FATETEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 16, 1865.

NO. 2485.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY. NOWARD J. HALE & SONS. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. At \$15 00 per annum, paid in advance. Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVEL 20 00. Advertisements inserted for \$3 per square of 10

lines or less for each 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 sub-

scribers for a longer time than is paid for. Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. Jan'y 1, 1858.

The Orphan Fund—A Special Notice.

DARTIES who he we given their personal bonds to the "North | erolina Orphan Endowment Pand | ere respec fully requested to remit the interest due thereon up the Directors to make appropriations and put the Fund at once to its intended uses. We have already assisted several orphans of cotdiers and desire to extend our operations every year The proposed plan, which I am very sure the Directors will adopt, is to assign certain amounts to each county, and allow the Directors fo that county to draw upon the Treasurer up to a certain limit, to take advantage of all the generous ffers made by existing schools and colleges and the University, and to supplement these liberalities by appropriations from this Fund. It is believed that this simple plan will combine all the saggestions made by the press and by gen tlemen who have given this subject the benefit of their consideration, and will most promptly do the most good to the largest numbers.

Let it be noticed that we do not call for the payment of the bonds. As the interest is all we can use we prefor that 'he bonds shall stand. If paid we must relavest But if gentlemen desire to take up their bonds, lot them also remember the inicrest

In many counties there are thousands of dollars of subscription not yet paid nor bonded Will not subsoribers promptly alose up their subscriptions? The address of the Treasurer is Jao G. Williams. Enq . Raieigh, N. C.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Directors is of the third Thursday of Murch 1986, in Raleigh .

CHAS. F DERMS, Financial Agent

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY. Superior Court Clerk's Office, 10th January 1865 of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the Biate of North Carolins, a Court of yer and Terminer for the County of Robeson will be held at the Curt House in Lumberton, on Tuesday the 17th day of Jan-

Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for Robeson County, at office in Lumberton, the 10th day of January 1865. JOHN R CARTER, Clark.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Certificate, No. 129 for three hundred dollars for 4 per cent. Confederate Bonds,-dated 4th March 1864,-isen d by W. G. Broadfoot, C S. Depcsitary at Payetteville, N C, in my favor, has been los or mislaid, and that application will be made for a Dupicate. BENJAMIN INMAN

EQUITY SALE.

BY virtue of an Order or the Court of Equity for Care-berland county, Fall Term, 1834, I will affer for saie at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 24th of January next, the PLANTATION of the late Duncan McNeill on Carver's Creek, containing 1,044 acres, and the following Beal Estate in Payetteville: One Lot on Bow street, known as the Shep Let

One vacant Lot adjoining on Bussell streets.

One Lot South side Person street, joins Brauson. Oue Lot North side Person street, late residence. One Lot South side Person street with two dwellings. One Lot Keanedy strees, with double dwelling. One Lot, vacant, adjoining One Lot, vacant, in Campbellton

1 8 7 of 7 acros between the Clarendon Bridge and the month of Uross Creek.

One small tract of land joining John Murphy, of 80 acres, and a small tract joining Robert Williams, quantity not yet known. Terms at Sale.

Persons wishing to view the property will aprly to DAVID McNEILL, Commissioner.

A few Important Paots

IN REGARD TO THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS." THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medi-

cine by the discoverer, now as aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by 3 Five hundred persons are known to have been

4 They are not recommended by the proprieter for everything, but only for diseases which arise from dis ordered livers.

5 Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

8. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liv-6. Correspondents recomments and severs, Proumonis, Jaun-er Disease, Chills and Fevers, Proumonis, Jaun-Rillors Recomments. dice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Basun Worms, Pleurisy, Brouchitis, &c. 7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these

Pills has been to them an annual saving of from \$100 fered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescrib them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been

sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina and some time ago over 8,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia. Price, \$450 per gress, \$60 per dozen, \$5 per

For Sale in North Carelina as Follows:

Ashevilie, E J Aston, Albemarie, J M Bivins, Chapel Hill, E B Saunders Albemarie, J. M. Bivina,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchiason,
Chinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Coucord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Hillsboro', J. Y. Whitted & Co.,
Payetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halfax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Wase-boro, W. Gennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
W. H. Liopitt,

Louisburg, J Cliffon, Marion, Wn. Wakefield, OROROS W DEEMS

97#6tpd

Dinir then ther Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE, No 59, dated March 18th, 1864, issued to my by John W. Saudford, Depositary, 6t this place, for \$1000, 4 per cent Confederate Bende. Said certificate is w thout our endorsement This is to notify the sublic that we have made application in due form of law to Mr. Seniford for a duplicate Certificate. J. & N. A. CAMERON.

