

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The enclosed article entitled "The English Officers in the American Revolution," is a clipping from the New York Journal of Commerce of April 1860, which, though hardly worth re-publication in the Observer, cannot fail to strike every one as foreshadowing the same sad and contemptible "yankin' nation" for exactly similar conduct, though on a much larger scale, in the present "Revolution."

THE ENGLISH OFFICERS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Their conduct is viewed in England.—Frank Moore's "Diary of the American Revolution" is attracting considerable attention in England. The Saturday Review writes to the work an appreciative article which is particularly noticeable as showing the present feeling in England in regard to the period and scenes of the American Revolution. As the generation directly interested in that contest has passed away, and there are no direct personal feelings involved, the true merits of the case are more fairly viewed. Washington is at this day nearly as highly revered in England as in America, and there will be found very few Englishmen who condemn the course taken by the American colonies. In the article in the Review the reviewer says:

"The feeling with which most Englishmen will rise from the perusal of this 'Diary' will be one of sorrowful but profound contempt for the government under which their ancestors flourished in the good old days. Nobody, except perhaps Washington, appears in very noble colors; but the only actors who make a thoroughly despicable figure are the English ministers and their favorite generals. It was not that they committed here and there an isolated mistake—the demon of blundering possessed them from the very first measure to the very last of the twenty years' struggle. Without subscribing to all the imputations of tyranny which the Americans vented the discontent that had been accumulating for many years, no one doubts that the taxation of a powerful colony was, as a mere matter of statecraft, a mistake. If not a crime, it was certainly a blunder. The military operations, too, of the war on the English side are sufficiently infamous. No commander, probably, throughout the whole course of the warlike history of England has surpassed Howe and Clinton in inefficiency, with the single exception of General Whitecloud, whose sinister fame is linked to the same fatal soil. But these errors hardly equalled the folly of the policy which was pursued between the first outbreak of discontent and the time when the armed conflict was commenced in earnest. It was not the policy of statesmen, but a policy which a spiteful woman pursues to obtain a household victory. The English government would not yield, and they either could not or would not take the steps necessary to conquer; and so they adopted a middle course, which, notwithstanding the enormous expenses of the one with the humiliation of the other, they did nothing to enforce obedience. They did everything to tease, to irritate, to exasperate. The shutting up of the port of Boston was not likely to owe the resistance or ally the resentment of a high-spirited people. The closing of the fisheries of Newfoundland to American enterprise had the effect of depriving numbers of their bread, and making it their interest to dare the utmost for the overthrow of the power that was ruining them; but it did not deprive the rebels of a single resource, or win back to loyalty a single wavering heart. The campaigns of many of the English commanders were carried on in the same spirit. They made war on peaceful industry, on defenceless commercial towns, on public buildings, on everything except armed men. They undertook scarcely any great military enterprises, and generally contented themselves with sitting down in some sequestered town until they were driven out of it, but to make amends, they destroyed every sort of property they could reach without fighting a battle. Even before the Declaration of Independence had been made, they went on the principle that whatever was lost to America was gain to England; and, consequently, they conducted war on a system even more barbarous than is commonly adopted in contending with an alien nation. Having command of the sea, they bombarded and burnt petty seaport towns, which could not have been troublesome if they had wished. They tormented imitation Congresses and legislatures, they by thousands, in order to depreciate the American currency. And General Gage even went so far as to transport to this country all the title deeds for the possession of their estates—though, happily for our credit, his proceedings were not supported by the authorities at home. The tales of plunder, of cruelty, and of maltreatment of prisoners with which the American papers, and even the Congress reports, are rife, it is, of course, impossible to test. But their complaints are pitched in a tone, and repeated with a perseverance, to which Bayard's campaigns in Northern Germany furnish the nearest parallel. Throughout this disgraceful war, the maximum of mischief with the minimum of risk appears to have been the object of the English soldiers."

On Wednesday the hardest fighting of the battle of Kenesaw occurred. The enemy had three strong lines of battle confronting our forces and extending from the North side of Kenesaw, to near Powder Spring. The lines of battle run nearly northeast and southwest. Heavy artillery firing continued between the opposing batteries during the entire day. The musketry skirmishing was at close range and very destructive on both sides.

On Thursday, heavy skirmishing continued all day, but we could not learn of any heavy movements on any portion of the line. The casualties, however, are large and markedly indicate the close proximity of the skirmish lines. During all of Thursday night heavy firing continued. The videttes and skirmishers of both armies chop away by the light of the moon all the livelong night. Our lines are not materially changed since Wednesday. The enemy still avoids the shock of battle. Our brave men steadily await his advances.—B., 25th.

THE POSITION IN GEORGIA.

