arrived from ing news from ng last, when it received said ting going on evening from that Paducah on between the kets driven in.

te gold at 1694 e fight at New a, referred to in aury. The atrtance. There Irleans, which y's loss was not ndreds-one reamy's wounded The gentleman Picayune of the oss of a battle letails of it were

sate on Monday atan, and after prhood for some with troops, to ere within a few ached to our sig ambush poured Hey of musketry state flight. At in the boats are ed or wounded h'd Dispatch. larch 28.- Four

Col Whitford's ithin three and a steeting Fort An the yankees are rge flat-boat load es and a pile dri -board and burnt owards Fort Anth about two hun. relief, and drove he Fort, with no re Division of the

assed the Tennes. to be devastating vicinity of Deca about 70 in numith and Col. Sam'i Volunteers, cross . Marshal county. 100 vankee waval with their horses. erty returned with prisoners, and are rifle, trophies of

arrival at Mobile Yankees at Madto New Orleans the 11th instant. count of a battle na, in which the whipped by Gen. were arriving at rere given. This the battle on the

-The Coufederate ent militia organias at present con e of active duty in ed into the regular those intended by I, by their present ble under the Conal force than might esent organizations s it may be deemed any surrender or ganize them at any d Sensinel, 31st.

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ne amount funded and by disbursing Total amount fund.

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ate the expression present currency be universally re No detriment can

No detriment cau ption of this policy, observance by acof the discredited for it of the new has will be ready tor e want uniformity informity of prices or tradesman who ds for the old ouril, will be sure to enable him to conwithout loss of the for all sellers to appable in new ourif (if at all) at its have accumulated ousands of dollars, heir business, take ersion into the new ery body discountant of the currency. can readily effect at the rate of 83

the currency and in the money mar-the Confederate by the declining necessaries, luxocks, except Cones, provisions and ame course.

Currin - We are Hon David M. rrin was an attenmember of the

h. Sentinel, 31st -We learn, from Augusta factory manufactures up-daily, all of which OBSERVER. FAVETTEVILLE. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS. From and after this date the price of the Semi-Weekly Observer will be \$10, and of the Weekly Observer \$6 ver annum. For six months the charge will be \$5 for the Semi-Weekly and \$3 for the Weekly.

We hoped to have been able to avoid this advance. But spart from the enormously increased prices of every thing we buy, another very large increase in the expases of printing makes the change necessary.

THE STATE ELECTIONS .- Besides the election of Gov her Majesty's government." emor, about the result of which we have no apprehencotion in August. We trust that the people will be smake to the great importance of having true and pariotic men to fill the Legislative Halis-that they will pretends to be for anything or enybody that may be sand people by talking about a Convention to enable sels composing the Southern navy, recognized by Mr. North Carolina to take her own affairs into her own hands, to withdraw the key-stone from the arch, so that they have hitherto done on that of the United that the whole Confederate structure may tumble to the | States? ground. Let us have no man who proposes forever to blast the fair fame of North Carolina by basely deserting her sister States of the Confederacy and attempting to patch up a separate peace with the yenkees-v thing which can't possibly be done, and would be inex-

There is another thing we would beg the friends of strong the true men of a county may be, we would carnestly urge them to run no more candidates than they are entitled to have members. Give no occasion for dissention among themselves, ne chance for a bad man to be smuggled in. In this time of trial, men can manifest their patriotism as well by standing aside as by obeying their country's call when uttered. Let it be the beast of some good and competent men that they do thus stand aside rather than create dissension Where this is not done, and the persuasions of friends cannot reduce the candidates to the requisite number, public meetings, or conventions of the people, should be held, to give a fair direction to the people's votes, so that they may not be scattered among too many. But we hope this will not be necessary. We look for a more patriotic spirit among those who wish to be candidates.

THE PROSPECT .- The Richmond Sentinel save no campaign since the commencement of the war used we so nearly approached in equality the numbers of the enemy. Well equipped and in splendid condition, our veterans (heroes of a hundred victories) stand as a wall of living rock, against which the purchased hordes of Lincoln will hurl themselves, only to meet swift and certain destruction "

Most of these things are well known to all, especially the feeling and condition of the soldiers and the hopefulness of the people. But there is one statement of the Sentinel which we rejoice to see, because of the allude to the assertion of an approach to equality in the numbers of troops on each side. This is a most important and encouraging fact-for we suppose the Sentinel has reasonable authority for it.

An Admitted Victory .- The yankees admit the capture of 400 well armed and equipped Tensessee oavalry, with pockets full with over a year's pay of greenbacks. It is probable that this is a new version of the recent report of the capture of four thousand; and the truth may be somewhere between 400 and 4000, for the his service of two or three years in the army, with faculyaukees are not apt to admit the full extent of their lesses. But even 400 men, horses and arms is a capture of no small importance. Nearly a whole company of cavalry has also been captured in Western Virginia. And the report of a victory in Louisiana by Gen. Taylor seems to be credible. The skies are bright.

THE DAHLOREN PAPERS .- The Richmond Examine gives farther evidence of the incendiary and murderous mientions of the yenkee commander of the latest raid against Richmond. It copies from Danlgren's private nemorandom book, found on his body by Lieut Poilard, and deposited in the War Department by Gen Fuzhugh Lee. It is apparently the original sketch from which the paper heretofore published was transcribed, agree ing with it in nearly all particulars. One difference is, that the paper said, "Jeff Davis and Cabinet to be killed," whilst the memorandum book says, "Jeff Davis and Cabinet must be killed on the spot." As to the intended burning of the city, that is four times stated, in different parts of the memorands, as follows: "Destroy everything in the way." "Then destroy the city: going up the principal streets and destroying everything the fore them." "When we have set free the prisoners on lielle lale, and seen them over, we will cross and dash through the city. You must encourage the prisoners to destroy the city; make one wast firme of it." starveling soul. "There is that withholdeth more than "The prisoners once loosed and the bridges crossed, the city must be destroyed, burning the public buildings &c.

