

# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.]

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

[NO. 231.]

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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### SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.  
Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.  
Jan'y 1, 1858.

## OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

**A DEATH AMONG OUR VOLUNTEERS.**—Until now this community had been spared the loss of any one of the hundreds of our volunteers. But yesterday the sad spectacle of the funeral of one of them, JAMES WEAVER, a private in the Independent Company, took place from the Presbyterian Church. He was but 17 years and 4 months of age, the youngest of three brothers in the same First Regiment. He died at Yorktown on the 6th inst., and his body was brought here to his home and sorrowing parents and relatives for interment. The "Clarendon Guards" and a large congregation united in the affecting services.

We learn also that Mr. Thomas H. Gill, of Capt. Sinclair's Company, 5th Reg't State troops, died at Manassas on the 6th inst.

**THE FIRST REGIMENT.**—Having fortified Ship Point for future occupants, the First Regiment has been ordered to a locality near Cocklestown—6 miles from Yorktown and 9 from Bethel. It is believed here to be a much less exposed position, with far better water, than the one just left.

**THE SPECIAL MESSENGER.**—It is said that a North Carolina Paymaster made his appearance at the camp of the 1st Regiment at Cocklestown a few days ago, staid there a few hours, and left without leaving behind him any part of the month's pay voted by the Legislature, (to go by a special messenger,) on the 30th ult.

Also, it is said that the Confederate States Government has made a partial payment to the Regiment.

**THE PAY ROLLS.**—We have received a long communication from an officer of the 1st Regiment at Ship Point, replying to statements made by an "occasional correspondent" of the Observer, as to what was said in the Legislature when the bill to send a special messenger with a month's pay was before that body. The writer totally misunderstands the character of our correspondent, and his purpose, in supposing him to have made any attack, and perpetrated a libel upon the officers of the Regiment. His sympathies and feelings are all with the Regiment, and his purpose was not to state anything of his own, but to tell what was said, and not controverted, by members of the Legislature. He did not say, or intend to say, that the officers had failed to furnish the rolls of their companies, from which the pay roll could be made out; but only to say, that such a charge was made in the Legislature. And instead of attacking him, the officers should be much obliged to him for furnishing the only account published, so far as we have seen, of the unfounded imputation upon them, whereby they are enabled to vindicate themselves from an aspersion that would otherwise have gone uncontested to all parts of the State, through the members of the Legislature who made it and those who heard it.

It was certainly a fair presumption that those who made such a statement in the Legislature had been authorized to do so by the State authorities. And our "occasional correspondent" would not, we suspect, have been allowed access to more correct information if he had doubted the statements so presumed to be made by authority.

Under these circumstances, we presume the officer will approve of our omission of his communication. We have already stated the fact, that the rolls were in the Adjutant General's office, and that from them the bounty money was paid; and if the bounty money, so might the monthly dues have been paid—that is, if these rolls were necessary for that purpose.

P. S. It will be seen by the following, which we copy from yesterday's Standard, that Gen. Hill has fallen into the same mistake.

**SNIP POINT, Va., Sept. 4, 1861.**—Editor of the Standard.—Dear Sir:—A report has been circulated in the papers of North Carolina that the first regiment had not been paid, because the Muster Rolls had not been sent to the Adjutant General's Office. As this is a reflection primarily against the Captains of the First Regiment, whose duty it is to make these rolls, it is proper in me, as the late Colonel, to reply to so grave a charge. Your readers will understand its absurdity, when they learn that the paymasters never apply for rolls to the Adjutant General's office, but directly to the Captains of Companies. The non-payment of troops cannot, therefore, be due to the alleged cause. But the whole thing is a mistake. The rolls were given to the Adjutant General, the most of them by my own hands.

I have been absent from the Regiment for near a month, on account of a fever; but I understand from Capt. Lee that none of the troops at Yorktown have been paid until very lately. Surely all the Captains at Yorktown have not been negligent of their duty.

