

CHANGE OF TERMS. The price of the Weekly Observer will hereafter be \$10 00 a year...

With great regret we are obliged once more to advance the price of subscription to the Observer. But for the facts that our subscription list has swelled to more than thousands...

The News this morning is highly important and interesting. From very late Baltimore papers the fact is ascertained that our troops are again in Pennsylvania...

The defeat of Grant's mining operations was more signal than had been supposed, the Baltimore American admitting that it was a failure, with a loss of five thousand.

A strange statement is made—that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Thompson, who were recently engaged in the peace correspondence with Horace Greeley, have crossed over from Canada into the United States.

"A HIDEOUS MARK."—Three years ago the Raleigh Standard complained, and justly, of the dominant party of that day, that its organs proposed to put "a hideous mark" upon those who disented from their party faith.

JUDAS SHEPHERD'S SPEECH.—We had the pleasure of hearing the greater part of Judge Shepherd's speech at the Market House on Tuesday last. It was an able and patriotic speech, and had "the ring of the true metal."

And this man, thus branded by his friends, is a candidate for the high position of Governor of North Carolina. The only redeeming considerations are, that he is a self-nominated candidate, and that he will be beaten by a majority greater than ever before consigned a candidate to the shades.

A YEAR'S RECORD OF GOOD DEEDS.—It has been just a year since the Charleston Wayside Home was established. We learn from the Mercury that the number of soldiers who in that period have found refreshment at its bountiful board and rest within its precincts, has been 34,494.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG LADY.—A correspondent of the Charlotte Bulletin relates an instance of energy and determination in a young lady, such as many a being that wears pants would be incapable of. Miss Mary —, a young lady, who has been tenderly raised, unaccustomed to labor and hardships, left a village in South Carolina for the purpose of bringing away from a mountain town of our State (liable to yankee and tory raids) her widowed sister and children, the husband and father having been killed in Virginia nearly two years ago.

In speaking of President Davis, he characterized him as a patriot and statesman, who had sacrificed all his possessions in the cause,—everything he had having been destroyed by the enemy in Mississippi; and whose life and honor and fame were all at stake. Of all men, he has most interest in success and in peace. In illustration of his noble nature, and an calculating devotion to the cause, Judge Shepherd related an incident that had come to his knowledge within the preceding twenty-four hours, which he said had deeply affected him.

It is proper to state, what is known to be the fact, that no purpose of injustice to President Davis induced the omission to print any part of the correspondence, but that it arose from the fact that the discussion between these officials embraced in part some subjects that it was believed would be injurious to the public interests to have printed.

A SATISFACTORY RESULT.—The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier says it omitted to publish the Declaration of Independence on the late 4th of July, because it might be construed into an attack upon the Lincoln administration, and its "copperhead" sentiments and Democratic principles be held to be treasonable by the powers that be.

GRANT'S FAILURE ADMITTED.—The yankee papers are discussing the causes of the failure of Grant's campaign. The New York Herald attributes it to Lincoln's incompetency. The Philadelphia Age says that it was the saddling him with incompetent subordinates. The Philadelphia North American says Grant alone is to blame.

Perhaps it ought to satisfy us to know that Grant has failed, without troubling ourselves about the yankee excuses for it. But we are reminded of Historian Wheeler's specimen of Mr. Maccon's "shrewd, dry wit."

Now it was not, in Mr. Wheeler's estimation, we mean to set up for a wit also, by averring, that the reason why Grant has not succeeded is, that Gen. Lee and his glorious army, with the blessing of God, wouldn't let him.

RANSON'S BRIGADE.—In the various accounts of the repulse of the yankees after they blew up our works at Petersburg, only one of the Virginia papers has the slightest allusion to Ransom's Brigade. The credit is all awarded to Virginia, Alabama and Georgia Brigades. But it will be seen by the letter from Capt. McIver, in another column, that three Regiments of Ransom's North Carolinians were the first to check the enemy and aided in the final capture of the works.

THE ARMY VOTE.—A prodigious fuss is made by the Holden organs at Raleigh about the "small" vote in the Army, an evidence that the soldiers were not allowed to vote because they wanted to vote for Holden, &c., &c. These organs, however, are careful to suppress the returns. If these were published their readers would see, that while the N. C. Soldiers are less in number than they were two years ago, the vote polled is thousands larger than then, and Gov. Vance's majority now near double his vote then.

The whole vote in the Army two years ago (according to the Raleigh Standard of that day, as quoted by the Conservative) was 11,633. For Vance 7,687, for Johnston 3,996. The whole vote now, as far as received is 16,794. For Vance 16,604, for Holden 2,190.

