OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. MARCH 10, 1862.

Report of a Glorious Achievement!—By the politeness of a passenger in the stage from Raleigh this morning, we have the following telegraphic dispatch received there yesterday:

"The Merrimac steamer left her moorings at 10 o'clock Saturday the 8th, sunk the Congress (U. S. frigate,) and injured the Cumberland (U. S. frigate) off Newports News. The Cumberland was burned by the enemy. Magruder was to attack Newports News in the rear on Sunday morning and the Merrimac to attack it in front."

We may add, that the dispatch was fully credited in Raleigh, and was confirmed by the passengers who arrived from Weldon in the afternoon train.

Further we have a letter from a friend who was at Weldon on Saturday last the 8th, informing us, on the authority of an Army officer, that such an attack was arranged for Friday, but the rain prevented; and the officer had no doubt it would be done on Saturday. The attack by Magruder was to be made in case the two yankee frigates were captured or disabled.

A great fight is supposed to be impending at Suffolk.

THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.—We copy to-day the most interesting and best written account yet published of this battle, from the pen of Capt. E. R. Liles, of the Anson "O. K. Boys." Capt. Liles has a right to speak, for, though never even named in the Virginia papers, it is well established that he and his company, with the Martin county company, were the last to retreat from the battery at which they had fought, (the Richmond Blues having retreated previously,) before an overwhelming force of the enemy.

The Richmond Dispatch's regular correspondent, giving an account of the battle, says:—

"The 31st North Carolina at once *ran to their quarters*, Col. Jordan riding at the head of the *frightened procession*."

The Standard replies that this statement is utterly untrue; that the two companies of the 31st regiment in the battle were the last to retreat; that the retreat of the 31st to their quarters, where the surrender took place, was quite as orderly and deliberate as the retreat of the other troops on the Island; and that the Dispatch's correspondent who makes this charge was not near the battle field.

See Capt. Liles's statement, that the Richmond Blues disappeared when their commander was wounded, corroborating the admission of the Richmond Dispatch's correspondent, that they could not be rallied after that.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. HILL FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.—In reply to some remark of the Wilmington Journal, the Raleigh Standard makes the following statement of the circumstances attending the removal of Gen. Hill from his command in the Eastern part of this State:—

"Gen. Hill, who was admirably qualified for command on the island, and who would have put it in a complete state of defence, was removed, because in obedience to orders from the authorities at Raleigh, he called out on a certain occasion the militia belonging to the Counties composing his department. This call created excitement and discontent. Judge Biggs, of the Confederate Court, and then a member of the Convention, was especially excited. What agency he had in the removal of Gen. Hill, we do not know; but we have heard, on good authority, that several gentlemen from the Albemarle country who waited on President Davis to represent to him the defenceless condition of the island, and of the region to which it is the key, were told by that funcionary that he had removed Gen. Hill because he had been informed by the "highest authority" in this State that he was not acceptable to our people, on account of the call made by him on the militia in the Counties referred to; that he had been informed by the same "high authority" that Col. Branch was the very man to succeed Gen. Hill; and that accordingly, not having been able to acquire higher or better information on the subject, he had removed Gen. H. and appointed Col. B. a Brigadier in his place. The President was also understood to evince anxiety in relation to the matter; and the inference drawn from what he said, was, that if he had erred, he had done so relying on the "high authority" referred to. Who that "high authority" was we do not know; but we do know that Gov. Clark caused it to be stated that Gen. Hill had called out the militia without authority from him, and that Gen. Hill replied, and proved, by official documents, that he acted under full authority from Gov. Clark and Gen. Martin. Soon after this, Gen. H. was removed."

Roanoke Island was the back-door of Norfolk. It ought to have been held at all hazards. It is now universally admitted that its defences were so badly planned as to be almost wholly worthless. Yet General Huger depended on these defences without ever going on the Island to see for himself.—*Wil. Journal.*

Roanoke Island was only placed in Gen. Huger's district three weeks before the battle, and one may well suppose that he had enough to do in giving his personal supervision to the defences of Norfolk, Craney Island, Pig Point, Suffolk, Smithfield, &c., without interfering with Gen. Wise's duties. The Journal has nothing to say against Gen. Wise, who was in direct command of Roanoke Island, went there merely to look at the place, posted forthwith to Richmond, and was peremptorily ordered back, but instead of going back, located himself and his Legion at Nag's Head, situated some miles across the water from the Island, on the plea that there were no accommodations on the Island for them! No accommodations on an Island 12 miles long by 2 wide *for a few hundred men!* The North Carolina regiments had accommodated themselves to the place, and the Legion could have done likewise. We have no special partiality for Gen. Huger, but we do not like to see him saddled with the faults of others.

