

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR.**—We copy this morning several reports of great importance, but caution our readers against giving credence to all of them. Whilst it appears to be unquestionably true that a large portion of our army has crossed over the Potomac into Maryland, it is not probable that they had appeared at the Relay House, 8 miles this side of Baltimore, on the railroad between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on the other side of Baltimore, nor that there was a great riot in the latter city, nor that Kirby Smith had captured Cincinnati. Some of them may have been true; all of them we hope and believe will be true as soon as no doubt day. But let us be content with the glorious things that are known to be true already. These are enough to satisfy our pride and to call for all our thanksgivings. It is well to be content with what we know, and not to be misled by reports of things that are not true. As also as to the reports of operations of our troops around Baltimore. We have your accounts to Saturday afternoon, but our army did not cross the Potomac till Saturday and Sunday, and then 70 or 80 miles from Baltimore, and without either telegraph or railroad to convey news rapidly.

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Sept. 8, 1862.

The inauguration of ZEBULON B. PIKE, 93rd Governor of North Carolina, has just been concluded. It was a very impressive scene. Many hundreds of people of both sexes and all conditions, had been drawn hither by the interesting occasion. A platform had been erected on the West front of the Capitol, on which were seated Gov. Clark, Gov. Vance, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, and three ex-Governors who came to witness the ceremony, viz. Swain, Morehead and Manly. Below them were thousands of Ladies and children, with a considerable sprinkling of officers and soldiers. The band of Col. Vance's late Regiment was present and performed appropriate airs.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Pearson, the Governor repeating the several forms, and at the close of each subscribing his name, to which the Judges all affixed their names as witnesses. At the close of this interesting ceremony, Gov. Vance stepped forward with a manner deeply earnest and impressive, addressed his fellow citizens for nearly an hour. He certainly did not improve the reputation he has acquired for telling anecdotes, for in this patriotic and dignified and statesmanlike address there was not an attempt of the kind. He did, however, relate an incident of his own life which touched all hearts by its beauty and force—the appeal he made to his troops to submit as men and patriots to the terrible disappointments of the conscript law, which at once blasted their cherished hopes of revisiting their homes and families; yet they quietly submitted to it, as did all our other regiments. The whole speech was indicative of a modesty which did not seek the high position, but at the same time of a will which would shrink from no one of its responsibilities. It was frequently applauded, and I believe gave universal satisfaction.

Of course the Address will appear in to-morrow's Standard, and in Thursday's Observer.

It has been supposed that Gov. Vance was the younger man that ever filled the office in this State. But this is a mistake. His kinsman and friend, Gov. Swain, was a few months younger, both being about 32, and probably the youngest Governor that any State has had. As the first was equal to all the duties of the office, so the public may feel well assured will the second be. Indeed the wonderful unanimity with which the people have asked him to the office says plainly enough that they have no doubt upon that score.

There is another point of resemblance in the career of these two Bucombe Governors. Gov. Swain was selected as the candidate of his friends two years before the election, but declined because he lacked a month of being of the constitutional age. When time had removed that impediment he was brought forward and elected. So Gov. Vance was the favorite of many as the candidate two years ago, but he was not thirty at the time the Convention met to make the nomination, and so he was allowed to "tarry at Jericho till his beard be grown."

I remember that Gov. Swain signified his entrance upon office (that of Judge or Governor, I forget which) by an act of rare and disinterested delicacy. He had been employed by the State as one of its counsel in the great land suit then pending in the Federal Court, and when his acceptance of office disqualified him from arguing the case, he returned to the State Treasury the retaining fee of \$500 which he had received from it.

It gives me pleasure to mention that Gov. Clark has pursued a liberal and gentlemanly course towards his successor. Politically opposed as they have ever been, the outgoing Governor assisted cheerfully to the decision of the people, shows every courtesy to his successor, and aids him with the necessary information as to the state of affairs, and particularly as to all pending matters. For this purpose he is said to have deputed his attention to remain in Raleigh for a week or more, spending the time with Gov. Vance in the Executive office. This conduct is in happy contrast with that of some other officials, Martin Van Buren and his entire Cabinet, for instance, who not only showed no personal civility to Gen. Harrison and his Cabinet, but left them to introduce themselves as best they could into their several offices. Such is the difference between a Southern gentleman and a Northern politician.