Pagetteville, Ded'r 29.

BLANK DEEDS TUST PRINTED on super paper. For sale at the OBSERVER BOOKSTORE. Dec 2.

Young's Arithmetical Dictionary, MBRACING a system of Arithmetic, Ready Reckon-er, Interest Calculator, Book Keeping, Forms, &c. E. J. EALS & SORS.

OBSERVER.

FAVETTEVILLE THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1965.

THE MAILS. - In addition to the usual failures of Mr. Reagan's "slow each," we had two days past a great flood of rain, obstructing the mail from Raleigh, by which we generally receive Virginia papers, when they come at all. The telegraph wires too were miscellaneous cast.

GREAT FRESH .- The Cape Fear is swollen by the great rains to an extent rarely witnessed. It backs water up the Cross and Blount's creeks to the very centre of this town, passing over several mill and factory dams, up to the dam of the Merchant Mills, at Eccles's Bridge. The damage to the machinery to January 1, 1865 The object of this call is to enable of mills and factories must be very heavy, and the loss of time a serious drawback. The machinery is submerged at McLauchlin's Saw and Grist mill, the Oross Creek, Blount's Creek and Fayetteville Mills Cotton Factories, and Mr. John Gee's Grist Mill.

> o estimate the evil that one imprudent man may do to his country, when at the head of a Press, and that Press located in Richmond. The Richmond Enquirer is a case in point. It has recently started two notions, each of which has caused controversy and discouragement at home, and confirmed the yankees in their favorite idea that the Confederacy is on the point of giving up. If they had originated anywhere but in Richmond, it is probable little or no attention would have been paid to them. But the Press of that city has far more influence upon the public than it ought to have, for, as a whole, it is deficient in judgment, and is much too prejudiced to be relied upon as a safe counsellor.

We notice that the last of these propositions of the Enquirer, (to form an alliance with England and France,) has been promptly snapped up by Seward and sent off to all the U. S. Ministers in Europe, as an evidence that we are no longer able to resist and | Satan and the rebellious angels. It is now said of an evidence that we are no longer able to resist and him, that "Since he left Milledgeville, Sherman seems first engaged the enemy. A sunken beat, whose spars I this idea may be pressed to some effect, and that it at Atlanta, he was all harshness and brutality; at may damage us to some extent in Europe. What Savannah he has been all conciliation." This last is good it has done or can do us, either there or here, it would not be easy to tell.

The proposition appears to have been attributed in the United States to the Sentinel, which is the recognized organ of the Administration, instead of to the Enquirer, which is hostile to the Adminis-

MORE INDISCRIPTIONS OF THE PRESS .- The Char lottesville (Va.) Chronicle, a paper spoken of as edited with great ability, if not discretion, lately charged that President Davis had "diverted" himself with various untoward orders of troops, which resulted in disasters. The following are a few of its

"On the eve of the battle of Chancellorsville, when Hooker confronted Gen Lee with 130,000 men, Longstreet was sent-on a diversion-to Suffolk. His absence was keenly felt by Gen. Lee. Doing double duty, Jackson fell. The most splendid victory of the war remaine indecisive, from the want of a few more men.

"To relieve Vicksburg, a diversion lato Pennsylvania was undertaken; and Washington was not threatened by a corps eperating along the Orange railroad—as was recommended by Gen. Lee. Mr. Davis could not spare the men from Richmond. Hence Meade was enabled to follow the movement of Gen. Lee and seize the Heights

"To relieve Petersburg, less than 15,000 men were ser upon a diversion into Maryland, after Hunter was driven to the Ohio river. The 6th and 19th Corps were ordered reinforce Sheridan and Crook; 11,000 cavalry were thrown upon Gen. Early's flanks-in an open country, far more favorable to their evolutions than the wooded region along the Appomattox, where they had been unable to operate effectively. The concentration was fearfully

The Richmond Sentinel is authorised to say, that each one of the above statements is wholly unfounded and without a semblance of justification or excuse." The Sentinel adds:-

"The manœuvres of Gen. Lee's campaigns have been all his own. Admirable manœuvres they have been; and most happily adapted to the circumstances of the counry. They have won for him a renown of which we have no doubt the President would be extremely proud, if it were fairly his; but he deserves no more of it than belongs to a cordial approval of the policy of the distinguished general, and an admiration of the genius which conceived it."