Gen F. Lee certifies that no interlineasions have been made in the book. It confirms wast was not doubtful before, the vile purpose of the yankees. The monster met the fate he intended for others-killed our the spot

THE TITHE TAX .- We have received a communication from a gentleman in Chatham is quiring by weat authority 600 per cent, penalty is required for the non delivery of the tax in kind, instead of 50 per cent, se the farmers were promised by the Assessors and Collectors last Nov. and December. This, he says, was the law, and under it and the assurances of the Assessors, many farmers have sold parts of their reserved crops it is impossible for many of them now to pay the tax objects. in kind, for they have sold and used their produce, and it will be extremely hard to require them to pay the 500 per cent. penalty.

We concur with our correspondent that this would be an oppressive requirement, if it applied to the last year's profs. But it occurs in a law passed at the late session of Congress amendatory of the tax law of 1863, and refers, we suppose, only to the tithe of the crops of 1804. Therefore no one will have to pay the 500 per cent penalty unless he shall prefer to do so when his crops come to be delivered.

We have received several offers, verbally and by letter, by subscribers who had paid in advance at our recent lower rates, to pay the difference between those

LORD PALMERSTON IN A DIFFICULTY.—The London | THE TAX ON BANKS.—It is a matter of question known that his opinions upon the American war were test the correctness of the Secretary's construction by matter of conjecture, has given notice that on the 6th standing a suit. The law provides as follows:he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury (Lord Palmerston) "whether a ship belonging to the Confederate navy would have the same right to search and make prize of an English vessel carrying contraband of war to a Federal port, that a Federal war vessel would excroise in the case of a British ship carrying contraband of war to a Confederate port; and, if not, whether a British ship carrying contraband of war to a Confederate port; and, if not, whether a British ship carrying contraband of war to a Confederate port; and, if not, whether a British ship carrying contraband of war to a Confederate port; and, if not, whether a British ship carrying contraband of war to a Confederate port; and, if not, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals. 5 per cent; and upon all meneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals. 5 per cent; and upon all meneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, and upon all meneys held abroad or u hand of war to a Confederate port; and, if not, whether such partiality in favor of one of two belligerent powers is reconcilable with the strict neutrality professed by

The serious nature of this question may be seen from sions, a new Legislature is to be obesen at the next the following statement of the Inquirer's correspondent: "On first looking at the question, it would seem that there can be but one reply to it, viz: that as England has formally recognized both sections of the old United choose no man of doubtful loyalty—no man who refuses to say what he is for and whom he is for, or who any neutral vessel in search of contraband of war, and, f found, to make such vessel a prize. Certainly if the scoeptable to the particular crowd in which he may be speen for the moment to be. Let us have no political weathercocks, no trimmers, no demagogues. This is weathercocks, no trimmers, no demagogues. This is not the time for that appears of animal. The times demand men—true man, fathful men, fearless men—nen who are for the Independence of the Confederacy, at whatever cost, for no cost can be equal to that of subjugation or submission. Let us have no one who shourages the enemy and discourages our own soldiers and people by talking about a Convention to enable and people by talking about a Convention to enable as companing the Southern new recognized the consequences may be readily foreseen. This government recognizes the South as a belligerout, and one of its most pieces already declares that the South has the same right of search and prize making that has always been exercised by the North, and acceded to by great Britain and the world, what is to prevent the Alabama and Florida, and the other vessals companing the Southern new recognizes the South as a belligerout, and one of its most pieces already declares that the South has the same right of search and prize making that has always been exercised by the North, and one of its most pieces already declares that the South has the same right of search and prize making that has always been exercised by the North, and one of its most pieces already declares that the South has the same right of search and prize making that has always been may be readily foreseen. This government recognizes the South as a belligerout, and one of its most pieces already declares that the South has the same right of search and prize ment recognizes the South as a belligerout, and one of its most pieces already declares that the South has the same right of search and prize making that has always been may be readily foreseen. This government recognizes the South has a belligerout, and one of its most pieces already declares that the South has a belligerout, and one of its most pieces already declares that the South has a belligerout and one of its most pieces already declares that the South has a belligerout and one of its most pieces alrea

"The Southern leaders and the officers of those vessels knew well enough that scarcely a steamer, or even sailing vessel, leaves these shores for the Northern States, that does not carry what is technically called contraband of war, and it is scarcely possible that they cided by the Secretary. The Bank of North Carolina, There is another thing we would neg the tricked beingered. We have seen to what this full recognition the Confederacy to guard against, that is, against having too many candidates, whereby tricky men may not be beingered. We have seen to what this full recognition of her belligerent character must inevitably lead. Now, suppose Lord Palmerston denies that the Confederacy to guard against, that is, against having too many candidates, whereby tricky men may not be a suppose Lord Palmerston denies that the Confederacy to guard against, that is, against having the confederacy to guard against, that is, against having the confederacy to guard against, that is, against having the confederacy to guard against, that is, against having the confederacy to guard against, that is, against having the confederacy to guard against, that is, against having the confederacy to guard against having the confederacy the confederacy to guard against having the confederacy that the confederacy to guard against having the confederacy to guard against having the confederacy that the confederacy the confederacy that the confederacy the confederacy that the confederacy that the confederacy the confederacy that the confederacy the confederacy that the co federacy is a belligerent in the full sense of the word, could sever have intended such a barab result. what then are the vessels that have been built and fitted out iff English ports, and which, manned chiefly by
British seamen from the royal navy, have been for the British seamen from the royal navy, have been for the last two years making such sad havon among the peace-ful Northern merchantmen? How can the Premier avoid recognising their piratical character, and this once officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these once officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these once officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these once officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these once officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these once officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done, how can be refuse to pusish these officially done. who have been engaged in fitting out pirates, or delay the order to the British navy to go in pursuit of these lawless rovers, and sweep them from the seas

