OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

A WEEK OF CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.—The past week cheered us with news of four several Confederate advantages, without a single mishap. Two of them were quite important, the others of minor importance except as exhibiting great gallantry. These last were the surprise and capture of 88 yankees near Petersburg, and the capture and destruction of a yankee mail steamer near Roanoke Island, accomplished by 13 men, who killed 2, wounded 4, and captured 23, including 4 negroes and a Lieut. Colonel, a Major and a Lieutenant. A handsome job for 13 resolute men.

The dash of Hampton's cavalry into the yankee lines near Petersburg, bringing off safely 2500 fat beeves and 300 yankees, is quite an event. 2500 beeves are worth some four or five millions of dollars—worth vastly more than an equal number of yankees—and particularly acceptable to our army, which is necessarily fed mainly on salt meat, and not an over quantity of that. We like to see this foraging upon the enemy.

The fourth happy event is the "complete victory" by Shelley in Arkansas, of which as yet we know not the extent.

This is all cheering, and comes in good time to counteract the notion of some of our contemporaries that there was a turn in the tide of "good luck," as they call it, with which our arms have been blessed for six months past. There is no such thing as "luck," good or bad. Intellect, energy, perseverance, valor, determine events, under Providence. And our glorious army is too full of these high qualities to permit an adverse tide to run its course, as the events of the past week show. They are not dispirited by one disaster, nor would they be if unfortunately called upon to endure others.

A LOSS TO THE STATE.—The capture of the steamer Ad-Vance is a misfortune to the State. She had been so fortunate, had made so many successful and profitable trips, that we had come to look upon her as always safe from the yankee cruisers. But she left Wilmington on Friday night the 9th, and was captured off Cape Hatteras on the next day. So we learn from the yankee accounts, which are doubtless correct. She was loaded with cotton, and is said to have had besides $25,000 in gold on board. To whom this belonged, if there at all, we know not. The cotton doubtless belonged in great part to the State, probably in proportion to the interest held by the State in the vessel itself, which was one-half only, we believe. The steamer was originally bought by the State, at a cost of $190,000; but after she had made five successful round trips, Gov. Vance sold the half of her for $350,000 in State bonds. Since that time, six or eight months ago, we believe, she has no doubt cleared far more than the $350,000 of purchase money to her part owners, besides an equal amount to the State. Her loss, therefore, though a great inconvenience, is chiefly a loss of what more might have been made by her.

We believe that the State has an interest in two or three other steamers.

THE CLIMAX OF CRUELTY.—The expulsion of the people of Atlanta from their homes—twenty thousand men, women and children—is one of the events which mark the extreme atrocity of this war. It is said that such a thing has not been done for two hundred years, by any nation. It is a recurrence to the barbarism of the earlier ages, altogether inconsistent with the civilization which the yankees profess but do not practice. The suffering among the homeless wanderers, robbed too, as doubtless most of them have been, of their furniture, clothing, and money, must be intense. Winter approaching, and no home, no clothing, no food, except such as they may receive from the charity of their fellow creatures who may not have been so cruelly outraged as themselves. And this man Sherman, the perpetrator of this monstrous crime against humanity, belongs, as stated by a contemporary, "to that nest of vipers which the South had been unconsciously nourishing in its bosom for eighty years before the commencement of this war. When it broke out he was President of a college in Louisiana, enjoying a large salary, and professing undying devotion to the South, to its institutions, and to its people. So strong did he pretend that this feeling was in him, that he declared, when the war became inevitable, his determination never to draw his sword against the South. He was treated in Louisiana with the unbounded kindness which that hospitable and high-spirited people always extended to strangers as long as they had the power."

EXCHANGES.—We were about to publish a curious correspondence between Gens. Hood and Sherman, but an item by telegraph supersedes the necessity of more than a brief statement of its points.

On the 8th inst. Gen. Hood wrote to Sherman proposing an exchange of prisoners captured during the present campaign. Sherman on the same day accepted the proposal, unconditionally, stating that he had some 1800 of ours, the others having been sent North, and passed out of his power. On the next day, however, when the officers met to effect the exchange, Sherman's representative presented a letter from him stating that he would not take from Hood any prisoner whose term of service had expired, nor any one belonging to any army but his own. He further proposed to collect up the male citizens of Atlanta, workmen, &c., about 1000 in number, and to exchange them for men, not trained soldiers, captured from the U. S. army. These unparalleled propositions were of course declined by Hood, with a sharp rebuke for his violation of engagement, for the attempt to interpolate a new principle into the laws and customs of war, and for dooming to hopeless captivity those prisoners whose terms of service have expired. Gen. Hood's letter is admirable, and we suppose had a good effect, as the dispatch states that on the 17th an agreement was concluded for an exchange of 2000. There is most probably some yankee trick in this.

