OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1862.

FAST DAY.—No similar occasion was ever so generally observed in this town as the day of fasting, humiliation and prayer appointed by the President for Friday last. Nearly every place of business was closed, and appropriate services were held in the Churches. Let us hope that the people of the Confederate States, individually and collectively, may, through God's blessing, take a new and better start from that day.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—We are indebted to a friend for the following letter, which we publish, suppressing the name of the port at which the arrival took place. It is dated February 28th (Friday last.) The Nashville, it will be remembered, is the Confederate war vessel which has been so long watched in an English port by the U. S. ship Tuscarora. Her escape from the Tuscarora, and from all the Yankee navy, and safe arrival with such a valuable cargo, is a subject for deep thankfulness to Providence:—

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The "Rebel" steamer Nashville, from Southampton, England, Commander Pegram, came into Port early this morning. She touched at Bermuda, where she met with the Captain and crew of the Schooner Pearl, which left here just three weeks ago last night. The Captain of the Nashville being at a loss what port to make, Mr. Pender proposed to take him in here. The proffer was gladly accepted, and taking the Captain of the Pearl as Pilot, he brought her in all safe, despite the blockade. The blockade fired two or three broadsides at the "Rebel," but her nearest shots fell short at least a quarter of a mile. The Nashville fired one shot only, which fell short about 100 yards.

Mr. Pender informs me that the cargo of the Nashville is worth to the Confederacy about $2,000,000, but I could *not* learn of what it consisted.

Mr. Pender left his vessel and cargo at Bermuda, in order to get the Nashville in here, and deserves well of the Confederacy for this act of devotion to the South.

Two days before reaching here the Nashville came up with a Northern vessel bound for St. Domingo, laden with Flour, Pork, Cheese and Butter, which she burnt, and brought the Captain and crew here as Prisoners.

Capt. Pegram says Spirits Turpentine is worth $2 50 per gallon in Liverpool.

Mr Pender says that he has not met with such thorough secessionists anywhere as at Bermuda. He only saw *one* man who sympathized with the North.

He left his cargo in the hands of an Agent to be shipped to Liverpool.

VOLUNTEERING.—We hear from various parts of the State that the spirit of patriotism is fully aroused, and volunteers are mustering by hundreds and thousands. We think that fully one thousand have come forward within two or three weeks in this and Robeson, Moore and Harnett counties. And we see by a communication in the Standard that seven companies are now being organized in Mecklenburg county, upwards of 300 being already enrolled.

In Wilson county, a company of 90 men was raised and on the way to Raleigh in 48 hours.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.—The Wilmington Journal learns that the Bladen Artillery, Captain John A. Richardson, have without an exception re-enlisted for the war. This fine company is in service at Confederate Point, near Wilmington.

In the 28th Regiment, Col. James H. Lane, also in service at Wilmington, six companies have re-enlisted, two others were in process of re-organization on Saturday, and the remaining two companies were expected to do likewise. The six companies already re-enlisted are commanded by Captains Edwards, Lowe, Montgomery, Barringer, Martin and Moody. The 12 months term of this regiment is not more than half expired.

DEFENCE.—The Wilmington Journal publishes the following Ordinance passed by the Convention. Under it the sum which our Committee of Safety had resolved to raise by voluntary subscription, and expend for defence, can be recovered:—

AN ORDINANCE *Conferring on the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington and other Towns, certain powers for the defence thereof.*

Be it ordained, &c., That the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington shall have power to place obstructions in the river, and to erect, or to complete if already in process of erection, any work or works upon or at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, or around, near or within the said town, which they may deem necessary for the defence thereof, and also, for the like purpose to purchase cannon, powder, ball and other munitions of war. Provided, That the said obstructions are placed in the river with the consent of the Confederate officer in command.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That to meet the expenses, &c., the Commissioners shall have power to borrow money and to lay taxes, &c.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That whenever the commanding officer shall certify that the expenses incurred by the Commissioners under this ordinance were necessary for the State defence, the same shall be a charge upon the public treasury. Provided, That application shall have first been made to the Confederate Government, and they shall have failed to assume the payment of the same six months after said application.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this ordinance be extended to the Commissioners of the towns of Newbern and Washington, or any other towns that may make similar application under similar circumstances.

COL. SHAW.—The Standard inquires "if a man is to be blamed for not doing what he did not *know how* to do?" Certainly, he had no right to ask an appointment as Colonel, when he was utterly incompetent to perform the duties of the office. A man may make a fool of himself if he pleases, by undertaking as a private individual to do what he does not know how to do; but he has no right to take into his keeping 6 or 800 men and the great interests of the country, in a position about which he knows nothing. Equally to blame are those who put him in such a position. The lives of the men and the safety of the country should not be periled by putting ignorant men in such commands.