get out of the dificulty by his consummate impudence; he certainly can do so in no other way "

There is still another difficulty in Lord Palmerston's path, as it seems to us. If he should deny the belligerent character of the Confederacy (which England for-Our soldiers are enthusiastic, our generals confident, and our people full of kope. On the opening of no campaign since the commencement of the war have manned by English seamen.

The correspondent elsewhere suggests that the Minister may manage to secure a withdrawal of the question by Mr. Long. But even if that should be done, it seems to us that it cannot be withdrawn from the minds of law. of the British people and from the discussions of the semi-official character of that paper, and its supposed the defeat of a Ministry that appears to be tottering. press, and that it may have no small influence towards access to information not generally obtainable. We and that too en account of its selfish conduct on this American question.

important philosophical truths in the annexed article In a recent conversation with a friend from a neighboring county, he remarked upon the manifest development of character, the increased intelligence, self reliance and patriotism, discoverable in the soldiers who return home on furlough from the army. Many a young man of apparently ordinary capacity at home, returns from ties so developed as to make him "a man of mark" The following is the Sentinel's article to which we al-

"Among the striking exhibitions of the war is the fact that the words of oheer and encouragement have not gone from the people at home to the soldiers, so much as from the soldiers who sustain the hardships of the war, to the people. There are no frogs in the army. The furloughed soldiers have more than they have received given tone and strength on their

visits to their friends at home. Why is this?

"There is that in action which produces vigor and courage There is that in generous deeds which elevates and eunobles the soul. There is that in selfescrifice, which bestows the true riches. Hence we see why our soldiers have become the superiors of the rest, in resolution, in faith, and in magnanimity of soul "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and "There is that scattered, and yet increased; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tend-eth to poverty." A patriotic and benevalent lady asks us to direct the attention of our readers to this proverb of the wise man—It applies to deeds of charity, and of enterprise, but not to these only. The liberal soul shall wax fat, not merely in material, but in moral and mental acquisitions. The person who refuses alms, brings heaven's hlight upon his possessions. The far-mer who withhelds seed, destroys or stints his harvest. is meet, and it tendeth to poverty,"-poverty of purse and poverty of sentiment, and poverty of soul.

"On the other hand, the practice of a wise liberality and of a generous virtue brings its own sufficient re ward. See how our soldiers have grown and developed in all that is manny and magnanimous. Many a can feels within him the swelling of a large soul, who. but for the development resulting from a discharge of the duties of a generous patriotism, would have lived and died a moral pigmy. There is no comparison now between these, and others who, at the beginning of the war, were their equals, but who, through the evasion of duty or a niggardly response to it, have been shrinking and dwarfing and withering away in all the lafty elements of character, until they have sunk in self-respect as well as imbe estimation of others. The meral is, that it is a very losing and ruinous thing for a negroon to fail to make those apparent sacrines which a wise and generous policy dictates; while God provides shundant and noble compensations for those who freely devote their means and energies to laudable objects."

P. Gray Meek, at Bellefonts, Pennsylvania:

"We can scarcely go into a house in the North where some of the property of Southern ladies is not seen in possession of woman to have have seen to the her possession of woman to have seen forth their brether and felends to pluster and devastate the South. Books, nuclscal insuraments, and everything portate the south. Books, nuclscal insuraments and everyed only their are stolen, wherever our armies march, and conveyed North-Phis crussed upon the women of the South Books, nuclscal insuraments, and everything portate the most brutal soldier in the army would scorn to execute. In every town, village, steamboat and ruilroad car, all over the land, which a wise and generous policy dictates; while God provides shundant and noble compensations for those who freely devote their means and energies to laudable objects."

"To XX. We answerely sai last not seen in diversity and every town will be found the destroy the human family through the subscience of the seen and the army would scorn to execute. In every town, village, steamboat and ruilroad car, all over the land, when so the fairest of the sex advocating the every town, village, steamboat and ruilroad car, all over the land, when so the fairest of the sex advocating the destruction of their steers of the South We can only account for the duties of a generous patriotism, would have lived (not on speculation) but to their needy neighbors at the provides abundent and noble compensations for those assessed price and the required 50 per cent. He says who freely devote their means and energies to laudable

who freely devote their means and energies to laudable objects."

Fast Day —Friday next, the 8th inst., is the day appointed by the President of the Confederate States, at the request of Congress, 2s 'a Day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that Almighty God would so proside over our public counsels and authorities; that He would irapire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance; and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the atchastening to which we are being subjected, to the at-tainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may a cribe to Him the bonor and the giory of our independence and prosperity "

THE HABEAS CORPUS -The President has appointed Ex Gov Bragg Commissioner for North Carolina under and the present prices of the Observer. To prevent the 2d ecotion of the act to suspend the writ of habous other needless offers of the kind, we state, that whilst we appreciate the liberal feeling which prompts them, we must decline all such offers.

