

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.

We renew our request to subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly, to inform us promptly of the fact.

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,	\$8 00
1 copy 2 months,	15 00
1 " 3 "	20 00

THE SITUATION.

The situation has not materially changed since our last. We have some information relative to movements of troops, &c., that it would not be proper to publish. A master mind is now at work here, and whatever can be accomplished by genius and energy will be done.

YANKEE ACCOUNTS OF THE OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON.—Charleston was evacuated by the enemy on the night of the 17th, leaving the several fortifications uninjured, besides two hundred guns, which they spiked. The evacuation was first discovered at Fort Moultrie, on the morning of the 18th, at 11 A. M. Part of the troops stationed at James Island crossed over in boats and took possession of the city without opposition, the upper part of the city being on fire.

Previous to the enemy evacuating they fired the upper part of the city, by which six thousand bales of cotton were burned, and it is supposed that before they could subdue it two thirds of the city would be destroyed.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington railroad depot, the cause of which was unknown. Several hundred citizens lost their lives. The building was used by the company, and was situated in the upper part of the city.

The remains of two iron-clads were found, which the enemy destroyed by blowing up previous to the evacuation.

The blockade-runner Cyrene, just arrived from Nassau, fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of February 18th.

The first flag over Sumter was raised by Captain Henry M. Bragg, A. D. C. on General Gillmore's staff, having for a staff an oar and boat-hook lashed together.

The wealthy part of the population have deserted the city, and now all that remains are the poorer classes, who are suffering for want of food.

The lower part of the city within reach of our guns was, in effect, a ruin, and was almost uninhabited. Comparatively few persons dared to remain there. Some of the houses were knocked down; bricks and timbers were laying everywhere, and the streets in particular were strewn with the fragments, in many places entirely obstructing travel. Shells were lying among the ruins. The appearance of the city—the lower part uninhabitable and the upper part in flames—is described as dreary and desolate in the extreme.

YANKEE VIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The New York Herald makes the following commentary on the supposed fall of Wilmington, and indicates the probable line of military policy that will ensue from this event:

The evacuation of Wilmington, like that of Charleston, was no doubt a necessity of the enemy's position. Forces left at such points would of course be isolated and inevitably lost; while their concentration on the main force leaves a faint hope that they may yet be of some service. Hence, as Beauregard struggles northward from Columbia, and Hardee from Charleston, Bragg must, when the general struggle gets as far northward as Wilmington, inevitably join it and struggle on in the same direction. This is what he has done. It is naturally urged that what we are thus bringing about is a concentration of the enemy's forces under Lee.

The fall of Wilmington will insure the safety of Sherman's further advance, and will facilitate the general operation against the rebel capital. If Beauregard, Hardee and Bragg, concentrating in North Carolina, and reinforced by Lee, should attempt to solve the present rebel difficulties by a blow at Sherman, Wilmington will afford us an easy opportunity to reinforce that great soldier, while it will also afford an efficient base from which he can be supplied for the ultimate advance into Virginia, in case Lee shall elect to make his final fight near to the position he now holds.

THE EXECUTION OF CAPT. BEALL.

Captain Beall is a native of Jefferson county, Virginia, and was about thirty-two years old. He was educated at the Virginia University, and at the breaking out of the war he joined the army and became a Captain in the Second Virginia infantry, serving a part of the time under "Stonewall Jackson." He remained in that branch of the service until last year, when he received a commission in the navy, and going to Canada, assisted, in September last, to seize the steamer Parsons, on Lake Erie. The steamer Island Queen was also seized by Beall and his party, all of whom had gone on board as citizens. They scuttled the Island Queen, and subsequently attempted to get possession of the United States steamer Michigan, with the design, as it afterwards appeared, of liberating the prisoners on Johnson's Island. This plan was frustrated, and Beall was afterwards arrested near Niagara Falls, and in February was convicted by a Yankee court-martial as a "guerrilla and spy." For this gallant service for his country he met with a felon's doom. He was hanged off New York on last Friday. He met his fate with the most terrible courage. From a long account of his execution in the New York papers, we make the following extracts:

BEALL'S APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT.

Beall was of medium size, had light colored hair and moustaches, blue eyes, and his countenance wore a pleasant expression. He was a determined rebel. Though a person of much intelligence he was almost blindly devoted to the cause of Jeff. Davis, and did not scruple to help it forward by any means in his power.

After his conviction he was taken from Fort LaFayette, where he had previously been confined, and placed in the "garrison," a prison in Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island. On Wednesday, before the time first appointed for his execution, he was put into a cell and closely guarded.