Gov. Vance has appointed as his Private Secretary, Richard H. Battle, Jr., Esq., of Washington, who has been serving in the Army till his health failed. There is such a vast crowd here from all quarters of the State, and I meet at every turn with so many acquaintances and friends, that I am not able to write connectedly as I could wish. I think I cannot be mistaken in supposing that there are a hundred or more here from Cumberland and Harnett alone. And I have met with some from the extreme points of the State, from Camden and Cherokee, as well as from all over the intermediate space.

**THE FIGHT AT WASHINGTON.**—In returning from Raleigh on Tuesday night, we found in the stage a member of Capt. Rufus Tucker's (of Raleigh) cavalry company, who had been in the fight at Washington. He is a citizen of Harnett county, but we did not learn his name. He states that Capt. Tucker's company was in the fight, Capt. T. himself commanding the cavalry, of which only three companies, he thinks, were actually engaged. The charge was made at early dawn directly upon the enemy's breastworks, receiving their artillery fire, which fortunately killed no one of our troops. By the time our cavalry reached the works the enemy was in rapid retreat. They were followed into the town, where the fight continued in various streets and from houses. The enemy were shot down and sabred in all directions, leaving their dead and wounded all along the route from the breastworks, and in the town. Our informant had his horse shot dead under him, suffering a severe bruise in the thigh by the fall, but had the satisfaction of dispatching the Yankee who killed his horse, from whom he took a fine six shooter, a gold watch &c. He says he killed two other Yankees, and that their dead bodies were to be seen in all directions. Our troops remained in the town till between 9 and 10 o'clock, when the shelling from the gunbats obliged them to evacuate. His company brought off 12 prisoners and 4 brass pieces of artillery. They would have brought more guns, but it was impossible for the men to drag them by hand through the deep sand. They were not pursued, or if they were, the Yankees took care not to come in sight. If his company five were missing at roll call, whether killed or captured he does not know. Information was subsequently received at his company's camp, near Greenville, that the Yankees stated that they buried 162 of their own men and 17 of ours. He says that the Yankees are arant cowardly, that a single trooper would chase one of them through the streets through having a loaded rifle in his hands. The pistol he took had every charge in it. He has returned home on a short furlough, to get a horse and to recover of his injury.

The Standard says that our loss is variously reported at 30 to 80 killed and wounded. Of the enemy our troops are said to have killed about 60 captured 12, burned a steamer, and brought off 4 instead of 3 pieces of artillery.

The Standard learns that among our killed are four Captains, two of whom are named by an informant of the Wilmington Journal—Capt. Booth of Chowan, we think, and Capt. Norman. The last is doubtless a mistake. Probably Capt. Thos. J. Norman of Washington county, who commanded a company in the 17th, was intended.

The Journal is also informed that on "the same day that Gen. Martin took Washington, Col. Conley accompanied Major Nethercut in an expedition in the direction of Newbern. When within seven miles of the town they surprised and took a camp of 16 negroes and two white men, also over \$700 in specie. Proceeding two miles further, (about five miles from Newbern) they routed another camp of Yankees.

**APPEASING A MOB.**—In Philadelphia, when the N. Y. Tribune's account of the battle of Manassas was posted up on the bulletin boards, it produced the greatest excitement among the friends and enemies of McClellan, who is a native of that city. What was the character of the Tribune's account we know not, except that it was hostile to him. "To appease the mob" a *latas* dispatch was telegraphed to Philadelphia, (we suppose from Washington), that "the Tribune office had been ordered to be closed."

This is a hazardous experiment upon the gullible mob. It is not likely to succeed so well in future, nor will even the truth be credited, should the yankee government ever think it worth while to publish the truth, after such a confession of duplicity. That government will have plenty of mobs to appease, and it would be wise to husband its means to control them.