The Sentinel supposes that the Chronicle's object was to attack Gen. Dee through the President-that it knew the public feeling would not tolerate an open assault upon the great and good General, and that therefore this indirect mode was adopted. We do not think this supposition correct. It was simply an attempt by a "parlour General" to show his superior capacity to manage a great army, particularly after events had shown what movements had been successful and what failures; and to weaken the arm to \$200; they are the best plantation medicine ever of of the government by attributing to the President an improper interference with Gen. Lee's operations. It has come to be a received notion, founded upon just such publications as this of the Chronicle, allowed to pass uncontradicted, that the President interferes in everything, and orders everything, not only in the Departments at Sichmond, but also in all the armies. We are glad to see the Sentinel's explicit contradiction, for we confess that we had given some credence to the uncontradicted asser tions of such malcontents as the Chronicle.

> A COMPLIMENT TO FAYETTEVILLE .- A distant con respondent, in the midst of other things very ele gantly expressed and greatly appreciated, pays the following tribute to the liberality of the citizens of Fayetteville:

"It has been animating all through this war merely to read the lists of Fayetteville donstions. Certainly no community has done more, or more nobly. If one good deed shines far in a naughty world, then Fayetteville has a radiance thrown around her that will illumine her name through many coming years. I say again, that her example, as it shines in the columns of the Fayetteville Observer for the past four years, has cheered others and stimulated humble efforts to do likewise in distant cor-

A NEW RAILBOAD .- A very important link in the chain of Southern Railroads is now in process of construction, viz: from Augusta, Geo., to Columbia, S. C. It is an interior line, avoiding the necessity of running down from Augusta to Branchville and then up to Columbia, and saving 61 miles of distance, equal, indeed, considering necessary detention at Branchville, to nearly 100 miles. Like the Pedimont road, from Greensborough to Danville, is may become of vital importance to the Confederacy,

A LESSON PROM THE ESERY .- The New York World urges Lincoln "to make a generous offer of peace and amnesty" during the depression of the South in consequence of late disasters, and before the Southern people "brace themselves against their losses, as they did against the loss of New Orleans —as they did against the loss of the Mississippi —both of which were him of which the consequences did not correspond—our expectations."

Lincoln has not sense enough to pursue this policy, which, though it would not be successful, and broken by the wind storm of Tuesday night. As a ought not to be successful-for the Confederacy consequence of all this, our paper to-day has a very should never tolerate the idea of reconstruction which it conveys-might promote dissension and division among the weak-kneed. But see may have sense enough to profit by the World's very correct ides that we will brace ourselves against recent losses, recover from them, as we did from much heavier osses. Only think of the great disasters cited by that paper-the loss of New Orleans and then of Vicksburg and the Mississippi, incomparably greater than any we have lately sustained—and then think of the great battles we have since fought and the glorious victories we have since gained. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." It is only THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER'S FOLLY .- It is not easy species of animal somewhat like the "fetherals" of old party times, of whom a flery democrat said he didn't know any thing about them except that "they were not humans." Hope will again beget confidence in the Southern heart. Our glorious armies will gain new victories; and God in his own good time will give us the one great boon of Independence.

> THE YANKER GEN. SHERMAN. - This officer, now n possession of Savannah, made known his notions of the proper treatment of rebels in a long letter published before the commencement of his Georgia campaign. His theory was to rob the people of provisions and burn mills and factories, and if they do not then submit to the "best government the world ever saw," to dispossess them of their property, drive them into foreign lands, and introduce a new population. As justification of this policy he cited in his letter the treatment of the revolted Irish by William and Mary, two centuries ago, and the punishment of to have changed his policy. In that town, as before of the former probably the result of advice from some of Gov'r Brown's men. It plainly is not Sherman's own policy, nor that of his government, for the bitter malignity of both has been too often and too outrageously manifested to be susceptible of a doubt.

We have reason to believe that since Sherman has been in Savannah he has expressed his determination to let loose his soldiers as soon as they get into South Carolina, declaring that he neither could nor would restrain them. This diabolical purpose accords with the expressions of intense hate of that State always indulged in at the North. And should Sherman invade that State, as doubtless he will, the world may look for a system of cruel and brutal outrages in comparison with which those of the past four years will appear mercuful and kind. We take t for granted that South Carolina understands all this and will nerve herself accordingly. Her women and children and old men living along his route will do well to flee for their lives and their henor.

