

Simple announcements of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted gratis. For anything beyond this, regular advertising rates will be charged.

Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regularly, will please notify us of the fact.

Our Carriers are not authorized to receive subscriptions to the *Telegraph*. We will have a special Agent for this business, or attend to it in person.

The office of the *Daily Telegraph* is in the *North Carolina Presbyterian Building*.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

The following are our present terms of subscription:

1 Copy 1 month, \$3 00
 1 copy 3 months, 15 00
 1 " 3 " 30 00

THRILLING AFFAIR IN ROBESON COUNTY—A LAST USES A REPEATER WITH FEARFUL EFFECT.—On Tuesday morning, about 1 o'clock, a band of deserters and escaped Yankee prisoners, 15 in number, and led by a Yankee naval officer, attacked the house of Mrs. Dr. McNair, in Robeson County, and, after spending nearly an hour in the attempt, forced an entrance by breaking down the front door. Mr. Wm. Stanton, of this County, was staying at Mrs. McNair's on the night in question, and being called by that lady to her assistance, soon after the attack commenced, promptly "reported for duty." An exciting contest followed, Mrs. McNair and Mr. Stanton both being provided with Colt's repeaters and a rifle, which they used with fatal effect; one of the attacking party being killed and another wounded in the breast. We regret to learn that Mrs. McNair was badly burned and her face otherwise injured by fragments of glass and powder. Mr. Stanton was also slightly wounded.

Mrs. McNair and Mr. Stanton having exhausted their ammunition, the latter, at the urgent solicitation of Mrs. McNair (who feared the desperadoes would wreak vengeance on him for the death of their comrade,) retired, and she remained alone to brave their fury. On approaching her, the Yankee officer in command was so struck with her bold and determined mien, that, instead of harming her, he congratulated her warmly on her heroic conduct, stating that she was the first person, man or woman, who had offered any resistance to his band.

They carried off nearly all the valuables they could find, including silver-ware and jewelry, six thousand dollars in Confederate notes, and two breastpins, containing the pictures of Mrs. McNair's husband and son; the latter of whom fell in defence of his country on one of the battle-fields of Virginia. The courage and determination of this noble woman savors more of romance than reality, but the incidents given in this article are literally true. It carries one back to the days of the Revolution, when the fearless women of the Colonies performed so many feats of wonderful daring. The example of Mrs. McNair is worthy to be imitated by many of the male sex whose knees are smiting together, like Balashazar's, lest they be attacked by deserters and other roving desperadoes.

FROM THE FRONT.

We have nothing new from the front. We doubt if a battle of any moment has been yet fought in South Carolina. We think Sherman's object now is to reach Wilmington, where he can recruit his army, join Schofield, and have a good water base for supplies, &c.

In response to the advertisement of Maj. Taylor, one axe has been left at our office. If he will send down a four-horse wagon we will have it transported to the Arsenal. Only ninety-nine more are required to make up *assault* one hundred. Bring them in, and don't come in squads of more than twenty at a time.

The Charlotte *Democrat* has suspended publication until the present troubles in that section are over.

We have received from Mr. J. G. Cook, our Postmaster, a very good article of black writing ink of his own manufacture.

The *Examiner* says that the entire Yankee force East of the Mississippi, on Southern soil, is not supposed to exceed one hundred and seventy-five thousand men.

Major Gen. Edward Johnson has been exchanged and is now in Richmond.

There is a certain sign, says the *Confederate* of the end of complication between the United States and Europe. Besides the admission of Seward and Lincoln, and the significant allusion, in Seward's dispatch to Mr. Adams, to certain negotiations with which he had to deal confidentially, the Hon. Beverdy Johnson, the Federal Senator from Maryland, lately in the United States Senate, made the broad statement that "advice, both public and private, indicate the purpose of the Emperor to recognize the Confederacy, if the rebellion was not quelled within a reasonable time." In addition to all this, France still delays to send a minister to replace Mr. Mercier; and her diplomatic intercourse with the United States on this side is suspended.

The meeting of the Privy Council of the Emperor, on the 4th ultimo, discloses an anxious and vigilant observation, on the part of France, of the Federal movements, and although the Council abstains from any present movement, it recommends against the indulgence of a "false security." These complications are sure to come, and they cannot much longer be delayed. Lincoln says this is the reason his armies are pressing to bring the Confederacy to ruin. This should be an additional stimulant with us to keep up our strength and vigor. All around, save in the gloom and despondency, which reverses and the acts of agitators are producing, the prospects of our cause are encouraging. We have opportunities now for signal and decisive victories, which we have not heretofore had. It will be our own fault, and folly, if we do not improve them.

