

OBSERVER.

FAVETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1864.

NO DISPATCHES.—In the absence of telegrams yesterday or to-day, we may mention that there was very heavy firing heard at Weldon yesterday, only the fact of Petersburg, possibly a battle, or only the usual snoring. The yankees were shelling the woods up and down Masonborough Sound, some 10 miles from Wilmington, commencing at day-break yesterday. It was reported in Wilmington that there was a fleet of 30 ships, and again that there were 2 large war ships and a transport with troops; and still again that the troops were landing. The Operator at Raleigh says there is no news there, not even a rumor, this morning.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.—The telegraph gave a brief account of the long editorial of the New York Herald, proposing to Lincoln to offer an armistice of six months, to be followed by a Convention of States with a view to peace. The Herald's own article, or at least the material portion of it, is now received, and proves to be only a war measure, a mere scheme to get the advantage of the Confederacy, by continuing to hold such parts of our territory as are not in their possession and by continuing the blockade, thus exhausting our means and resources, whilst they would employ the period of the armistice in preparing for the contest after its expiration. As evidence of the aim of the Herald, we copy the following paragraphs:—

"When, therefore, we urge upon the President to offer an armistice of six months, and call a Convention of States, we urge it as a war measure, and we regard it as the best war measure yet brought forward." "Suppose that the rebel leaders accepted the armistice offered to the Government of States. In that event, the Union would either be restored or the war renewed. Accept the latter hypothesis, and what then? They would be left with arms reorganized and retrained. The South on the contrary, would be weakened. Our blockade maintained throughout the armistice would prevent them from receiving supplies. Still holding all our present points of vantage, we would commence hostilities with larger armies, with more skillful people, with greater vigor and with more guarantees of success."

Such views and expectations as the above make it extremely questionable whether our government should consent to an armistice except with the condition that the yankee armies be withdrawn from our territory.

The Herald seems to be quite sure that a Convention of States would result in a restoration of the Union—a result which is clearly impossible—and goes on to sketch a programme of other wars into which the country is thereupon to be plunged. Hear it:—

"With a restored Union, property would once more be the land. Many had fled, remained on either side, would soon disappear, or be judged by a foreign war. While a conflict between a army of a million of men, and a host of more powerful than that of our Fatherland, could order France from Mexico, England from Cuba, and Spain from Cuba, and force our ending in the worst of all. The American continent would now belong to Americans. The President at Washington would govern the new world, and the glorious dreams of our forefathers would at length be realized."

A war with France, a war with England, and a war with Spain in succession, possibly all at once, would be the President at Washington should govern the new world, and those glorious dreams would be realized. We beg to be excused. We would much rather fight the malignant yankees, who have done us a thousand fold more wrongs than ever France and England and Spain have done.

FROM SYRACUSE.—A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Bedford Springs, Penn., complaints bitterly that a decided majority of the guests at the Springs are secessionists, by blood and sympathy, and that they browbeat and misuse the local majority. They had a ball on Lincoln's Fast Day by way of showing contempt for him.

The New York Tribune says that "two-thirds of the Democrats of the free States are manifesting their ready hostility to the further prosecution of the war. They take the side of the rebels with regard to exchanges, killing negro soldiers, army desertions, and almost or quite everything else." "The Democratic journals we open will be read with delight in Lee's cause, by all who can read at all. They oppose the draft; they denigrate investments in the National loans; they warmly urge Union reverse and belittle every Union success; giving the mass of their readers to understand that Jeff Davis is fighting for Union and liberty against the oppressions and wrongs of the Lincoln. They clamor for peace, protest against the further prosecution of the war as needless butchery and denounce the increased taxes as iniquitous and oppressive."

On Lincoln's Fast Day a "Peace Flag" with a red ground, and a dove in the center, was raised at the Cooper Institute, bearing an inscription, "Peace, Peace; Good Will towards Men." When the flag was raised it was held that a no-war would be held down, but it floated all day—no war, no war, no war. At night it greeted the stage of the Institute when Lindley Spring Esq. delivered a Peace Lecture.