P. S. From a long article from the N. Y. Herald of the 24th we learn that the Tribune's obnoxious dispatch charged Gen. McClellan with "treacherous conduct." This added to "a stupendous excitement" which the Herald says was greater than ever before known in New York. But, says the Herald, "when it was understood that the same news was told from the bulletins of the Philadelphia papers, the people could hardly contain themselves, and rushed to the 'Tribune' office. Here they entered into the most excited and uproarious discussions, indulging in some very ugly expressions against 'Honest Horace.' At one time fears were entertained that it would be necessary to send for a posse of Metropolitan police to preserve the peace, but fortunately nothing occurred further than a free discussion of the subject.

We are glad to hear from the Journal that the Banks in Wilmington have remained the receipt of all genuine Confederate Treasury Notes. This is right, and should be done by all other banks, corporations and individuals.

**FANCIES THAT WERE NOT REALIZED.**—The Washington Star, in a glorification of Pope's achievements on Friday the 23rd ult., indulged the following fond calculations of what he would achieve on Saturday:—  
"By to-morrow morning, so slowly as he may be moving, Franklin ought to be within supporting distance of Pope with a large force—sufficient with Fitz John Porter's, to make every vestige of any possible reinforcement the enemy may get."  
"On the whole, we stated a day or two since, the prospect now is rendered doubly sure that there will soon be few rebels on arms in Virginia."  
There may be "few rebels on arms in Virginia" now, as the Star anticipated. Reason: they have crossed the Potomac and are in Maryland.

**CONGRESS.**—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House the army bills were debated. On Monday, the Senate continued the discussion of the Exemption Bill. In the House, the conscription bill was further debated, and the following bill in relation to Treasury notes was passed:—  
**A Bill to be entitled an act to provide for the further issue of Treasury Notes.**

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, to issue, in addition to the bonds, certificates of stock, and Treasury notes already authorized by law, such additional amount of the same as may be required to pay the appropriations made by Congress at its last and present sessions, to be issued under the same form, conditions and restrictions as are, or may be, provided by law; the bonds and certificates of stock to be issued in preference in all cases where they can be used; and when they cannot, the deficiency to be supplied by Treasury notes.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to issue Treasury notes of the denomination of fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of one cent per day, the said notes to be payable at the same time as other Treasury notes, and to be receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay annually the interest accruing on the first of January on all interest bearing Treasury notes, and to make all proper regulations in relation to such payments. Provided, that within six months after the treaty of peace, such payment shall be made in Treasury notes not bearing interest.

Sec. 4. The issue of Treasury notes under the denomination of \$100 is authorized to be extended to ten millions of dollars.

On Tuesday, the Senate debated exemption, and the House conscription. In the Senate, Mr. Davis, of N. C., offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency and propriety of calling our Commissioners from Europe, and report thereon to the Senate.

**NEW CONSCRIPT ORDERS.**—Gen. Cooper has published orders directing the arrest as deserters of all Conscripts in the employment of Government or Government contractors, absent from their employment without authority. The reception of substitutes under 18 is forbidden. The reception of substitutes into Partisan Corps is forbidden. And it is also ordered that if "a substitute becomes liable to conscription, his principal is also liable, unless exempt on other grounds." So, if the Conscript is extended to those between the ages of 35 and 45, very many who have employed substitutes between those ages will find that they have wasted their money.

**GEN. BRAGG.**—When last heard from Gen. Bragg's Headquarters were at Sparta, Tennessee, where he has issued a congratulatory address on Gen. Lee's and Smith's successes.

**BUTLER, "THE BEAST."**—Some gentleman in Georgia has informed the Atlanta Confederacy that Gen. B. F. Butler is a native of Jackson county, Georgia, where his brother, a highly respectable gentleman now resides. "One rogue is worse than ten Turks," Pope, the Kentuckian, and Butler, the Georgian, are worse than any of the born Yankees.

**DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.**—In First N. C. Hospital, Petersburg, July 6th, of typhoid fever, private Munroe Ingold, of Co. C, 46th N. C. T., aged 17 years, and a native of Guilford co. N. C.

**LATEST WAR NEWS.**  
**Runners from Maryland.**—RICHMOND, September 10.—Since the grand army of Virginia crossed the Potomac on Friday, nothing is authentically known of their movements. It was reported yesterday that from Fredericktown, Maryland, a column was advancing on Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, while the main body had already reached the Relay House, nine miles from Baltimore. But late tonight no official information contradictory of this rumor had been received here.

Gen. Lee's army left Leesburg last Sunday, and reached this city yesterday evening, and had not yet reached our certain information. It is said that the great excitement existed in consequence of the rumored design of the government to remove its stores to Philadelphia. This was construed by the Baltimoreans as a preparation to shell the city from Fort Mifflin, in case it should be entered by the Southern army, and hence the excitement.

It is believed that Confederate cavalry scouts had been on Friday seen at the Relay House, and that the Potomac at that point had been crossed. It was reported that the Potomac had been crossed by the Potomac and burnt the bridge over Back river, thus cutting off railroad communication with Philadelphia. After leaving Baltimore, our informant heard of the rumored riot, mentioned above, with the additional fact that the Potomac had been crossed by the Potomac and burnt the bridge over Back river, thus cutting off railroad communication with Philadelphia.

**Montgomery county,** which our forces entered on crossing the Potomac, is said to have given Stuart 150 recruits, who furnished their own horses and equipment. It is also reported that the greatest excitement existed in consequence of the Lincoln draft and the passage of the Potomac by the Confederate army. —*Examiner.*

**From Maryland.**—The news from our advancing army in the Northwest on yesterday was, necessarily, very meagre. The fact being that the greatest excitement existed in consequence of the Lincoln draft and the passage of the Potomac by the Confederate army. —*Examiner.*

**The Panic in Washington.**—A gentleman in this city has received a letter from his brother, in Washington, D. C., dated the 6th inst. He says that the greatest excitement and alarm existed among Government officials on account of the advance of our army, and that they had begun to remove from the Government arsenals to New York all the small arms, ordnance, and powder, and a heavy force under Gen. Price. Gen. Price is also reported to have crossed the river at World's bar and camped for the night. The people were rising to resist their attempts.

**Defeat of the Rebels at Beverly, Va.**—The Wheeling Intelligencer, of September 24, says:—  
A dispatch from Gen. Kelly yesterday says that he was attacked by the Rebel guerrillas under Jenkins and Imboden, the same who made the raid on Buchanan and Weston, and that he defeated them, killing and capturing several of their number. No particulars are given. We learn that the rebels were routed and that he had gone from New Creek to Kelly's aid.

**Reported Capture of the Forts below Columbus.**—CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Despatches received at headquarters from Jackson, the 24, say that Bolivar is reported to have captured a heavy force under Gen. Price. Gen. Price is also reported to have crossed the river with seven miles, threatening to attack Gen. Vilepique. It is reported to have crossed the Hatchie river at Brownsboro on the night of the 1st, and is probably making toward Bolivar.

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**FOR THE OBSERVER.**  
At a meeting of the officers and members of the Fayetteville Arsenal and Army Battalion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:  
Resolved, That on the 6th of September, departed this life, our much lamented and highly esteemed Commander, Major JOHN C. BORRIS. Although coming among us a stranger and being here only 13 months, he has won our affection, and our high esteem; we feel his loss equally as much as that of a Father. Therefore, Resolved, That while we deeply lament his death, yet we bow ourselves in humble submission to the will of an all-wise Providence, who doeth all things well.  
Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with his sorrowing family in their hour of greatest need, and sorrow intrudes itself upon every thing on which the eye may rest, we beg them to remember that hearts not at all sick, beat in unison with their own, in sorrow for the departed spirit.