"A HIDEOUS MARK."—Three years ago the Raleigh Standard complained, and justly, of the dominant party of that day, that its organs proposed to put "a hideous mark" upon those who disented from their party faith. But the Standard has now had the hideous mark—a number of hideous marks—placed upon it by its own friends. See the certificates of the soldiers in the hospitals at Raleigh—those who voted for Mr. Holden, but could not submit to Mr. Holden's slander of themselves as cravens who could be bullied out of their rights of suffrage, and of the Surgeons who had been kind to them in their sickness. They say that Mr. Holden's allegations "are false and without any foundation." Surely the man has lost his wits—"much ambition" had made him mad." His friend Gen. Dockery says "he out-lived them all," and yet the General is going to vote for him! This twenty-odd sick soldiers are not quite equal to that—they discovered his falling after he had voted, else probably they would have voted against him.

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A YEAR'S RECORD OF GOOD DEEDS.—It has been just a year since the Charleston Wayside Home was established. We learn from the Mercury that the number of soldiers who in that period have found refreshment at its bountiful board and rest within its precincts, has been 34,494. Instead of diminishing, its number of guests has lately increased by about 50 per cent, consisting of furloughed, sick and convalescent soldiers from the Virginia Hospitals.

When we think of the enormous prices of Hotel accommodations everywhere, we cannot too highly estimate the amount of suffering saved to our gallant soldiers by this and similar benevolent institutions throughout the Confederacy.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG LADY.—A correspondent of the Charlotte Bulletin relates an instance of energy and determination in a young lady, such as many a being that wears pants would be incapable of. Miss Mary —, a young lady, who has been tenderly raised, unaccustomed to labor and hardships, left a village in South Carolina for the purpose of bringing away from a mountain town of our State (liable to yankee and tory raids) her widowed sister and children, the husband and father having been killed in Virginia nearly two years ago. At a station on the Western railroad she could find no conveyance, so she walked 18 miles over the mountains, had her sister's household goods packed and conveyed back across the mountains to the station, and arrived, all safe and sound (as ascertained) in Charlotte, having traveled for four or five days a distance of 400 miles, bringing her sister and little ones to a place of more safety.

"Talk of conquering a country inhabited by women like this!" says the writer. "Miss Mary was armed, and had the nerve to shoot, and a cowardly tory would haul before the lustrious determination of that steady blue eye of hers. Although a citizen and resident of South Carolina, she was born and educated in North Carolina, and is true to her early tuition of self reliance."

SOUR GRAPES.—The Standard says: "We shall not encumber our columns with the returns which are paraded in the Destructive papers with the view of affecting the election." It is a way the Standard has, of giving but little space to Confederate victories.

The Standard of the 2d says: "The army is beyond all question against Vance." If so, the army takes a queer way of expressing its hostility—giving Vance about as many thousands as Holden has hundreds of votes. No doubt the Standard would be delighted if the army were in like manner against Holden.

A VANCE MELON.—Theophilus Evans, Esq., of this vicinity, brought us on Tuesday a melon weighing 29 lbs.—the largest we have seen this year,—which he thought worthy to be called a Vance melon, and that we were entitled to eat it. We took no appeal from his decisions.

VOTE.—Let every voter go to the polls. A victory by the people over Holden and Holdenism, as signal as that which the army has achieved, will be more stunning to the yankees than a great victory in the field.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Table with columns: VANCE, HOLDEN, Reported in last Observer, 1218, 1071. Lists candidates for Governor and various regiments.

Table with columns: VANCE, HOLDEN, Messrs. Editors, The following is the vote polled here to-day by Co E (Scott's Greys) 40th N C T.

Table with columns: VANCE, HOLDEN, Messrs. Editors, The following is the result of election in my Company to-day.

Table with columns: VANCE, HOLDEN, Messrs. Editors, The election at the place in Co D, 26th N C T.

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BY TELEGRAPH. Reports of the Press Association. Late News from the United States.—The Rebels again in Pennsylvania.—Richmond, Aug. 3.—The Baltimore American of the 1st and 2d inst. has been received.

The papers of the 1st mention the explosion of a mine in front of Petersburg on Saturday. The sight, it says, was magnificent in the extreme. The entire work, mounting 16 guns, was blown into the air and rendered a mass of ruins.