DESERTERS COMING IN.—We learn authentically that up to Thursday night last 106 deserters had come in to the Home Guard now in Moore county, and there is a good prospect of more coming in or being caught. To-morrow is the last day allowed for an assurance of pardon upon voluntary return.

We hear of many more in other counties who have come in. Among those caught the Salisbury Watchman mentions one man in Rowan county who had been a deserter for nearly two years.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER.—We have received a very handsomely printed sheet, abounding with interesting matter, the first No. of the above paper revived, now printed at the Episcopal Publishing House at Charlotte, and edited by the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Professor in the University, and the Rev. George M. Everhart, Rector of the Episcopal Church at Charlotte. It is the organ of the Episcopal Church in the South. It is pleasant to find a paper so every way creditable. Terms $10 for 6 months.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Examiner earnestly urges the reinforcement of Gen. Lee, especially by the concentration under him of all scattered detachments and expeditions. This would seem to be wise policy, for the stoppage of the campaign in Georgia after the capture of Atlanta indicates that Sherman will not only not need reinforcements but that he will in all probability reinforce Grant. It is well known too that the yankee troops in Mississippi have been withdrawn from that State and sent somewhere, probably to Virginia. The yankees fancy, or pretend to fancy, that the capture of Atlanta is the end of the war in Georgia, and that the only other thing necessary to be done is to capture Richmond. Of course, if such is their opinion, they will devote to that object all the energies which have heretofore been divided between Richmond and Georgia. Seward, in his speech at Auburn, considered Atlanta as the "big end" of an egg, which, being broken, makes it easy to crush the whole shell. He said:—

"The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg; if you break the shell at either of the two ends—Richmond and Atlanta—the whole must crumble to pieces. While Sherman, under Grant, has been striking the big end, Meade, under Grant, has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily crushed."

We think that Seward and Grant will find that there is something stronger than a shell, both at Richmond and in the body and big end of his egg. But to make it capable of resisting the attempt to crush it, Gen. Lee must have plenty of men. We do not of course know the arrangements of the War Department in this matter, but doubt not that all will be done that can be done to meet the emergency.

A CONVENIENT DOCTRINE.—Among all the strange notions of these strange times, it would not be easy to find one more strange than that enunciated by Secretary Seward, at Auburn some months ago and again in his Auburn speech a few days ago, that Lincoln is entitled to continue President of the United States, (and Seward Secretary of State, of course,) until his rule over the whole of the States, Confederate as well as Federal, is established. The following is an extract from his late speech:—

"The war is at its crisis. It is clear, therefore, that we are fighting to make Abraham Lincoln President of the whole United States, under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March, 1865. In voting for a President of the United States, can we wisely or safely vote out the identical person whom with force and arms we are fighting into the Presidency? You justly say no. It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot box. The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us, and when that moral strength has passed away, material forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such a proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy and given him the victory. But in that agreement the Constitution and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proved that a minority can by force or circumvention defeat the full accession of a constitutionally chosen President, no President thereafter, though elected by ever so large a majority, can hope to exercise the Executive powers unopposed throughout the whole country.

"One of two things must follow the fatal error. Either a contest between your newly elected compromise President, and the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail, or else a combination between them through which the usurper or his successor, subverting your constitution and substituting his own, will become President, King, or Emperor of the United States, without foreign aid, if he can; with foreign intervention, if necessary. (That's so.) To be sure it is so; nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their constitutional President, or the so-called Confederate States and their usurping President, must rule within the limits of this republic. I therefore regard the pending Presidential election as involving the question whether hereafter we shall have a constitution and a country left us. How shall we vote, then, to save the country from this fearful danger? (Vote Lincoln in again.) You have hit it exactly, my friend. We must vote Lincoln in again, and fight him in at the same time. If we do this the rebellion will perish, and leave no root. If we do otherwise we have only the alternative of acquiescence in a perpetual usurpation, or of entering an endless succession of civil and social wars."

Of course, if Seward's doctrine be admitted, there is no need of a Presidential Election, for Lincoln holds on, under his election in 1860 till the rebellion be put down, or rather till he himself be put down, either by a new rebellion at home or by the inexorable hand of death.