YANKEE DESERTIONS.—The difficulty of disposing of yankee deserters, real or pretended, has so affected their treatment under our lines as to doubt very freely to diminish their number. To show them kindly at large, or to put them in the service as soldiers or workmen, was but to hold out inducements to desert to our army, and to carry them off to the enemy. They have therefore usually been committed to prison, where they were a useless burden upon our government. At last a very judicious plan has been adopted of sending them out of the country, by which we get rid of their support and at the same time deprive Lincoln of their services.

It will be recollected that some months ago the yankee government caused Lincoln's proclamation offering pardon to those who would lay down their arms to be printed and distributed among our troops. We believe that the expected desertions from this movement were never realized, for our people are fighting for their rights and property, which they are not apt to abandon. It is different with the yankee army, which is made up of a large part of foreigners who have no interest in the matter, no rights and property to fight for, and who were in many cases kidnapped into the service when drunk. Our government has wisely addressed General Order No. 65 to all such, offering to receive pardon and supply them with subsistence until such time as they can be returned to some other point on the border, from which they may return to their homes. The example of the yankees is to be followed by circulating the General Order throughout the country, and offering pardon to those who will lay down their arms, if they had not deserted to us. We think that in this way a vast increase in the desertions may be secured, aided by the constant whippings and terrible slaughter the yankees are experiencing.

THE YANKEE DRAFT.—Out of 500,000 men required by Lincoln's draft, the quota required of New York is 100,000. Gen. Sherman and the people of that State complain that this is an unfair proportion.

GOVERNMENT WAGES.—We were very glad to note in the last Observer the increase in the wages of Government employees. It was necessary and deserved. Probably the wages are still inadequate, as the soldiers' wages are, and no one would rejoice more than we if they were really still more increased. We were glad to be able at the same time to state some facts which we hoped would tend to the establishment of a better feeling on the part of the employees towards the officials at the Arsenal in this place. The service would be benefited thereby. That is all we have to do with the matter, and therefore we have nothing to say in reply to the long and rather excited commentary with which our neighbor, the North Carolinian, has surprised us. The facts remain the same, and we hope that, being made known to those interested, they will have a proper effect. Our hope is strengthened by seeing Col. DeLagrel spoken of as the "worthy predecessor" of the present commandant, and as enjoying the "cheerful confidence" of the employees. As is very well known, the feeling against the present commandant is "not a circumstance" to what it was but the other day against Col. DeLagrel. We suppose that time has shown the employees that their animosity were not chargeable to him, as they thought while he was here, but were in great part incident to the times which had materially changed after the death of his predecessor, and have yet more changed under his successor.

We are tempted to add a word more, simply because we always like to chronicle generous deeds, which make men think better of each other—or at least ought to have that effect. Some months ago the Commandant of the Arsenal procured 500 bushels of corn from the plantation of his father-in-law in South Carolina. The price there was \$2, the cost of getting it here between \$1 and \$2. When here it would have sold for perhaps \$20 or \$25 a bushel, and the Commandant of course had a pecuniary interest in getting the market price. But he had it sold to the Arsenal workmen at \$5 a bushel. Even the odd cents per bushel of profit, (the difference between the actual cost and the selling price,) he placed in the "Post Fund," which is devoted to the cheapening of provisions supplied from the Arsenal to the workmen. Now to our mind this one incident, by which the Commandant sacrificed five or ten thousand dollars, that he or his family might have made, for the benefit of the workmen, is some slight evidence of kindly feeling, which might serve to offset his alleged indifference to the welfare of the workmen.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—Our exchanges comment with much indignation upon the Queen's speech, as it is called, though of course prepared for her by her Ministers, in which the war in this country is spoken of as a "civil war," and a friendly reconciliation between the parties is desired. We can afford to allow this to the English, since a friendly reconciliation—meaning a return to the hated Union—is impossible, and we know, and the world knows, that this is something more than a civil war.