COL. HENNINGSEN.—This officer, to whose "mistake" the Virginia letter-writers attributed the loss of Roanoke Island, is out in a card *denying that he either mistook* or disobeyed his orders. He would have disobeyed them, he says, if he had gone to Roanoke Island instead of Elizabeth City. The "mistake" was that of his commanding officer, we suppose.

VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. Blocker's company, the Anderson Artillery, leave this place for Wilmington on Thursday. See advertisement.

Mr. James R. McDonald wants 40 men to make up the company of 100 which he undertook to raise a week or two since. See advertisement.

Lieut. Thomas W. Baker (late of the Bethel Reg't,) left here for Raleigh on Thursday with 15 recruits.

Lieut. George B. Baker, (also of the Bethel Reg't,) left here this morning with about 20 recruits for Capt. Mallett's Co., 3d State Troops, at Fredericksburg.

Capt. Charles B. Cook of this place has a company nearly or quite full, we hear this morning. He has been recruiting in Randolph. Capt. C. was second Lieutenant in Co. H, of the Bethel Regiment, and is a good officer.

We also learn that Dr. James F. Foulkes of this town raising a company under way with good prospects of early completion. It is composed of recruits mainly from Randolph.

CHATHAM COAL FIELDS ROAD.—The election in Raleigh on Tuesday last resulted in favor of a subscription of $50,000 to this proposed work.

An attempt was made on the night of the 6th to burn the railroad bridge over the Trent river at Newbern. The fire was put out.

HOW HEROES ARE MADE.—Gen. Floyd made his escape from Fort Donelson just before its surrender, and his escape was made the text of much glorification of his qualities as a General by the Examiner and other papers which make a regular business of puffing him. A sentence in Gen. Pillow's report is made the occasion of new laudations of this Virginia hero, and new depreciations of Gen. Buckner. Gen. Floyd (says Gen. Pillow) "refused to surrender his command, and refused to surrender himself a prisoner." Now what are the facts? The reader of Pillow's report will find that Gen. Floyd was chief in command, Gen. Pillow next, Gen. Buckner third. These three agreed in council to surrender the place. Thereupon, the two former put on heroics and declined to surrender themselves. So Floyd passed the command to Pillow; Pillow immediately followed suit by shuffling it on to Buckner; and the latter not only became a prisoner but is made the scapegoat of his superior officers.

We know nothing of Buckner except that he is an old army officer of reputation, and enjoyed the confidence of the troops at Donelson in a greater degree than either Floyd or Pillow. The surrender of the army, it seems to us, was indefensible. But it is not fair to make a hero of Floyd and a coward of his subordinate.

GENERALS BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN.—Late Northern papers give accounts of the passage of these Generals through several towns in New York on their way to Fort Warren. Great crowds assembled at each place through which the prisoners passed to gaze or groan at them. At Buffalo, the Herald's correspondent says:—

"A person who was in the room on official business with Colonel Cutts conversed with the latter person freely, and as he was about to leave remarked to Gen. Buckner, "I hope to see you again, General;" to which Gen. B. replied in a gruff way, "Yes, I suppose so — on the gallows."

"Gen. Buckner is exceedingly severe in his denunciations of Gen. Floyd, and calls him a cowardly poltroon, thief, and every other bad name that he can think of; is even worse in his denunciations of him than is generally indulged in by the Northern press. To a military officer who had an opportunity of conversing with Gen. Buckner, he stated that after Fort Donelson had become vested, and all hope of escape cut off, Floyd proposed to his fellow officers to make their escape under cover of darkness, and leave the soldiers under their command to their fate. This remarkable proposition Gen. Buckner and his associates indignantly rejected; but Floyd soon after disappeared, and was not to be found when wanted."

The Buffalo Courier, after mentioning the large crowd eagerly waiting, says:—

"Hi! there they come!" A squad of armed soldiers had made a lane through the crowd, and down between the rows of loyal men stalk the two traitors. Buckner steps first upon the platform—a tall, muscular, proud looking man, dressed in a gray military coat and wearing a genuine Southerner's slouched felt hat. The crowd see him now for the first time, and the building rings with cheers for the Union and groans and hisses for all rebels. Buckner turns and gives them one look, like that of a snared tiger upon his captors, in which more rage and scorn were concentrated than we thought the human countenance capable of, and passes into the car.