COTTON.—Our readers will notice the fall of cotton in this market. Several things have caused it. First, some of the factories have already purchased nearly enough to supply them till the next crop, and quite as much as they consider it expedient or safe to hold. Next, capitalists, who have been investing considerable amounts in the article, are disappointed in their hopes of a speedy removal of the blockade, and are scarcely inclined to risk more upon an article which, by even the barest possibility, may fall into the hands of an enemy who does not hesitate to steal it wherever he can.

Those planters who prefer to sell, would do well to adopt the Mississippi system, of selling by sample, retaining the cotton on their own premises, at the risk of the purchaser, and subject to his will.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—It is as well to remind our readers that the news from England published in our last and generally regarded as so discouraging, relates to a correspondence which took place between Lords Russell and Lyons, and the former and our Commissioners, nearly a year ago—just before and after the war began. While we have no reason to suppose that there has been any change in the sentiment of the British Minister, his refusal to recognize the Confederate States is not *now* signified. It was done last May, and it is brought to us now as news merely because the correspondence has been submitted to Parliament, which assembled on the 6th inst.

It is said that parties in Parliament are very nearly balanced on the question of our immediate recognition.

A NEW CABINET.—It is generally believed in Richmond that President Davis is about to re-arrange his Cabinet, as follows:—

J. P. Benjamin, of Lou., Secretary of State.
General Lee, of the Army, Secretary of War.
Brig. Gen. George Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of N.
G. Memminger, of S. C. Secretary of Treasury.
G. A. Henry, M. C., from Tenn., Postmaster General.
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, Attorney General.

Mr. Henry was an old Whig, and possibly General Lee was also. Messrs Mallory, Regan and Bragg go out.

COUNTERFEITS.—A counterfeit $100 Confederate treasury note has been detected in Richmond, supposed to be one of a batch printed off by some persons who broke into the engraver's office a few nights ago, from the genuine plates, which had been most inexcusably left within reach of the burglars.

THE TWO LATE DISASTERS.—The Memphis Appeal of the 21st ult. gives a list of 23 regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery, "all of whom, (it says,) with the exception of escaped stragglers, surrendered with Gen. Buckner." Nine of the regiments were from Tennessee, six from Mississippi, three from Virginia, two from Kentucky, one from Texas, one from Alabama, and one from Arkansas.

If this be a correct statement—and from the particular specification of the No. of each regiment we suppose it to be so,—the enemy can scarcely have overstated the number of prisoners captured. It is a disaster quite equal to the worst view we have had of it, and far overshadowing that at Roanoke Island. As to this latter, we copy a somewhat remarkable statement from the Richmond Enquirer, which doubtless puts it forth under the sanction of Gen. Wise himself. And while it abounds with glorification of Wise, and the Wise Legion, and O. Jennings Wise, and systematically depreciates the North Carolina troops, and is therefore unreliable on those points, it may, we suppose, be relied on as to the forces and the condition of the defences on the Island.

We think there is serious reason to complain of that part of President Davis's message in which he refers to those two disasters, as follows:

"I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island, and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am, therefore, unable to communicate to you such information of those events, and the consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender at Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparations for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received."

Now why should the President, without waiting for official reports, pronounce judgment on the Roanoke surrender as "deeply humiliating," and withhold his judgment about Fort Donelson until he gets those official reports? Two reasons occur to us as moving the President to this different and unfair course. First, that even the President is obliged to admit that the preparations for defence at Roanoke Island were "imperfect," and therefore he attempts to throw off from the government, and upon the troops, the humiliation of that disaster. And second, that the troops at Fort Donelson were mainly from his own section of the country, and therefore are treated with forbearance, whilst those at Roanoke Island were from North Carolina, which has received any thing but a fair degree of consideration in Richmond, whose atmosphere appears to have affected the Executive and Legislative departments injuriously towards North Carolina.

Let us compare the merits of the two affairs.

At Roanoke Island, there were but 1700 effective men, (excluding Green's Battalion, which arrived after the fight was over and only in time to be surrendered.) These were assailed by more than 100 vessels with their crews and between 16,000 and 17,000 of the yankee army, that number being admitted to have actually landed on the Island before the principal fight occurred. The yankees had therefore *ten* to our *one*. They surrounded our small army, which had no place to retreat to, and were obliged either to die or surrender.

At Fort Donelson, we had 23 regiments, numbering, according to the most reliable accounts, 18,000 men. The opposing yankee force was 52,000, according to the best information received. There were, then, not quite *three* yankees to *one* Confederate. If it be humiliating for *one* to surrender to *ten*, how much more humiliating for *one* to surrender to *less than three*? Besides this, Fort Donelson was a very strong place, amply provided with cannon, with three sides on which the defeated troops—if they had been defeated—could cut their way to a place of safety; whilst at Roanoke, according to Gen'l Wise, the forts were worthless, improperly located, with no tools to make them better, and there was no place of retreat.