NEGRO SOLDIERS—THE QUESTION DISPOSED OF.—The Confederate Senate, on Thursday, removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings on the Senate bill, introduced by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops. It appears that the bill was lost in the Senate on Tuesday, the 31 inst., by a vote of eleven to ten. In official circles, this is considered as disposing of the question of putting negro soldiers into our armies finally. The House negro soldier bill, which is very similar to the Senate bill, has not been, and it is now believed will not be, acted upon by the Senate.—*Express*.

We differ with the *Express* in its conclusions, and look on the ultimate passage by the Senate of the Negro Bill as almost a certainty. We have entertained this opinion for weeks, and see nothing in the recent action of the Senate to justify the supposition that the question is disposed of. One thing may defeat it—the annihilation of Sherman's army.

Since writing the above we see that the two Virginia Senators voted for the indefinite postponement of the bill; and that they have since been instructed by the Virginia Legislature to vote for the employment of negro troops. This will give a majority of one in favor of the measure, unless the Virginia Senators think proper to disobey the instruction, which is not likely.

We have it from the best authority, that there was no news of a discouraging character received here on yesterday, as was currently reported.

We call special attention to the appeal of Gov. Vance, to the people of North Carolina, published in this issue.

There will be a meeting of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society at Mr. H. E. Colton's, this afternoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. Southerland gives notice to parties whose teams have been impressed, to bring them in, or a guard will be sent after them.

Capt. B. Robinson, Provost Marshal, announces a change of office hours.

P. P. Johnson offers \$10 reward for a pair of lost spectacles.

GEN. FOREMAN—The *Selma (Ala.) Mississippians*, of a late date, says: "As a large number of our readers would like to know the whereabouts of the 'Wizard of the Saddle,' we suggest to them to be quiet for a few days only, and he will bring rejoicing to every true Southern beating heart, as he is now getting ready for the move, and when he does move he will make the howl of his roaring heard among the negroes and Yankees in the West."

An iron letter has been sent by mail from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to England. The iron was rolled so thin that the sheet was only twice the weight of a small sized sheet of ordinary note paper. It is supposed to be the thinnest iron ever rolled in the world, and was manufactured by the Sligo Iron Works.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA:
Fellow Citizens.—The necessities of our country, as represented by our Confederate authorities, impel me, again, to appeal to your generosity.

You are aware, that in consequence of interruption to our railroad communications by recent movements of the enemy, the subsistence of Gen. Lee's army has become greatly jeopardized. For at least a few months that army will have to rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. I am informed by the Commissary Department, that the usual methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose.

In reference to this point, I need only cite the authority of General Lee himself, who writes as follows in regard to a similar appeal to the people of Virginia:
 "I cannot permit myself to doubt that the people will respond to it, when they reflect upon the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in their behalf, or retaining their stores, maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am aware, that a general obligation of this nature, rests lightly on most men—each being disposed to leave his discharge to his neighbor—but I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will not permit an army, which by God's blessing and their patriotic support has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy, to suffer now through their neglect."

It seems, therefore, that our all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia; and trusting that whatever you have to spare, will be promptly and patriotically brought forward for the use of your country, in its hour of trial—the following plan is submitted, which is being acted upon in the State of Virginia with the best results. It is understood also, that provisions will be received either as sales, loans or donations.

- 1st. Let every citizen who can, pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.
2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 80 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.
3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) immediately, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefer to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged, at once.
4. Let the pledge of each individual, subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for six months, be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so, may oblige themselves to provide the rations of 5, 10, 20, or any number of soldiers for six months; while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the rations of one man, may, combining, authorize one of their number to make the designated subscription of, at least, one ration for one man for six months.

To effect this, I earnestly recommend that county and neighborhood meetings be immediately held in every portion of the State, at which subscriptions may be taken up; and, that a committee of responsible and reliable gentlemen be appointed by such meetings, to wait on those who do not attend, and ascertain what can be raised at the earliest possible moment.

And rest assured, that no patriot can better serve his country, than in so doing. By this means every possible ounce of provisions which can be spared for the support of our army, may be made available.

Should you not, *Fellow Citizens*, respond to this call, you may calculate, not only upon seeing your own sons in the army suffer and be defeated in the field, for want of these supplies, but you will have the mortification to behold them seized and appropriated to the support of the enemy who comes to destroy us. Advancing as he does, through the interior of the land, without either water or railroad communications in his rear, he is now subsisting by the plunder and the rala of the people of South Carolina, and must necessarily do so, when he enters our State. Be assured, therefore, that every pound of bacon or beef, and every bushel of meal which you withhold from your own army, is a certain contribution to the maintenance of that of the enemy. You have therefore, to choose whether you will feed your sons, who are bleeding in our defence, or our ruthless enemy who arms our slaves and lays waste our country.

