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SPECIAL NOTICE.

the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

COL. MORGAN IN TENNESSEE.

HIS NARROW-ESCAPE FROM CAPTURE. The Knoxville Register, of Wednesday, has an interesting letter from its army correspondent, giving an account of Col. Morgan's expedition from Corinth into Tennessee. We extract:

SPARTA, TENN., May 8th, 1862. We left Corinth on the 20th of April, and crossed the Tennessee river on the 26th and 27th, arrived at Lawrenceburg on the 31st, learned the Federals were in possession of Pulaski, and on "May day" we had a frolic with them, in which we took 290, and 24 officers, including Gen. Mitchell's son, killed 18, and lost none. The country had become alarmed, and troops were sent to the Tennessee river to cut us off. We continued on the next morning, and encamped 13 miles from Shelbyville that night. Marched the 3d and encamped within 6 miles of Murfreesboro' at night.

At dawn on the 4th our pickets and the Feder ral pickets had an engagement. We passed around the place and crossed the Nashville and Murfreesboro' pike to Smyrna, where w tore up the railroad track and cut the telegraph wire, at-tached a battery and received a dispatch that was being transmitted to Col. S. Mathews, commanding at Nashville, relative to our being in the vi-cinity, and the cavalry that had been sent in pur-suit of us. Col. Morgan answered it in Col. Mathews' name, and ordered the cavalry to Shelbyville, saying that it was about to be attacked on the 4th, the men and horses being greatly fa-tigued, and considered that we had eluded pursuit

for the present. At dawn, on the 5th, our pickets were driven in; and before our men could get to horse, the enemy was upon us in overwhelming numbers. Col. Morgan and Lieut. Col. Wood, (of West Adams's regiment,) after most desperate efforts, succeeded in getting the men collected and the most desperate fighting ensued that is on record, but all of no avail. Our small force of 350 men, though the bravest of the brave, were surrounded by legions, estimated and since known to be 4000 strong. Col. Morgan charged through them with about 100 men, and took the road leading to Carthage, which is on the Cumberland river 20 miles distant. Col. Wood and men were driven to the College where they fought until 12 o'clock, refusing to surrender, although they were well aware that they were cut off from all passes of escape, and that artillery would be brought to bear on them in a short time, until their ammunition gave out, and the citizens had begged them to give up, the federals being about to burn the town.

Col. Morgan arrived at this place with 40 men

wir 31. Our men have been coming in at all hours since. We have now here something over 100, and are expecting more.

Gen. Dumont, Col. Woolford, and a Pennsylvania Colonel were taken prisoners early in the action in town, and as soon as they made known

the next day. I arrived some four hours later

their rank, their swords were restored to them again by our gallant Colonel M. The fight was kept up the whole distance from Lebanon to Carthage, and a volley of 50 guns

were fired at Col. Morgan as he climbed the bank after crossing the river. Col. Morgan and men are in good health and spirits, but greatly fatigued, and it will not be but a short time before the Yankees will hear

From Norfolk .- PETERSBURG, May 20 .-Gentlemen who left Norfolk last Saturday afternoon, reached here Sunday night. They represent the city as filled with Lincoln soldiers, but arrangements had been made which will reduce the number to 3,000, the balance advancing as far as Suffolk, where they will remain until a junction with Burnside can be effected.

The people of Norfolk keep aloof from the Federals, having no intercourse with them whatever. The stores are all closed, and it is a rare sight to

see a male citizen on the streets—the ladies never.

All the flags among the ships, and on the Custom House and Atlantic Hotel, were flying at half-mast Saturday. Some distinguished Lincolnite had been gathered to the grave, but the circulation of Northern papers was suppressed, and it was impossible to ascertain who the noted

The Yankee journals, received during the week, confessed to a heavy loss at Williamsburg-none estimating the casualties below 1,000 killed, 2,500 wounded, and 900 prisoners. They contended, however, that it was a great victory for Yankee arms, because we retired and left our dead and wounded on the field.—Express.

