunity to speculate wishing to invest their surplus funds in something permanent, and of increasing value—now is your time; such another you will not again have.
Terms of sale, CASH, in Confederate Notes or Bonds, payable as soon as the sales are confirmed by the Court.
For further information, numbers of the Lands to be offered, &c., &c., address the subscriber at Gainesville, E. Fla., or James Banks, Esq. District Attorney, Lake City.

NOTICE.

ON the 24th day of January next, I will sell by order of Court, at the late residence of Cader Gwynn, dec'd, a Valuable Tract of LAND, formerly owned by said deceased, and known as the Avera Land, containing 450 acres, lying on the waters of Cape Fear and Stewart's creek, adjoining lands of H. C. Avera and others. About 50 acres of said land are cleared and under cultivation. There is also a very valuable Mill site on it, with a dam and all the works for a Grist and Saw Mill.
Also another tract, containing 58 acres, lying on Black River, joining the lands of Lory Wood and others, and to be valuable land.
The above named tracts of land are in Harriet county, a few miles above Avera's. Any information respecting them may be obtained from T. W. Canada or the subscriber, Buin's Level, P. O.
Terms six months credit.
CADER GYNN, Adm'r. Dec. 12, 1862. 8979pd

State of North Carolina, MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.
Harris Tysor, vs. New York White Soap Stone Co.
ORDERED by the Court in Five bases of the above stated Cause, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants in said case to appear, plead, answer, or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.
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Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1863.

BRAVO'S VICTORY A BARREN ONE.—Like almost all the other Western "victories" (always excepting Morgan's and Price's) it will be seen that Gen. Bragg could not hold his ground after the terrible beating he gave Rosecrans, but was obliged to retreat, carrying, however, his spoils along. The Richmond Examiner characterizes it truly, we think, as "a disappointment, not a disaster." But the hopes built upon it fall to the ground.

THE MONITOR SUNK.—The news which was disseminated yesterday, is fully confirmed to-day, that the yankee monitor ironed, the Monitor, found a watery grave off Cape Hatteras. Thank God for that!

THE YANKEES NOT ADVANCING FROM NEWBERN.—Everything this morning seems to confirm our impressions that the reports of an advance of the yankees from Newbern were unfounded. The following notes from the Postmaster at Warsaw was received here this morning:

There is no exciting news. The reports that the yankees were advancing in large forces on Newber river is untrue, so says the mail agent. In regard to Stump Camp, only a few landed to destroy salt works. The yankees are receiving reinforcements about Newbern, but not advancing as yet.

At Raleigh, yesterday evening, there was no news from below Kingston.

FROM FORT CASWELL.—A friend writes us on the 4th instant:—
No signs of a fleet here. Considerable cannonading in direction of Masonboro Sound. Seventy-five cases of Small Fox sent to Smithville. Two cases here sent to Smithville. Very few deaths in comparison with the number afflicted; I have only heard of three, two of which were children.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 6.—No tidings have been received of the advance of Foster's army from Newbern, or of a landing of the enemy at Swansboro, up to 12 o'clock today, and, with the present prospects of a storm, we do not suppose we shall hear any more from them for several days—perhaps several weeks.—Journal.

ILLNESS OF MA. BADGER.—The painful illness was received on Monday last of the alarming illness of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger. The Standard gives the following particulars:—
"We are grieved to state that the Hon. George E. Badger, of this City, was on Sunday morning last prostrated by a stroke of paralysis. He had been making an accustomed morning visit to the Dodd mineral spring, on the outskirts of the City, and on his return was suddenly stricken to the ground. His ailment was soon ascertained, and he was conveyed to his home in a carriage. Drs. Johnson, E. Burke, Haywood, and R. E. Haywood were at once summoned, and all that medical skill could suggest was done for him. On Sunday night he was bled copiously, and he rested well afterwards. We are glad to learn, at 12 M. on Monday, that he is thought to be better.