It will be seen that Seward artfully inflames the passions of his hearers by telling them plainly that either Lincoln or Davis must rule over the whole United and Confederate States. Heaven forbid! Next to being ourselves subjugated, would be the evil of having to rule over that ungodly people.

THE EXPRESS COMPANY.—The Salisbury Watchman recently complained of the charges made by this company for carrying goods, and cited one instance where $1000 were charged for carrying 20 bbls. of flour from Salisbury to Petersburg. This has brought a reply from Col. Bullock, the Superintendent of the Express, in which he shows that the Railroads charged $844 of the $1000, leaving $156 to the company for risk, handling, drayage, and delivery in Petersburg—certainly not an extortionate profit by the company, whatever it may be by the railroads. But Col. Bullock states that the flour was worth $120 per bbl. in Salisbury; the $50 freight to Petersburg made this $170. It was worth in Petersburg $300. So that the shipper, who made a profit of $130 a bbl., had no reason to complain.

We notice this because we think the charges for freight excessive, and because this statement by Col. Bullock appears to show where the blame rests. The subject is chiefly of interest now as it affects the transportation to soldiers in the army of vegetables, provisions, &c. To send a bushel of potatoes or onions from this place to Petersburg or Richmond, costs from $30 to $45, two or three times as much as the article is worth here. This high price of freight deters many from sending vegetables to their sons, and thus supplying a great want in the army. Yet it ought not to prevent the sending of vegetables, for the last we heard of the price of Irish potatoes at camp near Petersburg was $2 50 per *quart*. And those who raise potatoes have only to sell a bushel or two to pay the freight on another bushel, thus getting freight for a less quantity of potatoes than in former days.

THIEVES.—We have heard of recent attempts at robbery which prove that all the rogues were not captured a few weeks ago when such an extensive and successful raid was made upon their band. More work of the same kind is necessary, and we hope the men will be found to undertake it. It is remarkable that not a white person, as we believe, was found among the numerous persons arrested here. So it seems to be in Richmond also, as we find by the following paragraph from the Examiner's police reports;—

"Negroes, negroes, nothing but negroes this morning in the dock and on the docket. Charge—theft, theft, nothing but theft. What is the matter with the negroes? Are they commissioned by the devil to torment us? Or have the souls of the dead yankees passed into them, like the evil spirit into the swine, imparting unto them all manner of wickedness, theft and lawlessness. Whip a negro to-day with thirty-nine stripes, and he comes back to-morrow bringing his brother with him. Whip a score of them, as the Recorder ordered on Friday, and they come back in a procession as they do this morning. Wherein lies the panacea for this awful mania for stealing, now possessing and controlling the negro mind—the mania of possessing somebody else's bacon, groceries, clothing and money? We think we have it. Hang a few upon conviction of burglary, and the evil spirits will depart out of the degenerate sons and daughters of Ham, and leave them tamed of their love of other people's valuables and obedient to their masters."

YANKEE SPECULATIONS.

A week ago the telegraph announced some revelations made by the New York Mercury, purporting to be "an inside view of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention." The following extracts from the article in the Mercury have been published and may interest the reader:

"Talk as we may of the old Union, under which the nation attained such a degree of prosperity and advanced at once to the front rank among the nationalities of the world, its restoration is impossible. Only a zany would ever dream of its being restored. There will, undoubtedly, be a *reconstruction*, but never a *restoration* of the Union. The questions that are to be settled, the new condition of things consequent upon the disruption of the old, the changed relations of capital and labor, the increase of the quantity of power surrendered to the General Government by the people, the relation of the States to the Federal Union, the influence of the conduct of National affairs, which is sure to be accorded to the military element—all these considerations forbid the idea of our living under a union such as that under which we lived and thrived from 1776 to 1861. This statement may appal the thousands of good people who live in the past and dream of days that are no more. These days not only are, but can be no more. He is willfully or stupidly blind who does not see the changed condition of public affairs in this country. We may hurrah for the Union, but it is not the old Union for which we hurrah. The nation has entered upon an entirely new phase of its existence, whether we are willing or not to acknowledge it.

"This grand fact was duly recognized by those who formed this conclave at Niagara Falls. The problem they set to work to solve was, to reconstruct the Union on a plan satisfactory to all sections, and to convince the Democratic party of the necessity of adopting the plan, or one of similar import. After long and earnest deliberation, in which Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Sanders participated, the following general conclusion was reached, and was tacitly agreed to by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago.