The charges, discounts, hardships and privations of a campaign are sufficiently trying, without the annoyance of misrepresentation from an anonymous and irresponsible writer, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of home. No officer of the First Regiment will shrink from a rigid examination into his official conduct, but they all think that wide separation from their families and friends, gentlemen in North Carolina, at a safe distance from Yankee bullets and Camp diseases, should be certain that there is a little semblance of truth in the severe accusations they make.

**D. H. HILL.**  
We confess to some surprise that Gen. Hill and others have overlooked the real offender in this matter. He speaks of "a report circulated in the papers of North Carolina," and of "misrepresentation from an anonymous and irresponsible writer." (How did the General ascertain that the writer is irresponsible? For our correspondent we deny the fact.) To set this matter right and give Gen. Hill and others the due to the real offenders against the officers, we copy the paragraph from our "occasional correspondent's" letter, as follows:—

"It was asserted in the Senate and not controverted, that the reason why they had not been paid by the Confederate Government, is that the Adjutant General had not furnished a pay roll to the Confederate Government; and the reason why the Adjutant General has not furnished the pay roll is that the officers of the regiment had not furnished him the means of doing so. So the fault seems to rest with the officers of the regiment. They and their men are not paid, because by their neglect, the paymaster don't know to whom to pay! The General Assembly sends an agent to pay, finding out as best he can, to whom he is to pay. Very great allowance should be made to our officers, on account of the sudden transition from peace to war—but the broadest charity cannot cover the ignorance or neglect which leaves our soldiers unpaid."

Who made these statements in the Senate? Whoever did that, is the person to whom Gen. Hill should adjut, and if that person was authorized by the Adjutant General to speak for him, then the Adjutant General may come in for a share of the General's indignation. Our correspondent, presuming that the member or members who asserted these things in the Senate had authority for so doing, draws a natural and inevitable inference, that the officers were to blame. But it is not responsible for the error—it is those who misled him in the Senate by unfounded statements and accusations.

If either the officer who had the courtesy to address his communication to us, or Gen. Hill, will apply to some Senator, or he or they can no doubt be informed who it is that made the imputation on the officers of the Regiment.

**MOORE VOLUNTEERS.**—A fine Cavalry Company from Moore county, consisting of 100 in all, came down on the Western railroad cars yesterday, and were entertained by the citizens at the Fayetteville Hotel till this morning at 8 o'clock, when they marched to the river to take passage for Wilmington, and to some post of duty, bearing with them the blessings of all true patriots.

Another Company from Moore, infantry, will be here on Monday next, we learn.

The following is the roll of the Cavalry Company:—  
J. L. Bryan, Captain.  
John Arnold, 1st Lieut.  
D. O. Bryan, 2d  
J. S. Ritter, 3d  
B. Y. Tyson, Orderly Sergeant.  
J. A. Walker, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Sergeants.—D. R. McDonald 1st, James A. Cole 2d, Duncan McLeod 3d, J. C. Baker 4th.

Corporals.—A. Williams 1st, W. A. Cox 2d, John W. Gaster 3d, N. H. Jones 4th.