"Mr. Badger is, we believe, in the 68th year of his age. The temporary obscuration of his great intellect is a calamity to this community and to the State; but his constitution is remarkably robust, and thousands will wish to see him in the earnest hope that he may be restored and spared to us yet many years."
We learn that on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Badger was comparatively comfortable, knowing everybody about him, though not able to articulate well. The impression of our correspondent was that "he will be up again." May God grant it!

P. S. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Badger was better, and the hope that he will be up is strengthened. His mind is clear, and he has a cheerful smile for all who surround him to minister to his wants.

LINCOLN'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.—Abraham Lincoln issued on the 1st inst. the Proclamation of pretended emancipation which he promised in his preliminary Proclamation of the 22d Sept. last. The thing has not as much value as the paper it was written on, except in this view: that it adds another to the motives, already sufficient, impelling the South to fight to the last man before permitting the vile incendiaries to conquer us. It is another form of ravage and murder designed for the South; and if such things are to be done to us if conquered, far better have it done at the point of the bayonet, bravely contending for right and liberty.

We do not publish the Proclamation, of course, but notice that it "enjoins" upon the contrabands "to abstain from violence, unless in necessary self-defense," and "recommends to them to labor faithfully for reasonable wages." And says that "they will be received into the armed services of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service." And he winds up with the following impious invocation: "Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."
"Warranted by the constitution?" In the man a fool! Lincoln excepts from the operation of his proclamation the only places where it is in his power to carry its vile purpose into effect, viz: New Orleans and that part of Louisiana in yankee possession, and Norfolk and other parts of Virginia in like possession.

The Proclamation is ridiculed by the N. York Times. The New York World says "it is an empty falshood." The Baltimore Gazette says that "Lincoln has shot his last arrow."

THE YANKEE ARMY.—We published last week the official statement of the yankee army, numbering in all 1,096,000 officers and men. But the yankee papers figure this army to be less than 500,000 in actual service. They say that 100,000 are sick, 100,000 are stragglers and deserters, and that few will be disposed to place the dead and wounded at less than 2 to 3,000,000, and many at considerably over these figures. Say 300,000, and these items sum up 630,000, and leave the number now in service only 466,000, out of the 1,096,000 who have been mustered from time to time.

Another year, should the war last so long, will use up the remainder of all the yankee grand armies. And they confess that they cannot raise another.

CONSCRIPTS.—The enrolling officers having been required to return the names and ages of all citizens between 18 and 60, including those who have furnished substitutes, has led to an apprehension that all such were to be called out as conscripts. The Winston Sentinel says, no doubt correctly, that this is a mistake; that the object of the Governor in the request is no doubt to ascertain what number of able bodied men will be left in the country when the residue of the conscripts shall be called.

CAMP WHITING, NEAR WILMINGTON, Jan'y 6.
Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons. Permit me through your paper to return my thanks to the Cumberland Hospital Association for the following valuable articles so kindly contributed to the members of my company: 5 blankets, 39 woolen shirts and 8 prs socks. Also to the Manchester Knitting Society for 50 prs socks; to Miss Jane Murchison for 3 bl. neckties made of twisted woolen hogan (a splendid article), and 3 woolen shirts; Mrs. Jane E. Murchison 5 hogan-wool blankets (lined); and Mrs. K. P. Harmon 2 prs socks.
Very respectfully,
J. R. MURCHISON,
Capt. Co. 5th Reg't N. C. T.

LINCOLN AS A MILITARY MAJOR.—The Court of Inquiry on Gen. McDowell is bringing forth some curious facts. Gen. McClellan was examined as a witness, and among other things testified as follows:—

"I have no doubt said, for it has ever been my opinion, that the Army of the Potomac would have taken Richmond had not the corps of Gen. McDowell been separated from it. It is also my opinion that had the command of Gen. McDowell joined the Army of the Potomac in the month of May, by way of Hanover Court House, from Fredericksburg, we would have had Richmond with a week after the junction. I do not hold Gen. McDowell responsible in my own mind for the failure to join me on either account."