New Orleans .- The New Orleans "Picayune," of the 5th, says: We heard of a number of cases of sunstroke yesterday among the verdant strangers who, uninvited, have recklessly come to see the fashions, and enjoy the blazing hot days and deathly damp nights of New Orleans in the summer-time. In one case—that of a man who dropped in Magazine street—we are informed that death was instantaneous. If the heat affects our Northern visitors so terribly now, how will they stand up under it in the days coming.

Burning Cotton .- The Vicksburg Whig is glad to learn that the cotton all along the Mississippi is being burned. Some nine thousand bales have been destroyed between Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. Judge Perkins of Louisiana, alone, gned thirteen hundred bales to the flames. The Whig learns that it is also being destroyed at every plantation above Vicksburg on the river.

Scotch Wit.—An old Scotch preacher said of a youthful opponent, that he had "a great deal of the young man, not a little of the old man, very little of the new mun."

OBSERVER. FAVETTEVILLE.

At \$2 00 per annum, it paid in advance; \$2 00 if paid during the year of subscription; or \$8 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly Observer, \$3 00 if paid in advance; \$3 50 if paid during the year nishes an instance of more resolute herolam than that of subscription; or \$4 00 after the year has displayed by the 5th North Carolina regiment at the battle of Williamsburg. Four regiments were ordered to capture a yankee battery which was defended by four Virginia, nobly made the attempt, which would doubtless have been successful if the other two, the 28d North Carolina and the 38th Virginia, had performed their 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 enemy removed them. We are not dependent alone on flying at a charge, they retreated by Gen. Hill's order, because they were not supported by the other two regiments: and 3d, the 142 prisoners were wounded and therefore could not get off the field:-

From the correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

SPLENDID ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY.

Still the fire grew botter in the woods, and in a few minutes, at a point fully half a mile away from the battery, the enemy's men began to file out of the cover and form in the open field. It was a bold, and proved an expensive way to handle men. Wheeler opened his guns on the instant, and the swath of diead that subsequently marked the course of the brigade across the field began at that spot. At the same moment also the skirmishers in the field began their fire. Still the enemy formed across the opening with admirable rapidity and precision, and as coolly as if the fire had been directed alsowhere, and then came on at the double quick step, in three distinct lines, firing as they came. All sounds were lost for a few moments in the short roar of the field were lost for a few moments in the short roar of the field pieces, and in the scattered rattle and rapid repetition of the musketry. Naturally their fire could do us, under the circumstances, but little harm, and thus we under the circumstances, but little harm, and thus we had them at a fair advantage, and every nerve was strained to make the most of it. Still they came on. They were dangerously near. Already the skirmishers to the left had fallen back to their line, and the skirmishers to the right had taken cover behind the rail fence that ran from the house to the woods; but from thence they blazed away carnestly as ever. Yet the guns are out there, and they are what those fellows want; and in the next instant the guns are silent. For a moment, in the confusion and the smoke, one might almost suppose that the enemy had them; but in a moby Gen. Price. We arrived at Lebanon at night almost suppose that the enemy had them; but in a mous; but we also are near to them. Scarcely a hundred yards were between them and the guns when our skirmish fire became silent; the lines of the Fifth Wisconsin and the Forty-third New York formed up in close order to the right of the battery, the long range of musket barrels came to one level, and one terrible volley tore through the rebel line. In a moment more the same long range of muskets came to another level—the order to charge with the bayonet was given, and away went the two regiments with one glad cheer. Gallant as our foes undoubtedly were, they couldn't meet that. But rew brigades mentioned in history, have done better than that brigade did. For a space which was generally then that brigade did. For a space which was generally estimated at three quarters of a mile they had advanced under the fire of a splendidly served battery, and with a cloud of skirmishers stretched across their front, whose fire was very destructive; and if after that, they had not the nerve to meet a line of bayonets that came towards

the nerve to meet a line of bayoness that came towards them like the spirit of destruction incarnate, it need not to be wondered at. They broke and fled in complete panic. One hundred and forty-five were taken prisoners. Nearly five hundred were killed and wounded.

The obstinacy of the fight may be inferred from the fact that of one company of rebels in the North Carolina Fifth regiment only five men are left alive. The captain of one of the companies, who is here wounded, is a graduate of West Point, and says that during the action the Mississippi and North Carolina regiments stood their ground and fought till they were literally cut to pieces by regiment after regiment of our troops.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COL. MCRAE.