Rebel cavalry have crossed the Potomac 15 miles above Williamsport, passed directly across Maryland and entered Pennsylvania, going through Mercersburg, about 500(?) strong. McCauland's men entered Chambersburg and demanded \$50,000, which was paid, fired the town and nearly the whole of it was burned.

The Detroit Tribune says that Messrs. Thompson & Miss. Clay of Ala. and Gordon of Va., crossed the Detroit River several days ago and are now in the Western States. The latest quotation of gold is 258.

From Petersburg.—Petersburg, Aug. 3.—Yesterday and to-day have been unusually quiet. Nearly all the forces sent by Grant to the North side have returned to our front.

THE LATE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG.—The monotony which has prevailed for several days past, in front of Petersburg, was broken on Saturday last, by an event, which though not altogether unexpected, took our troops by surprise, and created for a while considerable alarm.

As soon as the nature of the disaster was made known, Gen. Hill detached a courier to Gen. Mahone's Headquarters, and that vigilant officer moved off immediately at the head of his own Brigade, with instructions for Saunders' (Alabama) B-Gr and, Gen. Wright's (Geo.) to follow.

Arriving upon the ground, Gen. Mahone found 12 of the enemy's flags waving upon the ramparts of that portion of our line carried by the explosion, and the whole vicinity swarming with white and black yankee troops.

Getting his troops into position, Gen. Mahone ordered his Brigade to make a point of the works, and instructed Wright's brigade to come up in such position as would ensure re-capture of the remaining portion. Mahone's brigade formed into line, and were about to move up, when the enemy sallied out, and made a charge. The Confederates reserved their fire, until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, when they poured into them such a storm of bullets that the enemy recoiled and fell back in confusion.

The explosion of the mine was a disaster which we have never seen before. The ground was covered with the bodies of the dead and dying, and the air was filled with the smoke of the explosion. The enemy's forces were scattered, and the Confederates were able to recapture the position.

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pliances used for such purposes, would suppose immense numbers of men for such occasions, are brought into requisition, and by this means, we are informed, a vast deal of work can be accomplished in a short space of time.

The laborers of the enemy in this operation have been paid in a short space of time. Just where the mine was sprung and the explosion occurred, the earth is formed of a hard substance, such as is generally known as "pipe clay," and this accounts for the great boulders of earth which were rolled around and overturned, by the force of the explosion.

The enemy's losses from all causes are estimated at 3500 men. We have over 1000 prisoners in our possession, 14 battle flags, and upwards of 2000 stands of small arms. We took no cannon, because the enemy brought none with them. The four pieces captured by the explosion, attached to General's Battery, were afterwards dug up from the rubbish.

Our entire loss is ascertained to be about 800. Among the killed, we regret to state, are some of our very best men. The enemy opened a severe fire on the city with his siege guns simultaneously with the explosion, and for two hours his shell fairly rained upon our streets.

It appears that the movement of the army was anticipated by Gen. Lee, who had caused to be constructed an inner line of entrenchments, which was occupied by tried troops. Before the smoke caused by the explosion had cleared away, the enemy charged through the breach, shouting "no quarters."

When we drove the enemy from the salient we recovered the four guns with which it was armed, captured 12 stands of colored rifles, including Gen. Bartlett and staff, 850 enlisted men. Upwards of 500 of the enemy's dead are lying unburied in the trenches. Our loss is slight.

Grant, after throwing a large part of his army to the north side of the James, suddenly returned with them to the south side of the river, on Saturday, and sprang his mine, no doubt expecting to find but a small force left to defend Petersburg. But wherever he turned up, our army is sure to be his way, and the result has been most gratifying to our commander.

The Yankees took no prisoners from us that our officers are aware of. Thus has ended Grant's great movement that was to astish both nations. Gen. Bartlett and most of the white Yankees were captured, found hid in the excavation, to insure the bullets of our men.

Richmond Sentinel, 1st. Gen. Sending Troops to Washington.—We learn from a gentleman just arrived from the Northern Neck, that the Potomac, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, was crowded with transports, carrying troops to Washington City. It is estimated that fully 20,000 soldiers had been sent to Washington by Grant since Army's last victory.

Richmond Engineer, 1st. A Remarkable Rescue.—During the battle of Gettysburg, a private of company K, Twenty-fourth Michigan regiment, named Keller, was struck by a piece of shell which penetrated his knee, passing through his clothing and lodging in the bone, making a vicious wound, three or four inches square. Upon making an examination a surgeon found that Keller had thirteen balls and buckshot in his knee, besides the large piece of shell. He had the knife used to cut out as much of the shell as possible.

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