Who is responsible is shown by various orders filed in the case by McDowell himself. One order from Stanton, Sec'y of War, 11th April, tells him to "consider the national capital as especially under your protection, and make no movement throwing your force out of a position for the discharge of this primary duty." Next, on the 24th April, he tells him that "the President desires that you should not throw your force across the Rappahannock at present." On the 17th of May he was directed to co-operate with McClellan in the advance upon Richmond, but to "hold yourself always in such a position as to cover the capital of the nation against a sudden attack by any large body of rebel forces."

week afterwards, 24th May, Lincoln himself telegraphs to McDowell to "hold aside his movement on Richmond" and to take 20,000 men and "capture the forces of Jackson" either in conjunction with Fremont or with his own 30,000 men. To this McDowell telegraphed back to the Secretary on the same day the following laconic epistle:—"The President's order has been received, is in process of execution. This is a crushing blow to us."

"I am highly gratified by your alacrity in obeying my orders. The change was as painful to me as it was possibly to you or to any one. Everything now depends upon the celerity and vigor of your movement."

"To His Excellency the President—I obey your order immediately, for it was positive and urgent and perhaps, as a subordinate, there ought to stop, but I trust I may be allowed to say something in relation to the subject, especially in view of your remark that everything now depends upon celerity and vigor of movement."

"I beg to say that co-operation between Gen. Fremont and myself (to cut off Jackson or Ewell) is not to be counted upon, even if it is not a practical impossibility. Next, that I am entirely beyond helping distance of Gen. Banks, and no celerity or vigor will avail so far as he is concerned. Next, that by a glance at the map will be seen that the line of retreat of the enemy's forces up the valley is shorter than mine to go against him. It will take a week or ten days for my force to get to the valley by this route, which will give it good forage, and by that time the enemy will have retreated. I shall gain nothing for you there, and shall lose much for you here."

This shows upon whose shoulders both McClellan and McDowell fix the responsibility.

The Richmond Whig had recently a capital article on "Lincoln, as our friend," in which it was shown how Lincoln, in this and many other instances, when victory was apparently within the grasp of the yankee Generals, had steps in with some jestered order and derailed all their plans and turned the scale in our favor. It is evident that McClellan and McDowell would endorse the Whig's views.

Another evidence of this feeling of dissatisfaction with Lincoln comes from Connecticut. The Legislature at that state sent a committee to Fredericksburg to look after their wounded. L. W. Cox, one of the committee, writes as follows:—
"You have no idea of the depression there is in the army as the result of this 'no attempt to go to Richmond. That it is a complete failure by our army. The causes of it may be adopted as a question; but one thing is certain: that there will have to be different management, or we shall not be a nation much longer, and shall have to give up the idea of a Republic. I would think you, from whom I can gather the intended time I have had for observation and thought; but this is certain: that the President has got to stop setting as Commander in Chief, a part of his cabinet be removed, and another man placed at the head of the army, politicians in and out of Congress, sincerely and more than all, the people take hold of the reins of the country, stop carrying on the war for sea-fan ends, and add all his keep quiet and let the army alone."

COMMUNICATIONS.—We are overrun with all sorts of communications, many more than we can find room for. The authors do not generally take the trouble to condense, and so run the risk of not being printed at all, as they would be if they were brief.

