

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER. SEMI-WEEKLY.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Price for the Semi-Weekly Observer \$3 00 if paid in advance...

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance...

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons of town who desire advertisements inserted in the Observer, and persons in town with whom we have no regular accounts...

OBITUARY NOTICES.

We have heretofore given notice, repeatedly, that we charge for obituary notices of unreasonable length...

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

- ABBOTT'S Histories, 28 vols; Abbott's Napoleon; Irving's Complete Works, 21 vols; Life of Washington, 4 vols...

To the Sheriffs of the several Counties of North Carolina.

It is deemed not only desirable but an imperative duty, that early measures be taken to accumulate a supply of winter clothing for the North Carolina troops...

All contributions of this kind may be boxed and forwarded to the nearest Railroad Depot, and due information thereof sent to the Governor.

The transportation of these donations will be at the expense of the State—and the bill for such service should be duly forwarded for payment.

In cheerful compliance with the several requests contained in the above Circular of His Excellency Governor Clark, the undersigned, Sheriff of Cumberland, has made provision within the several Districts of the County for the reception of contributions...

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

A New Law Book. Cantwell's Practice at Law.

JUST published, a treatise upon the Practice at Law in North Carolina, by EDWARD CASTWELL, LL. B., author of the N. C. Justice, etc.

CONTENTS. Of Legislative Power in General; Legislative Power in North Carolina; Legislative Powers of Justices of the Peace; County Boundaries—Deeds, etc.; County Revenue and Charges; Court Houses, Prisons, &c.; County Trustees; Jury Trials; Fairs and Public Sales; General Assembly; Inspections, Public Landings, &c.; Poor Houses and Hospitals; Registers and Clerks; Rivers and Creeks; Gates, Ferries and Bridges; Weights and Measures; Hoofs and Lunatics; Retailers; Nettle River; Public Roads and Cartways; Public Landings and Inspections; Mills and Millers; Ordinaries and Constables; Patrol; Wardens of the Poor; Prison Bounds; Roads, Ferries and Bridges; Poll Tax; Exemptions; Executive Power in General; Executive Power in North Carolina; Executive Power of the Governor; Chief Justice and Clerk; Attorneys at Law; Attorney General; Reporter and Marshal; Clerks and Solicitor; Counsel for Paupers; Guardians; County Attorney; Auctioneers; County Court Clerks; Coroners; Boundary Commissioners; Committees; Finance; County Trustee; County Treasurer; Special Courts; Commissioners of Public Lands; Superintendents of Schools; Commissioners of Navigation; Wardens of the Poor; Registers; Commissioners of Rivers and Creeks; Sheriffs; Constables; Rangers; Standard Keepers; Retailers; Administrators; Chairman of Special Courts; Deeds, Mortgages, Settlements, Mortgages, Copartnership Articles, Notes, Releases, &c., &c.

NEW EDITION OF DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S N. C. LAW REPORTS, Volume 2.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this Volume, with Notes and References to other adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle and with many corrections of typographical errors.

Tracts for the Soldiers.

REPRINTED AT RALEIGH, N. C. "A Voice from Heaven," 4 pages; "Private Devotion," 4 pages; "Don't put it off," 4 pages; "The Act of Faith," 4 pages; "All-sufficiency of Christ," 4 pages; "The Sentinel," 4 pages; "Self-Dedication to God," 4 pages; "Motives to Early Piety," 4 pages; "Come to Jesus," (formerly 64 pages), now in 32, and in 8 four page tracts.

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School Books.

MONTHS, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographies; Smith and Bullion's Grammars; Emerson's and Smith's Arithmetics; Bullion's and Andrews' Caesar; Interlinear Translations to Xenophon, Sallust, Virgil, Horace and Cicero; Northland's American Speaker, &c., &c.

School Books, &c.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY from Ganot's Popular Physics by Wm. G. Peck, M. A.; Sanders' New Speller and Definer Analyser; Bullion's and Smith's Grammars; Month's, Mitchell's and Mitchell's Geographies; Goodrich's and Andrews' Latin and Greek Lessons, &c.