RICHMOND, May 15th. Governor: Having just had an interview with Captain Brookfield and West—the latter of whom was wounder and captured, the former broken down with exhaustion and captured, and both of whom have been paroled by the enemy—I am able to give an accurate statement of the casualties in the 5th Regiment so far as the officers are concerned. Lieut. Col. Badham has been certainly killed. Having lost his horse, he was retreating on foot, and fell in the immediate vicinity of Capt. Brook-field, having been pierced in the forehead by a ball, and died instantly. His body was interred on the field of battle. The service possessed no more faithful, consci-antious officer than Col. Badham. Never having absented himself from his post since his connection with the Regiment, he had surrendered himself to the per-formance of the duties of his office with almost singular delity. On the field of battle he was calm, self-posesed, and conducted his portion of the operations with

sessed, and conducted his portion of the operations with entire precision. He died nobly.

There is every reason to apprehend that Capt. Thos. F. Garrett has also died of his wounds. He was last seen with a wound in the centre of his chest, having been carried into the enemy's redoubt. I sincerely deplore the loss of this valuable officer. Possessed of an acute and inquiring mind, with studious habits, and anxious to excel, he was fast mastering his profession. I have no officer upon whose judgment in military matters I could more confidently rely. He fell at the head of his men, leading them on with stolid determination, which was eminently his quality.

Capt. Mullins is also known to have been killed. He died in the arms of Capt. Brookfield, in the redoubt of

died in the arms of Capt. Brookfield, in the redoubt of the enemy, sending messages to his friends that he had fallen, as he had desired to fall, like a brave soldier.

Lieut. Clarke, commanding Company G, while bravely cheering on his company in the advance, was pierced through the heart and expired instantly. Ist Lieut. Snow and 2d Lieuts. Boswell, and Anderson Womack, were certainly killed. Lieuts. Grant and Cuthbert were wounded, and are in the hands of the enemy; as, also, Capt. Lea and Lieut. Hays were wounded in Williamsburg Lieut. Hays severely through the shoulder, and Capt. Lea through both limbs, and Capt. West slightly,

through the arm, and is here on parole.

Capt. H. C. Jones and Lieut. Maloney Meore were both severely wounded, but made their escape, and under the most painful difficulties came off with the from a Boston paper. giment in its march.

Richmond Whig of to-day. You will there observe the distinguished compliment paid to my Regiment by our enemy's correspondent, and I think you will discover an almost direct admission on his part that the attack would have been successful had our associates come up. I ask your attention to the many coincidences in this and the report I had heretofore furnished your Excellency. I call your attention to the further fast disclosed that our attack prevented the enemy from assailing Fort Magnuder from that side, which was an important Fort Magrader from that side, which was an important

The little hand of 150 men left of our regiment are waiting to be reinforced from North Carolina, and I hope they have earned some claim upon her attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

D. K. McRAE.

STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are selling in Rich. G. Shepherd was elected mond at 120. Techesese Bonds at 105. Virginia at 100. J. C. Haigh, promoted.

THE FIGHT NEAR BARHAMSVILLE. -- It was stated, and then positively denied at Richmond, that a severe enounter had taken place at Barhamsville, near West Point, on the Peninsula, two days after the battle at Williamsburg. Recently we have both Confederate and yankee accounts of it. Why it was denied we cannot tell, as it was evidently a Confederate success. The Richmond Whig has been favored by one engaged in it with an account, from which we extract-premising, that the 6th North Carolina Regiment, Col. Pender's, though not mentioned in this Texan account of the enregiments. Two of them, the 5th N. C. and the 24th gagement, was in it, and has the credit, by one of high ition and undoubted qualifications to judge, of having ione some of the best fighting in the war. Riley's battery, which is incidentally mentioned, is also from North olina, and is stated to have done much of the work. Gen. Whiting of Mississippi (and not a native of Massachusetts as was once said of him;) commanded in