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CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A. M. Campbell from the 5th to the 15th of July to receive the Taxes due on sales for the quarter ending June 30, 1864.

By order of the Assessors, R. W. HARDIE, Collector 224 District N. C.

TAXES! TAXES!

I WILL attend at the office of A. M. Campbell on the 1st day of July 1864 to receive the Taxes due on purchases for the year ending June 30, 1864.

By order of the Assessors, HECTOR McNEILL, Sgr. 43 it 1/2

CIRCULAR.

CITIZENS are hereby notified that in future no permits will be granted to visit the Ports at the month of the Cape Fear River. These districts to send permits or clothing to soldiers in this command can have them forwarded with dispatch by sending them to the care of Capt. J. B. Granger, A. Q. M., at this place.

FOR SALE.

OFFICE and RUBBER: English Mustard; Mason's Bleaching; Cotton Yarn Nos. 9 and 10, Cedar Falls 4-4 Shroting; Extra Family Flour, London Porter; Green Copra, Knives and Forks; Spice and Black Pepper, Ginger, Soda; Epsom Salts, Brown Windsor Soap; ALSO—Stone Ware, crockery.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him for sale. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

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THE DEATH OF GEN. POLK.—THE FALL OF GEN. POLK.

Polk is the saddest event which has occurred in this army since the death of Albert Sidney Johnston. The shock will be great upon the soldiers, who loved him, and upon the country, which he loved him. He was a grand old man. As a commander he was enterprising, vigilant and brave; as a Christian, he was pious, liberal and faithful; as a man he was the soul of honor, affection and upright manliness.

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CR. AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Richmond Examiner relates the following declaration of Gen. Warren and Gen. Grant: A poor lady, Mrs. Corry, resident near Bethesda church. Of course she was visited, and her house was stripped of everything she had. Not so much as a meal's victuals were left to keep life in her body; and she had two sick children. The poor, lone, desolate, plundered woman, in behalf of those little suffering children, besought permission from this so-called Gen. Warren, to buy a few of the stores, her own property, of which she had been robbed; and as though he was the retired shabby of a sold-out establishment, plethoric with wealth, he replied—"we keep nothing for sale."

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The gallant men who accomplished this good work, have taught the great Ulisses that he will try in vain to isolate Petersburg by cutting the main avenues to it. The Southside railroad, if not now in full operation, will be so before night. Grant has been brought to a stand. He cannot take Petersburg—that's certain, nor can he homonymously force that will isolate it. From the Local column of the Register we clip the following:

Thursday night passed over in peace and quietness, and at 6 o'clock A. M., on Friday morning a Sabbath stillness prevailed throughout the city. This pleasant state of affairs continued until the report of a single gun came rolling up from the Appomattox. Scarcely had its echoes died away, when the terrific thunders of a heavy cannonade burst upon the startled city. Our batteries on the north bank of the river, in Chesterfield county, which completely enfiladed the Yankee batteries on the opposite side, in front of Blandford, had opened fire on the enemy, which was returned with promptness and energy. For one hour it was one continued roar, with the slightest intermission.

The battle ground was about a short mile and a half from the foot of Peachtree bridge, from whence, standing on a pile of lumber, we could discern the shells flying through the sulphurous canopy that overhung the combats. Like jets of steam, they rushed in a semi-circle across the river, and to the spectators, who crowded the house tops and every spot that commanded a view of the fight, seemed to fall amidst the opposing batteries.

At 8 o'clock, precisely, the horrible din died away, and for a few moments there was a solemn silence, only interrupted by a single shot from the groups were discussing the probable results of the engagement, and confidently predicting the evacuation of the Yankee batteries, all were again startled by a tremendous rattle of musketry, this time proceeding from the city side of the river, and evidently in close proximity to our lines in front of Blandford. For a very few minutes a rolling fire was maintained, and then suddenly ceased. Twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, A. M., silence again reigned along our lines, and with the exception of a gun fired occasionally, all has been quiet up to 3 o'clock, P. M.

The musketry firing proceeded from a charge made by our men, in which they captured the rifle pits in front of batteries Nos. 1 and 2 on the banks of the river, and took 29 prisoners, after which they retired within their lines. Southside road.—All the Government property, consisting of provisions, cars, &c., was completely removed before the Danville junction was occupied by the enemy. They had but empty warehouses to destroy. Before their arrival at Blandford they captured a large train of loaded wagons with oxen, which they destroyed. They destroyed also a small portion of the track. They acted with great deliberation, piled the wood around the cars, and after retreating themselves and setting their tired horses they set fire to the wood, and when it was in flames they left. It was supposed they numbered three or four thousand.