The professed "neutrality" of England has been further exemplified by a remark of one of the Ministers, Mr. Layard, who said in the House of Commons that England intended at once to recognize Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico: "The policy of England had been to recognize the de facto Government—the condition being that the Government should be in possession of their capital; the Archduke Maximilian was at present in possession of the city of Mexico." From which we must infer that England does not consider Richmond the capital of a nation. Never mind, a day of reckoning will come.

AS USUAL.—When the 50 yankee officers lately exchanged were in Charleston, the five Generals among them, Wessell, Seymour, Scammon, Heckman and Shaler, wrote to Gen. Foster, the yankee commander in that quarter, asking him to extend "every kindness and courtesy" to the Confederate officers who had been sent to him to be placed under fire. "In acknowledgment (as they say) of the fact that we, at this time, are as pleasantly and comfortably situated as is possible for prisoners of war—receiving from the Confederate authorities every privilege that we could desire or expect—nor are we unnecessarily exposed to fire."

Well, as soon as exchanged, these same five Generals forgot all this, and allowed the yankee paper at Hilton Head to represent the treatment of yankee prisoners in the Confederacy "as horrible in the extreme," "robbed and insulted," &c. &c. What is more, Foster wrote that their requests should be complied with, but instead of that, "the Confederate officers in his hands were confined between decks on a stretched transport, where, cramped together and almost suffocating with the intense heat, supplied scantily with the coarsest food, and subjected to all kinds of indignities, they suffered through the long weeks they spent in the harbor of Port Royal."

A TRIFLING MAJORITY.—The Raleigh Standard consoles itself as follows:—"The truth is the whole vote cast is not more than 50,000, and Gov. Vance's majority will not reach 40,000. We mean, of course, his apparent majority, for no intelligent citizen who is acquainted with the facts, regards the election as having been held in accordance with law. So far as the contest for Governor is concerned, as a general rule there was no election at all." "The vote is more than 65,000, and Gov. Vance's majority will reach 40,000, and more, as in due time we shall see. But 40,000 majority out of 65,000—that is, 62,500 votes against 12,500." We think this will satisfy reasonable people. Yet it is not what it ought to have been. It ought to have been unanimous. It should at least satisfy the Standard, which, up to the very day of election pretended that Holden would be elected.

The still about no election, and about its not being held in accordance with law, is pitiful. Yet it will have an evil effect on the North and among these in the woods, and may keep them from returning to their duty, for they will be thus deceived into a belief that Holden has been denied a fair chance at the polls. Everybody in North Carolina except these people in the woods knows that such a pretence is in the last degree unfounded.

The Observer attempts to produce the impression that Gen. Barringer published his appeal to deserters in no paper but the Standard, when the Observer knows that the same appeal was published in all the daily papers of the City. We say this, not with the hope that the Observer will do us justice, but for the information of those who might otherwise be misled by that paper.

WELL DONE.—A correspondent of the Winston Sentinel, writing from Yadkin county, states that on the 15th inst. Capt. Williams and two of his men were waylaid and attacked by deserters, when a fight ensued and two of the deserters were killed—A. S. Shores and Jim Farrell. They had been sent to camp several times and allowed to escape, carrying off several rifles with them.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is reported to me that many soldiers of the troops of this State have deserted their colors and commands, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them abiding by former friends to violate the laws by aiding them, and others by shaming and obnoxious practices, and by other means, are doing violence to the peace of society, and endangering the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their consciences the stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return to duty, and oblige upon themselves a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof, and I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them, and drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and glory they have so wantonly and dishonorably defiled, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abettors in the civil courts. Similarly, I hereby warn all such who are now in the hands of the enemy, and who are being held in violation of the laws of this State, to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would see about to reclaim or capture one deserter, he would be doing his duty, and would be doing good to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting any deserter, and to certify to the proper authorities, by which either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, and I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties as necessary to the due administration of the laws, which they will not execute.