the enemy removed them. We are not dependent alone on the modest report of the Colonel of the 5th for evidence of the gallantry of his command, but have the following testimony of the enemy, in a letter to the N. Y. Herald, in which, however, there are one or two errors: 1st, the writer says that one was a Mississippi regiment, when it was a Virginia regiment: 2d, instead of breaking and the read and staff at its head, were marching along the road, the General and staff were fired upon by a party of Yankees, lying in ambush. Nobedy was burt. The General waving his hat, the brigade immediately closed up, and the 4th Texas was formed into line of battle. Riley's Battery, supported by the 18th Georgis Regiment, was then left on the hill, and the fit was a Virginia regiment: 2d, instead of breaking and Georgia Regiment, was liken left on the hill, and the 4th and 1st Texas Regiments pursued the march. After gaining the woods, which had to be done by marching through an old field, the skirmishers found the enemy and engaged them in the woods, driving them back steadily. They came upon any quantity of knapsacks, haversacks, &c., scattered through the woods, but nothing indicating where the main force of the enemy lay. In the meanwhile, the 1st Texas came upon them in large force, and being fired upon, were immediately ordered to charge. They did charge them gallantly, and in a few volleys of musketry, sent them scattering through the woods to their gunboats, in close proximity. Promiscoous firing was kept up for awhile, everywhere a blue jacket offered, which was but for a short time. After the engagement, we found on the field some 250 killed and wounded Yankees, together with 42 prisoners. Hampton's Legion, which was also on the field, but not engaged. (our informant thinks,) picked up some 82 more prisoners.

Our loss was ten killed and twenty-one wounded, as

Our loss was ten killed and twenty-one wounded, as appears from the Surgeon's report of casualties. Among he killed were Lieut. Col. Black, of the first Texas, and Capt. Decatur: Our wounded were all brought off the eld by us, as were the enemy's wounded, and all came Richmond together.

ment more the guns emerge from the safe side of the smoke cloud, and away they go across the field to a point near the upper redoubt. There again they are unlimbered, and again they play away. Farther back also go the skirmishers. And now for a few moments, the rebels had the partial cover of the farm and outbuildings; but they saw they had all their work to do over, and so they came on again. Once more they are in a fair open field, exposed both to artillery and musketry; but this time the distance they have got to go was not so great. They move rapidly; there, however, is another dangerous line of infantry; they are near to them. Scarcely a hundred us; but we also are near to them. Scarcely a hundred yards were between them and the guns when our skireand it threw up; another about 3 feet from the officers' quarters; another near the hospital; another within 7 within a few feet of the mess quarters of Blocker's Heavy Artillery. This killed a chicken, the only blood spilled on our side. An officer who was examining the vessels with a glass, believed that the steamer was twice Our men collected several bushels of fragments of shells, and one 11 inch shell which did not burst. The men behaved well in this their first encounter

> NEWBERN -We see in the Petersburg Express, copied from the New York Herald, a letter of Gen. Burnside to the notorious C. H. Foster, refusing to allow him to address a political meeting in Newbern, giving for

"The President of the United States has very wisely pointed a Provisional Governor for this State, who i prominent and influential citizens, and represents at this moment the views and feelings of a majority of the people of the State of North Carolina. The government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Gov. Stanly, and I cannot consent in the meantime, to embarrass either him or the government by initiating myself, or allowing any one else to initiate any civil policy."

This appears to confirm the report that Mr. Stanly as been appointed to office by Lincoln, but we shall be surprised and grievously disappointed if he should ac-

In the Richmond Enquirer this morning we find the following extract from the N. Y. Herald of the 15th inst: "The Hon. Edward Stanly, a prominent citizen of North Carolina, who was formerly a member of Congress from the Newbern district, and was previously Speaker of the N. C. Legislature and Attorney General of that State, returned from California on the Champion yesterday, and will soon proceed to occupy the new position assigned to him as Provisional Governor of North Carolina."

RESPASS .- This person gets more justice in Richnond than in his own State. The Wilmington Journal this, it would be inconsistent with the Journal's code of ethics to state that Respass has been "honorably acquitted." The Richmond Dispatch is more fair. It the Yankee squad and thus bag them, but before any thing could be done towards carrying out

"Acquitted.—Having noticed the incarceration of Isalah Respass, Mayor of Washington, N. C., in Castle Godwin, on the charge of treason, it is but just to that individual to state that he has been tried before the Military Court-Martial and honorably acquitted."

