

The "Great Events," recorded in our last, turn out to have been great fabrications—all except the cautious one of the fall of Vicksburg. There is much disappointment, of course, and would be still more if we were to believe the yankee accounts which followed close upon the heels of the Martinsburg story. But we have too much experience of yankee stories to believe any great part of those they now send us.

We have faith in Gen. Lee and in his army. He and they will do all that can be done by men. Should they succeed, they will shorten if not end the war. Should they fail, it will be prolonged indefinitely. As the South cannot afford to be conquered, it must necessarily continue the war as long as the yankees prosecute it. Come what may, of victory or defeat, everything that we have or expect to have at the South—life, property and honor—all depends on final triumph, and we must admit no thought short of that.

The latest accounts from our army, though nothing official has yet been received, dispel much of the gloom and anxiety caused by the yankee accounts, and seem to give reason to believe that Gen. Lee neither has been nor will be whipped.

It will be seen that a new attack has been made upon Charleston, by land and water. The accounts seem to promise that it will be repelled. From what we have heard of our force there, we think it difficult to beat any land force the enemy can probably muster there at present.

The loss of Vicksburg is not the loss of the Mississippi. We have still Port Hudson, which is quite as strong as ever Vicksburg was. And light artillery from a hundred other points can effectively prevent commerce on that great river. It may not be able to stop the yankee iron clads from going up and down, but it can sink any merchant steamers or flat boats. It is a calamity to lose Vicksburg, but as the Richmond Whig truly says, "Nothing is to be gained by dependency; all that has been lost may be regained by fortitude and perseverance. The bitterness of heart which breeds dependency and disaffection wins no triumphs, repairs no disasters, sustains no cause. Greatness of soul accepts all the calamities of war in the spirit of defiance, and rises superior to every misfortune. If we cannot bear defeat as well as the yankees, we are unworthy to be free."

Perhaps the most surprising thing of the week is that the account of Magruder's important captures at Brashear City is confirmed by the yankee accounts in the New York Herald. We are so accustomed to fabrications from the South that we took it for granted that this was a fabrication or exaggeration.

REPORTED PROPOSITION FOR PEACE.—It has been reported that Vice President Stephens has gone to Washington City under flag of truce with a peace proposal. This is so far true that Mr. Stephens did go as far as Newport News. He has returned to Richmond. What he went for is only conjectured, though it is said that it was in relation to exchange of prisoners.

P. S.—The Richmond papers of Saturday have not yet arrived, but a dispatch of that date says that "a correspondence explanatory of Vice President Stephens's mission shows that he went to Fort Monroe as military Commissioner, to obtain from the Federal authorities an agreement to conduct the war, hereafter, according to the usages of civilized nations. After waiting two days, Mr. Stephens was informed that the proposition for a conference was inadmissible, and he therefore returned to Richmond."

The proposal of President Davis does him honor, and will raise our country still higher in the estimation of the civilized world. It was made at the only moment when we have had it in our power to retaliate the wanton, savage outrages which the enemy has perpetrated wherever he has invaded and held our territory. When Gen. Lee entered Pennsylvania, instead of carrying fire and sword into the house of every peaceful man and woman, President Davis dispatches the second officer of the government on this mission of mercy, to secure by solemn stipulation those exemptions from outrage which are recognized by all civilized nations, but systematically violated by our savage enemy. But the latter has chosen to close the door to negotiation, not only on this subject but we presume on any other. So be it. The incident furnishes another evidence of the implacability and inhumanity of the enemy, and of the consequent duty to fight them to the last extremity.

LETTERS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—There is an intense desire for letters from Pennsylvania of date subsequent to the late sanguinary battles at Gettysburg. Those who had husbands and sons and brothers in that army cannot understand why no letters come. But as it is here so it is everywhere—we have seen no allusion in any paper to a letter written since the battles. We have received three letters dated "Bivouac near Fayetteville, Penn., June 28," (three days before the battles), in which the writer, an officer of the 18th Reg't, from this county, writes—

"This is Sunday, and we are resting. We take up our march to-morrow for Harrisburg, which is a three days' march. This is a fine country, and we are living like fighting cocks. I hope you will hear a good report of our army. Our army are in better spirits than I ever saw them. No straggling on the march. We have some sympathizers in Pennsylvania, but very few thus far."