"Right after him comes Tilghman, jauntily dressed in a fatigue suit and a foraging cap, a smaller man than Buckner, fair, with a blonde mustache, suavity and politeness written in every line of his face. A shout comes from the crowd, "Three groans for the rebel Tilghman!" He turns and lifts his cap and bows and smiles, as though appearing on a balcony to answer a flattering serenade—then follows Buckner into the car, and the crowd dispersed."

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.—It is hard to get the truth as to the number of Confederates captured by the Yankees at Fort Donelson. First they claimed 15,000; next we were told by our side that the actual number was but 1500; then it was 14,000, 13,000, 12,000, &c. &c. We had given way to the belief that it reached the latter figures, when here comes the following statement from the Chicago Tribune, which revives our hopes of a smaller loss:—

The number of prisoners already arrived here have been variously estimated. We have conversed with the officers at Camp Douglas, and think that there cannot be more than 6,000. The regiments, with two exceptions, are all of small numbers; numbers were killed, and others escaped, so that there has been an over estimate. About 6,000 is the actual number of prisoners now in camp.

HON. JOHN BELL.—The Atlanta (Geo.) Commonwealth says that this old patriot would not remain in Nashville to be insulted or imprisoned by the insolent invaders of his State, but is safe, along with the rear of the retreating army. It is reported that all he possessed about Nashville is lost, the vandals having destroyed a large establishment in which he was interested if not sole owner.

The Cumberland Iron works near Dover were also destroyed. Mr. Bell was one-third owner of these, which have been engaged in manufacturing war munitions for the South.

COTTON.—The supply of cotton in England holds out astonishingly. Last summer it was computed, from the usual weekly consumption, that the market would be bare by the 1st of December last; then the time was extended to the 1st of January; and now we see that on the 21st of February there remained in Liverpool 479,000 bales, of which 178,000 were American. We suppose that very little of this large stock is of much value except the American, and indeed we are inclined to think that even a considerable portion of the American is damaged and refuse. There must have been a vast falling off in the quantity manufactured during the last six months, as compared with previous years.

England is still intent upon forcing the cultivation elsewhere than in this country, in spite of all previous failures and losses by experiment. Not failures to make cotton indeed, but failures to make such cotton as that obtained from the Southern States of this Confederacy. She imagines that in some parts of her vast dominions, upon which "the sun never sets," there will yet be found a region equally adapted to the growth of the finer staple. It is possible, but it strikes us that her half-starved operatives will scarcely be willing to wait till the spot is discovered, the seed planted, and the cotton gathered. The four or five millions of her people who are dependent on the cotton manufacture for bread, must be supplied. The cotton in Liverpool will be exhausted very soon, and it is manifest that no more will go there from this country till England makes a way for it by setting aside the blockade. The owners here cannot send it to her if they would, and the Lincolnites cannot manage to steal enough to supply even their own factories. We think there must be a good time coming for the holders of cotton—and that it will come very soon.

Congress has passed the following bill to authorize the destruction of Cotton and other articles in military emergencies:—

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of all military commanders in the service of the Confederate States to destroy all cotton, tobacco, or other property, that may be useful to the enemy, if the same cannot be safely removed, whenever, in their judgment, the said cotton, tobacco, and other property is about to fall into the hands of the enemy.

The question of compensation for property so destroyed is yet to come before Congress. But the amount of Cotton liable to destruction is said to be very small, not more than 5 per cent. of the entire crop. The great bulk of it is still on the plantations far from the enemy's gunboats or armies. Owners of cotton at exposed points of course can save it by removal.

A BAD INVESTMENT.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express learns from "reliable private sources" *that when the ship with the Port Royal stolen* cotton arrived at New York a match was applied to the hold by some one, and ship and cargo were consumed.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NORFOLK.—Lieut. Colonel Edward Cantwell of the 2d North Carolina volunteers has been appointed Military Governor of Norfolk, now under martial law.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, nothing of the least interest occurred in open session.

On Thursday, a bill was passed fixing the compensation of members of Congress at $3,000 per annum and mileage at the rate of 20 cents per mile. For each day of absence without leave there is a deduction of the amount of a day's pay. The pay is the same as in the U. S. Congress. The Sec'y of the Senate is to receive $2,500, his Assistant $2,000, two clerks each $1,500, Sergeant at Arms $2,000, Doorkeeper $1,500, Assistant $1,200 per annum.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, there was a long debate on the bills providing for the destruction of cotton, tobacco, naval stores, &c., likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. No decision was reached.

On Thursday, nothing of interest in open session except the almost unanimous passage of a bill providing for destruction of cotton &c., which will be found elsewhere.

In the House, Friday, a bill was introduced to purge the military service of all ignorant and inefficient officers.