We know nothing about Respass, but we like fair

It is to be hoped that the readers of the Journal have sufficient intelligence to understand the character of copies "from the (bogus) Weekly Newbern Progress, gratified by the gallantry of our men.

17th inst." It is a tissue of absurd yankee falsehoods Wilmington Journal, 19th. on Gov. Clark and the State Convention, published in such a way as to leave the impression on the minds of ignorant people that there may be truth in them, that impression being strengthened by a denial of a story on another matter which it copies in the same connection

WAR NEWS.

Capture and Killing of Yankees at City int .- PETERSBURG, May 20 .- Quite a brillian ttle affair occurred at City Point yesterday afbernoon, by which nine yankee officers and men were taken prisoners, and seven or eight killed.

About 3 o'clock a small boat from one of the war ressels lying in the James river approached the wharf at City Point, from which nine men were seen to land and proceed up to the town, while seven or eight remained behind in the boat. ationed near at hand and completely hidden m view was a detachment of fifteen men of the Fourth Georgia Regiment. The commanding officer of this detachment immediately divided his men into two parties, one of which he despatched to the boat and the other in the direction of the Yankees who had approached the town. As soon as our men were seen double quicking towards them, the Yankees on land endeavored to nake their escape, but were fortunately cut off and made to surrender. The command to surrender was also given to those in the boat, and several times repeated without success. It being very evident to our men, that they were end tworing to get away without positively refusing to surrender, they raised their rifles and fired. One man was seen to fall overboard, and the balance except one, to fall in the boat, leaving no doubt whatever that but one man of them all, was left to tell the fate of his comrades. The survivor was seen to paddle off with one HAND, and the inference is that the other was too much injured to be used.

We present the names and positions of the officers captured:—Chas. H. Baker, Chief Engineer, 1st Lieut. J. W. DeFord, Signal Corps, Levi S. Stockwell, Assistant Paymaster, George D. Slocum, Assistant Surgeon, and five seamen of the steam sloop-of-war Massachusetts.

The officers are young men of fine appearance and intelligent countenances. The seamen are ordinary looking, and are mostly foreigners.

From Corinth.—MOBILE, May 19.—A special lispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth, May 18th, says that Captain Avery, of the Georgia dragoons, successfully penetrated the enemy's lines two nights since, and discovered the whole Federal army moving from the river upon our position, fortifying as they advanced, and also bringing up siege guns of an immense size.

From Vicksburg.—Mobile, May 19.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser says that five of

First on Fort Fisher. —We have seen a letter from yesterday at noon. A boat with a flag of truce n officer at Fort Fisher, Confederate Point, giving the was stopped by our batteries a mile and a half below,

WILMINGTON, May 20 .- We learn that yesterlay forenoon some of the blockaders off the main bar commenced firing on a working party of ours on the beach below Fort Caswell, but with what result we have not learned. Nobody hurt as far as heard from .- Journal. The River Batteries .- RICHMOND, May 19 .-

Everything has been quiet at the river batteries since Thursday last. Gen. Johnston's forces have now occupied a line in the vicinity of Richmond, so as so cover the batteries from any land attack. We, of course, do not enter into any details of the recent movement of Gen. Johnston's forces, eyond the general statement that it is suppose to have contributed to the safety of the city.

From the Valley and Northwest .- RICHMOND May 19.-There are numerous and conflicting reports as to the status of affairs in the Valley and Northwest, all of which tend to confirm the well founded impression that the time is not re-mote when that fair portion of our heritage will

The enemy, though in large force, have evidently felt the blow inflicted at McDowell, and are uneasy and alarmed. Gradually the heavy columns of Banks are falling back before the cautious advance of Jackson and P. 12 ious advance of Jackson and Ewell.

Brilliant Skirmish .- A private letter to the Editors of this paper dated Kinston, May 17th, 1862, says: "Our pickets had a skirmish with the enemy, below Trenton, yesterday morning, killed and a few wounded; I did not learn how many.