THE RALEIGH COSSESVATIVE -- Marmaduke S Robbins, Esq. who has for some months past been Private Secretary to Gov. Vance, has become the Editor of the Conservative. He closes his salutatory address to its readers with the fellowing avewal of sound doctrine:-

"In regard to the terrible war in which we are now engaged, the Conservative will espouse and advocate any practicable and constitutional plan which presents fair prospect of producing a cessation of arms by restoring to us an henorable peace, and at the same time it will oppose any impracticable prepositions, which may be in conflict with the constitution and the fundamental principles of our government, tending, as such propositions generally do, to encourage the public enemy and distract, divide and weaken ourselves; and in all re spects we shall endeavor so far as a candid and truthfu statement of facts and the reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom, can be pleasant, in times like these, to make the Daily and Weekly visits of the Conservative botis agreeable and profitable."

A VOICE PROX THE ARET .- A letter in the Ra leigh Conservative from Lane's Brigade in Lee's Army thus rebukes the spirit of the croakers at home, which, as we have abundant evidence, has not affected the soldiers, who bear the heat and burden of the day, and brave the dangers from which the croakers take care to screen themselves:

What are the signs of the times? Are the pe ple at home in dear old North Carelina depressed on account of the late disaster to our arms? Do they think the clouds are thickening? Why, we have seen gloomier hours than these. Immediately after the retreat from Gettysburg the times were darker than they are now. Then, Lee's great army had suffered a reverse, but now it is as defiant and as well organized as it was before Richmond in '62. But son croaker may say, "why, Hood is badly whipped. That may be so and so is the man who utters i Well, we lost Vioksburg with an entire army, and that, with the Gettysburg fight, were by far greater blows to us than this Hood has received; and yet we snrvived both and were better afterwards than be fore. We all regret General Hood's defeat, but it should nerve our people to still greater efforts. If we lose our cause it will be because our people so will it. It is now a question of pluck and endurance. Do you not remember with what contempt "the yankee" was held by our people before the war? Is there a man angwhere in these Confederate States who would be willing to succumb to this despised creature? Possibly there are some, but surely the manbood of these States would sourn the idea. To abate our zeal now is to be governed forever and forever by genuine yankees. The people should pouder well.

SAVANNAH.-The following remarks on the rankee submission meeting in Savannah are from the Augusta (Geo.) Register:

. The action of the meeting formally dissolves all cousection between the city and the Confederacy, and bury ing the head of secession in suckcioth and ashos, they see at the feet of infamy for a niche in the temple of disgrace. We blush for Savannah, and as much as we other cat the conduct of the prople, we pity them. The fair fame of the Ferest city is tarnished by the disreputable conduct of, what we cannot but believe to be the smaller; portion of her citizens. They have looked down to black vists of ruin and desolation which Sherman lets behind him in his march through the heart of the Emples written in blood from the glory haloed field of Mana and contains to the not less memorable but falal one of Franklinto the not less memorable but fatal one of Franklin—
they can look upon the bleaching bones of thousands of
heroes who have died for their country—and yet arm
willing to throttle the voice that comes from these cloudy
fields to bid as fight on, and my to mismable the cloudy have worked the ruin of our country, and mardered our best citizens, "take us 'ack, we will be one with you!" Oh, shame, shame, upon the perfely; away with the ignoming. We believe Savannah will yet be dissuthfulled; and then she will spew from her mouth the impious wretches who would sell their country. It is distributed by the dissuthfulled in the destruction of property would have been much greater. become of vital importance to the Confederacy, should the enemy ever get possession of the lower Boads in South Carolina. About 560 hands are at work on the road, the whole is under contract, and about 25 miles graded. 2000 hands it is said could about 25 miles graded. 2000 hands it is said could in dollars and cents—would sell their souls for a consideration in dollars and cents—would sell their Lord for him them the stove pipe, but various opinions are expressed on in dollars and cents—would sell their Lord for him them.

HEAD Que., Kinston, N. C., Dec. 28, 1864.

Major J. C. McRae, A. A. G., 4nd Major: — I have the honor to report to you that having learn-ad from Col. Armstead of an expedition in force made by the enemy on the Roanoke river, I reinforced his right, at Hamilton, with the 68th N. C., and ordered Col. Auderson's Reg't of Junior Reserves from Weldon. I proceeded at the same time with Cel. Whitford's Reg't, the 67th N. C., from Kinston, and reached Hamilton on the 18th inst.