UNPARDONABLE LYING.—Our readers cannot be more disappointed and amazed than we are to find that the whole story of a great victory by Gen. Lee on Sunday the 6th inst., with the capture of 40,000 prisoners, is a sheer fabrication! No fight took place on that day and the 40,000 prisoners, who were stated to be taken on the way to Martinsburg, guarded by Gen. Pickett's division, are now said to be 4,000 (perhaps 400) captured in the several fights during the previous week. According to the map, Martinsburg, from which this news was telegraphed, is only about 50 miles from Gettysburg, where the victory is said to have been achieved. It seems that the telegraphic superintendent at Martinsburg is responsible for this shamefully cheating the public by starting this great story. The following is his dispatch to Dr. Morris, President of the Telegraph Company:—

MARTINSBURG, July 6.—The latest, which seems to be reliable, is that the fight was continued on Sunday, and was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. Hill fell back in the center, causing the enemy to believe he was retreating. The enemy advanced, then Ewell and Longstreet advanced their right and left wings, surrounding the enemy. We then took the heights for which we have been contending, and captured forty thousand prisoners. They refused to be paroled. Gen. Pickett's division is now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburg.

There is no law that we know of to punish the originator of such a story, but Dr. Morris owes it to an insulted public to disown Mr. "C."

From recent specimens we fear that the South is bent upon wreathing the palm from the yankees in the line of business in which they are pre eminent—lying.

A TRUE STORY FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—When we get one it is worthy of special mention. So inform our readers that the capture of Brashear City, with its immense amount of ordnance and commissary and quartermaster stores, is confirmed. Detailed accounts of the affair are given in the Northern papers substantially agreeing with those telegraphed from the Southwest and published in last Monday's Observer.

Our forces were in action, very near New Orleans, having captured a fort 10 miles from the City. We do not credit the reports, again renewed, that the City is in our possession, for though the yankees had very few troops there to defend it, a strong fleet was there to lay the City in ashes.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA. From the Richmond Dispatch. A wounded officer of Wright's brigade, who arrived here yesterday evening, gives us the following particulars of the battles of Gettysburg, which entirely changes the face of the news published from Northern sources. He left Gettysburg at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. From his statement we gather the following particulars:—

In the fight of Wednesday and Thursday we whipped the enemy badly. On Friday the fight was continued, being chiefly done by our centre, which was composed of Longstreet's corps and two divisions of Gen. P. H. Hill's corps. Neither the right nor left wing was seriously engaged. We drove the enemy back to the heights, which he had fortified. In driving them this five miles we broke through two of his lines of battle forced to receive the onset of our troops, and finally charged them to the heights. Here our men were ordered to charge the heights, and the order being executed resulted in a repulse.

On Friday night our wagon trains were ordered to fall back and commenced going to the rear. It is supposed our army fell back from want of provisions. There was no scarcity of ammunition, for there were many trains of ordnance, and the single cartridge or shell had been taken. Some of them were attacked by the enemy, but Imboden's cavalry successfully drove them off. Those of our men who were slightly wounded and could walk were sent off Saturday morning, and those who were severely wounded were left in hospitals near the battle field.

In the fight of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Gen. Lee took about 10,000 prisoners, who were promptly sent to the rear, and who, our informant thinks, will reach Virginia safely. During the same time we lost about 40,000 men, of which number 15,000 were killed and wounded—making our loss 15,000 in all. The battle was the most furious that has taken place in this country, and the losses of the enemy in killed and wounded must exceed ours. In the charge upon them which drove them five miles from Gettysburg, our troops were enormous. Wright's brigade suffered severely. One of the regiments which went into action with a Colonel, Lt. Colonel, and five or six Captains, came out in charge of a Second Lieutenant, the ranking officers having been killed or wounded. The rest of the brigade were scattered, and our informant says that our army fell back with the greatest deliberation and order—to use his expression—"splendidly." There was no demoralization. None of the officers have any idea that Gen. Lee intends to recross the Potomac, nor has that intention been hinted at by the officers commanding corps. It was generally and discreetly understood that the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining provisions through so long a march, and not by the want of courage. The men were in good spirits and ready for another fight with the enemy.