By the Governor, Z. B. VANCE. A. M. McPHERSON, Private Secy. pro tem.

GRANT'S FAILURE.—The reader will be interested in the National Intelligencer's review of Grant's campaign, which is pronounced a failure. His losses are killed and wounded in the battles alone, are stated to have been 78,200, down to and including the springing of the mine, to which must be added the thousands of prisoners taken by us, the sick and dead of disease, the stragglers, and the killed and wounded in various small engagements and re-pulses and by the everlasting picket fring. Butler's losses at Bermuda Hundred, Sheridan's and Wilson's in their raids, Hunter's at Lynchburg, and Sigel's in the Valley.

The Victory of White's Tavern.—The officer commanding the Confederate forces on the north bank of the James river, an exceedingly modest person. He is evidently determined to surprise Gen. Lee in brevity and simplicity of statement. He states that he captured a matter of the impression that the battle at White's Tavern was a trifling affair—a mere advance of the enemy's skirmishers and their repulse. Little attention was paid to the phrase "the victory of White's Tavern."

It turns out that two or more corps of the enemy made a forceful assault on our lines, carried a part of them, and were driven out with heavy slaughter, especially of the 4th and 6th Regiments—a distance of six miles, says the Standard. This was no small matter, and deserved official notice more pronounced than any we have seen.

Gen. Mahone appears to have given so much of his mind to fighting that he has forgotten the art of writing, or rather he has not yet learned to interpret his dispatches. He writes we shall study them more closely. We beg, however, to suggest, that a matter of a few lines would be considered all praise if it mentioned the little circumstances—Richardson Whig.

Perhaps the General's reticence may be explainable. It was only North Carolina Brigades, or rather one Brigade, (Lane's) and small portions of two others, that whipped the two corps, and killed and captured more than their own number. It is not even pretended that Gen. Mahone was present in person at the fight. If it had been the troops of any other State, especially of Virginia, or if Gen. Mahone had led them, would not the country have been ringing with the gallantry of the deed? We believe that the Whig has not, any more than Gen. Mahone, or indeed any Richmond paper except the Enquirer and the Dispatch, (the latter very briefly,) yet stated what troops it was that did this work. The General falls into the habit of the North Carolina troops of not boasting of their deeds, but leaving others to award them their due praise; and what is everybody's business is of course nobody's, not even the General's.

THE MILITIA.—This branch of our military forces has won great honor in Georgia during the past month. As an Augusta paper says, "The 'Militia' has ceased to be a term of ridicule or reproach in the army." "They have fought like veterans. Their conduct in battle has elicited the warmest approbation of the commanding General. And even the battle-scarred soldiers, the heroes of a hundred fights, have been struck with admiration by their cool, unflinching valor." Something of this is doubtless owing to the fact that they are commanded by Gen. G. W. Smith, the distinguished officer who resigned his place in the army in consequence of slighting by the government, retired to private life in Georgia, but was called forth by its Governor in the present emergency. Twenty thousand Georgians, under his leadership, and that of militia officers who had been serving in the ranks, have swelled the army of Hood, and nobly sustained themselves in some of the severest fights of the campaign.

PATRONAGE.—We always regret to see the Press lower itself by complying with the withholding of subscriptions or advertisements, either official or individual. As no newspaper has a right to claim anybody's "patronage," so all should feel themselves too independent to ask it, either by direct application or undignified complaint. Such is the present attitude of the Raleigh Standard and its echo. Time has been when the Standard for years enjoyed a monopoly of National and State patronage; it never then complained of this as unjust. The Observer, with a pretension always equal to the Standard's, never had such patronage and never sought it, and would have felt a sense of degradation at the idea of complaining that it was not given to it. The press is a power in the State just so long as it chooses to maintain its true status, but becomes contemptible when it whines after patronage, grows when the hope is not bestowed, and wags its tail when it is.