THE PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

"It was, that what was once the United States be divided into five separate Confederacies, each independent of the other in the management of its local affairs, yet bound to each other in certain respects, of which I shall speak hereafter. These Confederacies, as divided, were to consist of the following States:

1. The Cotton and South Atlantic States.
2. The Trans-Mississippi States.
3. The States of the Great Northwest.
4. The Middle States.
5. The New England States.

[The propriety and expediency of admitting the New England States was debated at considerable length. The old hostility to these States was conspicuous in the course of the discussion. The policy in relation to their admission was not determined, and the question whether six States are to be "left out in the cold" is still an open one. The Mercury proceeds:]

"Another important feature of this proposed Confederation is, a provision for admitting to it, in case circumstances warrant it, the provinces in British America, and what is now the empire of Mexico. But this is an event so far in the future that it cannot claim more than a mere mention of its possibility. I therefore pass on to the conditions for the construction of this Union for the future.

"Leaving to the separate Confederacies—I use the term in its generic sense—the right to manage their domestic affairs as they may choose, they are to be bound to each other by alliances, offensive and defensive. Such questions as affect the interests of all are to be considered by a sort of general council, composed of representatives from each Confederacy, more analagous to our present Cabinet or Senate than the House of Representatives. There are to be no restrictions of any kind upon inter-Confederate trade or travel. In a word, it will be one grand Confederation of Confederacies, bound to each other by bonds of commercial union, each independent of the other, yet having a share and an interest in the control of affairs affecting the common welfare of all.

"It will readily occur to the minds of your readers that this plan is nearly identical in its essential features with the well known Zollverein, or Customs Union of the German States.

"This project, I hardly need add, received the indorsement of the leaders of the Democratic party, and by them was interwoven with the action of the Chicago Convention. It is understood that Hon. Auguste Belmont was the first to develop the plan; probably because of his intimate acquaintance with the Government of the German States. At first it was received with surprise; but the more it was discussed the more favor it obtained, until at last it was decided to incorporate the idea with the proceedings of the Democratic Convention. More than that, undoubted evidence was received that the plan is agreeable to the views of Jeff. Davis, though for obvious reasons, he would refrain for the present of divulging it to the Southern people. Anxious for peace, but opposed to the restoration of the Union, the Southern leaders to whom this project was broached at once assented to it, and are now desirous for the election of the Chicago candidates, in the hope that it may result in a reconstruction of the Union on a basis satisfactory and honorable alike to the North and to the South.

"Of course, it was not deemed prudent to make all this apparent in the debates of the Convention, still less in the platform adopted, but you may rely upon it, that the leaders were well informed of it, and are pledged to carry it into execution in the event of the success of the Democratic party at the polls in November. Time and circumstances will doubtless cause certain changes in the minor details of this scheme, but they will not alter its important features."

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of the 20th ult., says:

"The American correspondents of some of the London journals seem to have all at once come to the conclusion that an early settlement of the American quarrel is likely to take place. The editors of these journals adopt the same view, and even the index in its last issue, clearly indorses the proposition. This settlement is also to be a peaceful one. Neither party is to be conquered in war, but each party having abundantly proved to the other that its powers of assault and resistance are about equal, and that combined they would prove irresistible as against other nations, there is to be a mutual cessation of hostilities, *a recognition of separate independence to a certain extent* and an irrevocable alliance, offensive and defensive, as against the rest of the world.

"The first immediate and most important result of this compact between the North and South is to be the prompt revival of the Monroe doctrine, the strange abandonment of which excited both the wonder and the sneers of all Europe. The common rallying cry of both sections is to be "America for Americans." The French, having good naturedly subjugated Mexico, are to be themselves incontinently kicked off the continent, and that rich country is to be annexed to the Southern domain. On the other hand, Canada is to be added to the empire of the North, and eventually all the British possessions; so that in process of time the American eagle shall spread his wings over no part of the North American continent that does not owe allegiance to one of the two great Confederacies into which the American nation is to be divided."

THE MAILS.—Again, the latest Virginia paper received here is of last Thursday morning. The mail service for the past week has been worse than the usual bad, the Northern mail having come through but on two days of the seven. On Thursday night we had portions of our Virginia mails of Monday and Tuesday, and on Saturday night portions of Wednesday's and Thursday's mails. On the other days there was no mail.