The Potomac, when our informant crossed, was very high. It is proper to state that the officers from whom the above information was obtained was a very intelligent, cool, and deliberate person, and one not likely to exaggerate any fact which he might have learned. We were informed in an authentic quarter late last night, that a gentleman named Rice, who was in Washington yesterday evening, who left the latter city on Sunday night. He reports that he was received there up to that time was decidedly unfavorable to the Federal arms, and that a deep and manifest feeling of independence pervaded the whole community, and that the intelligence received by the authorities from going to the public. Little confidence was felt in the ability of Meade's army to prevent Lee's advance on the city, and that the officers of the army were not well satisfied with the safety of the city. No security was felt against its fall.

It was rumored during the afternoon of yesterday that a dispatch had been received by the President from Gen. Lee, stating that he intended to recross the Potomac, and that he had taken the precaution of falling back to Hagerstown. We inquired of the President of the truth of this report, and were assured that no such dispatch had been received by him. A gentleman who lived all the early part of his life in Gettysburg makes the following statement:—

"I was in Gettysburg at the time of the battle, and I will see how difficult it is to surround or cut off Gen. Lee. Gettysburg lies Northeast of Baltimore 52 miles, 80 from Washington on the road through Frederick, which is Southeast from it a distance of 32 miles. There is a narrow mountain range between the two cities, and the mountains of Gettysburg on the West, extending South through Frederick county. If Gen. Lee fell back towards the Potomac he had the advantage of these mountains, and could have crossed them at any point, and would have been exposed to the narrow passes of these mountains."

From the Richmond Examiner. The Central train from Staunton brought several soldiers who were wounded at Gettysburg. One of them, who says he left Gettysburg on Saturday at noon, reports up to that time that the army was in good spirits. There was no demoralization existing in our ranks, but on the contrary, the men were as confident as ever, nor was there any evidence of a hasty retreat being got to be made. Our trains were in motion towards Hagerstown, but at a leisurely pace. We had taken 10,000 prisoners, and the men were being escorted towards Williamsport.

Later in the evening it became publicly known that there had been received at the war office an official dispatch from the commandant of the post at Martinsburg, stating that the men were being escorted towards Williamsport. This dispelled the gloom of the general public. Last night the President received a dispatch from the commandant of the post at Martinsburg, which was the highest dispatch received by him. It stated that the army had been victorious in every engagement with the enemy, and had fallen back to Hagerstown simply that he might put across the Potomac his wounded and prisoners, both of whom were numerous. The movements of the army of the Potomac were no doubt as to the light in which the yankee Government views the recent military events in Pennsylvania. Keyes and every military son of his misdeeds have been recalled from Eastern Virginia to Washington. Had Meade been successful in his operations against Gen. Lee, the army of the Potomac would have been thundering at the gates of Richmond in earnest.

RICHMOND, July 11.—No news from the army to-day. YANKEE ACCOUNTS. RICHMOND, July 10.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th inst. says: "We really know in regard to the battles before Gettysburg, accounts simply to this: The Confederates were victorious in every engagement with the enemy, which they drove back with great slaughter, capturing many prisoners. On Thursday afternoon, the whole Federal force was attacked by the Confederates, and after a sanguinary conflict, repulsed them. On Friday the rebels returned, leaving their camp, and resulted in a moral signal repulse than the previous day. The losses were extraordinarily severe on both sides. The Federal loss in general officers is beyond all precedent. On Saturday night Lee fell back towards the mountains. What has followed since is almost wholly conjectural, but it is now admitted that Lee holds the passes at South Mountain, and will fight or retire as circumstances may require. The Potomac River is impassable for me to get dry and send the cargo up town."