I found the enemy advancing slowly up the river in gun-boats and launches, and removing the terpedoes as they advanced. There is good reason to believe that three boats were sunk in the advance. I am warranted in saving that two were undoubted-

destroyed. It becomes evident that the object of the enemy was to secure a landing within Conoho creek, and I determined that Poplar Point would be the place selected; I therefore sent some infantry to attack the launches as they came up the river. They succoeded in firing a velley from ambush, and apparently killed and wounded the entire crew of one launch. Two other launches surrendered to the attacking party, but the company of the 67th engaged was driven from the prizes by volleys of graps from the gunboats. Capt, Cogdell, of the 67th, deserves aredit for the punishment inflicted on the enemy in this attack. As the enemy still advanced I ordered Col. Broadfoot to proceed to Poplar Point with the croakers who exclude hope-the creakers, a body of infantry and dispute the landing. I also ordered Col. Whitford, with his regiment, to the landing, and a section of Parrott guns, from Capt. Dixon's battery. The enemy came up on the 20th and made an effort to land. The skirmishers were easily driven to their woats. A brisk engagement then took place with the gunboats. We attacked them with infantry and artitlery; and forced them to withdraw a mile, after three hours hard fighting. On the 22d another attempt was made to land,

which was repulsed. The enemy was driven off the evening of the 23st. Col. Whitford dashed at the boats with his regiment, and ought them for four miles with great determination The conduct of this brave and excellent officer is worthy of the highest commondation, and I deem it no more than justice in bringing it to the actine of my superiors. I regret to state that Col. Whitford was severely wounded. In the former advance of the enemy, which occurred immediately subsequent to the attack on Beffield, much oradit is due to Capts Brown and Pitt, the former of the 8th N. C. eavalry, the latter commanding an unstituched company, for the gallantry and success with which they ought and detained the enemy at every possible point until reinforcements came up. Capt. Dixon's battery. In the late advance, also did good service, and more par-

I have the honor to be, Major, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, C. LEVENTHORFS, Brig. Gen.

Affairs in Polk County.-Last Thursday was a day of intense excitement in Columbus Village, N C., a day long to be remembered and one which has caused many families to feel the pangs of deep distress, grief and sorrow.

The bloody affair began about noon, in this way Lt. Tom Lane, in command of some citizens and soldiers for the purpose of putting down some acts of outlawry which had been perpetrated upon the citizens of Polk and adjoining counties, proceeded to the house of Pate Hunter, (in the village) and notified him that he was then a prisoner, also notifying Hunter's two sons, Charles and Sam, that they were likewise prisocers. The senior Hunter (who was in his shirt sleeves) requested to be allowed to go into the house for his coat, which was granted by Lane. The three Hunters walked into the house, and in a few moments appeared at the door, each heavily armed, the senior leading the way, brandishing two large bowie knives; the sons with Colt's army pistols in hand. As soon as they cleared the enclosure. Pate Hunter remarked to Dr. Columbus Milis, "I will kill yon, you d-d old rascal," making at the same time rapid strides towards the Doctor, and calling upon his sons to fire. Lane, to save the Doctor. sprang to his assistance, and exploded a cap of his pistel at Hunter's head. At this time Lane and the young Hunters began to fire their pistols in deadly earnest. The other party firing without stint upon Pate Hunter, killing him instantly; the position of shoot would be endangering the life of Lane. The bors had it all to themselves. By this time, Lane gave Charles Hunter a severe shot, who fell to the ground, the other brother firing at Lane with telling effect. Lane now fell to the ground, pierced by three balls, but yet able to fire, which he did at Sam Hunter, who was making off, striking him in the elbow joint. Sam Hunter now drops his pistol and makes off, the guard firing several shots but doing no damage. Sam makes a temporary escape.

The guard soon arrested some citizens who they had heard from reliable authority were accomplices of said Hunter, and others. A posse followed to the house of Hunter, where they found him wounded as

To tell what has since followed my pen almost fal ters, but to be a warning to others the truth must come. The arrested party were sent off under guard. the secret of which none other can tell. The news was soon in circulation, however, that the woole party of four were killed, not more than a mile from the village of Columbus. Tae frieads were anxious to find out if such was the case, upon a search, which I am informed was, alas! too true.