A gentleman who arrived here from Goldsbor on Saturday, informed us of the fact that this skirmish had occurred, and that it was really a very brilliant affair. It would appear that a vidette of ours, seeing Federal Cavalry approach, apparently not exceeding ten or fifteen in number, gave the alarm to our main body, which, as our informant heard, did not exceed fifty all told. mmediately a plan was concerted to get around this plan, our people suddenly found themselves in presence of the main body of the enemy, of which the few first seen was but the advance guard. Nothing daunted, our men charged right guard. Nothing daunted, our men charged right and killing at least two Colonels and many privates. down on the enemy some two hundred strong down on the enemy some two hundred strong His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know our exact loss, but fear that Gen. Hooker has lost prisoners, killing and wounding a good many and getting some horses. We lost one man killed while some few got wounded, but not seriously. the long rigmarole of falsehoods which the Journal We understand that Gen. Holmes is very much

A report of the skirmish in the State Journal says that the company engaged with the enemy was Capt. Turner's [Orange.]

The Journal of the 20th says:-"It would seem that there were two Cavalr skirmishes below Kinston last week. One, on Thursday morning near Fortescue's house, on the I call your attention, Governor, to the account of this fight, from the New York Herald, as published in the said learns that Col. Thos. L. Clingman has been applicable of the prettiest affairs of the war. Our force of 55 Bichmond Whig of to-day. You will there observe the pointed a Brigadier General. Mr. Clingman is a man of ability and may be well-fitted for the place. We hope so, and that opportunity only has been denied him of the anemy, putting them to flight, and causing a stampede of the whole force, which consisted of the care in the regiments of cavalry, two regiments of the came, and half of the came, and the came, and half of the

Capture of the Enemy in Giles County. -- LYNCHBURG, lay 20. -- Intelligence has been received here of a very predicament, broke and fled without making bore. Some of them took to the woods and others to the river, throwing away everything that could impede their progress. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand of them were captured. It is said that four splendid mountain howitzers, imported by the enemy from Belagium, were a part of the booty secured by our troops.

This intelligence was brought by passengers on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and is believed to be true.

Later. —We learn from officers who came by the train last night that 1,800 prisoners were captured. They surrendered all their arms and property, and were pa-

Brilliant Affair in Western Virginia.—Lysonburg, May 20.—We have further authentic intelligence of the fight in Giles county on Saturday last. The Yankees were driven from their position with a loss of forty-three killed and a large number wounded. On Monday evening our forces again attacked the enemy, completely routing him—killing 95 and capturing 125.

Our troops were in het pursuit of the enemy when the courier, who brought the information to Dublin, left the army. Our loss in both fights was only four killed and twenty-three wounded.

The enemy, it is haped, will be dispersed or captured. The enemy a dead in both fights were left on the field.

The enemy's dead in both fights were left on the field.

RICHMOND, Va., May 21.—The following official dispatch was received yesterday: New River, May 19, via Dublin May 20.—By the co-operation of Gen. Marshall, Cox has been driven from this section of the country, losing many prisoners, his entire camp garrison equipage, baggage, &c.

Signed, H. HETH, Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

From Corinth .- CORINTH, May 19 .- Skirmishing con

tinues along the front, with no general result.

The following order was issued to-day:

CORINTH, May 19.—General orders for the information of this army.

The following general orders of Major Gen. Butler, commanding at New Orleans, will be read at dress

"Heady's Der't of the Gulf, \"New Orleans, May 15. \"As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from women calling themselves the ladies of New Orleans, in return for the

most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, if any female shall by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town, playing her avecation. "By command of

Men of the South! shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots? Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil the infamous invaders of our homes, and the disturbers of our G. T. BRAUREGARD, Gen'l Comd'g.

From the Southwest .- MOBILE, May 20 .- A special lispatch to the Advertiser, dated yesterday, says: There was heavy skirmishing Saturday evening, There was heavy skirmishing Saturday evening, on the Purdy road, between a portion of Gen. Smith's command and the Federals, under Gen. Sherman. Our loss was six killed and eighteen wounded. The enemy's loss is not known, but is supposed to be heavy. The enemy is busy entrenching on our right, on the Monterey road, two and a half miles from Corinth. It is said that the enemy is erecting mortar batteries. Gen. Mitchell's column, from Huntsville, is reported to be

this side of Florence, marching to Pittsburg.