**LATEST FROM THE NORTH.**  
**PATENTERS.** Sept. 10.—We received at a late hour last night the Baltimore American and N. Y. Tribune of last Saturday, Sept. 6th. The intelligence they bring shows a state of alarm and consternation at the North never precedent. At Baltimore and Frederick, Md., the excitement was intense, and at the latter place on Friday last all the Union citizens saddled and harnessed their horses, and left by every conceivable route for Pennsylvania. The Irons Marshal caused all Government stores to be burned.

In regard to the entrance of Confederate troops into Maryland, the American, in its Saturday afternoon edition, declares that no portion of the Rebel army is in that State, so far as they have been able to ascertain. From Ohio—Rebel movements in Kentucky.—The Saturday evening edition of the American contains nothing of the occupation of Covington and Newport, Ky., nor of the demand of Gen. Kirby Smith for the surrender of Cincinnati. We are therefore inclined to the opinion, that the telegraphic despatch to the contrary in another column, is without any foundation in fact. The American contains the following sent from Cincinnati on Saturday:—

**CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.**—Conductor Woodall made a reconnaissance yesterday with an engine on the Kentucky Central Railroad to proceed to a point ten miles north of Cincinnati, where he discovered three men who, upon being hailed, said they belonged to a Georgia regiment. He afterwards discovered that they were so much hidden by bushes that he could not make out the numbers. A despatch from Falmouth, dated one o'clock this morning, says that scouts report the rebels within four miles of that place with artillery.

**Despatch from Falmouth, Ohio,** says that Spencer, Boone county, Virginia, had surrendered to Colonel Jenkins and that Col. Ratbourn's command had surrendered and been taken prisoners. On Wednesday Jenkins entered Ravenwood, Virginia, and crossed the Ohio at Battling's Island, came down to Keating, Ohio, killed one man, wounded two, and stealing twelve horses, then crossed the river at World's bar and camped for the night. The people were rising to resist their attempts.

**A later report says** the Rebels are crossing at Racine and coming down on both sides of the river. **Losses in the Recent Battles.**—A shipping list—WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—From careful calculations it is believed the entire number of our losses in the late battles will not exceed 6,000 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners, principally taken up by the enemy in a struggling and wild, with the exception of officers, have been paroled.

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**N. C. TROOPS IN THE LATE BATTLES.**  
The following interesting letter, says the Standard, not intended for publication, from a member of the 6th N. C. Regiment, is the first intelligence from a North Carolina man we have received since the battles. It will be seen that the "bloody 6th" maintained fully its high character. The letter is dated on the battle field of Manassas, August 31st:—  
"Probably you would like to hear from the old 6th and also from the ever famous 'old third Brigade,' and the 'invincible Division' of Whiting, consisting of the 'old Third' and Texas Brigade. Gen. Whiting being absent sick, Gen. Hood, the Texan, commanded the Division, and Col. Lane, the 'old Third.'"  
On the 22d and 23d of August, the 6th participated in the skirmish, which drove the enemy from the ford on the Rappahannock, at Gaines' farm.

On the 29th, the Regiment supported the battery in the centre, and was shelled all the evening very severely. A gallant skirmish was kept up until nearly dark by company A, Lieut. J. Calder Turner, and company I, Lieut. W. B. Allen, the men firing until their muskets were so hot that they could scarcely handle them. About night-fall our skirmishers having been recalled, the enemy advanced to take possession of the heights we occupied. We rose up from behind the hill, gave them a deadly volley, charged them over a mile, when we were compelled to halt, as we had advanced beyond support, and our brigade consisted of only four regiments of not over 300 men each. We captured the battery that had worked on us all day. Our regiment took the colors of the 5th Penn., and the 4th Alabama and 11th Mississippi also captured a stand of colors each, and 2d Mississippi took two guns. While we were halted in the corn field, waiting for reinforcements, which should protect our left flank, our Regiment was charged by the 25th New York, but we gave them a fire that soon flushed their "Hurrah for the Union." "The Stars and Stripes," &c. At the same time the 4th Alabama was charged by a squadron of cavalry, all of whom were captured. About an hour afterwards, reinforcements came up and we fell back to our old position late in the night. We took the Adjutant General, who stated that our column was too heavy for Gen. King, who had only 16 Regiments. He was thunderstruck when he found out that they had been whipped by 4 little Regiments. Col. Lane commanding the Brigade, behaved most gallantly, and maneuvered the brigade finely, and so did Maj. Webb our regiment.