R. A. Williams, Thos. Harrington, Beglers.  
Privates.—J. T. Armstrong, David Baker, Solomon Burns, Lucas Brady, James C. Brady, Virgil A. Burns, James W. Brewer, A. B. Burns, D. M. Baker, Hardy Burns, Arch'd Black, Lewis Brown, William Burns, J. B. Black, H. Barber, G. Carver, Alex. Christman, M. Carroll, Thos. B. Cagle, Thos. H. Cavener, R. M. D. Cameron, J. W. Dodd, J. H. Dixon, W. M. Dalrymple, John Dalrymple, H. W. Fields, Thos. J. Gardner, William Garner, Rob't. Hanner, John Hogben, J. W. Hasdin, J. H. Himsley, William J. Joad, J. B. Jones, B. M. Jackson, W. C. Jackson, Jackson Johnson, J. W. Murray, W. H. Moody, William Melvin, Josiah Mathis, Henry Mann, J. O. Nelson, John Owen, Jordan Parrish, U. R. Parrish, John Parrish, C. F. Regan, Eli Rogers, J. M. Rogers, J. W. Rowe, W. B. Rowe, W. S. Starling, Tyding Savage, J. M. Stone, John Stoggin, W. B. Smith, H. Thomas, A. J. Vestal, W. D. Williams, Elias Williams, U. Williams, Rufus J. Byrum, Haywood Eavis, M. A. Cookman, Joseph Bridges, David Dennis, J. J. Culbertson, Alex. Lane, Alex. Cookman, J. L. Williams, William Foster, C. G. Muse, A. Muse, W. Brown, Daniel Gilling, Thos. H. Gordon, DeLano Wallace, Joseph Paschall, Elijah Sheffield, Jesse Branson, N. T. Arnold, James A. Kiddle, F. Allen.

They were escorted to the river by Capt. Williams' Company of Infantry, now nearly ready to leave.

**ROGERS COUNTY.**—This county is showing a most patriotic spirit. It has five companies, to-wit: Capt. R. M. Norman's, at Norfolk; Capt. Wm. S. Norman's, at the Reson Rifle Guard, at Camp Wyatt; Capt. D. T. Love's company in Western Virginia; Capt. Conard Godwin's, of 60 men, just made up; and Capt. Malcolm McNaair's, now in Camp at the Red Springs, and nearly full.

See the appeal in another column for clothing for the soldiers; and sheriff King's appointment of committees in each District to receive contributions under the Governor's call for Blankets and Socks.

A communication in the Wilmington Journal says, "Some of our citizens have taken their hands from the fields of ripe food to assist in fortifying your river and coast, which I hope may be well so."

**THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.**—Our brave but unfortunate volunteers have been divided, about half being sent to Fort Wood, Belle's Island, and the remainder to Castle William, Governor's Island. These are but a mile or two from the city. The papers describe their removal from the Minnesota, two steamers being employed for the purpose. The Commercial says:—

At a few minutes of 10 o'clock the embarkation commenced, and a more interesting sight has seldom been witnessed on the waters of our bay. The roll of the company was called, and as each man answered to his name he passed over the side, down the gangway ladder, on board of the vessel.

As they came on board they were ordered to be seated on the after part of the deck. Each man brought his traps with him. These consisted for the most part of blankets, old coats, and perhaps a few old shirts. Some men had small trunks, and many were provided with knapsacks. The embarkation was performed in a very rapid manner and without any accident.

At this time a dozen small boats had come off to the ship to see the process of embarkation, and many of them contained ladies. In their anxiety to get a good view of the prisoners, they crowded around the ship too closely to be either safe or lawful, and the officers of the ship in vain tried to drive them away. Coxswain Nesbitt, of the harbour police, kept the boats at a proper distance.

About ten o'clock the lines were cast off from the frigate, and the Stevens headed down the bay with over three hundred private of several companies on board. Lieut. Franklin, of the Minnesota, was in charge of the party, and was not accompanied by a single marine, or even a sailor. He wore his side arms only. No noise or confusion was made, and everything was conducted with great regularity.

On arriving at Belle's Island the Stevens was ordered to the dock, and the prisoners on the forward deck were drawn up, while a guard of the First Zouaves were present to escort the prisoners to their quarters in Fort Wood. As soon as the portion on the after deck were landed, the prisoners were drawn up in line, the roll called, and all found correct. They were then marched up to the fort.

At last came Commodore Barron, who was dressed in uniform similar to that worn by our naval officers. He seemed to be in tolerable good spirits, and was earnestly engaged in conversation with one of his officers. In fact, the entire number of officers were looking remarkably well.