DESERTERS CAPTURED.—Some dozen or two of deserters have been captured and sent through this place to the army within the past week or two. Eleven were carried to Raleigh on the 20th from Moore county, and 2 have been captured near Greensboro.

FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Petersburg Express, of 22d inst.

The engagement of Friday afternoon on the line of the Weldon Railroad was a severe one, but resulted in no material advantage to us, as far as position was concerned. On Friday night, the position of the yankee army was unchanged on the immediate line of the railroad.

In the engagement, however, the enemy was severely chastised, losing 2200 prisoners, and their loss in killed and wounded is represented to have been very heavy, and to have thickly covered the ground over which the fighting was done. Very large quantities of knapsacks, oil cloths, small arms and plunder of all kinds were thrown away by the yankees, much of which fell into the hands of our men.

Our own loss was not inconsiderable. We lost several companies and a number of wounded, but a very few were killed. We are gratified to state that the large majority of the wounded are only slightly injured, and will be able to return to their commands in a few days.

On Friday night our force again fell back on the line of the Railroad, and the enemy threw forward a large force of skirmishers, and again occupied the fields beyond Davis's house, east and west of the road. They at once threw up breastworks, and at the same time continued to strengthen their main line of works on the hills beyond Davis farm.

Early in the forenoon yesterday, our line of battle was formed east and west of the railroad, and an advance ordered. The troops moved forward in beautiful order, and the finest of spirits, to the work before them. Over ground on which they had twice fought before, they fought again, and with like success, driving the enemy from their main line of breastworks, back upon their main line, and capturing 300 prisoners. The enemy did not retire without giving battle, and the ground was hotly contested for the space of an hour or two, before they were forced back. In the meantime, the enemy's artillery was throwing shells and canister at our troops, and our batteries in the rear were replying. We regret to learn that a number of our troops were killed and wounded by our own batteries, on a portion of the line. The enemy's main works on the railroad were not touched, and our troops were not permitted to hold their second line of entrenchments.

In the meantime, a more important movement was started towards the enemy's extreme left—about one mile west of the railroad. A body of our troops, acting in conjunction with others, was sent down from the Vaughan Road, some four miles from the city, to reconnoitre the enemy's position in that direction, and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further movements. The expedition was entrusted to a most skillful and gallant officer, with men upon whom he could depend. It was discovered that the yankees had extended their lines west to the Vaughan Road, and that they were holding their second line of entrenchments.

The position of the enemy, as nearly as we are able to judge, is about this. Their centre rests upon the Weldon railroad, about 3 miles from the city, their right resting upon the wooded country of the Vaughan Road, and their left upon the Vaughan road on the west. Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves, and works of great strength have sprung up like magic. In their rear, on the line of the railroad, and on both sides of the Vaughan Road, they have provided against flank movements, and are strongly fortified. At every point open to attack, they are strongly fortified. Warren's corps, which first occupied the railroad, have been heavily reinforced, and are now holding the line from the Vaughan Road to the city, and are now holding the line from the Vaughan Road to the city, and are now holding the line from the Vaughan Road to the city.

The yankees have been busy in destroying the railroad, and reports say that the tracks in front of the city are now in a state of complete dereliction. Parties from the city, who arrived in town yesterday, state that the yankee cavalry under the notorious Speer, were engaged in destroying the track one mile beyond Reams yesterday morning.

In addition to the strong character of the fortifications on the enemy's left, which were assaulted by our flanking column, one of the main causes of the repulse was the giving way at a very critical moment of a brigade, which caused considerable confusion, and gave the enemy a great advantage. Our troops were compelled to retire after capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers and reaching their strongest works. Col. Lamar, of Florida, was mortally wounded.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy made a strong demonstration on our left, on the City Point, with a view to ascertain the strength of our forces at that point. The firing of artillery and musketry was very rapid for half an hour. At the same time a heavy shelling was opened by the enemy, and a number of our men were killed and wounded.

From the North Side.—We learn that the enemy have no troops now on this side of the river except the 4th and 6th Regiments—a distance of six miles, says the Standard. This was no small matter, and deserved official notice more pronounced than any we have seen.