Next morning, (Aug. 30), they opened a most terrific fire of Artillery on us, which was kept up all day between the rifles at long tax. We kept up a continual skirmish, each company going in turn one hour at a time. Their heavy musketry opened on our left. From the hill where we were we could distinctly see every thing. Because we had fallen back, Pope thought us whipped, and telegraphed at 5 a. m., a signal victory. He formed an immense column to charge our left. They moved down in fine order, but received a fire which drove them back in the utmost confusion. Their charge laid their left flank open to us, and Gen. Longstreet ordered up a rifle battery, our brigade supporting it, and a opened again; a battery replied, and we took an awful shelling, with but little loss. Then we formed line of battle, advanced towards a yankee battery which opened upon us, and also two regiments; but we drove the two regiments off in the style—we then kept advancing until we slept on the battle-field of Manassas, which was strewn thicker than on the 21st of July. A yankee battery was placed precisely where it was last year—two battalions on the same ground, same results and similar in many other respects. The fight of our brigade is pronounced by the Generals as the brightest thing of the war, and probably unsurpassed in history. Capt. White, of Alamance, was severely wounded in the arm, and it is feared amputation may be necessary.

We are now near Fairfax C. H., resting, and Gen. D. H. Hill's fresh troops in advance. I forgot to say that the enemy turned their whole battery on Lts. Turner and Allen while skirmishing, throwing grape into them heavily. A regiment of infantry then tried them, but of no avail. It will be gratifying to you to know that Maj. Webb commanded the regiment superbly, and was complimented by all.

We learn that Capt. York acted as Major during the battles and behaved admirably. The Wilmington Journal learns that in the fight at Manassas, on the 30th ult., General Branch's brigade is reported to have lost about 300 men killed and about 100 wounded. This, our informant says, is as near the number of casualties as could be ascertained, without the official lists.

**Jackson and the Yankees.**—The terror with which our heroic Jackson has inspired the enemy receives many illustrations, some of them quite humorous. A Confederate trooper, whose horse gave out, was captured near Manassas, while looking for our lines, on Thursday, before the great fight. He had been already exchanged, reaching here on yesterday morning. He tells us that when taken, he was carried immediately to Gen. Sigel, to be questioned. "Vere is he?" was the Dutchman's first and eager question. It was several times repeated before the Confederate mastered the accent sufficiently to understand it. The latter then asked Sigel whom he referred to. "Vey I means Schackson. Vere is he?" The prisoner replied that if he had only known where Jackson was, he would himself have escaped capture.—*Enquirer, 9th.*

**T. S. Lutterloh**  
HAS on hand for sale,  
100 boxes TOBACCO; and  
100 bags SALT.  
Sept. 11, 1862. 59-2t

**For Sale,**  
200 New Oak-Head SPIRIT BARRELS. Address  
K. M. C. WILLIAMSON  
Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1862. 59-122p

**LOOK AT THIS!**  
THE HORSE GOLD SEEKER will commence his fall season of horse and cow hunting on the 1st of November, at J. A. Worth's near Fayetteville, his own stable 5 miles below Manchester on Lower Little River, and Lillington, Harnett county. For particulars see handbills at stable. 59-2tpd

**TOBACCO.**  
I HAVE several boxes of TOBACCO for sale by the box; it is put up right and will not rot.  
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.  
Sept. 1. 59-164p

**AVON E. HALL.**  
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.  
Will give quick despatch to goods so signed by him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.  
Wilmington, Jan. 19, 1862. 921ty