To prevent the act to suspend the writ of haboas to corpus. His duty will be "to investigate the cases of VIRGINIA HESTER, daughter of Henry Hobgood, and wife of E. P. Hester, aged 20 years.

In Randolph County, near Trinity College, on the 8th be speedily tried in the due course of law."

correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer. under date whether the Banks will pay the tax on gold and silver March 5tb, contains a remarkable statement of a move- in kind, according to the construction placed upon the ment to Parliament that may have an important effect law by the Secretary of the Treasury. We cannot supupon the Confederate cause. It seems that a Mr. Long, pose that they will so pay it, but rather that, if Cona member of the House of Commons hitherto so little grees should not explain or modify the law, they will

"SEC. 8. Upon the amount of all gold and eilver coin.

notes, and not employed in a registered business, income derived from which is taxed. 5 per cent."

The Secretary has decided that because the word "amount" is used, whilst the word "value" is used in regard to some of the other objects of taxation, that therefore Congress intended to require this tax to be paid in kind. But if that word is to have such a construction in one case, why not in the other cases in which it is used? The 2d paragraph of section 8d levies a tax of 5 per cent, upon the amount of all solvent credits. and of all bank bills, &c Solvent oredits here means debte due by bonds, notes, &c It is absurd to suppose that Congress required a tax on bonds and notes to be paid in kind, and yet it must be so, if the Secretary's construction be correct, for the same word is applied to

But the Currency Law, passed at the same time with the Tax law, and forming a part of the same aystem of Vinance, provides that the 4 per cent bonds and certificates in which Treasury notes were to be funded, "shall he receivable without in the year 1864, except export and import duties " This seems to be conclusive against the decision that the tax is payable in kind.

But the law is a most extraordinary one, construed in any way. Suppose the proper construction to be as dething which can't possibly be done, and would be inexpressibly base if it could be done. Let us send no one
to the Legislature who is for any of these things, or
who is for any one who is for them. Let us send
no one who is not decidedly and openly against them
sll.

contraband or wer, and it is scarcely possible that they
would fail promply to take advantage of the right now
publicly conceded to them. This is one horn of the
dilemma on which Lord Palmerston may find bimself
impladed, and the other seems even a more dangerous
one. It is clear that he must either acknowledge or
deny that the flouth is a belignerent. He cannot make
a semi-belligerent of the Confederacy, and himself fix

the limits of the security and final redemption of its issues. A
mount this year, and nearly as much next year, prothe limits to which her belligerent rights extend. If a bably reducing its stock of specie below the amount belligerent at all, she is and must be altogether a belligerent. We have seen to what this full recognition involve a forfeiture of its charter, for it would be impossible to replenish its stock at present. Congress

> But what was the value of \$80,000 in specie on the bank. But suppose the tax is not to be paid in kird, but is 5 per cent, upon the value in Confederate curlawies rovers, and sweep them from the seas
>
> "The whole case presents no features that are not full
> of difficulty and of peril to the Government, i. e, if
> the question be fairly met. If Mr. Long persists in
> pressing it, Lord Palmerston may possibly manage to
> the first person of the difficulty by his committee. cent upon which would be \$750,000. Such an amount of tax would be equal to about double as much as the entire profits of the Bank for the year. But this tax on its specie is not the only one laid by

> the law upon the Bank. If it has any money abroad, mally and very properly recognized at the beginning of any bills of exchange, any bonds or notes (solvent credthe war,) and thus fasten upon the Confederate navy a its,) or bank bills, they also are taxed. And after all that, the stockholders are expressly taxed 6 per cent requiring Great Britain to pay for all the American upon their shares, not at par, but at the market price, merchantmen and their cargoes destroyed by these pi- equal to a tax of 16 per cent. These are astounding rerates, since they were fitted out in English ports and sults. They indicate either a want of business knowledge, or a determination to destroy the Banks. Probably the former The intention, we have no docbt. Was simply to reach gold speculators, not to burden the Banks which hold gold not for profit, but by direction

> > amendment will be made of this and some other anoma-

A PATRIOTIC LETTER .- A friend has handed to us the Virginia to his friend in Chatham county, who just! concludes that it ought to be published. The manuscript shows that it is from an uneducated man, but the entiments would do honor to the most intelligent: "I will improve the present moment of leisure by

writing you a few lines to let you know something of things here. We have lately been on a march about Suffolk; the destruction of property is immense, the people driven from home, their buildings burnt to the ground, their property destroyed and taken from them I feel more like fighting this war through then ever did. I am sorry to hear that the people in the Old days.

North State are so disheartened and so ready to give public. up—I know they are not all so—when our prospects are better than they ever were; and if they were not, is life so dear or peace so aweet se to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Think of the South in chains, our property confiscated, our wives and daughters driv-en from their homes, perhaps dishonored, who can bear the thought for one moment? Before this is the case let every sod of the South be the covering of a brave man's grave. I must close, as the drum is beating fall in. Keep the people right at home and put your foot on Bill Holden, and we will do the work in the field."

Sampson County .- A meeting of citizens at Clinton on the 28d ult expressed faith and confidence in President Davis, nominated Gov. Vance for re-election, and invited him to address the people of that county.