Another Barn Burnt.—On Sunday night last the barn of Joel Fultin, of this county, was set on fire and burnt to the ground, with contents of 124 bushels wheat, of his own, and the smaller crops of the Rev. Mr. Allen and Mrs. Carter, which were threshed at Mr. Fultin's and had not been removed. There was also a considerable quantity of threshed oats and some rough feed consumed by this fire.

The same night some straw was set on fire near the barn of Mr. Wm. Fulp, but the wind fortunately being unfavorable, the barn was unharmed.

A few weeks previous to these fires an anonymous advertisement was posted up, threatening vengeance against a number of persons named therein, Mr. Fultin, we believe, among them.—*Salem Press.*

Killed at Atlanta.—We learn from the Chattanooga Rebel that Col. George B. Myers, 24th Mississippi Regiment, was killed, near Atlanta, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. Col. Myers was born and raised in this county, and was a son of Absalom Myers, formerly of this county, but now a citizen of Mississippi.—*N. C. Argus.*

The N. C. Orphan Endowment Fund.—Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., the financial agent for this Fund, visited our Town on Tuesday last, and addressed a large assemblage of our citizens. After his address he called upon his hearers for contributions to the cause, and obtained about $40,000.

Tarboro' Southerner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Another Gallant Cavalry Exploit.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the enemy's lines on Thursday, near Sycamore church, Prince George county, 17 miles from this city, capturing 2,500 head of fat beef cattle, 300 prisoners, a number of horses and 10 wagons. The spoils are now safe in the Confederate lines.

Gregg's Division of yankee cavalry made an effort to cut off Hampton, but was handsomely flogged for its pains.

Hampton and his men are in full feather and eager for another charge at Grant's choice beeves.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—The following was received to-day:—

"HEADQ'RS, A. N. V., Sept. 17.—At day-light yesterday, the enemy's skirmish lines West of the Jerusalem Plank Road were driven back upon their entrenchments along their whole extent. At the same hour, Gen. Hampton attacked his position North of the Norfolk Railroad, near Sycamore Church, and captured about 300 prisoners, some arms, wagons, a large number of horses, and 2500 cattle.

"Gen. Gregg attacked Hampton on his return, in the afternoon, at Belcher's Mill, on the Jerusalem Plank Road, but was repulsed and driven back.

"Everything was brought off safely. Our entire loss does not exceed 50 men."

From Georgia.—MACON, Sept. 16.—Exiles from Atlanta report that Sherman's army is being rapidly depleted by the going off of men whose terms of service have expired. Some statements place the number already gone at 10,000.

The Chattanooga [yankee] Gazette of the 13th says that Wheeler has been driven from Middle Tennessee by Steadman.

It contains also an order from Sherman congratulating his army on its success. He says they have successfully completed a great campaign, and that Atlanta's fall was the result of Hood's mistake in sending his cavalry to the rear. It must be conceded, he says, that the enemy met us patiently and skillfully; but at last the mistake was made; his cavalry was sent to our rear, far beyond reach of recall; instantly our cavalry was on his one remaining road; the main army quickly followed; and Atlanta fell.

Yesterday was observed throughout the State, by people and army, as a day of fasting and prayer.

MACON, Sept 17.—It is reported, with considerable show of truth, that Gen. Sherman has sent another request for Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, and Senator H. V. Johnson, to meet him at Atlanta and have a talk about Peace.

Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup has been relieved of duty as Chief of Staff to Gen. Hood.

Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines. Several hundred families have arrived in the most desperate condition imaginable.

Gens. Hood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of 2000 prisoners. Several hundred of the number will be sent forward to-night for that purpose.

From the South West—Confederate Victory in Arkansas.—CLINTON, Sept. 16.—Shelley's victory in Arkansas is complete. One entire regiment of yankees was captured. The railroad track was torn up for several miles. [Where this victory occurred we cannot exactly tell. The last previous accounts located Shelley with 5000 men threatening Charleston and Cape Girardeau Missouri.]

The army worm has destroyed all the cotton crops on the river from Vicksburg to New Orleans.

The yellow fever is raging very violently at Key West and Tortugas.

GRENADA, MISS., via MOBILE, Sept. 16.—Memphis papers of the 13th say that communication between Little Rock, Arkansas, and Memphis is interrupted. [Probably the result of Shelley's reported victory.]