Whilst thus defending the character of our North Carolina troops, and exposing the absurd falsehoods about the unparalleled bravery of the Virginians and of their almost extinction by death and wounds, we cannot shut our ears to the very general cry, even of Col. Shaw's own officers and men, that he was utterly unfit for the command, or for any command. His appointment was one of those unfortunate *party* acts from which the Confederacy has suffered so dreadfully. He was a village Doctor, a native of New Hampshire, who knew nothing about military matters, yet was placed by a party Governor at the head of a regiment of North Carolina State troops! Even if he showed personal courage at Roanoke Island,—which some say he did and others loudly say he did not,—he was unfit for such a command, since his men, familiar with the ugly stories about him which have abounded in the newspapers in the Eastern part of the State, could not have had that confidence in him which is essential to faithful and heroic service in battle.

The conclusion to which we are led, by the lights now before us, is, that there may have been one, and only one, North Carolinian that showed the white feather at Roanoke, though unfortunately he was the commander, and even as to him, we learn better from his officers. That the Virginians, with all their boastings, suffered less than the North Carolinians, but *were ahead in the retreat*. That the Island might have been, and ought to have been, made impregnable, but was not so made owing to shameful neglect of the government; but that it was not wisely or well defended even in proportion to its advantages. Whilst we consider the surrender of Fort Donelson and 13,000 men with arms in their hands, and after three days of glorious and successful fighting, utterly indefensible.

Since the above was in type, we have received some additional information, by mail and otherwise, which bears upon the subject of Roanoke Island.

First, we learn that the company officers of the 8th Regiment of State Troops, with the exception of one officer only, signed and presented to Col. Shaw a request that he would resign. This was not founded, we learn, upon any charge of cowardice, of which they acquit him, but of inefficiency.

Second, we learn from the Raleigh Standard, (which replies to the article we have attributed to Gen. Wise,) that "the six North Carolina companies which were in the battle fought with as much courage as any portion of the Wise Legion, and that Capt. Liles's company of Anson, and Capt Knight's company of Martin, *were the last to retreat*. The Wise Legion left before they did."

This is "carrying the war into Africa"—showing up the boastful Virginians, who slandered the North Carolina troops to cover their own defection.

The Standard corrects the statement in the Wise article, that "but 450 of the Wise Legion and two companies of North Carolina infantry got into the fight." There were (says the Standard) six companies of the North Carolina infantry in the fight—two from Col. Jordan's, two from Col. Martin's, and two from Col. Shaw's regiment.

The Standard adds, "The truth is, Col. Jordan's regiment at best was only half armed. They had flint and steel muskets and shot-guns, and on parade the locks of many of these would fall off. They were tendered in this condition to Gen. Gatlin, and accepted; but we learn that after Gen. Gatlin, on a strict examination, saw how poorly they were armed, he appealed to the Governor to furnish them with better arms, but the appeal was unavailing. But it will be said in reply, that Gov. Clark could not furnish them with better arms. The answer is, that after this regiment had left, and, we believe, after it had reached Roanoke Island, two regiments near this place, subsequently organized, were armed with good muskets—one of them, the pet regiment of Col. Branch, with the percussion muskets of the returned Bethel volunteers. The regiment commanded by Col. Jordan was, therefore, in no condition to meet the enemy; but two companies of it, that were tolerably well armed, were in the fight from first to last."

The Richmond Dispatch's regular correspondent, Dr. Shepardson, who was on the Island, has written an account of the battle for that paper, in which we find such statements as the following:

"The guns in Fort Bartow were very skillfully used, and did good service throughout the day. The battery was manned by two companies of the 17th North Carolina, under Major Hill, the "State Guards" and the "John Harvey Guards," but only the former company was brought into immediate action, as the guns were ranged rather too much up the channel. The men fought with great coolness and intrepidity."

"The place was entirely undefensible, without the aid of a naval force strong enough to cope with the Federal gunboats."

"After the fighting [on the second day,] had continued about an hour, Col. Anderson sent to Major Lawson for a reinforcement of three companies. He chose Capt. Dickinson's, Swan's company under Lieut. Roy, and a company from the 8th North Carolina, commanded by Lieut. Murchison, and placing himself at their head, marched at double quick to the battery. There the bullets flew as thickly as one could well imagine them, but, waving his sword, Major Lawson called for three cheers, and with hearty shouts, these brave men rushed to their posts. Several, however, fell in the attempt—two killed, and some half-a-dozen wounded. The 8th North Carolina, under Col. Jordan, and the 31st, were held in reserve far in the rear, out of the reach of harm. Some of the men, however, like Capt. Whitson, entered the engagement on their individual responsibility, and fought with the soldiers."

"Col. Shaw was also under fire and displayed personal courage and coolness. The only charge that can be made against him is that of inefficiency—and he makes no pretensions to military genius." [Then what business had he there as Colonel?]

"Capt. O. J. Wise, as brave and gallant a man as ever breathed, constantly exposed himself to protect his men, and finally fell mortally wounded. His fall affected the "Blues" seriously, and, sadly grieving over their loss, could never be rallied again as before. But they had fought bravely and well for hours before."