I will much prefer sending of goods as heretofore from the boat if drays are sent down, but without the limit number now calling at the boat, cannot in time without putting goods on the wagon at the risk of the owner. R. M. ORRELL, July 13, 1863. 45-2t

Bank of Fayetteville Stock. SIXTY SHARES for sale. Apply to S. BOON, July 8, 1863. 45-3t

School Wanted. A graduate of the University, who has several years experience as a Teacher. Satisfactory references given if required. Address, stating particulars, to "JURA," box 121, Fayetteville, N. C. July 10, 1863. 45-3t

Mineral Spring Academy. THE fourth session will commence the second Monday in July. Tuition \$8, \$12.50, and \$16 per session. Board, exclusive of extras, \$20 per month. For further information address N. D. J. CLARK, Principal, Jackson Springs, Moore, N. C. 45-2t

LOST. A T or near the Baptist Church, Sunday, a GOLD CROSS, which the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to THOS. Mc DANIEL, July 13, 1863. 45-1t

WANTED. ONE PAIR MILL STONES, good quality, for grinding corn, about 20 inches in diameter. Moore county preferred. Any person having such rock for sale, apply to the subscriber at Whitesville, N. C. July 4, 1863. THOMAS S. MEMORY, 45-6t

Cook and House Servant wanted. ADDRESS "B," by note at the Observer Office. A July 7, 44-1t

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, July 10.—Firing on both sides ceased at 6 o'clock P. M. The principal fighting has been at Battery Wagner, on Morris Island. Four monitors were engaged from 5 A. M. to 2 P. M. They withdrew one hour, when a tug boat supplied them with ammunition, and they renewed the attack at 3. The infantry fighting was also severe. The yankees made 75 to 150. Coffees—Small lots for retail, 8 75 to 4 50 per lb. Coppers 1 25 to 1 50. Cotton—40 to 42. Cotton Yarn—\$5 to \$15 per bunch. Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40. Eggs 65 per dozen. Extra Log Wood \$4 to \$5 per lb. Flour—In demand. Family 45 00, super 41 00. Folders 7 50 per hundred. Hay \$4. Shucks \$1. Potatoes—\$3 per bushel. Grain—Corn \$5 50. Wheat \$6 to 6 50. Rye 7 50. Oats 2 50. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to \$6. Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50. Iron—Sweden 75. Leathers—Sole \$4 per lb., Upper 4 50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey \$20 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy \$20—Peach Brandy \$20. Molasses—N. O. \$10 per gallon. Nails—Retaining at 1 25 to 1 50 per lb. Potatoes—Irish, new, \$5 to \$8, per bushel. Rice 20 to 25. Sugar—1 75 to \$2 at retail. Salt \$12 50 to \$14 per bushel. Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 00. Fayetteville Shingles 40 1 00. Spirits—Tennessee 80 to 85 per gallon. Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool \$3 to \$4. Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON

From Mississippi.—JACKSON, July 9.—The enemy is still advancing slowly, shelling our cavalry. They are now within 4 miles of our works. 9 P. M.—A regular artillery duel has been going on for the past hour, 8 miles off. The yankees are moving up slowly and steadily. The attack has begun. Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy is evidently in heavy force. Heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing is going on. The enemy are shelling the city, and have killed several citizens. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and if the enemy make a general attack we are certain of success. The attack may not be general before morning, though their troops are still pressing forward. But few men lost on our side yet. The enemy must be suffering for water, as all the cisterns and ponds have been destroyed. Thermometer 92. 6 P. M.—The artillery firing has ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers are blazing away. Our loss will not exceed 50.