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THE WAR ON THE SEA COAST—WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK OF THE FEDERAL NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The London Times has the following: The military importance of the great Federal expedition to Port Royal depends on a single question. What proportion does the Confederate force on the Potomac bear to the whole military resources of the Confederate States? If the Southerners can maintain but a single army—if they have exhausted their strength in raising those levies by which General Beauregard has hitherto kept Gen. McClellan at bay, any diversion effected by the enemy may make a fatal demand upon their means. If, however, they have troops enough and to spare for all purposes—if the Federal force now established at Beaufort can be attacked or blockaded without any inconvenient draughts upon the army of Virginia, the expedition is not likely to be attended by much influence on the issue of the war. The question at present is, which of the views is the correct one, and the answer cannot be very confidently given. If we estimate the resources of the belligerents by the populations of their respective territories, we can hardly suppose that the strength of the Southern States can have been exhausted in the single effort by which the army of Virginia was sent into the field. The Southerners proper are 7,000,000 or 8,000,000, exclusive of slaves, and they have themselves boasted that they could keep five hundred thousand men under arms. It is credible that these States should have been so drained of men for the main army that troops enough are not forthcoming for the siege or blockade of a moderate garrison? Again, if we look to the actual results of former expeditions, we shall find that the predictions of the Northerners were not verified by events. After the capture of the Hatteras forts we had precisely the same reports as have now reached us respecting the disparture of troops from the Potomac, and yet the strength of the Confederates was not really found to be impaired, nor was the position of the Federal commander in the least improved. In fact, if we regard the Port Royal expedition as a reputation on a large scale of the Hatteras expedition, we can attribute very little importance to it. The latter exploit was described only a few months ago in triumphant language. It was declared that a "thorn" had been planted in the side of the seceders, that vital points of their territory were menaced, that the loyal inhabitants of the district had flocked in numbers to the Federal flag, that the slave population was in a ferment, and that the war would take a new complexion from that moment. Nothing of the kind has come to pass. We have scarcely heard the name of Hatteras since it was occupied by the troops of the Union until the present moment, when we are told that the expeditionary garrison has suffered so much from the inclemency and unhealthiness of the spot that it will probably be withdrawn before the winter closes in. Will the garrison of Beaufort any better? Except for the possible dislocation of the army on the Potomac, we should be inclined to doubt it. We certainly cannot say how many troops General Beauregard may think fit to detach for an attack upon 15,000 men in a position from which they cannot advance, but unless the main army is to be seriously weakened by such a diversion, we do not see how the Federals are to do more at Beaufort than they have done at Washington or Hatteras. We shall only have the old scene in duplicate. The Federals will threaten the Southern territory at two points instead of one, but they will be unable to advance at either. If 150,000 men cannot penetrate Virginia from the North, it seems absurd to suppose that one-tenth part of that number can penetrate Carolina from the South. So impassable, indeed, is the country, that we should have thought such a force at the Beaufort garrison might have been left to be dealt with by the levies of the district. It may, indeed, be strengthened by the new expedition which is said to be in preparation, and raised perhaps to such proportions as may warrant an attack upon Savannah or Charleston, but so long as the Confederates can keep Washington itself in a state of blockade they can well afford to lose a town or two of their own. Nothing in the history of this contest has been more remarkable than the secrecy which the Southerners have contrived to maintain with regard to their operations and their resources. At Washington itself it is not known whether the Confederate army is superior or inferior in numbers to the army under McClellan, still less whether it is the only force in the field, or whether other divisions are in reserve. All we can discover is, that whenever the Federals make an advance, no matter in what direction, they are infallibly confronted by a Confederate force which we are usually assured is superior in numbers. Yanketton to be Totally Suppressed.—The London Herald—the organ of the great conservative party in England—speaking of Lincoln's avowed purpose to murder the Confederate prisoners, taken as privateers, holds the following energetic language: Passionate and reckless as has been his course hitherto, we do earnestly trust, that he will stop short of this extreme of wanton wickedness; and if he leaves his name to posterity as that of the last President of what once were the United States, we hope that he will not add to this unenviable distinction the loathsome fame earned by the deliberate revival, after centuries of disuse, of the practice of murdering prisoners in cold blood. If he does, we shall certainly not find fault with the retaliation; but when the first crime has been avenged, we trust that the civilized world will interfere, as it did in Greece, to put an end to a war which will have become not merely a nuisance to commerce, but a scandal to humanity. Such an atrocity as that apparently meditated by the government of the Northern States would be fully punished by the joint intervention of the civilized powers to suppress that government altogether as a scourge to mankind and a disgrace to civilization. When the War costs the North.—Mr. Secretary Chase, in his annual report, laid before the Congress at Washington, says that, if the present war shall continue until the first of July next, the public debt of the Federal Government will be \$517,322,802. And further, he estimates the public debt of that government, if the war shall continue until July 1, 1863, at \$900,000,000! True friendship increases as life's end approaches, just as the shadow lengthens every degree the sun declines toward the setting sun.

CALENDAR FOR 1862.

Table showing days of the week for each month from January to December 1862.

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