The Examiner of Friday contains the following: Hunter and his Party.—The latest we have from this interesting party of skeddaddlers will be found in the telegram from Lynchburg. If the information contained in that dispatch is correct, as it most probably is, Hunter is striking for Jackson river depot, and not more than eight or ten miles east of Cerinon. If he succeeds in reaching the latter place, and destroying the bridges after him, he will be safe. We believe that he will reach Cerinon with most of his army, but there is little doubt he will lose all his material of war and baggage by the way. His tremendous flight into Western Virginia contrasts well with his triumphant entry into the independent town of Lexington.

Sheridan and his Gang.—It is now pretty well ascertained that Sheridan, and such of his gang as could travel, left the White House Wednesday evening, and coming west as far as Crump's cross roads near Tunstall's, on the York River railroad, struck out in two columns for the James river. They are believed to have crossed to the south bank of the Chickahominy by the Long and Proctor's bridges, about sunrise yesterday morning. The distance across the country from the White House to Westover is not more than twenty-five miles. It is possible Sheridan may encounter some obstacle to his safe retreat.

What the Yankees did in Lexington.—We have before us a letter from an intelligent lady of Lexington, speaking of the conduct of Hunter's army at that place. On approaching the town and without any notification to the inhabitants, they opened on it with their artillery. The shells tore through and exploded in many of the dwelling houses before the inmates were apprised that the enemy was upon them. The consternation among the defenceless people was of course very great. The women huddled with their children into cellars, with the feeling that the next moment perhaps their houses would be burnt above them.

Private houses were, according to the custom of Yankee soldiery, ransacked and pillaged; the horses, in every instance, preferring to break the locks of smoke-houses and storerooms, though the keys were at their service. The manner in which Gov. Letcher's family were treated deserves to be recorded as a part of the history of this invasion of the south by the barbarians of the North. They gave his family notice that in ten minutes they would apply the torch to his dwelling, and half of the time allotted was taken up by the officer appointed to burn the building in laying down instructions as to what should and what should not be removed beyond the reach of the flames. All the clothes, furniture and provisions of the family were in that house, and all were consumed except the mere handful that could be taken out by two or three ladies in five minutes.

They committed only one murder that we have heard of. They took Mr. Matthew White from his house, and upon the charge, of which there was no proof and which would have been no justification if it had been true, that he had been serving with Gen. McCauland, and had killed one of their men, carried him into the country, tied him to a tree and shot him to death like a dog.

PRESS DISPATCHES.

The Register of Saturday has the following dispatches from Richmond and Lynchburg: From the United States.—(Richmond), June 21.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 21st has been received. Unofficial accounts represent the Federal loss in the several assaults on the enemy's works near Petersburg on Saturday to be severe. No official report has been received. The Federal loss on Friday and Saturday is estimated at 5000. Sheridan reports on the evening of the 19th, that Johnston had not retreated across the Chatahoochee river, but had evacuated the works in front of Kenesaw Mountain. He still holds the Mountain. Gold in New York on the 20th 1864. From Lynchburg.—LYNCHBURG, June 23.—It is difficult to get any news from Hunter's fly-

MORE FIGHTING IN GEORGIA.—MARIETTA, June 27.—

About 10 o'clock this morning, the enemy attempted to gain possession of a single of our fortifications on our left center, held by Chestnut and Cleburne. The Yankees marched defiantly up in seven lines of battle. Our troops reserved their fire until the enemy approached within a few yards of the breastworks, when we opened with grape, canister and musketry, creating great havoc in the Yankee ranks. The fire was so rapid and destructive that the enemy could not rally. They were driven back with a loss of between 500 and 1000. Our loss, the men being protected by breastworks, was very small.

We captured 100 prisoners, including 3 officers, and 2 stands of colors. The words where the enemy's dead and wounded lie are now on fire, making it impossible to remove them.

The Yankee Gen. Kimball is reported by prisoners to have been killed. Virginia News from Goldsboro'.—GOLDSBORO', June 28th.—The State Journal has Petersburg papers to the 25th. Nothing important. Private advices represent Kaute moving from W. F. Lee, on Sunday, from Staunton bridge on the Southside road, with Dearing in his front, going towards Weldon or Grant's army. Official information from Weldon to-day says Kaute is going there.

[The Raleigh Confederate of Tuesday has rumors from Greensboro' that the entire command of Kaute, the Raider, has been captured by Fitz Lee and Dearing.]

Northern News from the South.—ATLANTA, June 27.—The Appeal has received Nashville papers of the 23d. The latest news from Grant's army is to the 15th. Favorable, but not decisive, results are claimed. 22 cannon had been captured from the Confederates during the operations against Petersburg, and 5 shell had been thrown into the city.