P. S. Lone is yet alive, and some hope of his recovery .- Henderson, N. C., Times.

Terrible Configration-About Ten Millione of Dollars worth of Property Destroyed .- On Saturday morning last, most destructive fire occurred in this town at the depots the N. C. & C. & S. C. Hailroads. About 14 o'clock fire broke out in a small building a few yards from the iarge Passenger Shed, and near the Quartermaster's buildings. The wind blowing very heavy at the time, it spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the Shed and the two Quartermaster Ware-houses were in fames. From these it caught to the building formerly used as a ticket office by the C. & S. C. R. R. thence to the piles of a otton on the platforms around the main Depot buildings, and then to the N. C. Depot. The War-bouses, sheds, and one-half of the N. C. Depot but ding were consumed, destroying vast quantities of open. flour, cotton, sugar, &c.
The loss to the Confederate Government is severe

We have that there were stored under the shed and in he wareh uses over 23,000 sacks corn and cats, 1900 cacks there, 160 hogsheads sugar, besides blankets, sol-diere clothing, leather, and various other articles. One the warehouses was about 400 feet long, the other 200 fost; both filled with Government stores. A few hogs. needs of the sugar were saved before the fire reached it. and some has store been gathered up from beneath the Church to morrow, (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The ton ning corn. About 3000 sacks of corn were taken community generally are invited to attend. from the rules we Saturday in a damaged condition, sides a small quantity of cloth, flasnel, &c Msj Rohola, the Quartern wate, lost a portion of his books and papers. The true as belonging to the office remained in the burning building, and we learn that the money, &c., a not damaged. The loss to the Govram at westime of at from five to six millions of dollace, at tour-

Araunt the the & buildings about 2 W bales Oution wtion of the N. C. Depot which was constant des of the C. & B d. Railroad as a store

tively of course, that every French soldier carried in his knapsack the baton of a Marshal of France; that is, that promotion in that army was free to all, and tary of nations. * * * Our military system is not of course equal to the French. We have not had either the time or the means to perfect it, but we may imitate its spirit in matters open for imitation. Prominent among these is the prompt recognition of merit-the marking of signal service by deserved premotion As for instance, Brigadier General Hoke captured Plymouth, and was a Major General

Recognition of Service.—It was once said, figura

from that date. That was an illustration of the spirit to which we refer. It was a merited advancenent. But if the capture of Plymouth entitled Gen. Hoke to promotion, does not the defence of Wilmiogton, equally gallant, and infinitely more important, entitle its gallant defenders to their step?

Among the gallant officers in Fort Fisher or at lugar Loaf, are there not those who have nobly won their spurs? Would any begrudge the able General who planned, and was in general command of our defenors at the mouth of Cape Fear, any step that might be conferred upon him! While his own command would rejoice over, would not the whole coun-

try approve of the promotion of the gallant Colonel under whose immediate superintendence Fort Fisher has grown up, and under whose more immediate command it was fought? Do not all his officers and men deserve promotion, were that possible? But since it is not possible, are there not some exemplary cases to whom promotion might be extended with the double effect of rewarding merit and of stimulating honorable ambition? Above all, are there no instances in which promotions may be made from the ranks? Shell it be said with truth that Imperial France is more liberal in this respect than Confede-

rate America? Shall Gen. Kirkland and his brave men pass with uly a casual notice? or the co-operating naval arm be forgetten, even if it was compelled to be wielded on land? Shall any, in fact, be forgotten, even although all meritorious soldiers cannot be promoted? We, of course, merely glance lightly over matters which will appear more fully in the official reports of commanding officers. We adduce instances, by way of illustrati m, and not of enumeration. The inclusion of those we have named is not, therefore, to be understood as in any way intended to mean the exclusion of thers. - Wilmington Journals

A Raid that did not pay.-Recently, a considerable bods of vankee cavalry visited the Northern jumpers and deserters and to break up Confederate guerrilla occanisations; but, in reality, to recruit negroes for the United States armies. The Yankee press, as usual, represent the expedition as having been "highly successful." We have the means of knowing that, in the matter of attaining its true obect, it was eminently a failure. We are informed by a gentleman just from that section of country that, on the approach of the enemy, all the young male negroes fied to the woods, and there remained till the danger was passed. Several old negroes and some women went to the Yankees, but were told that they ware not wanted; that if they insisted upon going with them the raiders would be obliged to take them, but would much prefer not doing so. The women they advised by all means to remain with their owners, saying that in the Yankee lines they had nothing to expect but want and suffering. The raiders did not get a single recruit. The enemy be lieve we are going to put all our able-bodied negroes into our ranks; and in kidnapping them they think at once to swell their own armies and weaken ours

Rich. Dispatch.