Amson County .- A meeting of the citizens of Anson invited the Candidates for Governor to address them at their convenience, suggesting Tuesday the 15th inst. County Court week.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS .- In Richmond, Va., 17th Feb y. Moses M. Keater.
At Raleigh, General Hospital. No 7, on the 9th o March, Richard A Sykes, son of Henry and Eliza Sykes, of Company G. 44th Reg't, N C T. He is the third son that has died in the army.
Surgeon Jesoph B. Stovell, P. A. C. S. died at his

father's residence, in the county of Granville, N. C. on the morning of the 18th day of December, 1868. A Plain spoken Yankee - The Washington Chronfole of the 25th is very much displeased with the tone of the following paragraphs, which it copies from the le mooratic Watchman, a copperhead paper, published by

P. Gray Meek, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania:

The next meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will be held st the residence of Mr. B P. Buxton or Monday next at 34 o'clock, p. m. At this meeting the Chairmen of Wards and Committees, will be arranged

A full attendance is desired

In Granville county, on the 27th of February, Mre

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

rn and Foreign News .- RICHMOND, April 2 .-The New York Herald of the 29th has been received. Dispatches from Cairo states that Forrest attacked Paducah on the afternoon of the 25th with 7000 men. Three attacks on the front were regulated by the garrison—the rebels leaving 300 dead on the field 4 ganbosts opened fire on the city to prevent the rebels from cocupying it. During the fight, the rebels plundered the stores of an immense quantity of goods. Several women were killed—yankee loss 14 killed, 45 wounded. Front part of the city was destroyed, including the hospital, gasworks and some of the finest residences. The Court House, Post Office and Continental Hotel undepots and the steamer Daootsh, proceeding in the direction of Columbus. Telegram from Fort Smith says that the army of the frontier is in motion, supposed destination Northern Texas.

The re-organization of the Army of the Potomac is

rapidly progressing.
On the 28th gold fell to 64 1-2 in consequence of the asile of gold certificates. It rallied and closed at 66. LATER.-RICHMOND, March 3.-Northern dates are to the 31st. The only item of interest or importance relates to troubles with the Western copperheads. A collision occurred on the 28st at Charleston. Coler county, Illinois, between rebel sympathisers and Unionists; 5 of the latter killed, 12 wounded; two rebels stilled Latest dispatches say that the rebels, 360 strong, are entrenohed at Galliday's Mills, under command of the Sheriff 400 men of the 54th Illinois regiment were marching to attack them. Attack on

Alton threatened by rebels

A telegram from Springfield, 30th, says Col. Oaks.

Provest Marshal General, started for Charleston lest night, and telegraphed to-day for 41st regiment, Gen. Heintzieman has been requested to send 5000 treeps from Indianapolis. This indicates troubles in that section of serious obseracter.

Gold on the 30th was quoted at 164.

Foreign Items .- In the British Honge of Commons or he 18th, the motion that the alleged complicity of the tanefield member of the House in a plot to sessesinate was rejected by 10 mejority. Result received with great cheering. The vote is generally regarded as descreed. The House of Lords will give judgment in the Alexandra case soon after Raster. The Pope is sori-

From the Rapidan - Latest information from Gen. Lee's army gives no indication of an immediate open ing of the campaign. Between the Rapidan and the Rappahanneck rivers the estimated Yankee force does net exceed 85,000. Their cavalry videttes extend as far up as Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexan dria Railroad These are stationed at intervals of about a quarter of a mile, and generally come no nearer the river than half a mile In the rear of these, and directly opposite Clarke's mountain, in a north-westerly may be seen the infantry pickets and the centinels walking their beats. The camps are few in number on this side of Brandy Station, where they are thickly crowded together.

One day last work very heavy and continuous can

nonading, accompanied by sharp musketry of several hours' duration, was heard in the direction of Culpeper C. H. No definite cause has been assigned, but rumor ells of another difficulty among the Yankee troops. On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, three men. from the Stonewall brigade, entered the great bend of the Rapidan, between Tobaccostick Ford and Moreton's ord, for the purpose of firing upon the Yankee cavalry as they came down in the morning to water their hor daylight, bowever, the party were so thoroughy chilled that they could not wait longer, so they fired way at the Yankee pickets, who were in and around touse on the opposite side of the stream, about 150 Three fell at the first fire; the greatest consternation prevailed among the enemy; they turned out on masse, threw out skirmishers, and prepared for general attack. Our boys fired again, and retreated across the bottom land, returning the Yankee fire as they went. All three returned safely to their regiment. Gov. Vance still continues to address the North Care line troops. His speeches are vivifying and received with enthusiasm by all who hear him; troops other States as well as his own.—Rich Enquirer.

The Red River Espedition - Official Dispatch .- Monita, darch 81 .- To Gen S. Couper: New Orleans papers of the 24th instant state that an engagement on Bayou Rapides, above Alexandria, on the 21st instant, resulted in the capture of two hundred and ten Confeders prisoners, four pieces of artillery, with calesons, and a large number of horses and mules. The whole force of the enemy appears to be concentrated on this invasion D. H. MAURY, Major General.

The Reported Victory in Louisiana .- Passengers wh arrived by the Mississippi train at Selma, on the 23d. reported that Gea. Polk had received despatches from ne Trans-Mississippi Department, stating that Gen. Taylor had met the enemy in the Red River country following letter from a private in one of our Regiments prisoners. The Selma Dispatch credits the report. but if Gen. Polk has omeial dispatches it is singular that he withholds such interesting information from the War Department - Rich'd Whig, 2d.

> The Ad Vance - We learn that the Steamer Ad-Vanc has safely arrived, with another va uable cargo. Raleigh Confederate, 2d.