A similar proceeding with the remainder. The Express says:—

No communication has been allowed with the prisoners, but it is understood from officers of the frigate that over 300 of the subalterns and private soldiers have decided to desert under no circumstances would they again render service against the U. S. Government. A dispatch was sent to Washington, asking if such of the prisoners as manifested this loyal disposition might be liberated on taking the oath of allegiance; the answer was in the negative, and orders were issued to keep the whole party close prisoners. [What a monstrous lie.]

**CAPT. D'LAGREL.**—In a list of prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, we find the name of Capt. D'Laugel.

**RETRIBUTION.**—Painful as it is, no true Southern man can fail to recognize the propriety and necessity of the step taken in sending off 156 of the Yankee prisoners for confinement in one of the forts in Charleston harbor. We suppose thousands of others will follow to New Orleans and other strong-holds, where they will not give as much trouble or be so apt to escape, as at Richmond.

The Confederate Congress passed an act giving the President authority for retaliation in such measure and kind as may seem to him proper and just, reciting the fact, by way of preamble, and in vindication of its objects, that "the Government of the United States has placed in irons, and lodged in dungeons, citizens of the Confederate States, acting under the authority of letters of marque, issued in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States, by the President thereof, and have otherwise maltreated the same, and have seized and confined sundry other citizens of said Confederate States, in violation of all principles of humane and civilized warfare."

**DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.**—At the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 3d inst., D. L. Dew, aged about 40, and Dillon Hoge, aged 18, privates in Capt. Blocker's "Clarendon Guards" Plough Boys, Co. F., 14th Reg't N. C. Volunteers.

Miles D. Davenport, of Capt. W. A. Stone's company, 6th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, in Poolesville, Ga., Va., on the 23d ult. He was a son of A. W. Davenport, Esq., of Gaston county, and was in his 19th year.

**NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.**—A subscriber writes us that his paper "is generally worn full of holes before it gets to him, by men who are worth ten times as much as I am." We are sorry for him, and still more sorry for the borrowers. Perhaps if he would give orders to the Postmaster not to deliver his paper to any one but him self he might get the use of it.

The following from the Standard conveys sad but not unexpected intelligence. Mr. Mangum was one of those whose tread was felt in the United States Senate, when the world was familiar with the tread of giants there. It is known that he had for a long time more influence in the Senate—was more the manager of that body—than any man in it, though Clay, and Webster, and Calhoun, and Preston, and Buchanan, and McDuffie, and Crittenden, and Benton, were his fellows. So pass away the men who swayed this great empire in its better days! All of the above gone except Buchanan and Crittenden, and they had better have been gone, for the sake of their fame.

**Death of Hon. Willie P. Mangum.**—This distinguished citizen expired at his residence, near Red Mountain, in Orange County, a few days since, at an advanced age. He had suffered for several years with paralysis, which confined him to his house and prevented him from mingling with his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Mangum was at one time a Judge of our Superior Courts. He was afterwards chosen to the House of Representatives of the United States, and then to the Senate, in which latter body he achieved a national reputation, and occupied for a number of years a conspicuous position in the public eye. On the death of Gen. Harrison, and the consequent installation of Vice President Tyler as President, Mr. Mangum was chosen to preside over the Senate, and was thus for the remainder of the term virtually the Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Mangum was possessed of many noble and generous qualities. Providence had endowed him largely, both physically and mentally. As an orator he had but few equals. No man, in his day, swayed the masses of the people with more power than he did. In private life, among his neighbors and friends, he was not merely esteemed but admired and loved.

"The elements  
So mild in him, that nature might stand up,  
And say to all the world, 'This was my man!'"

His only son, William Preston Mangum, received his death wound on the field of Manassas. We may imagine with what force such a blow fell upon the venerable father. But he has joined his son in an honorable grave, no more to be disturbed by civil convulsions or the din of war.