Later.—MOBILE, June 27.—The Register has reliable intelligence from Memphis, via Senatobia. Gold at Memphis is quoted at 250. Confederate notes sell at 21 cents in the dollar and are still rapidly rising. In New York, on the 22d, Gold opened at 225, and closed at 206.

A rumor was current in Memphis that Gen'l Grant had telegraphed Lincoln that he was tired of his undertaking, and he (Lincoln) must take charge of it himself. The Chicago (Democratic) Convention has been postponed to August 29th.

The Alabama has burned the ship Rockingham from Callo.

Forrest's Spoils.—MERRIDIAN, June 18.—Every freight and passenger train for several days back has been packed with "Forrest's spoils." Fifteen hundred have already arrived, and several hundred more are yet to come. Among the spoils captured, I noticed 12 fine brass guns, and 1 parrot—6 of which are spiked—and wagons too numerous to count. Four other guns were captured but they have not yet arrived here. Gen'l Forrest's Chief Quartermaster thus sums up the result of this most signal victory of the year: Yankees killed 1,000; wounded, 1,500; captured, 2,000; 200 wagons; 50 ambulances, 17 pieces of artillery, with caissons and 10,000 rounds of ammunition; 5,000 stand small arms, and 500,000 rounds ammunition; 500 mules, 100 horses; 200,000 lbs. port bread; 50 bbls. sugar; 30 sacks coffee; \$200,000 worth of medicines; 10 bbls whiskey, and spades, axes, &c., &c., in large numbers. The enemy's force, according to the most reliable estimate, was nearly 12,000.—Mississippi.

Forrest's Whereabouts.—Some people are very anxious to know why it is that Forrest is not in Sherman's rear. He recently killed 1,000 Yankees, wounded 1,500, dispersed 6,000, captured 2,000, also 200 wagons; 50 ambulances; 17 pieces of artillery with caissons, 500 mules, 100 horses, 500,000 rounds small arm ammunition; 5,000 stand small arms, 10,000 rounds cannon ammunition, 200,000 pounds port bread, 50 barrels of sugar, 30 sacks of coffee, \$200,000 worth of medicine, ten barrels of whiskey, and spades, axes, carpenter's tools, etc., in large numbers. All of that is getting in Sherman's rear. What we would be glad to see somebody suggest a plan for doing it.—Savannah Republican.

Supreme Court.—

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases: By PEARSON, C. J. In State v. Black, from Ash, directing a new trial. In Bowers v. Stradwick, from Orange, directing the Clerk to state an account charging the defendant with the value of the negroes in 1858. In Walton v. Gatlin, directing a verdict.

By BATTLE, J. In State v. McNeely, from Burke, venire de novo. In Page v. Atkins, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Adams v. Jones, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By MANLY, J. In Buie v. Murchison, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Bingham v. Richardson, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v. Duckworth, from Burke, no error.

Per CURRIAM.—In State v. Jones, from Alamanco, declaring that there is no error. Rat. Confederate.

Railroad Directors.—

At a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements held on Saturday the 29th inst. the following appointments were made: Directors in the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company.—Lewis C. Desmond, C. R. Thomas, A. T. Jenkins, M. F. Arendell, Council Wooten, James W. Parrott, J. H. Peebles and Council Bell.

John Everett, John D. Flanner, R. S. Tucker, C. W. D. Hutchins, John Berry, C. P. Mendenhall, D. A. Davis, and Wm. Means, Directors in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Ralph Gorrell, State Proxy.

R. W. Lassiter, J. B. Littlejohn and George Little, Directors in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. Dr. E. S. Crump, State Proxy.

Geo. W. Sweeney, W. W. Avery, A. M. Powell, Wm. Murphy, N. W. Woodin, F. E. Shoher, Geo. F. Davidson and S. B. Erwin, State Directors in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. Anderson Mitchell, State Proxy, and Jas. H. Wilson, Alternate.

Joseph H. Cannon, Charles Wood and John H. Leary, Directors of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. John N. McIlwain State Proxy.—Raleigh Conservative.

The Orphan Fund in the West.—

Dr. Deems writes to the Raleigh Conservative:—In the last fourteen days I have delivered twelve speeches and sermons in nine of the Western counties. The subscriptions have been as follows: Cabarrus, \$ 1,000; Buncombe, \$23,940; Lincoln, 13,576; McDowell, 5,180; Cleveland, 13,120; Burke, 6,850; Rutherford, 7,000; Caldwell, 35,000; Henderson, 4,883; Catawba, 34,500. Making, if my hasty count be correct, \$97,418. In addition there are donations of gold and of a tract of land, value not yet ascertained, bringing the total to about \$100,000. In some of the counties other donations have been made since 1st Feb.