Losses of the Enemy.—The losses of the enemy during the past eight days, in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, are estimated at 5,500 in killed and wounded, and seven hundred in prisoners.—Enquirer.

From the Valley.—An official dispatch received here yesterday states that a portion of our force in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah, at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated towards Winchester, turning the bay and bayonet on their route. On the 17th, Sheridan's corps, which guards this position, was pursued, and two divisions of the 6th corps, with a large force of cavalry, overtaken at Winchester, and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. They were then led back towards Harper's Ferry.

It is stated (not officially) that Sheridan's entire force in the Valley amounts to 41,000 men. His retirement from front to Harper's Ferry may be regarded as a prudential measure on his part. It is reported that on Thursday, the 18th inst., General Early captured five hundred prisoners near Winchester, and was still in pursuit of the enemy.

Confederate Steamer Tallahassee.—The rebel steamer Tallahassee, yesterday destroyed twenty-five vessels off Mattanoke River. A dispatch from the American Consul at New York, dated August 17th, states that six vessels were destroyed by the steamer Tallahassee on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable.—Baltimore Gazette, 18th.

The Settlement of the Danish War.—The arrangement of the Danish question has been confirmed by Copenhagen. Denmark completely cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with Jutland and Eschlaere, the town of Ribe excepted. The occupation of Jutland continues till the fall conclusion of peace.

The Treason of Cobb.—Hon. R. W. B. Cobb, whom a portion of the good people of Alabama regarded as elected to Congress, has turned up at Nashville, it is reported, en route for Kansas, or Washington.

FROM THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

PUNKEE HILL, VA., Aug. 8, 1864. Messrs. Halls:—Since I last wrote you we have again invaded Maryland. Roden's Division left here on Thursday the 4th inst. and marching through Marlborough crossed the River at Williamsport and thence on the Boonboro' Road proceeded for miles. At the same time Breckinridge's corps crossed at Shepherdstown and then moved through Boonboro' round to Williamsport, where all returned on the 6th. So it was not a very extensive raid, but doubtless it disconcerted the enemy not a little. We added several weeks' supply to our commissary, and for a rarely our Brigade at least fastened on the front and not a few recruits from the neighborhood. It was contrary to our expectations when we started back as we anticipated an extensive raid. Our men do not generally like to cross the River but this time they preferred it to another drive, and they did not expect when they were ordered to be ready to move. Since they have left Richmond they do not care to return to that unhealthy section for the present.

Our cavalry, you have heard doubtless, proceeded after our former move to Williamsport on to Chambersburg, and thence I believe they have returned safe into West Virginia, reoccupying Old Town, having also made a levy on Chambersburg and destroyed the public buildings. They had previously burnt Chambersburg station, and were refused and a very defiant position was assumed by the city. Of this however you will probably have better information from other sources. What may be the result of this change in our policy remains to be seen. I fear it is still, although the enemy may be more drawn than I suppose, and less excitable than ourselves.

Our position here is considered a good one, as the enemy might easily get in our rear, they do not. We had a good rain again on the 6th, and our crops well notwithstanding the drought. We are still threshing and plowing. The health of our army is excellent, and they only need good clothes to make them all right. Some clothing has been received but only enough to make the rest look shabby. We still need some trunks for the return of the yankees.

I should have mentioned above that Dr. Kerford of St. James's College was taken on our last ride and held as a hostage. Dr. Kerford of Winchester whom the enemy have held for some time.

It is now eight weeks since we left Richmond, and we have not had one whole Sabbath, and many times that has been our longest or hottest day's march. There it has always been necessary.

From Florida.—From private dispatches, passengers by last evening's train, and letters received at this office, we are enabled to make up a reliable account of the progress and result of affairs in Florida. The news is decidedly cheering, and shows that Lincoln's hiring robbers can never advance out of sight of their gunboats with impunity.