Mr. Foote presented a bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase cotton and tobacco, paying one-fourth of their value in Confederate notes, and the balance in twenty years' eight per cent. bonds. Also that the cotton and tobacco heretofore burnt be paid for in eight per cent. bonds.

A bill was introduced authorizing an export duty of seven cents per pound on cotton, the growth of the present year, and a similar duty of —— cents on tobacco; both duties to cease upon the raising of the blockade.

A bill prohibiting the exportation of cotton and tobacco, unless in exchange for war munitions, iron clad steamers, or other articles essential in war; provided, not to include the cotton and tobacco previously purchased by foreign States, and now under their actual ownership. The act to cease at the raising of the blockade.

Congress has passed a bill regulating the destruction of property under a military necessity. It authorizes the military authorities to destroy all cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores, or other property which may aid the enemy. All property destroyed by the owners or the military, if the testimony of such destruction be made conformably to law, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the property confiscated or sequestered, in such manner as may hereafter be provided for.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUBJUGATION.—They are debating a confiscation Bill in the Yankee Congress. Among the extracts from late Northern papers we see the speech of Senator Trumbull of Illinois on the subject. Mr. Trumbull is said to be a representative of the views of the more moderate, the majority, of the Northern people, with regard to the future treatment of the people of the Southern Confederacy, should they be subdued in this struggle. He advocates the trial for treason of all Southern men in the hands of the Yankees at the end of the war, and the division of the property of the Southern people among the Yankees after paying out of it the expenses of the war. He admits that we must be treated as belligerents and enemies so long as the war lasts, but, says he, "that does not prevent the government, after the war is over, from trying as a traitor any person that may be in its hands, and that is the way, I take it, which *this rebellion is finally* to be put down." Treating us as enemies, he claims a right denied by the U. S. Constitution to its Legislature if we were considered as rebels, the right of confiscation. "Look," he says by way of illustration, "at the condition of things at Port Royal, where all the inhabitants have fled, and left the country desolate. Is it to remain unoccupied, and a wilderness, or shall we treat it as the European nations did the places on this continent when the savages fled and left the territory unoccupied? How does the conduct of the people at Port Royal differ from that of the aborigines? They leave everything to waste, abandon the country, and we may take possession of that country and apportion it out among the loyal citizens of the Union; and this act of confiscation by which we do this is not a bill of attainder."

And again, in reference to another species of our property: "We are taxing the loyal men of this country now to the farthest limit in support of the war, and we may call upon them personally to serve in the army. While we can do all this, can it be pretended that we cannot control the negroes and the men who fight against the government? I know this seems to have been the course pursued. I know that, while loyal men have been suffering in person and property, the property of disloyalists has been untouched. I know that, while my people are to be taxed to support this war, we are not to touch the property of rebels in arms against the government. But it is said that you cannot enforce the laws in these Southern States now. True, we cannot till the armies advance, and, when they do advance, let us take that property, make it contribute toward the expenses of the war, and save the property of loyal men, and let the men who have instigated the war pay the expense."

Mr. Trumbull is of the moderate faction, and these are their propositions. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, proposes to colonize us as dangerous to the country, and Mr. Willey of Virginia, who thinks it would be expensive to transport us, proposes to hang us and "thus save all the expense of transportation."

Mr. Lincoln's Congress is counting its chickens before they are hatched. This war will never stop until Southern independence is achieved and acknowledged. There may be confiscation and hanging in Yankee land, but Southern men will not share in either business, either as executed or executioners.

BORROWED PLUMES.—It appears from the following, which we copy from the Augusta Constitutionalist, that South Carolina is resorting to Georgia as well as to North Carolina to fill up the ranks of her regiments, which it appears her own men are not willing to do. We think there must be a mistake about North Carolina officers being there also. We have heard of no instance of the kind, and there is no reason for it, since this State readily raises her own quota, and has spared many men to Virginia and South Carolina regiments:—

"*Recruiting.*—MR. EDITOR: I notice that there are several recruiting officers here, who are recruiting for South Carolina and North Carolina regiments in the field. Georgia is willing to do her duty to its fullest extent, but I object that men should be taken from Georgia for other than Georgia regiments. All the soldiers enlisted for other than those from Georgia, go to the credit of the State to which the Regiment belongs. Is this right? Let each State fill its quota from its own citizens, and each Regiment be responsible to the State from which it was raised, and let each State be responsible for the gallantry and heroic conduct of its own troops, and none other. GEORGIA."