From these extracts, which are purely Virginia authority, it will be seen that the Virginia charges against North Carolinians are utterly false. So far from failing in courage, they did more of fighting than was required of them. Whilst the much vaunted Richmond Blues *could never be rallied again as before*—a delicate form of stating that they retreated at "double quick."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, a bill providing that any Army officer appointed Secretary of War should not lose his rank in the army but only his pay during service as Secretary, was passed its several readings. Several sets of resolutions were offered and referred to committees; among them one proposing to indemnify those who burn cotton or tobacco to prevent their seizure by the enemy.

On Thursday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the honor of this government imperatively demands that the existing war be prosecuted until the enemy shall have been expelled from every foot of soil within each and every one of the Confederate States, and no proposition of peace shall be entertained, which contemplates, however remotely, the relinquishment by this government of any portion of any of the States in this Confederacy.

Mr. Wigfall, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the supension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases. The condition of the country was such, he said, that it was necessary to declare martial law in certain places, and the provisions of this bill were intended to meet cases involving the safety of cities. He was proceeding to explain further, when, at the suggestion of a member, the Senate went into secret session, in which the bill was adopted.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Senate bill relative to Army officers and the War Department (noted above) was passed.

On Thursday, Mr. Miles from the Military Committee reported "A bill to constitute a commanding-general of the armies of the Confederate States during the present war." The bill provides that the said commanding general shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the said general shall have all the control of all military operations, and the distribution of supplies among the armies of the Confederate States. The pay of the said commanding officer shall be —— dollars. If the said commander shall be selected from among the officers of the permanent army, the appointment shall not affect his rank in that army. The staff of the commanding general shall consist of a military secretary, with the rank of colonel, assistant secretaries, generally four in number, as shall from time to time be authorized, four aid-de-camps, with the rank of major. The salaries of the clerks shall not exceed $1,200 per annum for each, which shall be paid out of the appropriation for contingent expenses of the War Department.

The House was discussing the bill when a secret session was ordered.

STATE CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Wednesday last, to re-assemble on the 3d Monday in April. We copy elsewhere several ordinances adopted. There is nothing else of interest to add to our last report.

FLORIDA.—A friend writes to us from the land of flowers, that the winter has been remarkably warm even for Florida—only a few cold days in December, and none in January or February. Peach and plum trees, and the yellow jasmine, have been in bloom since the middle of January. A friend of the writer's has had green peas all winter, and occasionally Irish and sweet potatoes, the growth never having been stopped. Money is scarce, and little or no currency.

A subscriber at Gainesville writes us on the 15th February:

The farmers in this section expect to plant corn abundantly. The Yankees are near Cedar Keys; our troops have abandoned the Island and come to *main* land to await their reception. This State having more seacoast than any other State, needs more soldiers to defend it, &c.

Fleetness of foot, as exhibited in the retrograde double-quick of the Virginians at Roanoke, is not their only accomplishment. They compare favorably with the yankees in other respects, as will be seen by the following:

Yankee at Fort Donelson.—"A thirty-two pound ball struck the flag-staff of the St Louis, carrying it away close to the ship's deck. It had no sooner fallen than one of our brave men jumped *before the mouth of a cannon just about to be fired*, and, seizing the spar, placed it in an upright position, and coolly remained a mark for the enemy while he secured it to the ship's deck."

Virginian at Roanoke.—"The Richmond Blues were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield a foot until *all the command save seven* fell bleeding to the ground."

CHILD'S FIRST CATECHISM.—We have received a copy of this little work, by "Luola," (the wife of the Rev. Willis L. Miller, who is now a captain of North Carolina Volunteers.) It is a very neatly printed pamphlet of 24 small pages, founded upon Brown's Short Catechism, in parts identical with that, but in other parts rendered much more simple, for the use of very young children.

TRACTS.—Mr. W. J. W. Crowder, General Tract Agent at Raleigh, states that the agency in that city has "published since June last over five millions of pages of tracts, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for one dollar. We are striving to supply our whole army with these gospel truths. There is increasing evidence that this means of grace is being blessed of God to the great spiritual good of many of our soldiers. Each dollar given will send out 1,500 pages, which will be carried, through the great kindness of the Express Company, to the soldiers without charge. We can now print 30,000 tracts in a day. We shall soon have out an excellent edition of "Hymns for the Camp." It will be convenient for the pocket, containing 150 Hymns, on about 120 pages, and will be neatly bound in paper, boards and cloth. Wholesale prices are 10, 12½ and 15 cents per copy. Every soldier should have a copy, and by donations we will be enabled to give away a large number of it. We hope to receive liberal orders and donations for these publications, so greatly needed and sought for by our noble defenders."

LATEST NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb 28.—Northern papers have been received here of as late date as the 27th inst.