BRAST BUTLER.-This worthy has added to his ill reputation by the part he acted, or perhaps failed to act, in the late expedition against Wilmington. A correspondent of the New York World says:

"Certain it is, that in the fleet he is universally blamed, in vehement and emphatic terms, for continual delays when the expedition was preparing, and for lack of enterprise when the action was in progress. As an indica-tion of the intensity of feeling against Gen, Butler, which at present pervades the flost, I may mention that but just now a naval officer, whose name is familiar in every household in the land, denounced him as "either a black Lane and the younger Hunters being such that to Acarted traiter or an arrant coward." Another equally well known, said: "He forced himself into the expeand I believe he came down with the deliberate purpose of defeating the enterprise. He was determined to have his own way, and, seeing that he could not was bent on thwarting everything."

> Congress .- Bicukown, Jan. 9 .- Nothing of inter est was done in the Senate to-day. The House passed the Army Consolidation bill by I majority. The vote was reconsidered, and pending further consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

Hillsboro' Recorder .- In consequence of failing health. the proprietor of the Hillsboro' Recorder offers that paper for sale. The Recorder has been published over forty years by its present venerable editor and proprietor, Mr. Denn's Heartt. It has a respectable list, a road portion, and a fair share of job work and advertising custom.

Resigned .- Capt. Alfred W. Duckery of Rich mond county, and the 38th Bagiment N. C. Troops. has resigned .- Raleigh Conservative.

FORT FISHER, Dec. 27, 1864.

Mesers. E. J. Hale & Sons: You will please publish for the benefit of their relatives and friends the following casualties in my company, during the heavy bombard-ment at Fort Fisher, on the 25th and 25th of Dec. 1864: Killed: Private Elias Davis. Missing and supposed to be captured: Privates P P McArthur, M Clark, J Corner. W Jearzigan, C H Milioso, L F Nance, S K Pate; M A. B. McCALLUM, 1st LA comd'g Co. C. 7th Bat. N. C. Jr. Res. Stephene.

TAR THE OBSERVERS Casualties in Co. D. let Bet. N. C. H. Artillery, or

Confederate Point, Dec. 24th and 25th .- Founded: Pri vates J P Graham, arm, slight, fragment of shell; Calvin A Cobb, body, slight, fragment of shell. J. L. McCORMIC, Capt.

BIED.

In this town, on Wednesday the 11th inst., Mrs. JOANNA McMILLAN, relies of the late John McMillan. for many years a leading merobant of this piace, in the 80th year of her age. An affectionate and tender mother a cordial and sincere friend, she adorped a obristian life by a holy walk and godly conversation. She was one of the oldest members of the Prostylerian Church of Faretteville.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyteria

Another poble hero's gone,

He fell as falls the brave.

POR THE OBSERVER. In memory of Gilbert G Lutte, Co. D, Stet N O T. who fell mucially wounded watte charging Fort Harrison, Bept'r 30ca, 1864:--

> And now he's awestly simplering on Within a soldier's grave; He's gone where troubl a coase, He's left this life of pain For that bine land where all is peace. Wyere j greternal reign. Yes, for away smang the bless'd,

With all his troubles o'er, His party spirit forever res a With Christ forever more. Ch. Go I the Righteour and the Just. The ever blessed One.

To say thy will be done. And when we've done thy will below. You call us hence away, Oh, may we to thy bosom go, To dwell in on ham day.

Trees as in Thee s'one to truck.

A POLITICAL PARROT

A Page of Honomes from Dichme' All the Year Round. It was on "the shilling side of Broadway" (I that the humblest soldier might aspire to the highest do not know the origin of this designation) es military position which his sovereign could confer.

This no doubt had and still has its influence in stimulating the ambition, firing the courage and enlivening the genius of the soldiers of that most military of patients.

One military regions is not a confectioner's shop. The back parior of a former aristocratic dwelling was the refreshment room. Its large windows looked towards the cast, and the room was flooded with sunshine such as the Londoner is never blessed nor blinded with-for there are two sides even to the subject of sunshine. In the warm heart of the light there was a brilliant green parrot, fastened by a silver chain to a perch, where the seemed to rest from pure choice. She was singing as I never heard a parrot sing-with human naturalness and rolicking joyousness. The song, an ancient favorite with a certain class in the land of its birth, had met favor with all classes in the land of it

> O, it's my delight on a shiny night. &c. She sung it all, without once stopping or break-

The waiter, who wiped the small table where had seated myself, and handed me the daily paper fastened in a machine lest it should run sway, remarked: "Twenty year old if she's a

I gave my order, and then listened to the song until it was finished, as a respectful audience should, not interrupting to applaud. Then I said,

Bravo, Polly!" The parrot turned her head, and looking at me sharply, said rapidly, "What's your name? What do you want? Can you whistle?"