It is reported that the enemy's cavalry are within nine miles of Pocahontas, on the Memphis and Charles-

Federal prisoners say that the enemy dread our fall-ing back more than they do a battle, as they cannot stand the climate further South. They expect to starve us out by a long siege, and thus compel us to surrender.

There was a skirmish at 1 o'clock this morning. A
number of Federals ware killed and wounded. Also, a
skirmish this afternoon on Bridge Creek, a mile and a
half from our lines. Several Federals were killed. No loss on our side. Forrest's cavalry, Kennedy's Louisiana and Benton's Mississippi regiments displayed great gal-

Daring Exploit of Col. Margan—Capture of a Federal Paymaster.—Augusta, May 20.—The Atlanta Confederacy, of this morning, says that after the affair at Sparta, Col. Morgan went into Kentucky till he struck the railroad above Bowling Green, burnt two trains and a depot, took the Federal Paymaster, with \$30,000, and captured one hundred Federals, whom he paroled and sent to Louisville. Col. Morgan has since been in

More Yankee Prisoners .- We hear that on Sunday last

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- Fears begin to be expressed that Gen. Halleck may have to wage an unequal contest at Corinth, and that Gen. McClellan must fight a des-perate battle at Richmond; yet the radicals insist that the war is at an end. At one moment they are depressed killing six, wounding several, and taking three by fears, and at another wild with schemes to confiscate prisoners besides several horses. We lost three property in States which have not yet been recovered. WASHINGTON, May 14 .- The Army bill, which passed the House to-day, appropriates \$421,000,000 for the year ending with June 1863. Besides this \$208,000,000 have been voted during the present session for the current army expenses and deficiences for the present fiscal year.—New York Herald.

The despondent tone of the following dispatch, rein Washington, is significant enough: BIVOUAC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG,)

Hon. E. M. Staunton, Secretary of War:

After arranging for movements up York River, I was urgently sent for here. I find Gen Jo Johnston in front of me in strong force, probably greater a good

considerably on our left.

I learn from the prisoners taken that the rebels in-

tend disputing every step to Richmond.
I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check

here, while I resume the original plan.

My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, which will fight well, but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

GRORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

YANKER VICTORIES .- It is said that the people of the North are systematically deceived by their papers as to he results of battles and skirmishes. Now and then a truth leaks out. The N Y. Herald says, "Two more such victories as those of Donelson and Shileh will leave us without an army in the Southwest." The same paper called loudly recently for the official list of the

HALIFAX, May 14.—The Niagara, which left Liver-peol the 3d, and Queenstown 4th, arrived this evening.

Vague rumors of threatened intervention in America continue in circulation, and the dullness and decline in cotton is attributed to them.

on the 1st, says:—It is positively stated to-day in scial circles that the French and English Ministers Washington have received identical instructions to tempt a moral intervention, exclusive of any idea of for

The Paris correspondent of the "Independence Be reiterates his statement relative to the contemplate tervention. He says the news which he sent respondence." ing the project of intervention by France and England, for re-establishment(?) in the most absolute manner, and I have reason to believe the project will very soon be made known officially to the public. It is said that certain conditions will be imposed on the South, having for its object gradual emancipation.

certain conditions will be imposed on the South, having for its object gradual emancipation.

A meeting attended by about six thousand people was held at Aston-under-Lyne to consider the crisis in the cotton districts. A motion calling on the government to recognize the Confederate Sistes, and adopt Mr. Cobden's proposed alteration in maritime law was proposed. An amendment was offered calling on the governments of America, England and France to crush out the rebellion, but on a division the eriginal motion was carried by a considerable majority.

The Invasion of Mexico.—The London "Times" says: Our government has gradually withdrawn even its originally small stake in the military part of the enter-

inally small stake in the military part of the enter rise in Mexico, and we have now little beyond a more articipation in the matter. We shall get such redres for the past and guarantees for the future as are found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more. It is stated that further reinforcements of French

roops and war material are to be sent to Mexico. The Latest Markets.—LIVERPOOL, May 3, 1862.—The ales of cotton to-day have been 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market close quiet at unchanged quotations.