**CHANCE OF TONE.**—We had occasion to remark with some severity upon the indifference of the Virginia Press, more particularly of the Richmond Examiner, to the disaster at Hatteras. It is gratifying to find in Monday's issue of the Examiner, the following expressions:—

"It is true, and there is consolation in the fact, that no military disgrace attended our defeat. A handful of men bravely defended a half finished fort on an exposed, sandy beach against a powerful armament. Fully equipped, having an army of well drilled men, and a full complement of arms, we were not only victorious, but our guns in number and calibre, Captain Barron (whom we name) and his associates fought till their ammunition gave out. What more could be expected? They can say, with the heroic Francis I., 'I will not save my honour, if I do not save my country.'"

On Monday, says the Standard, the Senate was engaged in considering the revenue bill. A short time before the adjournment Mr. Turner of Orange introduced resolutions in relation to the death of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum. Appropriate remarks were made by Mr. Turner and Mr. Brown.

The proceedings of the Houses were of little general interest, except the passage of the bill from the Senate changing the terms of the Courts, &c.—better known as the stay law. As soon as this bill is perfected we shall lay it before our readers.

**RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE DEATH OF JUDGE MANGUM.**—The resolutions were adopted, preceded by appropriate remarks from Mr. Merrimon and Mr. Hill.

**LATER.**—A letter received here this morning states that a bill to charter a railroad from Fayetteville to Florence, S. C., has passed its 2d reading. Also, that the military committee has reported in favor of a State telegraph line from Fayetteville to Warsaw, and that it will be put up if the wire can be obtained.

**THE EARTHQUAKE.**—The shock appears to have been greater in the mountains of North Carolina than near the coast. A letter from a friend in Cherokee county, dated Sept. 1st, says:—

"On yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, at the foot of the Nautehah mountains in Macon county, there was a shock of an earthquake which lasted for about one minute. It was preceded and accompanied by a very loud noise, as if of the rushing of a tornado through the mountains. The motion of the earth was of a rapid and short oscillation from East to West. It was very distinct. To-day I am resting 30 miles distant. The persons here, and a gentleman whom I saw to-day, who was in Georgia 40 miles west of this, all tell it distinctly, and as if I have signed above."

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Col. Calkins' Regiment will leave here on Monday, for coast duty. They expect to go some where between Newbern, Hatteras, and the Florida coast. In the absence of the press, and the friends in the mountains, we are not able to give you any news of our regiment. We are not, and have no desire to be, party men. We are always of different parties from us, but we can support and praise him and his administration with all our hearts, so far as we know of it, because he has shown himself to be able, honest and capable.

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**LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER, DATED CHARLOTTE, H. C., N. C., SEPT. 11, 1861.**  
Yesterday was one of peculiar interest to the students of the University. Our most esteemed and gentlemanly instructor, Prof. Martin, left here in charge of his company for the Camp of Instruction at High Point. A more robust and energetic body of men I have never seen from the farthest portion of our people, they look as if they are already induced to fatigue and hardship.

Prof. (now Capt.) Martin has won the love and esteem of all the students, and we parted with him with deep regret. It is one of the ablest men in the South, and it will be undoubtedly make his mark in this war. His company, called the "Guards of Southern Independence," number about one hundred—the names of the officers you have already given in the Observer. College duties were suspended for the time—the students thinking the departure of their Prof. an occasion well worthy of all the honor and respect that they could bestow upon it, escorted him and his company out of town, and after giving them three "cheers" and a tiger, the students gathered around the Prof. and bid him adieu. Prof. Martin has been very diligent for the last eight weeks in teaching military tactics to the students, and they, wishing to show him some kindness in return for what he has done for them, will present him with a Navy Repeater; the money for that purpose has already been raised. On Monday night a "Mission Prayer Meeting" was held in the Baptist Church for the benefit of the Company. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were the Revs. Drs. Phillips, Hubbard, Judge Baile, together with others of the Faculty of the University and the Pastors of the churches in this city.