Fighting at the West.—Despatches from Panola, Miss., July 7th, say that Gen. Holmes attacked Helena on the 4th, and captured three batteries, but reinforcements arriving from below with five gunboats, drove our force back. Our loss was 500. Heavy firing was heard on the 6th and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for the purpose aforesaid, and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th. By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE. R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary. 45-2w

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for Cumberland County will meet the tax payers at the following places, and the days following, to-wit: Silver Run, Black River and Fies Hill, at Murphy's Mill, on Monday July 20th. Lock's Creek and Cedar Creek, at Thomas For's, on Tuesday, July 21st. Rockfish and Gray's Creek, at Sheriff McNeill's, on Wednesday, July 22d. Quinliss, on Thursday, July 23d, at John A. McKeithan's. Seventy-first on Friday, July 24th, at Wm. Shaw's. Carver's Creek, on Saturday, July 25th, at C. D. Nicolson's.

The following subjects are to be listed viz: Naval Stores, Salt, Wines and Spiritous Liquors, Tobacco—manufactured or unmanufactured, Cotton, Wool, Flour, Sugar, Molasses and Syrup, Rice, and other agricultural products, the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863.

Also, all Moneys, Bank Notes or other Currency on hand or on deposit on the first day of July, and the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid, and not employed in a business the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this Act. S. T. HAWLEY, Assessor. A. M. CAMPBELL, Assessor. July 13, 1863. Presbyterian copy. 45-2t

SALT! SALT! On Monday the 20th inst. I will sell at Shoe Heel Depot, W. C. & R. R., about one hundred bushels of STATE SALT. Those that do not apply in person must send a written order, stating how many times, and whether they ever purchased any State Salt of the subscriber. Those that have made two purchases of him need not apply, as there are many that have never received any salt, and must be supplied. All persons indebted to the Estate will make payment to her. JUNE TERM, 1863, of Cumberland County Court. MARY Mc GILL, Adm'r. July 10, 1863. 45-3w

Information Desired. ANY person who can give any information of W. B. A. Suggs of Co. F, 24th Reg't N. C. T., whether dead or living, will confer a favor on his friends, especially his parents. He was soldier when left home and had been for some time, with chills and fever every other day. The last we heard from him was on the train going from Wilmington, and it was reported that he jumped out of the train, and whether it is true or not, we cannot find out that he has been seen since. Any information thankfully received; by the request of his father and mother. RALPH SUGGS, White Oak, Bladen county. July 10, 1863. Presbyterian and Recorder please copy. 45-

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Look out for the Runaway! \$25 REWARD. I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a negro boy named CHANCE, who I suppose, is lurking about Fayetteville, with the view of going to Wilmington if he can get aboard of the Steamboats. Said boy is about 14 years old, spare built and very black, has heavy eyebrows, small eyes and appears readily when spoken to. He is small for his age. When he left my house he wore clothes that were much too large for him. He wore a cap that had been blue, but had turned to a grayish color. Said cap had large ear flaps. This boy is acquainted with the negroes of Mr. Thos. S. Pickett, who lives near Fayetteville. He was raised in Wilmington, and is doubtless trying to make his way back to that place. Captains of Steamboats will please keep a strict lookout for him. R. HARPER WHITAKER, Raleigh, N. C. July 7, 1863. 45-2t

Printing Presses for Sale. I WILL expose to public sale for cash on the 18th day of July, at the office recently occupied on Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C., Col. P. J. Simular's entire interest in the PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES and FIXTURES, &c., employed in publishing "The North Carolinian." Also his interest in the Library, Furniture, Gas Pipe and Fixtures of the Office, and his interest in the house, which has been occupied by the said Col. Simular, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for the said Col. HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff. By J. A. JOHNSON, Reg't. S. F. July 24, 1863. 45-12t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 13. REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Bacon 95 to \$1. Lard 1 10. Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail. Butter 1 50 to 1 50. Chickens 75 to 1 20. Coffee—Small lots for retail, 8 75 to 4 50 per lb. Coppers 1 25 to 1 50. Cotton—40 to 42. Cotton Yarn—\$5 to \$15 per bunch. Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40. Eggs 65 per dozen. Extra Log Wood \$4 to \$5 per lb. Flour—In demand. Family 45 00, super 41 00. Folders 7 50 per hundred. Hay \$4. Shucks \$1. Potatoes—\$3 per bushel. Grain—Corn \$5 50. Wheat \$6 to 6 50. Rye 7 50. Oats 2 50. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to \$6. Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50. Iron—Sweden 75. Leathers—Sole \$4 per lb., Upper 4 50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey \$20 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy \$20—Peach Brandy \$20. Molasses—N. O. \$10 per gallon. Nails—Retaining at 1 25 to 1 50 per lb. Potatoes—Irish, new, \$5 to \$8, per bushel. Rice 20 to 25. Sugar—1 75 to \$2 at retail. Salt \$12 50 to \$14 per bushel. Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 00. Fayetteville Shingles 40 1 00. Spirits—Tennessee 80 to 85 per gallon. Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool \$3 to \$4. Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON

By the Governor of North Carolina. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, for the protection of our people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be a necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State: Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for the purpose aforesaid, and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

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Look out for the Runaway! \$25 REWARD. I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a negro boy named CHANCE, who I suppose, is lurking about Fayetteville, with the view of going to Wilmington if he can get aboard of the Steamboats. Said boy is about 14 years old, spare built and very black, has heavy eyebrows, small eyes and appears readily when spoken to. He is small for his age. When he left my house he wore clothes that were much too large for him. He wore a cap that had been blue, but had turned to a grayish color. Said cap had large ear flaps. This boy is acquainted with the negroes of Mr. Thos. S. Pickett, who lives near Fayetteville. He was raised in Wilmington, and is doubtless trying to make his way back to that place. Captains of Steamboats will please keep a strict lookout for him. R. HARPER WHITAKER, Raleigh, N. C. July 7, 1863. 45-2t

Printing Presses for Sale. I WILL expose to public sale for cash on the 18th day of July, at the office recently occupied on Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C., Col. P. J. Simular's entire interest in the PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES and FIXTURES, &c., employed in publishing "The North Carolinian." Also his interest in the Library, Furniture, Gas Pipe and Fixtures of the Office, and his interest in the house, which has been occupied by the said Col. Simular, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for the said Col. HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff. By J. A. JOHNSON, Reg't. S. F. July 24, 1863. 45-12t

FAYETTEVILLE HALL. GRAND CONCERT AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. THE citizens of Fayetteville are respectfully informed that Miss ELLA WREN, the beautiful and accomplished Tragedienne and Prima Donna, assisted by Mr. CHARLES H. MORTON, the most versatile and popular Comedian and Vocalist in the Confederacy, from the Theatre of New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, &c., and late principal Comedian of the new Richmond Theatre, will give a series of MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES! FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1863. Mrs. CHARLES MORTON will preside at the Piano Forte. Programme for first night to commence with the elegant Comedy of a MORNING CALL. Mr. Chas. Morton, Mrs. Fanny Chillingstone, (Widow) Miss Ella Wren. INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES. GRAND MUSICAL OLLIO: 1.—Salut a la France (from the Opera of the Daugh-ter of the Regiment). Mr. Chas. Morton. 2.—Comic Ditty.—Bacon and Greens. Mr. Chas. Morton. 3.—Duet—Murmuring Sea. Miss Wren and Mr. Morton. 4.—Ballad—Rock me to Sleep, Mother, (as composed for and originally sung by her). Miss Ella Wren. 5.—Comic Song—The Rat Catcher's Daughter, (in character). Mr. Chas. Morton. 6.—Ballad—All quiet along the Potomac to-night. Miss Ella Wren. 7.—Mr. Chas. Morton, the original Billy Barlow of the Confederacy, will appear as that eminent Philosopher, with his things in general—the Lincoln A.D. administration in particular—as sung by him over three hundred nights in New Orleans, Richmond, &c., &c. INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES. TO CONCLUDE WITH THE AMUSING SKETCH OF A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS! Mr. Simon Lullaby. Mr. Chas. Morton. Mrs. Simon Lullaby. Miss Ella Wren. SECOND EVENING AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. PRICE OF ADMISION \$1. NO HALF PRICE. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. July 15, 1863. 44

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