Probable early Exchange of Prisoners - BICHMOND April 8 - Judge Out returned from Fortrees Maron last night. He reports negetiations favorable to the return of all Confederate prisoners during the next 30 days. No particulars of his interview with Butler made

Snow .- Another heavy snow fell in Virginia on Sa turdey.

Funding.—At Lynchburg, Va., \$3,750,000 were funded. At Charlottesville \$2,258,991. At Augusta. Ga, \$15.700.000 Montgomery, Ata., \$9.500,000. Mobile \$11,428,600 LaGrange, Ga., \$1,141,900. Petersburg \$7,300,000. At this place \$2,135 200.

A Cowardly Assassination -The body of Mr. Wm. Gray Strickland, residing a few miles north of this city, was yesterday morning found brutally murdered, a short distance from one of his plantations. The vile perpetrators are supposed to be two or three deserters who are known to be in that section. They have been guilty of many depredations in the neighborhood, stealing hogs, &c., and Mr. Strickised among others, had suffered thereby, and he had perhaps taken some steps to have them arrested. Hence their vengeance upon him. Mr. Strickland was a higaly respectable, useful eitien, of handsome means, with an interesting family and his death is much deplored -Ral. Confed , 2d.

Interesting Case Decided - An interesting ones wa leoided in Judge Lyon's Court at Richmond on Thursday. Three Officers of the militia were braught in on custody of the carolling officer at camp Lee, by whom they were unlawfully detained. The fact that each of the petitioners was a commissioned officer of the Viraginla militia was proved; whereupoo, they having mothing further to offer, the Judge decided that they rere not unlawfully detained, and forthwith remended them to custody. Mr. Gilmer fled a bill of exceptions and will carry the matter to the Supreme Court

A Good Sign .- The Louisville Journal of the 18th entains the following telegram:

Caino, March 18. - Several men were arrested, a fe days since, below Hickman, Ky., for baving, among others, organized themselves into companies for the avowed purpose of entering the rebel service. A numer of rebel sympathizers have recently been actively ecruiting for the rabel samy Guerilia bands are being formed by citizens in the tawns and counties of Kentucky for the purpose of inerrupting navigation on the Obio and Mississippi rivers.

Confederate Taxes in Virginia - The smount of Confederate taxes for 1863 received at Biodomond from the collectors in Virginia is \$18,859,891 21 And a considerable amcant is yet to come in.

was held over the body of a negro woman which was found near the lower Lock on Cape Fear River. She appeared to be of middle age, and from all non-cape the body of a negro woman which was presered to be of middle age, and from all non-cape the body of that fine "GOLD LEAF" CHEW-ING TOBACCO.

N. A. STEDMAN & CO,
No. 19 Harmony sppeared to be of mildle age, and from all appearance had been drowned several weeks. The verdict of the Jury was that she come to her death by drowning.
April 4, 1864 ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH, Coroner.

Election of Auctioneers.—The Commissioners of the Town will most this evening, MONDAY, April 4, to elect Three Auctioneers for A. M CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

At a meeting of Company E, 40th Reg't N C T, Sg't D C Buie and privates N McCallum and A C Oliver were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the Company's feelings in regard to the death of our fellow-soldier John A McKay, who died at Ft Campbell on the

12th day of Feb'y last.
The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted: Re-cived. That we do acknowledge the hand of God in calling from our midst one of the most estimable members of our Company, and hambly bow to His will in so doing.

Resolved. That it is our belief, founded upon the

knowledge of his obviction conduct and in his passage through the dark "valley of the shadow of death," that for him to die was goin, and that he is now enjoying the "rest that remainsth for the people of God." Resolved, That we do tender the bereaved family our most sincere condolence, and would say to them that their loved one will rise from his slumbers in the tomb at the resurrection of the just and live forever more.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fsyetteville Observer and N C Presbyterian, with the

request that they be published J. M. McKINNON, Chm'n. H. W McAny, Bec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- April 4.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Becom 5 00 Pork 2 50 Lard 3 00 to 4 00.

Beef 1 50 to 1 75 ote. per lb., retail.

Becswax 2 50 to 3 00 Butter 6 00 to 7 00. Becswax 2 56 to 3 00 Butter 6 0
Cotton Yarn—\$20 tu \$50 00 per bunch.
Dried Fruit 1 75 per 1b. Coffee 15 00 to 20 00. Eggs 2 50 per dozen. Extract Legwood \$6 to \$8 per lb. Flour \$225 to \$250.

Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 11 00. Hay 10 00. Shucks 10 00.
Grain—Corn \$30 00. Wheat 30 00 to 40 00. Rye
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 59 to 5 00. Iron-Swedes 8 50 to 4 50. Leather-Upper 15 00 per lb., Sole \$15 00. Liquers-Corn Whiskey 70 00. Apple and Pes

Moiasses 25 00 to 80 00. Soda \$3 50 to \$6 Nails 4 00 to 4 60 per ib. Onione 20 90 per bushei. Petatoen—Irish \$15 to \$20 per bush; sweet \$8 to \$10. Rice 1 25 to 1 50. Sugar 10 00 to 12 50. Scap Family Bar 2 50 per lb.; Toilet 3-50. Spirite Turpentine 8 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Shoetings, Factory prices to the State
25. Outsiders' prices \$4 50 to 5 00 Sait 35 00 to 40 00 per bushel. Tallow 2 50. Wool \$6. Corrected by E L POMBORTOR

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 30, 1864. Beef Cattle, hoof 8 to 3 50; Beeswax 3 50 to 34 per lb. Sacon 6 00; Butter 6 to 7 00; Corn 20 00; Corn Meal 24 00; Copperas 8 00 to 4 00; Cotton 20 00; Eggs 5 to 6 00;
Flour 270 00 to 800 00; superfine; Fodder 18 to 20 00;
Hay 18 to 20 00; Hides, green 2 to 2 50, dry 4 00
to 4 50; Leather, sole 12 50 to 18 25, upper 18 50 to
14; Lard 6 6 50; Nails 2 to 2 25 per 16 per keg; Poultry,
live 12 to 15 00; dressed 6 to 8 00 per 16; Pea Nuts
20 to 25 00; Fresh Pork 5 to 6 00; Potatoes, sweet,

March 28.