From the West.—ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Fort Donelson says that a boat just from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville, and that the Governor had burned all the State documents and retreated to Murfreesboro'. Gen. Grant had declared martial law over Western Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—It is reported that the Confederates will make a stand at Columbus, Randolph and Memphis. Forces are concentrating at Memphis, and the streets have been barricaded with cotton bales. The reports of the pacification of Tennessee are denied. The Governor had made a spirited war speech. The mortar fleet is finished.

From New York.—NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—There is a spasm in the money market, and bankers are lending all their money at seven per cent. Enquiries for Federal and State Stocks are active. Virginia sixes 64, North Carolina 72.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The cotton market shows more tone and stability. Sales of 1,000 bales at 23 cents for middling upland. The Herald says that in a very short time we will be in possession of two millions of bales, captured at Savannah, Charleston, Memphis, &c., and that we will be able to send Europe her usual supply for the year, and then the price will decline to the usual figures.

From Washington.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Committee of Ways and Means are laboring at the tax bill. Its principal features are unknown. Secretary Chase says that the actual payments average one million and a half per day yet, and that arrearages have largely accumulated, causing serious trouble and distress. Payment is urgently required of the unsatisfied requisitions of several debts, amounting to twenty-six millions and a half. The floating debt exceeds forty millions of dollars, for which certificates of debt are to be issued. A general bankrupt bill will be reported at an early day.

Disasters to Northern Vessels.—The Federal steamer Express is reported as having been lost on the Eastern shore of Virginia during the gale of the 24th inst. The steamer Hoboken, engaged in laying the telegraph cable across the Chesapeake Bay, is ashore at Cape Henry, and is going to pieces. The crew were saved. The attempt to lay the telegraph cable across Chesapeake Bay is a failure. The Federal gunboat Forbes is ashore at Nag's Head. One ship, four brigs and two schooners are ashore at Holmes' Hole.

From Europe.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of Feb. 7th, says that the distress at Rouen and Lyons is so great among the *ouvriers*, that serious fears are entertained of disturbances. Many mills have stopped for want of cotton, and many thousands are out of employment. The correspondent says that unless the Emperor interferes in the American quarrel they must starve, and that unless Gen. McClellan speedily strikes a blow, the Washington government will be exposed to a pressure from France, and perhaps England. The people of France are losing confidence in the Northern government to put down the revolution, and the cry for help from the manufacturing depots will soon be heard and heeded by the Imperial government.

From Tennessee.—AUGUSTA, Feb. 28.—The Atlanta Confederacy of this morning says that Gen. G. B. Johnson had escaped from Fort Donelson had arrived at Murfreesboro' on Sunday.

Heavy rains on the roads from Nashville had greatly damaged the bridges. The bridge over Rock river fell with the train, killing Lieut. Col. Johnson and wounding several others.

Capt. John W. Morgan dashed into Nashville on Monday, and captured 25 Federals.

Defences of Charleston and Savannah.—Our brave, wise-headed and wise-hearted General, Robert E. Lee, we are authorized to say, feels every assurance of his ability to defend Charleston against any force, now at the disposal of the enemy, if our people will but rally, with proper spirit, to the standard of their invaded country. A confidence is also entertained that the enemy do not meditate any immediate assault on our city—they must be largely reinforced before they dare attack us.

We are further gratified to be able to say, on authority, that our cherished and generous sister city, Savannah, enjoys a prospect, every whit as favorable as our own, and that she is able to repel three times the hostile force, now arrayed against her, but too politic to strike without a certainty of victory.

Let our people then be of good cheer, but still let them gird on and burnish their armor for battle—above all let them trust in God, and have their arms and keep their powder dry.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Draft in Guilford County.—The draft of the 67th Regiment of Guilford militia was held on Saturday last, by Col. J. R. G. Faucett and staff; and much honor is due old Guilford for the manner in which she acquitted herself on that occasion. Every company in the regiment was offered as a volunteer company to fill up the draft, and the Colonel then ordered the draft to be made for two-thirds to stay at home. It was ascertained that a fraction over 300 was all that could be received, and before the scale could be adopted to select that number—the gallant sons of Guilford could not think of being drafted to remain at home when their State was invaded—and over 100 volunteered for the war. This left about 200 men to be drafted—over 50 of whom have since enlisted for the war. This is a plain and uncolored statement of facts, and we wait to see whether the partisan leaders and presses, who have ever slandered and misrepresented this county, will find time or magnanimity enough to notice this bold stand by the "Massachusetts of North Carolina."

145 men will leave Greensboro' on Wednesday the 5th inst., under the following officers: Capt. D. W. Kirkman; 1st Lieut. E. Horney, 2nd Lieut. J. L. Prather, 3rd Lieut. J. A. Gardner: O. S., J. N. Nelson.

As we have plenty of good rifles in this county, we hope every man will be armed with one—if he has to resort to the law and borrow his neighbor's.

Greensborough World.