From Mobile.—MOBILE, Sept. 16.—A yankee gunboat yesterday came close in shore near mouth of Dog River. Our field batteries opened on her, and after a few good shots the yankees retired.

The yankee Fish River expedition has returned badly peppered by our cavalry.

It is reported that the enemy have repaired the Gaines [a gunboat captured from us in the naval fight some weeks ago] and put her in commission.

Movements of the Northern Peace Party.—RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—New York dates are to the 13th. It is stated that preliminary steps have been taken by the friends of Peace to call a National Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Sherman's Barbarous Order a general one.—MACON, Sept. 15.—The refugees from Atlanta report that a great deal of suffering and distress exists in the city, the general condition of which is represented as being terrible. The citizens who come South are not permitted to bring any household stuff of any consequence, the quantity being very limited, whilst those who have chosen to go North carry what they wish.

We learn that Sherman's order has been extended to all the towns and villages in the military occupation of the yankee army. Thus he is determined to depopulate and desolate the country in his rear. The people in the villages and towns along the State Road being thus subjected to the barbarous commands of expatriation will soon be in our midst or else be sent North, either of which conditions must be a great calamity to them in the present condition of the country.

This expatriation policy of Sherman merits the condemnation of civilized nations. It is the very summit of brutality, and could only have been invented by a fiend whose soul is stamped with the devil's own hideous image. In it, we see revived the most barbarous principle of war that has ever disgraced the most uncivilized nations of earth, together with his favorite principle, that destruction and annihilation is the object of war. The barbarism is perpetrated with the cold-hearted purpose and action of an executioner.—*Intelligencer.*

From the Valley.—The latest advices from the Valley of Virginia represent that Gen. Early, on Saturday last, 10th inst. advanced from his position at Bunker Hill towards Martinsburg. The place is in Berkeley county, only seven miles south of the nearest point on the Potomac river. The army under Sheridan, confronting Gen. Early, is probably nearly as large as that before Petersburg. A New York paper states that Grant detached 28 or 40,000 men from the Army of the Potomac and sent them to the Valley, to which must be added the troops under Hunter, Crook, Kelly and Averill. This immense force, so far from being able to drive Early out of the Valley, has had enough to do in guarding the Potomac, in order to prevent our army from crossing that stream. Meanwhile, our troops have captured over 9000 prisoners and inflicted a succession of punishments upon the yankees which have kept them in a state of wholesome dread. Mosby, ever on the alert, has burnt trains of wagons, captured horses and mules, and ambushed and killed many of the enemy. Early has no fear of Sheridan, and the object of his late advance may have been to offer battle, which, judging from past incidents of the campaign, will hardly be accepted. On the contrary, we expect to hear of the enemy's retreat, as usual, to Harper's Ferry, and perhaps across the Potomac.

The yankees continue their outrages upon the people of the Valley, and will doubtless keep them up so long as they are permitted to remain. They not only burn private dwellings, but mills and storehouses, and steal or destroy everything that can sustain life. They burnt three mills last Friday night.—*Rich. Dis., 15th.*

Heavy Defalcation and reported escape to Yankee Land.—On Saturday last, Capt. Thomas S. Knox, Commissary at Camp Jackson, formerly of Fredericksburg, Va., and Geo. W. Butler, formerly of Norfolk, Va., but recently of New York, late a teller in the Confederate States Treasury Department, left this city, and, it is reported, have gone North. Since their sudden departure it has been ascertained that Knox is a defaulter to the extent of $350,000 of Government funds, which he converted into sterling exchange through the negotiations of ex teller Butler, at Sutton & Co's banking house. Knox obtained a passport at the Provost Marshal's office upon his personal representation that he had a blind brother he wished to convey to Fredericksburg. Butler, it is said, acted as the blind brother.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Mare Lost or Stolen.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's pasture, a Bay Mare with black mane and tail, a star in her face, four feet black, a scar on one of them cut by a plough. Any information will be gladly received. Address the subscriber at Bostick's Mills, Richmond county, N. C.

ALEX. WATSON.