To show you, *fellow citizens*, the earnest impression I have of the necessity of this action, and that I will call upon you to make no sacrifice which I will not share with you, I have tendered to the Commissary Department one half of my entire year's supply, and expect to put my own family upon the limited rations allowed to our soldiers, regretting that I have so little to offer. That which is left me to subsist upon will be doubly sweet, because it will be the bread of honor and independence.

Confidently relying upon the generosity and patriotism of a people to whom I have often appealed and never appealed in vain, I am, *fellow citizens*,
 Your obedient servant,
 Z. B. VANCE.

FROM PITTSBURGH.—The enemy has not yet developed the plan of operation on our right. The heavy and continued rains of the last two or three days and nights, have, no doubt, materially interfered with his movements, and will probably check his advance for several days. An engagement is, however, imminent, being only deferred in consequence of the terrible condition of the roads and the immediate inability to use artillery.

The enemy's cavalry, and the main body of his infantry have been moved towards Hatcher's Run, and at present but a feeble force confronts our lines east of the city. Intelligent deserters report that the entire Yankee lines between the Weldon Road and the Appomattox river, are now defended by one corps alone—the Ninth. We are inclined to believe this statement, as intelligence through other sources convinces us that every man that can be spared from these lines have been moved to our right. We but await the clearing up of the weather, and some improvement in the condition of the roads, to hear that the enemy has commenced a heavy movement against our extreme right.—*Ex. 27th.*

We believe that the evacuation of Charleston and of all our seaboard cities would long ago have added to the strength of the Confederacy. It is mortifying to give up a city which is the peculiar object of Federal vengeance, and which has been so long and so heroically defended. But, after a four years' resistance to the utmost power of the United States, it loses no honor by the evacuation, which military necessity has compelled. The Yankees may hold Charleston for a time, as the British did in the Revolution, but the end of the war will restore it to the Confederate flag, and it will enter a new career of prosperity and importance. Whatever the event of the struggle, Charleston has covered itself with renown, and will long live in history.—*Dispatch.*

RELIEF OF OUR PRISONERS.—The cotton lately sent North to be sold and with the proceeds supply the wants of our prisoners, realized \$850,000. There were 830 bales sold at 75 to 93 cents by the bale.

\$10 Reward.

LOST—On Hay Street, between the Fayetteville Hotel and the Market House, a pair of SILVER SPECTACLES. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at my Store, or at the office of the DAILY TELEGRAPH.
 P. P. JOHNSON.
 28-14

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
 FAYETTEVILLE, March 4th, 1865.

AFTER this date, this office will be open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., to 8 o'clock, A. M.; from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M.; and from 2 o'clock P. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M.
 BENJ. ROBINSON, Capt.
 and Provost Marshal.
 28-11
 *Observer copy 1 time.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give fair warning to those persons whose teams have been impressed, that if their teams are not sent in promptly, a guard will be sent for them.
 J. B. SOUTHERLAND,
 Purchasing and Impressing Ag't,
 4th Cen. Dist.
 28-11

Wanted Immediately.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
 MARCH 1st, 1865.
100 AXES—To be used in fortifying the Arsenal and the town of Fayetteville. I will purchase the axes, at market prices, if they cannot be loaned. Persons sending them in will oblige me by marking their names on each axe, to avoid confusion when they are returned.
 By order of the Commanding Officer,
 MATTHEW P. TAYLOR,
 Major 2nd M. G. Battalion.
 28-71
CLANDY:
 Fine Combs;
 Dixie Laid Snuff;
 Carolina Belle Snuff;
 Pickwick Smoking Tobacco;
 Pins; Needles.
 For sale by
 W. R. BARRINGER.
 28-71

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
 February 25th, 1865.

FEET ORDERS,
 No. 12.
 I. Capt. R. W. Robinson is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of Fayetteville and vicinity.
 II. All officers and soldiers now in this city, or who may hereafter arrive, will immediately register their names, rank, regiment, and present residence, at the office of the Provost Marshal.
 28-71 F. L. CHILDS, Lt. Col. Com'dg.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
 FEBRUARY 23, 1865.
 ALL Contractors and employees of Contractors for this Arsenal and Armory will report forthwith to this post for duty. All who can procure horses will bring them with them for mounted service.
 F. L. CHILDS, Lt. Col. Com'dg.
 28-61

PRIVATE FIRE ARMS,

BELONGING to officers and men who have recently arrived, will be repaired at half rates by
 WALTER WATSON,
 Gun and Pistol Maker.
 28-14

H. McHILLAN,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
 WILL ATTEND TO ALL SALES ENTRUSTED to him.
 Jan'y, 28-4 and 28-14