A Rev. gentleman of this place has returned from Yorktown and pays a high compliment to the Fayetteville Companies. He says that they are the nearest looking set of men that he has seen—that they all have clean clothes, and that there is "less sickness among them than in any of the Companies."

**TERMS.**—The Charleston Mercury puts the following strong case in regard to the South Carolina volunteers. It will apply equally well to all others:—

"The elements must be kept out of the tents of our soldiers. Besides warm clothing and blankets, proper protection is needed. A leaky, bad tent, is a den of disease. Let our soldiers' tents be impervious to water, and be so located as to open to the south. Our defenders are our children. Let them experience the care to which our children are entitled."

## LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Standard furnishes the proceedings to Saturday, with a brief notice of those of Monday.

In the Senate, Mr. Worth, from the Finance committee, reported a bill to provide ways and means for the defence of the State, and a resolution to provide for the North Carolina portion of the Confederate States' direct taxes.

Mr. Turner introduced a bill to punish trading with the enemy, on which Mr. Chandler remarked that something had been said about the quinine trade with the Yankees being necessary. He wished to inform members, and the public generally, that there was an abundance of quinine in the mountains of North Carolina. Dr. King, of Charleston, always got his supply there, and it was trade with Yankees were also cut off, a great many more would get their supplies there. It would be a stimulus to the collectors of that important article.

Mr. Bure offered an amendment, that any person purchasing bonds, notes, &c., from citizens of the United States, for collection on our currency, shall, on conviction, be fined and imprisoned.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to amend by adding State bonds; also, by adding forfeiture to the punishment. Agreed to. Agreed to amend by inserting "or may act as agent for the collection of debts." Adopted, and the bill was introduced its third reading in the Senate.

Mr. Barton introduced a resolution to raise a committee of three, to inquire into the late visit of John W. Edwards to New York; Mr. Worth moved to amend, so that the committee might have power to examine witnesses on oath. Adopted, and the resolution was amended passed.

The bill to amend the Charra and Coalfields railroad charter passed the Senate, with a provision that the road shall only cross the W. C. and R. road below Rockingham.

The Senate amended the bill for the defence of the State by appropriating two millions instead of one, and by providing for the Confederate States' government, or signed his acceptance, on motion of Mr. Hill. R. H. Whitaker was appointed Assistant clerk, pro tem. The bill was variously amended, elaborately discussed, passed, and sent to the Senate.

On Friday, a message from the Governor, and a letter from Secretary Winslow, were received, read, and ordered to be printed. We have not heard what they are about.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the supply of salt and the best method of supplying that article. Adopted, and Messrs. Wright, Waterhouse, Stearns, McQueen, Fay and Ferebee, were appointed the committee.

A message from the Senate, proposing to adjourn on Friday, (to-morrow), was laid on the table. The House was called on motion of Mr. Hill. A message from the Senate, proposing to adjourn on Friday, was laid on the table. The House was called on motion of Mr. Hill. A message from the Senate, proposing to adjourn on Friday, was laid on the table. The House was called on motion of Mr. Hill.

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Every body in North Carolina knows that there is not a word of truth in this Washington news from "respectable gentlemen," alias Foster. The Union prospects are a humbug. The Union Government has long been a scoundrelism. The secret leagues are very secret, nobody ever having heard of them. The provisional government, the two brigades, the elections of Congressmen, the withdrawal of troops from Virginia, and the dissatisfaction with the war, all are falsehoods made out of the whole skin.

## LATEST WAR NEWS.

**THE POTOMAC CLOSED.**—We are rejoiced to learn from perfectly reliable authority, that Gen. Holmes has completed such batteries as will put an end, effectually, to the navigation of the Potomac by Lincoln's steamers, except near Washington. Fortress Monroe and Washington can no longer relieve each other in time of peril, except by the circuitous route through Baltimore. We have some hope that one or more of Lincoln's war vessels will attempt the passage, for we would like to see them sent to the bottom.