Sept. 16, 1864. 68-2tpd

A Gallant Affair.—About a week ago Mr. James B. Hopkins, pilot of the ram Albemarle, undertook to capture the Yankee mail boat Fawn, plying between Roanoke Island and Norfolk by way of the Currituck canal and Albemarle sound. With a detachment of eight seamen and marines from the Albemarle and a like number of soldiers, detachments of the 10th N. C. Artillery and the 50th N. C. Infantry, he set out on the expedition. On the 9th inst., he brought to the Fawn some distance up the Currituck canal. Posting his men (numbering now but 13) out of sight, Pilot Hopkins stepped forward and demanded the surrender of the steamer. This of course was refused, and a number of guns were immediately pointed at the "impudent rebel," whose men, though unseen, as quickly brought their guns to bear upon the valiant Yankees. Mr. Hopkins fired his revolver at the crowd on the boat. This served to bring down a Yank and to give his men the signal to fire, which they did, and this ended the battle. The result of the fire was, two Yankees were killed, four wounded and the rest surrendered with the boat.

The Confederates now boarded her and seized all the valuables they could transport, including three mail bags containing, amongst other valuable documents, some $25,000 in greenbacks. Finding it impracticable to bring back with them the steamer, on account of the presence in the Sound of the enemy's gunboats, she was set fire to and consumed, with the remainder of her contents (valued at upwards of $20,000) and our gallant little band returned with the booty and their prisoners—19 whites and 4 negroes, two of the former, however, escaping on the route.

A portion of the prisoners captured arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Andersonville. The names of the commissioned officers captured are as follows: Lieut. Col. J. H. Buren Hand, 16th Connecticut volunteers. Maj. Chas. C. Graves, 1st N. C. Union volunteers. Lieut. J. M. Wilson, 103d Pennsylvania.—*Goldsboro' State Journal, 17th.*

A Rumor.—There was a rumor yesterday that Farragut had left, or was about to leave, Mobile Bay and bring his fleet to the Atlantic coast to aid in a combined land and naval attack on Wilmington. We have no official confirmation of this rumor.

Richmond Examiner.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs Harriet E. Sordley, near Asheville, N. C., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wood, Maj. D. T. MILLARD of Sampson county, N. C., to Miss JOSEPHINE E. RAY of Buncombe county, N. C.

DIED.

In this vicinity, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., FANNY M., daughter of J. D. and I. J. Williams, aged 19.

At Smithville, N. C., on the morning of the 16th Sept. Capt. THOMAS L. HYBART, aged 17 years and 7 months, youngest son of the late Thomas L. Hybart.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. NEILL CLARK.

At Charlotte, N. C., 14th inst., JOHN CAMPBELL, infant son of Rev. A. and M. Laura Sinclair, after a short but violent illness, aged 11 months.

Killed, in front of Petersburg, on the 16th of July, 1864, ABRAM BOYKIN, 1st Serg't Co. G, 61st Reg't N. C. T., aged 21 years 5 months and 16 days. He joined the army on the 20th of April 1861, and since that time, until his death, through all the varied fortunes of war, he exhibited a spirit of devotion to his country seldom equalled.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 19.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 5 50. Pork 2 50. Lard $5 to 5 50.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 40 00 per bunch.
Copperas, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 50 per lb
Eggs 2 50 to 3 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour—Super. $220, Family $225
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 8 00. Shucks 6 50.
Green Apples 4 00 to 5 00 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $25 00 to $28 00. Wheat $25 00. Rye $15 to $20. Oats $10. Peas 15 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 6 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 20 00, Sole 17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $40 00 to $45 00.
Molasses, country made, 16 00 to 20 00.
Rice 60 lb. cask.
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 9 00 to 10 00.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $10 to $15 bush; sweet $15 00.
Spirits Turpentine 8 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.
Salt $5 00 to 37 50 per bushel.
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool $5 to $6.

Miss Leete will open a School on

Gillespie Street, Oct. 3d, 1864

Tuition per quarter $25, payable half in advance, the balance at the close of the term.

Sept 17. 68-2tpd

Wandered from Home.

ON Sabbath at about 11 o'clock, James McMillan, aged about 19 years, strayed from his home on Haymount, it is presumed in the direction Mr. Murchison's Factory on the Plankroad. Owing to long and continued affliction he is sometimes ignorant of what he does, and in one of those fits of temporary insanity he wandered away. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his mother.

E. A. McMILLAN.

Sept'r 19 1t

Hickory Buggy, Town Lots & Gold Watch, AT AUCTION.

1 HICKORY BUGGY—NEW;
1 Large, Fine Mule;
1 Lady's Fine Gold Watch;
1 " " Gold Guard Chain,
1 Bbl, 30 Gallons Cider Vinegar.

Will be sold at Auction on 2d inst.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Sept. 15. 1tpd

Tithe Notice!

To Farmers in Cotton Raising Districts.