During his imprisonment he has at no time been disorderly, but has treated the officers in charge of him with uniform courtesy, and sometimes conversed freely. He did not at any time waver, but declared that he had done right, and that his death would be that of a patriot.

On Saturday last Beall's mother arrived here from Harper's Ferry, near where the family resided, and obtaining a pass from General Dix, saw the prisoner. She remained with him for a considerable time; but it is understood returned southward immediately, and did not see him afterwards.

Three clergymen—two of the Roman Catholic church, and one of the Episcopal (Rev. D. Weston)—have visited Beall by his request; and a few other acquaintances or friends have seen him.

It appears that Beall was a religious man; he belonged to the Episcopal church, and was once a lay member of the Diocesan convention of his State. Twice on Friday he took the sacrament, administered by Dr. Weston.

In the course of the morning Beall expressed a desire to have a photographic picture of himself made, and his wish was complied with.

PREPARATIONS FOR EXECUTION.

Shortly before one o'clock Friday afternoon, Captain Talman, who had charge of the arrangements for the execution, United States Marshal Murray, who was present by request, and the executioner, entered the cell of the condemned man.

He promptly rose and said he was at their service. He added that he knew their errand, and said he wished the work to be done quickly.

A moment afterwards he remarked: "It is only a question of muscular power—I think I can bear it."

His arms were then pinioned, a military cape was thrown over his shoulders, a black cap was put on his head, and the officers and the prisoner emerged from the cell and took their place between two lines of soldiers, who formed the guard to the place of execution.

THE MARCH TO THE SCAFFOLD.

Beall marched out of the garrison by the side of Dr. Weston, who read the commendatory prayer from the Episcopal liturgy.

The Marshal and executioner and two friends of the prisoner followed. Beall marched with a firm step in the direction of the gallows, which had been erected on the south side of Fort Columbus.

As he ascended the brow of a hill, from which the gallows frame was visible, he looked hurriedly at the instrument and seemed to smile.

The preparations had not been completed, and a halt on the hill was ordered. At this point he talked with his spiritual adviser. Looking upward, he remarked that the day was a pleasant one. Immediately he added: "The sun shines brightly; I now see it for the last time." He was, however, perfectly calm and composed.

The order was then read by the Post Adjutant, Lieutenant Keiser, Second United States infantry.

When the Adjutant had finished, Rev. Dr. Weston intoned aloud the prayer for the dead, the soldiers listening with breathless anxiety, and many tears running down their cheeks.

THE LAST WORDS.

Marshal Murray and the Provost Marshal of the fort stepping up, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, to which he replied:

"I protest against the execution of the sentence. It is absolute murder—brutal murder. I

die in the defence and service of my country."

Before the cap was drawn over his eyes, on being asked if he wished to say anything further, he said: "No, I beg you to make haste."

THE EXECUTION.

At thirteen minutes past one o'clock the black cap was drawn over the culprit's face, the Provost Marshal drew his sword, a noise was heard from inside the box, and the form of John Y. Beall was dangling in the air. The only movement noticeable in the body was a convulsive movement of the right leg, a shrugging in the shoulders and a few twitches of the hand.

After hanging just twenty minutes the body was lowered down, when a medical examination by Dr. Connor, United States Army, proved that the neck was broken instantly, thus ending the earthly career of Beall without any agony. It was then taken to the hospital, whence it will be given to the friends of the deceased for interment.

FROM TRANS MISSISSIPPI.—In a military point of view, everything is quiet in the Trans-Mississippi. The rivers are higher now than they have been for many years; but no apprehension is felt of a land incursion by the Yankees.

Blockade running between Galveston and the West Indies is carried on very successfully, perhaps rivalling in this respect the ports of Wilmington and Charleston. Quite a number of steamers ran in and out of Galveston harbor in the course of a fortnight.

The Government stores in Texas and at Shreveport are full of clothing and other necessaries.

The expedition fitting out at New Orleans is believed, by high authority in the Trans-Mississippi, to be intended for Galveston and not for Mobile.

The army of Trans-Mississippi is in excellent spirits and condition. The troops are well supplied with clothing, food and munitions of war. All that is required to satisfy them completely, is new issue, and plenty of it, to pay off dues.

The message of Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, strongly urges the placing of 200,000 negroes in the army as pioneers, wagoners, &c. The message meets with universal approbation in Louisiana.

The Legislature of Texas has passed a law taxing distillers of intoxicating drinks \$1,000, and dealers in them, wholesale and retail, \$250 per annum, in the shape of license, and five per cent. on the amount of sales. This is to be collected in specie or State Treasury notes.

The Houston papers say that the sugar crop in Texas will not be as large as was expected; instead of thousands of hogheads, there will be hundreds. We are sorry to hear it.