Sale of Merchandise.—About 130 bags of Rio, Cuba and St. Domingo Coffee were sold yesterday at the store of Mr. R. A. Pringle, at 50 and 55 cents per pound. Mr. James H. Taylor disposed of, at his establishment in Broad-street, a lot of Claret Wine at $7 and $11 per dozen; Rhenish Wine at $11 and $16 per dozen.

Charleston Courier, 28th.

Martial Law.—By a Proclamation of the President, Martial Law is established over the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth and the surrounding country.

The Charleston Relief Fund has reached the sum of $337,591 79. Among the latest contributions are, $471 25 from the 23d Reg't N. C. Volunteers, through Lieut. Col. J. W. Leak; $267 from the 20th N. C. Vols., through Quartermaster R. L. Harris; and $64 from citizens of Forestville, N. C., through James Purifoy.

Running the Blockade.—A vessel with a cargo of coffee, salt, medicines and dry goods, has lately reached a Confederate port.—*Charleston Mercury.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Mr. CHARLES KENNEDY to Miss MARY A., daughter of David Weymss, Esq., of this place.

On the 18th inst., by Dr. W. P. Hayes, in Wake county, Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, of Chatham county, to Miss MARTHA M. MASSEY, of Wake.

DIED,

In Sawney's Neck, Bladen County, on the 19th inst., CHARLEY BANNERMAN, son of Wm. T. and Elizabeth R. Fisher, aged 3 years 6 months and 29 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

In Richmond county, on the 21st inst., Mrs. MARY STEWART, aged about 60 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Randolph County, on the 19th inst., JOHN B., infant son of James and Martha A. J. Tyson, aged 3 years, 8 months and 6 days. It is a sad bereavement, such, we presume, as none but parents that have experienced such, can appreciate, and such as none can tell.

Ah, lovely flower cut down in youth,
Why should you die so soon?
Why should you wither and decay,
'Ere life had reached its noon?

Why must you sleep sweet life away,
While just in your young bloom?
And leave your earthly friends to say,
Our Johnny lies in the tomb.

Was it because the Son of God
Spoke from his holy throne,
And called you with his gentle voice
And claimed you for his own?

Or was it of your own good will,
You left us thus alone?
Our saddened hearts for to distil,
And your sad fate to mourn.

Me thinks 'twas God our Father's will,
Our sad hearts thus for to grieve;
So then to him and his dear Son,
Our Lamb we'll freely give.

Spirit of the Age and Hillsboro' Recorder please copy.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

LILLINGTON, HARNETT CO., March 2, 1862.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—Over 100 men volunteered in this County last Wednesday. This County had sent 313 volunteers previous to this last call. With those who have volunteered lately makes 440. And there are only 216 men left that are liable to bear arms. Capt. McKay's Co., that were taken prisoners at Roanoke Island, have arrived at home.

I send you the amount of the Confederate Tax in this County, which you may publish.

	Valuation.	Tax.
Real Estate,	409,309	2,046 55
2344 Slaves,	667,978	3,339 89
Merchandise,	5,302	26 51
Money at Interest,	159,473	797 37
Cash on hand,	8,259	41 29
30 Gold Watches,	1,916	9 58
Plate,	620	3 10
13 Pianos,	2,750	13 75
160 Carriages,	12,199	60 99
	$1,267,806	$6,339 03

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—We ask for a short space in your paper, to return sincere thanks to our friends, who have contributed in no small degree to the comfort and wants of the "Scotch Greys," Co. D, 36th Reg't N. C. Vols., formed in Robeson county last fall. The company was organized at Lebanon Church August 15th, 1861; soon after we went into camp to drill and recruit, at Union Academy, where by the liberality and generosity of the neighbors we were furnished with the necessaries of life and many of the comforts to which the soldier is often a stranger. After remaining at that place about two weeks and seeing that many who had signed the list at first failed to come up to take the oath, it became necessary to recruit. It was accordingly agreed that we should go on a recruiting expedition, to Alfordsville and Red Springs, for which purpose we were kindly furnished by our friends in that community with wagons, teams and drivers. At Alfordsville we met a large and intelligent assemblage of gentlemen and ladies who manifested great interest in our success. After several appropriate speeches, a call for volunteers was made, and several were added to our ranks: and after doing ample justice to the sumptuous dinner provided by the ladies and receiving boxes of provisions which they had reserved for our journey, we parted with our Alfordsville friends to meet at Red Springs the following day. The healthy location, the invigorating properties of the water and more than all the warm and hospitable reception given us by the proprietor of Red Springs, H. McNeill, Esq., and his lady, together with the encouragement we received, induced us to prolong our stay to four weeks, during which time Mr. McNeill and his lady with others furnished us with the means of living, displaying a liberality and kindness seldom met with these "war times." During our stay our numbers were increased to 84 men. According to previous arrangements we dismissed the company a few days to meet again at Lebanon the day before our departure for the "seat of war," where we met many friends from the surrounding community, had a bountiful dinner provided for us, and spent a very pleasant day. The Ashpole Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society who had been diligently preparing the various articles of clothing they supposed we would need, in the afternoon opened their store of blankets, over-coats, pants, socks, &c., and distributed them among the company until all were supplied with as many as they could take care of; and 'twas well for us that we had friends who provided for us so liberally, or we would have been in a destitute and needy condition, as we did not receive a "stitch" of clothing from the State or any other source until we had been in service near three months. We also acknowledge with pleasure additional supplies since our arrival at Fort Caswell, namely: bedsacks, the material furnished by the military committee of Robeson and made up and filled by the Ladies' of Ashpole Soldiers' Aid Society. Also for hospital purposes additional supplies of blankets, sheets, towels, pillows, a valuable box of hospital stores containing many other articles. Also of A. N. McDonald, of Fayetteville, 100 pairs gloves and one oil cloth suit, a very acceptable and appropriate present to the company. Also $18 received through the military committee of Robeson County being our portion of donations made to the five companies from Robeson by J. W. Powell Esq., and Mrs. Judge French. For all of which the donors and contributors will please accept our grateful acknowledgements.