CHARLESTON TROOPS.—Charleston has in the service 3,180 men: in Infantry and Rifles 22 companies of 1750 men; of Light Artillery 9 batteries of 60 guns and 870 men; of Cavalry 7 companies of 560 men. Of these 920 are in Confederate service, and 2,260 are organized for State defence. There is yet to be a war draft there for 600 or 700 men.

In the course of an article on the "falsehood and duplicity of the enemy," the Richmond Dispatch says:

"No nation that ever existed could equal the Northern people in this department of their hostilities, [lying and boasting.] The Chinese were as nothing to them. The false statements about their battles were mere feeble efforts at misrepresentation, compared to those of the Yankees."

The Dispatch has evidently forgotten the Virginia stories about the Virginians at Roanoke—their annihilation, their weeping heroism, their chafing indignation at the surrender which weighed so heavily on their souls that they must needs resort to the excitements of the foot-race to buoy up their drooping spirits.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Stephens, S. C., on the 26th ult., Caleb Sutton, of the Robeson Rifle Guards, Co. D, 18th Reg't.

At the same place, James S. Highsmith, of the New Hanover Moore's Creek Rifles, Co. E, 18th Reg't.

At Swannsboro on the 26th ultimo, Ira Reese, of the Gatlin Dragoons.

At Suffolk, on the 5th inst., Wm. Banks, of Captain Hughes's company from Camden county.

At Coosawhatchie, S. C., on the 11th ult., private H. L. Boney; and on the 19th ult., private B. S. Herring, both of Co. I, 18th Regiment.

At Tarboroug, on Monday last, John N. Edwards, of Rutherford Co., Sergeant in the 34th N. C. Regiment.

LATEST FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, March 8.—*From Europe.*—The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 6th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 23d February, being two days later.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. O'Donohue censured the Government for not having prevented the breaches of neutrality by British ships running the blockade.

The Solicitor General said that private vessels might carry contraband of war at their own risk.

Mr. Slidell had an interview with the French Emperor, and communicated a correct and enlightened view in relation to the affairs of the Southern Confederacy. The Emperor is said to have replied that he hoped the war would soon close, as it was inflicting incalculable injury daily on France.

Markets.—HAVRE, Feb. 22.—Sales of cotton for the week 18,000 bales. The market is firm and buoyant. Stock 93,500 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Sales of cotton yesterday 8,000 bales, 6,000 for speculation and export. The market firm and prices unchanged.

From the North.—SPRINGFIELD, MO., March 1.—On Wednesday night 850 rebels surprised Capt. Montgomery at Keatsville, Ark. Several Yankees were killed, and 70 horses taken. It is believed that Gens. Price, McCulloch, Pike, &c., will overrun the country.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 4.—Two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad have been destroyed. Navigation continues good for the largest boats.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 4.—Columbus was burning from Friday until Sunday, and a portion is still on fire. A large number of cannon were thrown into the river, and a portion of the works mined. 19,000 Confederate troops left by railroad, destroying the track and bridges for six miles.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—A dispatch from Nashville says that the Mayor has issued a proclamation, which states that every assurance has been given by Gen. Buell for the safety and protection of the people and their property. The city is quiet. The post office will open to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Advices from the Lower Potomac state that the rebels are concentrating a large force opposite Hooker's division. It is supposed that a large number of Southern troops have recently arrived.

Brigham Young has been re-elected Gov'r of Utah.

President Lincoln about to take the Field in Person.—The N. Y. Tribune announces the following important news:

The town listens with delight to a rumor that President Lincoln has declared his purpose to take the actual command of the army, and suppress the rebellion in Virginia without further delay.

From Mexico.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 20th February state that the negotiations at the City of Mexico failed to accomplish the end of the allies. It is stated that Mexico is again the victim of treachery. The forces of the allies were allowed to pass the stronghold and occupy the strongest fortified points.

HAVANA, March 1.—The statement that there was no armed resistance to the allied invaders in Mexico, has been confirmed.

Elizabeth City.—From a gentleman just from Elizabeth City, we learn that the enemy has not yet attempted to occupy the town, but that they have frequently threatened to destroy it. Three gun-boats have been anchored in the river, near the point where the small battery was placed. The men are allowed to go ashore, about a mile below the town, and for some time have been guilty of daily outrages upon the farmers living in the vicinity, killing their stock and stealing everything that comes within reach. No kind of private property is respected. The pickets of the 3rd Georgia regiment are stationed in the town, and are ordered to fire upon the Yankees if they attempt to enter it. In return, the Yankees threaten if a single man is fired on, the town will be immediately destroyed. Nearly all the inhabitants have left. Our sick and wounded have been removed to Norfolk.—*Rich. Dispatch, 8th.*