Among those which we see no hope of publishing, is a well written article, only too long, from a soldier of the 21st Reg't, in camp in Virginia, countering a recent expression of our opinion that the soldier ought to have a small whiskey ration; especially as they get no coffee. The writer says that his 19 months' experience in the army satisfies him that it is better to do without any whiskey. That he drank it moderately for the first ten months of his service, but since that time, serving under Jackson, he has encountered all sorts of hardships, with little food or covering and no liquor, and finds himself all the better for abstinence from the latter. He says, however, that above all things the soldiers generally covet it, and give \$1 for a drink of perhaps half a gill. He has heard of \$5 being paid for a drink by the quart it sells at \$12 at his camp (Port Royal, Va.). He says that the only rations issued to the soldiers are, 1 lb flour and 1 lb beef, or sometimes 1 lb of bacon in lieu of beef; and 8 lbs of salt to each 100 men, per day. He complains earnestly that they are not supplied with Irish or sweet potatoes, beans or peas or other vegetables, and no sugar or molasses, or wheat or rye for coffee. He specifies also a want of soap, and speaks with some bitterness of the indifference of officials whose duty it is to supply them. But most of all does he denounce vengeance against the speculators, extortioners, and unfeeling office holders, for whom, he says, there is a day of retribution coming, when the war is ended.

We have thus condensed an article for which we could not find room, and which we had not the heart to throw aside altogether, if for no other reason, for the following passage which occurs in a private note to the Editors, written on the eve of that usually so astounding with gladness, but to him saddened by absence and privation, and doubtless equally so to his loved ones at home. With what feeling must the soldier have written this!—
"Christmas, the gay and happy season of the year when old and young are filled with many greetings, will soon be here. Those at home can enjoy its happy remembrance with perhaps its only share of pleasure, while we in camp will fare about as usual."

RESIGNED.—Capt. C. W. Garrett, Assistant Quartermaster of the N. C. Troops, has resigned, and Governor Vance has appointed P. A. Wilson, Esq., of Winston, to take his office.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, has appointed F. A. Wiley, of Goldsboro, Principal Clerk, and Thomas E. A. Stealy, of this city, Assistant Clerk.—Raleigh Progress.

The Boston Post says:—"Would it not be well for an officer to learn to dismount from his horse without tearing off the seat? In his pantaloons with his spurs, before attempting to discuss military tactics."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 6.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Bragg:—
TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 5.—Unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenchments, and hearing of reinforcements being sent to him, I withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. BRAXTON BRAGG on his front.

Despatches from Waller state that the enemy had not occupied Murfreesboro' this morning. Reports were coming in that the enemy is retreating to Nashville. Parties just from the front report that Morgan attacked and routed a force of the enemy at Gallatin. Latest from Murfreesboro'.—CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5.—Our army fell back from Murfreesboro', Saturday night, after a terrible repulse of Breckinridge's division Friday evening. The enemy's loss was equal, if not greater than ours. Hanson's brigade led the charge across Breckinridge's resistance, but was not held, but we could not hold it, losing 2000 men.

Gen. Hanson, Major General and Lieut. Dora, of Breckinridge's staff, were wounded. Up to 10 o'clock Sunday morning the enemy had not moved from Murfreesboro'. A despatch from the east of us received this morning, says the enemy entered Murfreesboro' in large force this morning.—Special to the Richmond Enquirer.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 27th inst. contains the following account of the capture of the Great Western and confusion prevailed at Columbus, and there has been skirmishing four miles out. An attack upon the city is apprehended, and every preparation is being made for its defense. The city is now in the hands of the rebels, but no gunboat was there. Rumor places the name of the vessel at the 24th. The Confederate troops were interrupting the steamboat communication of the Mississippi river between Columbus and Memphis, and the Bulletin thinks the rebels are endeavoring to capture the gunboats as to be under all opposition, and any defense of that place to be vain and fruitless.

The Steamer Florida.—The statement of the New York Herald that the steamer Florida had run out of Mobile Bay, coupled with the fact that a "Le-Lou" took possession of New York City, calling this "the Florida," while we are sure that the first officer of the Florida bears that name.—Columbus (Geo.) Times.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH. HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS.

I have just received Northern papers of the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. The inauguration of Gov. Seymour of New York took place at Albany on the 1st inst. After the oath of office had been administered, Gov. Morgan delivered an address, and then the Governor, calling this "the Florida," while we are sure that the first officer of the Florida bears that name.—Columbus (Geo.) Times.