"What's your name?" I replied in Yankee fashon answering one question, or three, with another. "Pretty Poll, pretty Poll, poor Poll! Polly wants a cracker. Polly Brown, Polly Brown, Capt. John Brown's bird, ship Midas. Bought of a nigger king on the Gold Coast for a pair of red breeches and a reasting pig. Brought to Philadelphia in eighteen hundred and forty. Don't you know the devil's dead? Choked to death with a Qua-

ker's head. Capt. Brown's bird. Capt. Brown's a Whig; wears a clean shirt." This sent the parrot's associations to sea, and she proceeded to heave anchor with a will, changing merrily to sail or songs till an imaginary storm came on. Then she gave orders through a speaking trumpet, proving that she had been forgotten and left on the deck in a squall, and that she had not been so much frightened as to interrupt the progress of her education. When the storm was over, she took to the pump, and sung with a tenderness and fair weather after

a storm sweetness: Book and roll me over, one more day, One more day, my darling, One more day; O, rook and roll me over, One more day.

The parrot's usual sharp barking inhumanity of voice was not present in this specimen. She spoke and sang like a music loving negro of intelligence and European training. Doubtless her first lessons had been given by such a master. I am sorry to be obliged to record, that presently Capt. Brown's bird began a running fire of very naughty words. As the yankees my, "it would not be pretty" to repeat this portion of the bird's performance. Like a good artist, she did not allow her audience to tire from the length of any part of her entertainment. She same by sudden transition to the rehearsal of political contests. She elected Gen. Harrison to the Presidency of the United States with great colat, singing:

Have you heard the great commetten. Motion, motion. The country through?
It is the ball a rolling on,
For Tippecanie and Tyler too,
And with them we'll beat little Van.

Van. Van, is a used up man. The English reader may need to be informed that Gen. Harrison, then candidate for the Presi-dency of the United States, had once fought with some Indians at a place called Tippeesnoe. A here was wanted as a candidate for the Presidency. The "Hero of Tippecance" was selected, and duly nicknamed "Old Tip," and was sung into office "Tyler, too," became Vice President. "Little Van, Van," who was "a used up man," was Procident Van Buren, at the time of this election, in the fourth year of his reign over the great Republic. The songs in this campaign, which were all faithfully remembered by the parrot, had a great family recemblance, and were not too reverent to be inconsistent with universal suffrage and the "sovereignty of the people." One of them, sung to the tune of "O, Susanna," alluded to the residence of Mr. Van Buren, and the product of his kitchen garden, in the culture of which he was supposed to have much satisfac-

I had a dream the other night, When everything was still, I dream's I saw old Kinderhook A cem'n' down the hill; A cabbage siump was in his mouth A toar was in his eye, Says be, we are beaten North and South.

But Jehony don't you are Johany was Procident Van Buren's only son, and a celebrated Demogratic "stump orator." amily residence was at Kinderbook The next "Presidential campaign" rehearsed by the bird was that in which Herry Clay failed

to be elected. The refrain of one of the songe was sung to the tune of "Old Dan Tucker;" Get out of the way, you're all unleasy.

Millions of men, North, South, East and West, had sung the same doggered to the same negro music, with the same host of torchlight processions and tar-barrel bonfires, that the parrot was now singing in the soft sunshine of early spring, in the metropolis of the great Republic. Captain Brown's bird was a living history of

much that had not found record elsowhere. When at last she econed to sing. I turned to the able, to find a melted ice-cream and iced sherry cohbler awaiting my leisure. I paid proper attention to the l-gitimate fluid, and was paying my score, when a young girl, as pretty as young A-merican girls often are, brushed past me, and past her fided and attenuated mother, who sat at the receipt of cash, evidently going to school; for she had a book and a porcelain slate in her hand.

The parrot called out briskly, "Maggie, have you got your geography?" She replied, "Yes, I have," and went her way. The feminine cashier assured me that the parrot knew the meaning of all she said, and all that was mid to her. The proprietress believed in her rational powers as fully at the nagroes believe in those of the moskey. "I only wish," said she, "that she would not say so many things that are not pretty."

FOR HIRE GIRL of 17, and a WOMAN of 19 and child.