M. McNAIR,
Capt. Co. D, 36th Reg. N. C. Vols.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 3D REGT. N. C. STATE TROOPS,
CAMP PRICE, ACQUIA CREEK, VA., Jan. 15, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—We solicit your kindness to acknowledge to The Ladies Aid Society of White Oak Precinct, Bladen county, the receipt of many valuable articles, sent to my company. Amid the many duties which devolve upon the commanding officer of a company, that of acknowledging the patriotic contributions of the fair Ladies of our beloved home is by no means unpleasant but is certainly a great pleasure, as we can imagine that we are conversing with those fair ones who are so devoted to the interest of the Soldiers, and by that devotion show their whole soul interest in this Confederacy of the sunny South. Perhaps the Ladies may think that amid the many arduous duties incident to camp life, that the poor weather beaten soldier has little time and few opportunities to bestow a thought on them; but lives there a man (he is not worthy the name of Soldier) with a soul so deadened, who, during his lonely watch, or while sitting around the camp fires, does not bestow one passing thought upon those in whose hearts not only his, but the interest of many others are not allowed for one moment to slumber? Can a true hearted soldier, when on his lonely watches by night, help his thoughts from wandering homeward and can he help contemplating with emotions of the greatest gratitude the labors of those self-denying patriotic ones who so nobly have cared for his wants? No, but from his inmost soul he vows fealty not only to them, but vows that as long as life shall last he will resist the aggressions of the ruthless invader and to his dying gasp assist in maintaining the majestic and imperial sway of virtue and innocence and defend the just cause of our country. Almost intuitively you, Ladies of old Bladen, seemed to know our wants and what were most needed for the comfort of these soldiers. And it would have gladdened your hearts that day to have seen how thankfully each one received some article of comfort made by some fair lady, mother or sister, and marked to him, by a fond mother to her absent boy. Yours was the first box received from our county, and we assure you it was more highly appreciated on that account, and as it is often the case that discipline will yield to joy, so in this case the men broke rank (and who blames them) and with all praises to you they thus received your benevolent gift and thereby rendered it impossible to itemize the things and name the donors: but knowing that every one of you must feel satisfied in your own hearts of having rendered us poor and needy soldiers aid and comfort here in this cold and unfeeling climate, we doubt not that you will forgive us this omission. Feeling our utter inability to do you justice in this way, we do hope that the time will come when on the battle-field we may be victorious for your cause and country. We would say, go on Ladies in your glorious work of benevolence, and may you inspire the same invincible courage and high esteem in others as you have with us.

T. M. SIKES, Capt. Co. H, on behalf of his co.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 3.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—New hog round 18 to 19.
Beef—By retail, 5 to 10.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn—90 cents.
Cotton—Dull at 7 00 to 7 75.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—Declining, family 8 10, super 7 75 to 8 00.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8.
Iron—Swedes narrow bar, 17½ to 20, wide 20 to 22½.
Irish Potatoes—Have come to market in large quantities; selling at 1 50 to 2 00 per bushel from wagons.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 23; 3 4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Molasses—N. O. retailing at 90 to $1.
Nails $14 to $15 per Keg. Shot—none.
Pork—Selling in small quantities at 10 to 12½.
Peas—$1 to 1 15. Rye 2 50. Oats 60 to 65.
Rice—4 cts. by the cask.
Sugars—Have advanced.
Salt—Sound 3 50 to $4 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 2 50.
Spirits Turpentine—19 to 20 cents.
Tallow—20 to 22.
Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Wanted Immediately

AT the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, for which fair prices will be paid: 32 Mules; 32 sets of Wagon Gear; 8 yoke of Oxen, (young and large size;) 8 Timber Wagons; 2 Road Wagons; 2 Mule Carts and Harness, 5 pairs Timber Wheels. Apply to J. H. Roberts at Fayetteville or at Villa Beery P. O., New Hanover County, in person or by letter.