THE INAGURATION.—SPEECH OF MORGAN.
The inauguration of Gov. Seymour of New York took place at Albany on the 1st inst. After the oath of office had been administered, Gov. Morgan delivered an address, and then the Governor, calling this "the Florida," while we are sure that the first officer of the Florida bears that name.—Columbus (Geo.) Times.

SCHEFFEL AND BRIGHT had addressed their constituents in an American affair, at Birmingham. The former maintained that the South had a perfect right to secede, and recommended recognition. Mr. Bright took a totally different view. He said the South wanted to perpetuate slavery. He urged the course of the North and did not see the rebellion would succeed. Nearly all the London journals condemn Bright's speech.

MARRIED.
At the residence of Mr. William Adcock, near Little Rockville Village, on the 1st inst., by D. E. Morgan, Esq., Mr. WESLEY H. ADCOCK to Miss PHEBY E. LOWNING, formerly of Bladen county.
In the immediate vicinity of Rockingham, Richmond county, on the evening of Dec. 28th, 1862, Maj. JOHN SMITH to Mrs. RALLIE SMITH.
On the 16th ult., at Greenwood Church, by Dr. Daniel Johnson, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD BROWN, of the 26th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss SYDNEY A. MEDLIN, all of Moore County, N. C. Also, on the 28th ult., by Daniel Johnson, Esq., Mr. JOHN MURPHY to Miss LYDIA MASHBURN, all of Moore county.

DIED.
Near Cypress Creek, Bladen county, Miss ELLIZABETH McILLAN, in the 88th year of her age. She was a communicant member of the Presbyterian Church for the last 50 years.
In Bladen county, on the 28th Dec'r, Mrs. DORCAS HANLEY, in her 86th year.
On the 2th of December, at the residence of her husband, Gilliam Carter, in Chatham county, N. C., MARY H. CARTER, in the 45th year of her age. She died from the large congregation that attended her funeral, (which was preached at Brown's Chapel), on the day of her burial, she must have been a lady much esteemed in her community.
At the residence of his grandfather, Geo. J. M. Morehead, of Greensboro, N. C., little "MOREHEAD EVANS," son of Col. P. G. Evans, aged about 5 years. He was running about Christmas morning bright and full of life, by two o'clock that night his little spirit was with the angels, "sublimed" and ready to come into me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

In Pittsboro, N. C., on the 25th of Dec., in the first year of her age, Mrs. ANN WOMACK, wife of the late Green WOMACK, and daughter of Hon. Archibald McByrie.
In Moore county, Nov. 24th, DANIEL E., son of Alex. and Elizabeth McKeasie, aged 15 years, 6 months and 20 days. Also, on the 27th, Mr. MALCOLM McLEAN, in the 4th year of his age, a native of Scotland. Also, on the 29th, Mrs. NANCY McINTOSH, consort of Mr. Murdoch McIntosh, in the 78th year of her age.

Harnett County Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale, 2000 Acres of LAND, in the county of Harnett N. C., upon which are three different plantations, with improvements. The land is all well watered and healthy, and as secure from the yankees as any land in the State. Terms accommodating and easy. Refers to Col. John H. Cook, Fayetteville. Address JAMES M. TURNER, Summerville, Harnett county, N. C. 8976pd

State of North Carolina, ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1862.
Mary Griffen, Kenneth Haynes, Warren Haynes and others, app'rs. vs. Cader Gwynn, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunbury Haynes and Milton Haynes.
Petition for sale of Land for Partition.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Cader Gwynn, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunbury Haynes, and Milton Haynes, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that whoever appears at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and answers the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1862.
8976pd JNO. A. ROWLAND, CLK.