Sick Soldiers.—A portion of the 5th N. C. Regiment, numbering in the aggregate 105 men, were brought from the Peninsula yesterday morning, to the N. C. Military Hospital on Perry street. They are attached to the different companies of the regiment. With careful attention, a short visit will restore many of them to perfect health.—*Petersburg Express, 8th.*

Commanding General.—RICHMOND, March 7.—Congress has passed a bill creating the office of Commanding General, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and to continue at the pleasure of the President, his usual headquarters to be at the Capital. He will be charged with the direction and distribution of supplies, and when necessary to take command in person of the army or armies in the field; pay to be $400 per month. The General impression is that Gen. Lee will be appointed.

[He has been summoned to Richmond from South Carolina.]

Brigadier Generals.—RICHMOND, March 7.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the following Brigadier Generals: Carter Stevenson and Wm. B. Taliaferro of Va.; Albert Rust of Ark.; Wm. W. Mackall of Md.; Danville Ledbetter of Ala.; John B. Hood of Ky.; Robert Ransom, Jr. of N. C.; W. S. Featherstone of Miss.; Thos. J. Churchill and P. R. Cleburn of Ark.; Samuel B. Maxey of Tenn.; and Hamilton P. Bee of Texas.

[On Friday, C. S. Winder of Md. was also confirmed.]

Cotton Projects.—RICHMOND, March 7.—There is a project on foot, favorably considered in prominent quarters, for the government to take all the cotton subscribed to the produce loan at nine cents per pound, or such other fair price, and as much more as may be subscribed on same terms for government bonds, and send an agent immediatly to Europe to negotiate its sale, or make it the basis of a treaty with Napoleon. It is believed that if one million of bales of cotton can be offered to the French, at a fair price, to be delivered in this country, France would open the present ineffective blockade and take possession of it.

It is further proposed that our Minister to France be instructed to propose a treaty with the Emperor Napoleon on condition that he would open the blockade, to grant him for a limited time favorable discriminations in our commercial relations over England and other nations who are indifferent about making treaties with us.

MACON, March 7.—The intelligence received here from different portions of the cotton growing sections of the State confirms the opinion that no cotton, or very little, will be planted this year in this State.

Intelligence obtained from the Adjutant-General's office in Milledgeville announces that Georgia will furnish twenty-five per cent. more troops than have been required as her quota by the Confederate States Gov'm't.

From Brunswick and Fernandina.—AUGUSTA, March 7.—A special dispatch from Savannah says that Brunswick, Georgia, was not burnt, as reported.

On Sunday, as the train was leaving Fernandina, the enemy's gun-boat shelled the town. One shot fell in the passenger car, killing two persons and wounding one. The town has been evacuated, and is in the possession of the enemy.

Defences of Savannah.—Lieut. Mellhenney, of Moore's Battery on the S. C. Coast, speaks confidently to the Wilmington Journal of the ability of Savannah to resist any forces that may be sent against her, either by the land or by the river. It is said to be the opinion of Gen. Lee that the city can be held by the forces available for its defence against a hundred thousand men. The Lincoln gun-boats in the Savannah are not iron-clad, like those on the Western waters.

The 68th Regiment Militia.—Col. D. Coble and staff conducted the draft of this regiment on Saturday last in a very satisfactory manner. The number of volunteers sent by this regiment was about 400, only leaving a small company to go as drafted men.—*Greens. World.*

RICHMOND, (VA.,) MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Among the 35 graduates of this institution for the sssion of 1861-'2, we find the following from North Carolina: Edwin Barnes, Wilson county; Marshall T. Bell, Iredell; David Berry, Burke; Jesse P. Brown, Pitt; Henry V. Dunstan, Murfreesborough; Wm. R. Harris, Oxford; Robert W. King, Wilson; A. M. Lee, Sampson; A. F. Osborn, Oxford; H. W. Tate, Burke.—10.

A LITTLE TOO FAR BACK.—Some of our contemporaries are puffing themselves as eminently free from party spirit in that they express favorable opinions of officials or candidates who differed with them in politics in the days of Whig and Democrat. They go a little too far back. We know of no partisan feeling between Whigs and Democrats. *Those* party lines were wiped out by the formation of new and more hostile parties, and we do not discover any great magnanimity in the fact that one of the official party in this State *may* endorse as fit for office another of the same party, though in the days of Whig and Democrat they differed. The original secessionist who a few days since recommended Gov. Morehead, an old Union man, for election as Governor, *did* show that he was free from party spirit, though both *had been* Whigs—Gov. Morehead up to the date of Lincoln's Proclamation in April last; the gentleman who recommends him not within five or ten years, we believe.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, March 7th, 1862

At an election held at Carthage on the 7th inst., for field officers of the 51st Reg't N. C. Militia, the following is the result:

For Colonel—W. B. Richardson received 20 votes, Clement Dowd 3.