THE ROANOKE VALLEY RAILROAD BILL.

Thursday the House of Delegates of Virginia took up the House bill appropriating six hundred thousand dollars to the Roanoke Valley railroad company, and the objects to be attained by the bill were advocated by Messrs. Baskerville, Haymond, of Marion, Anderson and Burwell. The bill being put upon its passage was passed—ayes 105, noes none.

The bill is designed to aid the Roanoke Valley railroad company in the construction of branches, so as to make a double track from Richmond to Greensboro, in the State of North Carolina, by a branch to the Richmond and Danville railroad, and another branch to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad as a military and local necessity.

SLAVES IMPRESSED.—All able bodied slaves, between the ages of 18 and 45, in the counties of Wayne, Greene and Lenoir, have been impressed by the military authorities for the use of the government, for fifteen days.

The New York Tribune has the following cool and contemptuous notice of the late action of the Kentucky Legislature:

Kentucky refuses to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. In the Senate the minority report of Mr. Robinson, favoring the amendment on condition that compensation be made for the emancipated slaves, was rejected by a vote of 24 to 9; the House rejected the same report by a vote of 62 to 21. The majority report against the amendment was adopted in the Senate by 21 yeas to 12 noes; in the House by 58 yeas to 26 noes. The Legislature, no doubt, thinks it has saved its honor; but the State will lose its slaves, nevertheless, and lose them without compensation.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Lieut. Carr, 67th N. C. Troops, was found dead on the 24th ult., about two miles from Kinston. It was thought the deceased, while under the influence of liquor, had fallen from his seat in a buggy, and was run over by the vehicle. He leaves a wife and four children.

Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for weak points in the ice, in order to keep them off.

Franklin says, "He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing." Another proverb says, "He that lends loseth friends."

Good old Bishop Hall writes, that "I would as soon be a brute as an ignorant rich man."

Wealth brings care and apprehension. Nothing in this world is so much afraid as a million of dollars.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

RICHMOND, March 6.—The Baltimore American of Friday afternoon is received. It contains no additional news of interest. Frazier Smith has been appointed British Consul at Savannah. The destruction of Columbia by order of Gen. Slocum is reasserted without giving any particulars. An embassy from Maximilian is reported at City Point endeavoring to get through the Yankee lines for the purpose of visiting the Confederate capitol.

Gold 199.

RICHMOND, March 6.—In the Senate the House bill to amend the act regulating the assessment and collection of the tax in kind was considered and passed. The House resolution fixing the day of adjournment was laid upon the table. The bill to muster negroes into the army was called up, whereupon the Senate resolved itself into secret session. It is understood that final action on the subject will be taken to-morrow. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax bill, tendered to the Senate by the committee of conference. Nothing else of importance was done.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Official notice is given that all Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during November and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., are declared to be exchanged.

TRUE COURAGE.—A little drummer-boy in one of our regiments, who had become a great favorite with many of the officers by his unremitting good nature, happened on one occasion to be in the officers' tent, when the hane of the soldier's life passed around. A captain handed a glass to the little fellow, but he refused it, saying, "I am a Cadet of Temperance, and don't like strong drink." "But you must take some now; I insist on it. You belong to our mess to-day, and cannot refuse."

Still the boy stood firm on the rock of total abstinence, and held fast to his integrity. The captain turning to the major, said, "He is afraid to drink; he will never make a soldier." "How is this?" said the major, playfully; and then assuming another tone, added, "I command you to take a drink, and you know it is death to disobey orders."

FLAG OF TRUCE.—Fifteen hundred exchanged prisoners are expected up to day, and a similar number by the next truce boat.

This Christian work goes bravely on, not to be stopped, we hope, until all soldiers and citizens, Federal and Confederate, are made happy by a return to their homes.—Sen. 25th.

MARRIED.

On the 26th of Feb., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. T. Hudson, Mr. ISRAEL C. BOND, from Augusta, Ga., to Mrs. MARY G. FULLER, of this city. Observer copy.

Wanted.

AT No. 17 Market Square, GOLD AND SILVER; BANK NOTES; N. C. TREASURY NOTES. 37-4t. Observer copy 2t.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Children's Aid Society are requested to attend the regular monthly meeting next Tuesday night at the Lecture Room of the Baptist church. A full meeting is desired. J. B. HARDWICK, Cor. Sec. 31-2t.

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 N. C. Battalion. 35-7t.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, } FEBRUARY 28, 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. Comd'g. 32-6t.

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. 32-1t.

H. McMILLAN,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL ATTEND TO ALL SALES ENTRUSTED to him. Jan'y. 30-7 ms