(Extract) * * * * * *

III. THE Government requires that where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for market, or having Cotton presses either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithe Agents their Forage in bales. The law having exempted soldiers' wives and others who do not make more than 200 bushels of corn, of paying Fodder, it is hoped that the Farmers may try and facilitate the business by complying with the above. J. M. McGOWAN, Capt and Post Q. M., 4th Cong Dist N. C.

Fayetteville, Sept 15 68 2:*2t

Carolinian and Presbyterian copy 2t

Office County Agent, 4th Congressional District N. C.,

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1864.

The Special Attention of all Concerned is called to this Notice.

THE Assessors of Tax in Kind have been on duty since the 1st of August ultimo, estimating the articles of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Wool and Hay. These articles so far as assessed, are required to be delivered to the duly appointed Agents by the last day of this month. The Government is much in want of the produce. Parties delivering the *tithe* must bring with them Assessors' estimate, so a receipt for the same may be entered thereon. J. M. WILLIAMS, Q. M. Agt For Cumberland county.

68.2t*2t

Presbyterian 2t and bill to Capt McGowan

Assessor's Notice! Robeson County.

LAST CALL

I WILL attend at the following times and places, to take the list of those who have not heretofore listed their crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Cured Hay and Wool, the growth of 1864 to wit:

Lumberton, Monday and Tuesday Sept 26th & 27th.
Back Swamp, Wednesday Sept 28th.
Thompson's, Thursday Sept 29th.
White House, Friday Sept 30th.
Sterling's, Saturday Oct 1st.
Bethel's, Monday Oct 3d
Burnt Swamp, Tuesday Oct 4th.

I earnestly hope that all persons who have not already listed the above articles will be punctual in attending to this matter on the days set forth, as longer time cannot be given. In all cases of failure to list according to law, I am required to make the estimate and forward the same for collection, subject to the additional tax of 500 per cent.

A. D. BROWN, Assessor.

Sept 15. 68-2*2t

To the Members of the House of Commons.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 17, 1864.

THE undersigned respectfully presents himself to your favor as a candidate for re election to the office of Principal Clerk of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

68-4d HENRY E. COLTON.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, at Rockingham, Richmond county, on Friday the 2d inst., my negro boy FENDRIC about 25 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, a heavy head of hair and very black, remarkably polite, one front tooth out, has some letters on his arm. Said negro was bought of Mr. F. Lynch, Cheraw, S. C., and is supposed to be lurking about his tanyard in Cheraw or his plantation in the vicinity. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering the boy to the subscriber or confining him in any jail so that he can get him. WM. P. McDONALD,

Sept. 13 68 6tpd

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

WE will meet the Tax payers of Sampson county at the following times and places, viz:

Clinton, Friday and Saturday, Oct 7th and 8th.
McDaniel's, Monday, Oct 10th.
Lisbon, Tuesday, Oct 11th.
Taylor's Bridge, Wednesday and Thursday, 12th and 13th.
Turkey, Friday and Saturday, 14th and 15th.
Little Coharie, Monday, 17th

At the above named times and places Mr. Alfred Johnson, Assessor of Tax in Kind, will be with us for the purpose of receiving the list of the Tax in kind, on Wheat, Rye, Oats, Cured Hay and Wool. We will be at

Honeycutt's, Monday Nov. 7th.
Dismal, Tuesday Nov 8th
Mingo, Wednesday and Thursday, 9th and 10th.
Westbrook's, Friday and Saturday 11th and 12th.
Hall's, Tuesday, 15th
Piney Grove, Wednesday, 16th.

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above specified, and furnish the Assessors correct lists of the following subjects of taxation that were on hand, held and owned on the 17th day of Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land and other real estate.
No. age and sex of all slaves.
No. Horses, Mules and Asses.
No of Cattle of the Bovine species, work oxen included.
No of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No " Tobacco.
No bushels Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.

Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.

Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.

Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and artisans, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.

No and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.

Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.

Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art.

Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.

Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.

Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries.

Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing nor exempt from taxation.

We will have with us the list of the property used in agriculture, that those who have neglected to list such property, may avail themselves of the opportunity to do so, also to correct any errors that may have occurred at the time of listing under the instructions that we were then acting, &c.

MILES P. OWEN, B. F. BOYKIN, } Assessors.

Sept 7 67 3t

Office Commissioners of Appraisement,

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed:

Fodder,	baled,	per 100 pounds,	$4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3 50