For Lieut. Colonel—Sylvanus C. Barrett 23, Dorson P. Tyson 4.

For Major—Samuel W. Seawell 19, Wm. W. Hunsucker 2, J. D. Stewart 1, J Minter 2.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HOME, 26th Feb. 1862.

Messrs. Hale: Will you be so kind as to give the ladies, in your widely circulated paper, a hint to put some mark of distinction on the socks they knit for the army. I have seen many sick soldiers that could not tell their own clothes for the want of a mark of some kind. I am knitting summer socks for the army, and as I can't tell who will get them, shall knit in them A for army, and a cross with a stripe of blue or red or some color at the top, so that as soon as the owner sees them he may know them.

SELLING LIQUORS.—The Commissioners of the town of Lumberton have passed an Ordinance absolutely prohibiting the sale of wines or spiritous liquors, except on the certificate of a physician for medical purposes, under a penalty of $10 for each offence.

HYMNS FOR THE CAMP.—We have received a copy of this timely little book, gotten up by the indefatigable Tract Agent, the Rev. Mr Crowder. It contains 151 Hymns, in 127 pages. It is fairly bound, and can be carried in the vest pocket. Price 15 cents.

Eastern North Carolina.—An officer in a Georgia regiment writes from near Elizabeth City:

My feelings in the last ten days have almost reached fever heat from the sad scenes which I have witnessed. While on the march from Portsmouth here, the road was filled with refugees from Elizabeth City and vicinity. Old men and women, young ladies and children, some in carriages, some in carts, some on horseback, and others on foot, mingled in the fleeing throng. All flying from their homes, and many, perhaps, not knowing where they were to rest in the future. The whole country between Elizabeth City and South Mills, a distance of fourteen miles, seems literally a desert. We are now quartered in one of the houses abandoned. Such scenes I have beheld with indignation against those who have caused them, while at the same time it is pleasing to witness with what patriotic cheerfulness the sufferers submit to their present deprivations.

Sale of Negroes.—On Tuesday last, several negroes were sold in front of the Court house in this town—terms, one fourth cash, balance twelve months with interest—as follows: Clarissa, aged 36, infirm, and 2 children, 5 and 8 years old, $800; Matilda, infirm, aged 38 years, 300; Nancy, infirm, aged 48 years, 79; Dick, aged 13 years, 576; Joe, aged 9 years, 475; Prov, aged 40 years, 400.—*Tarborough Southerner.*

Cotton in Augusta.—We are gratified to find a statement in the Augusta Constitutionalist that the cotton in that city is less than 100,000 bales, and that ample arrangements are made to remove it to the interior, in case the city becomes endangered.

Gen. Buckner Indicted for Treason.—The Louisville Journal of the 20th instant asserts that Judge Catron, formerly of Tennessee, of the U. States Supreme Court, holding a session of the circuit court in that city, had issued a bench warrant for the arrest of General S. B. Buckner for treason, and that an officer had left for Cairo to obtain him at the hands of the military authorities there.

We notice, however, a dispatch in the Chicago Tribune of the 22d instant, which alleges that no capias had been issued for the arrest of Buckner, but he had actually been indicted for treason, as asserted by the Journal. The Tribune, alluding to the matter, says: "Judge Catron is a native from his home in Nashville, and will not be disposed to stand on nice points of law in sending Buckner at once to the gallows where he may at once end his ignoble life."

We have no fear that this malignant threat of trying one of our prisoners of war under such an indictment will be executed. The retaliatory policy of the President, announced in the case of the privateers, has impressed itself too firmly upon the mind of Lincoln and his advisers.

Punch has a picture in its last number called "Colonel Bull and the Yankee Coon." The coon, faced liked the Federal Secretary of State, is represented as "up a tree," and as saying to the Colonel, who is pointing his gun below, "Air you in earnest Colonel?" The Colonel replies, "I am." "Then" says the coon, "Don't fire, I'll come down."

DIED,

In Hopkinsville, Ky., on the 4th of Jan'y 1862, ROBERT F. MURPHY, in the 38th year of his age. He was amongst the first to answer the call of Texas, his adopted State, to go forth in the defence of her rights and to achieve the independence of the Confederate States, but fell an early victim to disease. He left a wife and four children in Texas, with a large circle of relations and friends in North Carolina to mourn their irreparable loss. S.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, held on the 6th inst. the following Resolutions were adopted, viz.