March 28. Salt, sound 25 to 80 00; Sugar 9 to 10 00; Fay. Sheat ings 4 75 to 5 00 per yard; Spirits Turpentine 6 (n) Inter 8 50 to 4 60; Yarn per bale, \$50 per bunch: Wood by boat load 20 to 22 00 for pine, ash 25 to 28 00 Oak 80 00 to 85 00-per cord.-Journal.

A CARD.

deline any honors or services performed or won, else

A LTHOUGH I had expressed an intention of acqui-escing in wishes of those of my friends who desired me to become a candidate for a seat in the House of lina, circumstances, since the formation of that purpose, have induced me to re-consider this determination

where than on the battle-tield BENJ ROBINSON, Capt Co. A, 5th N. C. T.

March 81. We are authorized to announce A. G. FO TER of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Con-

We are authorized to annonnee Capt. N. A. RAMSAY, of the clist
N. C. Troops, now stationed near Petersburg, as a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

Election on the 3d Thursday in April.

We are authorized to aunminos ELAM J. HARRINGTON. Co. A, 50 N. C. Cav-iry present the county of it re to the bex Leit His reasons for being a candidate and opinions of publies reasons for neing a same io affairs will be given in due time. 18-5tipd

Messrs. Editors: Please announce the name of Lieut. JOHN H.
McLEAN, Co. G. 24th N. C. T., as a
candidate to represent the county of Robeson in the
House of Commons in our next Legislature.

MANY CITIZENS.

We recommend Lt. J. A. P. CONOLY of the 24 Reg't N. C. Cavalry, to the soldiers and citizens of Robeson county as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. Election in August

April 1. appounce Col. S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Rohoson County at the election in August next. March 81

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Conservative name will be here at the Store occurry, on hed at the Stars and April next. A full attendance MANY CITIZENS.

The Second Quarter of my School on Harrington Hift will commence the 11th of April Branches taught are Mathematics. the Languages, and the common English branches. Terms, \$15 per querter of 10 weeks JOHN GRAHAM.

Fayetteville, April 4 Light Artillery! Light Artillery! WANTED for my Battory, 20 or 25 men. The usual

beauty and clothing and rations given. Apply to Col John H. Cook, Fayetteville, or JAS D. CUMMING, Capt. Co. C. Starr's Bat , Kfaston, N. C WANTED,

CORDS GOOD PINE WOOD for the Enterprise Cotton Factory. For further information apply to Thos. A. Hendricks, Supt. at the Factory, or to GEO. BRANDT, Pres't. Faretteville, April 2.

LOST,

ON the 28th of February 1864, at Sandy Grove Church or between there and the Spring or Stand, BREAST PIN. and if retorned to the owner, the finder will be well rewarded . 8. A. C. L. CAMPBELL. Montrose, N C., March 29.

FOR SALE, A FINE MARE, five years old, works well in any kind of harness. For further information apply to MALCOM P. CURRUE, March 21.

Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, N. C.

March 21.

March 22.

March 23.

March 24.

Mill suited to run by steam or are in arrears for Confederate Taxes, that unless they are in arrears for Confederate Taxes, they are in arrears for Confederate Taxe

LUBRICATING OIL.

THE undersigned is new prepared to furnish to the public a very superior article of LUBRICATING OIL. especially for Cotton and Woolen Factories. We claim that this Oil does not gum, and may be run at greater speed with less power than any other Oil except.

Sperm.
Mr W H Porter, Superintendent of Phoniz Cotton
Pactory, says of it: "I have been using your Lubricating Oil for 2 or 3 manths, and find it to be superior to any other Oil now in use for Inbricating."

Mr John Kershaw, Sup't of Blount's Creek Factory.

says. "I can cheerfully say your Lubricating Oil is a superior article. It does not gum in the least, but keepe the journals clear and bright."

Mr A F Beckerdite, Chief Engineer of the C S Area-

nal and Armory of this place, was requested to try it and says: "I think for light machinery—such as Cotton Factories—and for heavy machinery when the motion is slow, your Lubricating Oil will compare next in quality to Says."

Other cotton manufacturers have tried it and pro-We will furnish this Oil by the barrel at \$20 per gal-on, cash. HENRY E. COLTON.

on, cash. Agent Payetteville Kerosine Co. April 4, 1864

Headquarters Dept. Cape Fear, Wilmington, D. C., March 22, 1864

GREERAL ORDERS, } NO. 85.
COMMANDING officers are hereby ordered to report O promptly to these Headquarters all instances on the part of officers in their commands overstaying leave of absence. The report will be made in each case upon

the expiration of the leave, and an additional report upon the return of the officer absent stating the length of time he has been absent without leave. For the information of all officers in this command it is published that all officers absent without leave and without sufficient and satisfactory excuse are liable to be dropped from the rolls and put into the ranks.