The Federal army, after having completely burnt the town of Baldwin, left in the direction of Gainesville, Capt. Dickinson, who was then at the latter place, hearing of their advance, proceeded immediately to meet them, and intended bringing on a fight at Waldo, but the enemy having no doubt, heard of his intention, made a flank movement and got into Gainesville before the return of Capt. Dickinson, and a sharp battle ensued. The result was a complete victory for the Federal army, and the capture of 140 prisoners. The enemy were dispersed, a party going in the direction of Newnawville, where they were met by Capt. Williams, who captured 14 men and 40 horses. The remainder left in the direction of Waldo, and it is supposed, would be met by Lieut. Col. McCormack, whose command had moved from St. Mark's towards that place. The suggestion at Waldo was that the whole party would be captured or annihilated.

It is supposed that the strength of the Federal force is about 2,500, of which 500 at Jacksonville, 500 at Palatka, 500 at Black Creek and Baldwin—the remainder, 1000, comprising the bodies of raiders, which have been divided, a portion going towards Newnawville, and the rest in the direction of Waldo.

The fight at Gainesville occurred in the streets, many yankees were shot down and killed in and even under the houses.

The affair was quite creditable to our troops, and reflects honor on Capt. Dickinson, who has become famous for sagacity, intrepidity, and daring in pursuit of yankees and Tories. If Dickinson only had a couple of regiments, no yankee would live in Florida outside the Everglades.

Savannah Republican, 20th inst.

From Georgia.—We are last beginning to believe that the battle for the possession of Atlanta has been fought and won.

The enemy for ten days past have relaxed their energetic, and now make the most feeble assaults against our skirmish line, and no effort to carry our main works. They pushed their lines of fortifications with vigor west until opposite East Point, but finding this work everywhere in front, they seem to have despaired of capturing that point, and are cutting the communications on that side of the city.

Our cavalry are unquestionably in the rear of Sherman, tearing up his railroad, and capturing his supply trains. The strongest hopes are entertained that the city will be ours in a few days. He is already represented to be without artillery ammunition, and no doubt his rations are small.

Deserters Drowned.—S. A. Harris, Acty, on Saturday last, sold Negroes for cash as follows: Boy 18 years old \$5,150, boy 11 years \$4,100, girl 16 years \$4,200, woman 35 years \$3,025, girl 16 years (very likely) \$5,000, boy 21 years \$5,200; man and wife and 2 children aged 2 and 4 years (the man with one eye) \$6,500.—Charlotte Democrat.

Disorder Drowned.—The Wilmington Journal contradicts a statement that there were cases of yellow fever in that place. It says that the disease exists in Nassau and Bermuda, and on board some of the vessels from those places now lying at quarantine in the harbor of the river, which vessels there is no contact or correspondence save by parties who themselves remain in quarantine.

REMEMBER THE OLD NOTES.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says:—

"It gives us genuine pleasure to say that the operations of the Treasury Bureau of Columbia are such as will by October next, have ready for issue a sufficient amount of the new notes to absorb the entire outstanding amount of the old, at the legal rate of 70 cents. These full months will thus be given wherein each man who now holds the old issue will be enabled to convert it into its equivalent in the new."

MARRIED.

In Montgomery county, at the residence of Thomas Williams, Esq., on the 21st inst., by P. W. Wooley, Esq., JAMES H. ROBINSON, Esq., of Richmond county, and MISS AUGUSTA E. BOYD, eldest daughter of David A. Boyd.

DIED.

At the Fayetteville N. C. Central and Monday, Tuesday, Aug. 16th, of cholera fatal, HENRY C. HOLLAND, of C. C. 2d N. C. Battalion, and formerly of Kingston, N. C., aged 22 years and 4 months. May be rest in peace.

On the 22d inst., CHARLES SAMPTON, youngest son of L. C. and Francis C. Jones aged 1 year with 4 days in Rockingham, Richmond Co., on the 4th of June '64, at the residence of Mr. R. T. Long, JOHN THOMAS, in fact son of S. Thomas Cooper, of the Lord both said.