State of North Carolina, ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1862.
Robert M. Biles, William F. Biles, Daniel Hunsucker and wife Adeline, Alexander Biles, against John J. Biles, et al.
Petition to sell Slaves.
IT appearing to the Clerk on the affidavit of Alexander Biles one of the petitioners, that John J. Biles, Thomas E. Biles, Pleasant H. Biles, Sterling Biles, Richard E. Biles and Isaac T. Biles, six of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Albemarle, the second Monday in Nov. 1862.
D. A. UNDERWOOD, CLK.
By J. O. ROBB, Deputy.

There was another dash by Hampton into Dumfries on Friday last. Ten wagons and several public stores were destroyed.
The Washington Chronicle of the 5th says a fight is imminent on the Blackwater.
A despatch from Fayetteville, Arkansas, says the rebels were captured at Van Hook on the 2nd inst. at Prairie Grove of 4,000, and that Gen. Hindman's correspondence was captured. The rebels were concentrating at Arkadelphia.

A correspondent of the Inquirer, from the Army of the Potomac, says that on the night of the 2nd two brigades crossed the Rappahannock six miles above Fredericksburg, scoured the country and returned.
Lincoln's proclamation was honored with salutes and other demonstrations at Pittsburg, Boston and other places.
Beast Butler was received with complimentary demonstrations at Washington and other points.
The Chicago Times justifies President Davis' retaliatory Proclamation.
Thirty-eight Sioux Indians were hung on the 26th ult., by Lincoln's orders.
In New York, on the 4th, gold 134, and closed at 134 1/2. Exchange 147 1/2.

Another Important Expedition.—FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1.—There have been stirring times here, for some days past, among the troops and war vessels.
Gen. Nagle's division was embarked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Point yesterday. Many sailing transports, loaded with troops, stores, &c., were sent, and joined the expedition. The fleet is now putting to sea, and comprises about enough men of all arms to take and hold any point on the Southern coast. The destination of this expedition is supposed to be North Carolina; but as a number of iron-clad gunboats accompany it, it will go to some important Southern port—say Charleston, Georgetown, Savannah or Mobile. At any rate, it will soon be at its destination, and wherever it goes a heavy blow will be struck. The flag-ship is the Niagara, Woodbury, which has General Nagle and staff on board. It is not known whether he will command the whole force or not—his own division comprising 12 regiments, including the 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In another portion of the American we see that a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held Friday afternoon, at which, during a discussion, it was decided that Wilmington, N. C., was to be soon attacked, and we think it probable that the above expedition is intended for that point. In the Chamber of Commerce meeting, it was stated that the Chamber of Commerce stated that there were already thirteen vessels engaged in the sea-borne trade, and that on the forthcoming raising of the blockade at Wilmington, the blockading squadron there would join in the pursuit. There are now fifteen vessels blockading Charleston, he added.—Pat. Express.

Later from Europe.—The steamer Asia had arrived, bringing advices from Europe to the 10th inst.
A rumor is abroad to the effect that France intends sending another note to England and Russia, showing the necessity for peaceful intervention in American affairs.
Scheffel and Bright had addressed their constituents in an American affair, at Birmingham. The former maintained that the South had a perfect right to secede, and recommended recognition. Mr. Bright took a totally different view. He said the South wanted to perpetuate slavery. He urged the course of the North and did not see the rebellion would succeed. Nearly all the London journals condemn Bright's speech.

MARRIED.
At the residence of Mr. William Adcock, near Little Rockville Village, on the 1st inst., by D. E. Morgan, Esq., Mr. WESLEY H. ADCOCK to Miss PHEBY E. LOWNING, formerly of Bladen county.
In the immediate vicinity of Rockingham, Richmond county, on the evening of Dec. 28th, 1862, Maj. JOHN SMITH to Mrs. RALLIE SMITH.
On the 16th ult., at Greenwood Church, by Dr. Daniel Johnson, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD BROWN, of the 26th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss SYDNEY A. MEDLIN, all of Moore County, N. C. Also, on the 28th ult., by Daniel Johnson, Esq., Mr. JOHN MURPHY to Miss LYDIA MASHBURN, all of Moore county.