By command of Maj Gen. Whiting.

A. VANDER HORST.

Maj & A. A. Gen. 20 1w1

AGENTS WANTED To collect Arms and Ordnance Stores in North

Carolina. DAY \$4 00 per day, and a liberal compensation for Applicants must furnish satisfactory testimonials of exemption from Military service, of character, and qualifices ons. None others need apply.

Address Gen'l Ag's Col Ord. Stores, Charlottesville, Va. F. B. G. CARR, Charlottesville, Va., March 26.

To Cotton Planters. OFFICE GENERAL AGENT PRODUCE LOAM,) Charloite, N. C., March 28, 1864. The hoped that the Planters will deliver their tithe Cotton, to wit: one-tenth of all raised in 1863, by the let day of May. Agents are appointed in all the connties, with instructions, who are authorized to receipt for all delivered.

It is the duty of each Planter, whether he has been assessed or not, to deliver the tenth of all produced to

General Produce Loan Agent for A. C. 20-8t

LIST OF LETTERS DEMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C.,

March 31, 1864. When called for please say they are advertised. Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs Mary B Averett, Miss E A Anderson 3. Mrs Ruben H Brown, Miss Susan Blue, Q R Burke, Mrs Lucy Butler, Louis Brown, J H Byrd, Daniel Biggs, Owen Butlard, J H Brown. Mrs Mahala Beard, Miss Amanda Clark, Mrs Moriah Chilac T Callcutt, Mrs Elizabeth Chance, J M Curtis 2, Miss

ST Callcutt, Mrs Elizabeth Chance, J M Curtis 2, Miss Birtha J Carter. Mrs Catherine Cameron, C Carroll, Richard Clark, Miss A Cameron, Sam Cing. Serg't O L Chescutt, Miss Polly Davis. Miss Mary Davis, Julia Evans, Miss Sally Graham, John C Grady, Mesers J W Gun & Co, James H Hawkins, Erastus Herring, Eles Heuderson, Nathan Hall, Joseph Johnson, Miss Henrietta Jones, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Mrs J P Johnson, Rebecca Ann Johnson, Wm Y Kivett, Bob Kelly, J Kilbreth, Miss W J Leppard, Stephen J Lane, Mrs Catherine Lashlie, Mrs Susan Mur phen J Lane, Mrs Catherine Lashlie, Mrs Susan Mur-phy, Miss C Martine, W R Mathis 8, Henry Martin, Alex L Marin, Jack Monroe, Joseph Murphy, Paul Nicholl, "Lister Olimphic," Miss T J Poole, Mrs Rebeca Porter. J Pace. John P Rice, Capt N A Pool, Mrs Mary McKinnon, Miss Sarah McDougald, M J Mo-Leod, E A McLaurin, Miss — McMillan 2, Daniel McKinnon, Martin McPherson, Mrs Elizabeth McKoy, Mrs R J McKethan 2, J G McKethan, Mrs Elizabeth

Coopers , Wanted.

z. Wine, Eliza Watson, Mrs Naucy

A Williams, Davit Washbourn

THREE SPIRIT BARE OP AS which a ibers prim w MORE SHALL & H

Heading Wanted. SPIRIT BARREL HEADING wanted by MOORE, CASHWELL & CO.

Steam Mill for Sale. HE Subscriber offers for sale his Steam Saw Mill at Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, near the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road The mill has two boilers thirty feet long, two feet six inches diameter, ten inch cylinder, two feet stroke, two gates with

wrought from pitmans Any persons wishing to purchase call and examine for themselves. B SMITH. Fair Bluff, March 26, 1864.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

We are authorized to Some months ago we completed all our fixtures for the manufacture of CAR WHEELS, but owing to the failure of the supply of Iron of proper nature, we have not lately been able to supply any demand for them; this difficulty however, will be overcome in the course of six weeks, at which time we shall be able to furnish wheels of the following sizes—24, 26, 28 and 30 inobes; also Chilled Tires. The Iron we shall use for them will be Cold Birst Charcoal Iron, and we warrant our wheels NOT TO CRACK, and to be equal to

any made in the Confederacy, or to those of Whi Sons of Philadelphia, whose republic by all Railroad companies.

We are prepared to execute Loom, Pry Sand, and Green Sand Work, of any shape or size.

D. ANDERSON & CO. 1847

Payetteville, March 80, 1864.

By N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street,

DOWDER, Percussion Caps. Lead, Iron, Nails, Soda, I Coffee, Black Pepper, Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Music, Brown Windsor Soap, Cautile Soap. Tooth Brushes, Fine Combs. Mason's Blacking March 31.

AN OVERSEER WANTED. WANTED by a Soldier in the Army: A man not subject to Conscription, or a disabled soldier to take charge of 15 to 20 hands on a Farm 12 miles from town.

Good wages will be paid to a competent and steady man. Application in person or by letter can be made GEO. W WILLIAMS & CO. Fayetteville, March 29 19 2tpd

Administratrix Notice.

HAVING obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Blalock, dec'd, at March Term 1864, of Harnett County Court, the undersigned hereby notifies all having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in her of their recovery. FANNIE F. BLALOCK Adm'x.

Confederate Tax Notice.

WILL attend with the Assessors, at the office of A. M. Campbell, from Monday the 4th day of April to Saturday the 9th to receive the Taxes due from Dealers for the quarter ending March 31st.

I would also call the attention of the few persons that