Havre Market.—The sales of cotton for the week were 5,000 bates. Orleans tres ordinaire, 186f; bas. 159f. The market is less firm and easier. The total stock in port is 56,000 bales.

BE OF GOOD CHEER .- The Richmond Enquirer says,-"We verily believe that we have now arrested the enemy at all points, and that to us the future is full of hope. We believe that the next few weeks will witness grand things. Halleck and McClellan have both appealed to their government for reinforcements but appealed in vain. They have not them to send. The North has exhausted its reserves. Our work is thus before us, and we are able to do it! Courage, then, people and soldiers of the Confederate States!"

Tax on Liquous .- The Sheriff of this county has requested us to call the attention of all distillers of spiritous liquors and all sellers of liquors made out of the State, to the Ordinances imposing taxes, which require those taxes to be paid with the other taxes, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment for failure.

FALSE REPORT .- We supposed that we had reliable authority for the account we gave on Monday of the finding of the body of Mr. Wardell, at Confederate Point. But letters received from that place make no mention of it, and we presume therefore that the story

"BANNER COUNTIES."-The Richmond Whig publishes a list of eight Virginia counties and one city, (out of about 160,) which have, according to the report of the Adjutant General of that State, furnished volunteers exceeding ten per cent. of their total white population. We think that out of the 85 counties in No. Carolina, not many more than eight could be found which have furnished less than ten per cent, of their

SALT.—The Virginia papers regularly quote North Carolina made Salt in their prices current. When cotton and woolen goods, leather, &c., are forbidden to be carried out of the State, is it not surprising that we allow the most important article of all to be carried to a State which has Salt works of its own?

No Corron.-Lincoln has by proclamation thrown open to foreign nations the ports of New Orleans, Port Royal, S. C. and Beaufort, N. C., evidently hoping hereby to allay their anxiety to get cotton. But the Southern people will take good care-indeed have already taken good care—that no cotton shall go through those ports. All that was convenient to them has been onsigned to the flames.

FACTIOUS AND IMPIOUS .- The Richmond Examiner is so bitterly hostile to the President that it complains of his setting apart days of Prayer to God for our country. That the people do not sympathize with the Examiner is manifest from the increasing respect paid to those ecommendations. And we doubt not that most people will feel shocked at the attempt to ridicule the appeals to Almighty favor by such language as this:-

"Never has any one year seen so many of these af-fairs. It is hoped that the latest is the last. The country has had quite enough of them."

Capt. J. W. Graham's Company.—This company left the depot at this place on Friday morning last for camp Mangum, near Raleigh. On Saturday, we are inform-ed, the election of its officers was held, with the follow-ing result, viz: John W. Graham, Captain, D. S. Ray, 1st Lieut., Felix Wilson, 2d Lieut., R D. Graham, 8d Lieutenant.—Hillsborough Recorder.

The New Orleans Crescent has been suppres cause of Mr. J. O Nixon, one of the editors, being in the Confederate army as Lieutenant-Colonel of Scott's

The Yankees in Eastern N. C .- Last week, Mr. James K. Hatton, of Washington, N. C., was arrested in his own house, torn from his wife and children—tied like a dog and thrust into a jail. A gentleman named Stanly was also tied and carried off to jail, together with his son. A gentleman in Hyde county has also been imprisoned for refusing to take the Lincoln oath. A guard of soldiers has been placed over the house of Mr. James R. Grist, who is thus a prisoner in his own house. It is said that Mr. Wm. Grist is in jail, but this is only a report. Of the waste and destruction of property—of the stoppage of labor, of the insubordination encouraged by the enemy, it is unnecessary to speak, as it would be impossible to convey any adequate idea of the real state of things. We have heard of a long that the state of things. list of these outrages exceeding all previous belief, and will refer to them again.

Wilmington Journal, 20th. We understand that the officers of cor composing the regin ent of heavy artillery recent-ly organized by Gen. French, proceeded last