J. H. ROBERTS.
March 3, 1862. 8tf

CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire property of the "Laurinburgh Academy," purposes to establish a permanent School of a nature that will supply what he believes to be a desideratum, viz: a discipline that will promote a "sound mind in a sound body." To this end daily exercises in Gymnastics and Calisthenics will be introduced. The courses of study will be arranged with reference to young men who desire to obtain a *thorough* fit for College or prepare themselves for Mechanical, Mercantile or Agricultural pursuits. D. Stewart, Jr., will conduct the Classical department. Young Ladies will be admitted who would obtain a thorough English and Classical education to the exclusion of the ornamental branches. The location, near the W. C. and R. R. R., is eminently healthy and pleasant. Tuition in the Primary and common English studies and the higher Mathematics and classics, respectively, $12, $15, and $20 per session of 20 weeks. Board in the Principal's family $10 per month.

The first Session will commence on the 17th March.

A. P. GAGE, Prin. & Proprietor.
Feb'y 28. 4-2t*pd

Just Received,

200 DOZ. COATS' SPOOL COTTON.
BLACK FLAX THREAD.
BOYS HOSIERY, and a

Fine Stock of Trunks,

At GEO. BRANDT'S,
14 and 16 Hay Street.
4-tf

J. K. BROWN,
CIVIL ENGINEER,

WILL attend to business entrusted to him in any of the surrounding counties in all branches of his profession. Particular attention given to the Levelling and Drainage of Swamps and of Mines—Topographical Drawing, &c. and Plans and estimates given for all kinds of Engineering work.

Having had several years experience in the practice of my profession satisfactory references can be given.

Address Gilopolis, Robeson County.
Feb. 27, 1862. 3-6t

Steam Engine wanted.

ANY person having a Boiler or Engine, from ten to twenty horse power, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, and stating the kind of Boiler, whether Locomotive, Flue or Cylinder, the length and diameter—the size of Engine Cylinder, and length of stroke—diameter of Fly-wheel, size and length of main shaft, number of revolutions per minute—whether any Heater—when and where made—where it can be seen and the lowest cash price at which it can be purchased.

H. W. DIXON,
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Feb'y 11, 1862. 4*6tpd

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862.
Neill McDonald, Jno. McDonald and Jno. McQuein and wife *vs.* Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, Mary McNeill.

Petition to Divide Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte, and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862.
Neill McDonald, John McDonald, and John McQuein and wife *vs.* Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, and Mary McNeill.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., March 3d, 1862. When called for please say they are advertised.

J T Ausley.
J R Buie, Green Brewer, Rebeca Bryant, Jas Baily, R H Bryan, Zebedee Bell.
Jas Carrell, Hilory R Caison, E Chavers, Wm Colmon, Rev Jos S Dunn. Mrs Mary F Eliott, Coln Eston.
Margaret Fagan. Charles T Gorsuch.
Holmes & Falk, John Handcock, Jeptha Hall, P J Harris, Dr F Hust.
Richard Joy, F B Jones 2, Jerry Johnson.
W T Kivitt. R J Mitchell, D K Mouros.
Laura McKay, J W McDuffie, Bennard McGowan, W J McDaniel, Lucie McKay, R J McKethan.
L Paterson, Eliza Parker.
Martha A Strickland 2, Alex Strickland, Walter Smith, Azel Sharp, Annie Shaw. Thos Toler.
D W Watson, Richard Watson, Mary A Watson, D H Watson, Mary B Williamson, Mrs Amos Williamson, Miss Anderson Williamson, Dan'l Wilson, W Williams, Miss Cate Williams, J W Walker.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

$100 BOUNTY MONEY.
Recruits Wanted Immediately!

HAVING the privilege of increasing my command to 125 men by a recent act of Congress, an opportunity is now offered to those who wish to join me in defence of our country, homes and firesides.

$50 Bounty Money will be paid on enlisting, the balance when mustered in. For further particulars apply to PETER MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. Troops,
Dr. Black's Office, over Hinsdale's Drug Store.
Feb'y 25, 1862. 3-1m

NOTICE.

OFFICERS and privates belonging to the 31st Regiment N. C. Troops, who are on furlough or who have escaped from Roanoke Island, will report to me on the 3d of March at Lumberton, N. C.

By order of Maj. Gen. BENJ HUGER.

C. GODWIN,
Capt. Com. Co. A, 31st Regt. N. C. Troops.
Feb. 26, 1862. 3-2w

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. Office Green Street, South end of Dr. Robinson's building.

Feb'y 24, 1862. 3-2m

2000 Yards of Bleached Shirtings,

A FULL YARD WIDE, of the best English Manufactory. Just received and for sale at a reasonable price, at GEORGE BRANDT'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1862. 9-itf

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

400 PAIR BROGAN SHOES. Just received and for sale at GEO. BRANDT'S.
Feb'y 3. 96-itf

AVON L. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

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

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862. 92-1y

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.