"Transient and vain is every hope."
In endless honors and delight
My children all shall live.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to give dispatches just received: Capture of Memphis Officially Confirmed.—ATLANTA, Aug. 23.—Official dispatches from General Maury at Mobile confirm the capture of Memphis by Gen. Forrest. The yankee Gen. Washburne and Staff captured with the city.

A raiding force of yankees has appeared at Fayetteville, and the bridges on Flint river near that place was burned this morning.

Reports report that 7000 yankee riders with 9 pieces of artillery left Decatur this morning in direction of Covington.

A letter from John Morgan has left that place for Knoxville. Train [our] run regularly from Bristol to Greenville.

All quiet here.

ATLANTA, Aug. 24.—Enemy's shells burnt several warehouses, 500 bales cotton, &c.

Report of yankee raid not confirmed this morning.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—Reports report that yankee fleet yesterday hauled up close to Fort Morgan and opened fire. The fort replied and badly crippled 2 vessels. The enemy are landing and plundering on Eastern shore.

A dispatch from Paolo says that Forrest arrived there last night. The railroad lost 600. Memphis was completely surprised. Forrest proposed an exchange of prisoners; Washburne refused, saying he would capture him before reaching Paolo.

Smith, watching Forrest's movements, hastily retreated from Oxford towards Holly Springs burning C. H. principal business portion of the town, and private residence of Hon. Jacob Thompson. Our forces re-occupy Oxford.

MOBILE, Aug. 24.—Fort Morgan is in the enemy's hands, whether surrendered or evacuated, unknown.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IN MEMORIAM.

Killed in the engagement near White's Tavern, Va., 6th inst. Capt. Geo. Pettigrew, Regt. of the 2d Regt N. C. Cavalry, aged 22 years, 10 months and 7 days. He fell in defense of his country. For freedom and independence his life was nobly sacrificed upon the altar of liberty. We mourn our loss. Capt. Brown was the son of John B. Bryan of this city. He was a distinguished graduate of the University of N. C. in the year 1850, and after that he resided in England and the army, (early in 1861,) he held the position of Tutor at the University. Obeying the first call of his country, he entered the 2d Cavalry Regt. as 2d Lieutenant; shortly thereafter he was promoted to the 1st Lieutenant, and as such he was severely wounded in the head and captured at Upper C. Va. June 21, 1863. Only a short time since he returned from prison. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and showed his devotion to God by his pure and exemplary life. Intellectual abilities and that he was an earnest to society, loved and respected by his associates. Patriotic, generous, amiable, he made a brave and shining career. Also, he has been married, and has a wife and several of his company, and it is left to men a commander's loss. G. J. I.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 25

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Rice 50 cts. 2 50 to 3 00. Long 84
Wheat 1 00 to 1 50 per bushel, retail
Peas 30 cts. 3 00 to 4 00 to 5 00
Cotton 1 60 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Chestnut 20 cts. 20 00 to 40 00 per bushel.
Lard 10 cts. 10 00 to 15 00 per bushel.
Sugar 10 cts. 10 00 to 15 00 per bushel.
Flour 8 00 to 10 00 per bushel.
Rice 10 00 to 15 00. Shad 6 50.
Green Apples 4 00 to 5 00 per bushel.
Grain—Corn \$1.00 to \$1.00. Wheat \$25 00. Bye \$15 to \$20. Oats \$10. Peas \$15 00 to 20 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Cast 3 00 to 4 00 per bushel.
Liquors—Whisky 20 00. Wine 17 50.
Liquors—Cognac \$45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy \$40 00 to \$45 00.
Molasses, country made, 20 00 to 25 00.
Rice 10 00 to 15 00 per bushel.
Sugar 8 00 per bushel; retail 9 00 to 10 00.
Syrup—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Retail 4 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per bushel.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 5 00 to 6 00 bush; sweet 5 00 to 6 00.
Spirits Turpentine 8