**Yankee Prisoners sent South.**—156 Yankee prisoners, selected chiefly from those whose members of the New York, Massachusetts and Michigan regiments, who had effected the most recent and inhuman disposition were yesterday afternoon dispatched by railroad to Castle Pinckney, a small fortification in Charleston harbor, for safe keeping. It is thought that the investigating sea-breezes, and the genial climate of "Dixie's Land" will have the effect of only improving the health, but the temper of the captive blue-runners. Included in the number stated above, are the following officers, several of whom are recovering from the effects of the wounds received at the battle of Stone Bridge: Col. Wilson, Michigan; Col. Cochrane, N. C.; 6th Lieut. Col. Neff, 2d Kentucky; (1) Major John W. Post, 38th N. Y.; Rev. G. W. Dodge, chaplain 11th N. Y.; Rev. H. Eddy, chaplain 2d Connecticut.

**Sergeants—Grinstead, 2nd N. Y.; Grey, U. S. A.; U. S. A.; Connolly, 3d N. Y.; 6th Lieut. Col. Neff, 2d Kentucky; (1) Major John W. Post, 38th N. Y.; Rev. G. W. Dodge, chaplain 11th N. Y.; Rev. H. Eddy, chaplain 2d Connecticut.**

**Lieutenants—Toy, 25th N. Y.; Hamblin, 38th N. Y.; Underhill, 11th N. Y.; Worcester, 7th N. Y.; Dempsey, 2d N. Y.; Wilcox, 7th Ohio; Gordon, 2d Dragons U. S. A.; Keel, U. S. A.; Caffey, 11th Mass.; Conely, 69th N. Y. Capt. Ricketts, U. S. A. was to have accompanied the party, but is not apparently recovered from his wounds to undertake the journey.**

The prisoners were marched from the tobacco factories in which they had been confined to the depot of the Petersburg railroad, in double files, guarded by a detachment of 60 men from the Jeff. Davis Louisiana Battalion, who are to accompany them to Charleston. The party embarked in three cars specially provided for their accommodation, each car being guarded by five Southern soldiers, very fully armed. The Yankees generally seemed quite despondent at their change of location, but few of their number venturing to cheer their depression with a smile. They were followed to the depot by a very large crowd, who nevertheless, entirely refrained from the utterance of any remark which should wound the feelings of the prisoners.

**Richmond Examiner, 11th.**  
**Important from Arizona.**—Five companies of U. S. regulars, passing Arizona, have abandoned Fort Stanton, after setting fire to it in several places. Forty Arizona Indians immediately entered, took possession, put out the fire, and secured about \$500,000 worth of stores left by the enemy, including a battery of flying artillery, 4 and 2 twelve pounders.

Fort Stanton is situated in the Sacramento mountains, 130 miles north of Mesquite Lake. A recent Federal soldier is now left on the soil of Arizona.

The 700 regulars recently captured have all been paroled, the men on oath, the officers on honor, not to fight against the Southern Confederacy till duly exchanged. They were supplied with ample provisions to enable them to reach the States, and guns to protect themselves from the Indians.

**REMEMO, Va., Sept. 10.**—The Engineer of tomorrow will publish a letter from Gen. Wise's camp, detailing a sharp engagement on the 2d inst., near Hawkins Nest, in the Kanawha Valley. The Federals were routed and run, leaving their knapsacks, &c. loss not reported. The Confederates had one slightly wounded. Rumor here says that there was probably a severe battle about last Sunday between Gen. Wise's, Floyd's and Chapman's Confederate forces and the Federal Anderson Gen. Cox.

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.**—The fortifications at Munson's Hill appeared to be complete in everything on Sunday.

Yesterday morning the Confederates opened a concealed battery and threw a shell into the encampment of our pickets. The Federal sharpshooters advanced and