"God, the Grand Architect of the Universe, having taken from us our friend and Brother Past Master HENDERSON C. LUCAS, it becomes us in humble submission to bow to His divine will, and with grateful hearts to praise Him, that by His wisdom and through His grace our deceased Brother was, by faith, enabled to pass through the dark valley and shadow of death to a blissful immortality.

To his kind and affectionate mother, as friends of hers, and brothers of him, we offer our sincere and heartfelt condolence; and may that God, who was his friend, be hers through life.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the Records of the Lodge, and that a copy be delivered to the mother of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the town papers and the Western Democrat be requested to publish.

From the Records.

THOS. WADDILL, }
JOS. A. WORTH, } Com.
JAS. G. COOK, }

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 10.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—New hog round 18 to 19.
Beef Cattle—In demand.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn—85 to 90 cents.
Cotton—Very few buyers; market dull.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the quantity; 3-4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—Receipts light, super 8 00.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 00 per bushel.
Molasses—$1 by retail. N. O. Sirup 1 25.
Nails $14 to $15 per Keg. Shot—none.
Pork—12½ cents.
Peas—$1 to 1 10. Rye 2 50. Oats 60 to 65.
Rice—4 cts. by the cask.
Sugars—Have advanced.
Salt—Sound $3 to 3 50 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 2 50.
Liquors of all kinds have gone up, prices unsettled.
Spirits Turpentine—19 to 20 cents.
Tallow—22 to 23.
Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!
YOUNG MEN, YOUR COUNTRY IS INVADED!
Who will not come to the Rescue?

THE subscriber wishes forty more able-bodied men to complete his Company. One Hundred Dollars Bounty Money and Eleven Dollars per month and everything found. Address me at Fayetteville, N. C., or call at the store of C. E. Leete. J. R. McDONALD, Recruiting Officer.
March 8, 1862. 6tf

ATTENTION! ANDERSON ARTILLERY!

EVERY member of Capt. Blocker's Company of Heavy Artillery is ordered to be at the River at Fayetteville by 8 o'clock, A. M. next Thursday the 13th inst. The Company is ordered to Wilmington and will leave on steamer Hurt that day. Let every man provide himself with one blanket and two days provisions. Persons from a distance who may wish to come in town the night before will be entertained *free of cost* during the night.
HENRY BENTON, O. S.,
Anderson Artillery.
March 10, 1862. 1t

ANNUAL MEETING.
Western Rail Road Co.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Co. will take place at the Town Hall, on Monday the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.
C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
March 8, 1862. 6-tm

We would call the attention of Farmers and Carriage Manufacturers to the large sale of IRON and NAILS at Auction on Thursday, the 20th inst. We learn from Mr. Avera that he has
700 bars farming iron assorted 1 to 10 inches.
6 to 700 bars tire " " 1 to 2½ "
100 kegs Nails assorted, 4s to 12s.
Smithfield, March 8. 6ts

HOES! HOES!! HOES!!!
25 DOZ. half Bright and Steel HOES. For sale by
C. E. LEETE.

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!
75 KEGS NAILS. All sizes, for sale by
C. E. LEETE.
March 10. 6-4ti

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.
TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 7. 6 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Catharine E. Fitzharris, at March Term, 1862, of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to her Testatrix to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against her Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
CATHARINE E. McRAE, Ex'x.
March 3, 1862. 6*3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration upon the Estate of Robert Williams, dec'd, at March Term of the Court of Pleas for Cumberland County, 1862, will on the 25th of March inst., at the late residence of the deceased, in said county, expose to public sale upon a credit of six months, the following property, viz:
One Horse and Mules, stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Corn, Bacon and Fodder, Rosin, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture,
and other articles too numerous to mention. At the same time the negroes will be hired out until the 1st of Jan'y 1863, and the lands Rented. Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.
JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

ALL persons having bills against the Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for payment; those indebted will please come forward and make payment.
JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
March 4, 1862. 6*2tpd

Palma Christi Seed.

FLAT DUTCH TURNIP SEED, together with a good assortment of Garden Seeds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
March 6. 5-4w

LUMBER.

I AM now sawing from 5,000 to 8,000 feet of Lumber per day at my **Steam Mill in Fayetteville,** and have a large supply of Seasoned Timber on hand. Will be glad to receive orders, and will give them my personal attention.
E. F. MOORE.
March 4. 5-1m

TO HIRE.

A YOUNG SERVANT WOMAN who has been acc