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FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 16, 1862.

[NO. 2350.]

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OBSERVER. FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1862.

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.
January 1, 1858.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 10.—We have been favored, says the Petersburg Express, with the New York Herald of June 7, from which we copy a few extracts:
News from Europe—Four days later.—CAPE RACE, June 6.—The City of Washington, from Queenstown, 29th, has arrived.
The steamers Southwick and Gladiator, from Nassau, with cotton, turpentine, etc., had arrived at Liverpool. The steamer continued at Gibraltar.
The American Crisis.—The London Morning Post understands that the demand for the restoration of the Emily St. Pierre cannot be complied with, as municipal laws take no cognizance of the act of the three men who re-captured her as an offence, or recognize it as an injury suffered by the belligerents. Had an American cruiser fallen in with the ship, she might have seized her, but there is no municipal law which can warrant the English government in giving her up, and it is therefore bound to refuse compliance with the request.
The London Times in an editorial on the surrender of Norfolk, the destruction of the Merrimack, etc., says the conquest of the South, so far as the water is concerned, seems almost complete. On land, however, the Times says, it is premature to say the rebel power is altogether broken. It sees no signs of the end, and no indications as to what that end will be. The South seems to be beaten in battle, but they have immense territories for retreat. The contest is virtually the whole world against the South, as the North is open to the ships of the world, while the South is completely shut out. The surprise is not that the Confederates retreat, but that they make front at all.
The London Times thinks that Gen. Butler's rule at New Orleans is exceedingly severe and harsh, and calculated to make the raising of the blockade there valueless.
The London Morning Post is very bitter on Gen. Butler's proclamation, and says that not even the Austrians or Russians ever issued more severe decrees.
The Post says if Davis and Beauregard can inflict defeat on the Federals the independence of the South will be achieved. If they are overcome, the South may be considered vanquished.
The London Daily News regards the abandonment of Norfolk and destruction of the Merrimack as of great importance, and that it proves the resignation by the Confederates of the contest at sea.
Sir L. Paakegoile had given notice in the Commons that he would call attention to the destruction of cotton at New Orleans, and the effect it might have on English manufactures. At the same time he would ask if the government intends to take steps for mediation.
Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Sales of Cotton two days 12,000 bales. Prices are firmer and one-third of a penny higher.
The Prisoners taken at Richmond.—WHITEHOUSE, Pamunkey river, June 4.—The following are the names of the eleven officers who, with two hundred and thirty privates, were made prisoners of war.

Col. Chas. A. Lightfoot, 22d N. C.
Lt. Col. John O. Long, 22d N. C.
Major Tully Graybill, 28th Georgia.
Capt. T. S. Mays, South Carolina.
Lt. W. O. Clegh, 14th Ga.
Lt. J. R. P. Miller, 14th Ga.
Lt. W. J. M. Preston, 14th Ga.
Lt. A. L. Furley, 22d N. C.
Lt. John Melnitz, 10th N. C.
2d Lt. O. B. Denon, 41st Va.
Conrad Boyd, 2d Lt. Nelson Artillery, Va.

From Norfolk.—But 3,000 troops now occupy Portsmouth and Norfolk, and these, it is said, are being rapidly sent off in other directions. The Federals have torn up the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad sixteen miles this side of Suffolk, and sent the iron off to the North. It is also said that they have blown up all the fortifications around Norfolk, and the rumor was that they contemplated an evacuation of the place. Our informant states that ten valuable negroes were shot down in the streets of Norfolk last week because they refused to leave their owners, and that the Yankees say they have long since ceased to regard the negroes of the South as anything else but a most intolerable nuisance, and one which they intend to abate by the sword, if necessary. We have rumors, also, that the yellow fever has made its appearance in Norfolk, but we think this incorrect.—*Pet. Express, 9th inst.*

Death of Turner Ashby.—The Confederate cause has sustained a great loss in the fall of the heroic General (late "Colonel") Turner Ashby, whose name has become renowned, as one of the most daring and successful of our leaders. He fell in a skirmish with the enemy last Thursday or Friday, in the neighborhood of Harrisonburg. The intelligence comes from Gen. Jackson, and admits of no doubt. His name will live in the history of these times among the knightliest of the gallant spirits who have illustrated Southern chivalry and patriotism.—*Rich. Whig, 9th inst.*

A Military Adventurer.—In the early part of this war, Gen. McClellan wrote to a distinguished officer in the South, expressing his desire to serve in the Confederate army. If he dare deny the fact, and his recent reports prove that in mendacity he is the representative man of the Yankee nation, it can be demonstrated by such evidence as will close his lips in eternal silence.
Richmond Dispatch.

Gen. J. A. Early.—The report that this gallant and efficient officer has been made a Major-General, is without foundation.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The conduct of most of the Virginia papers to the North Carolina troops which have gone to that State by tens of thousands to aid in its defence—thousands of whom have perished there by disease or been killed or maimed in battle—is so remarkable to us. See the letter from an officer of the 22d Regt. (from Randolph county), which is but the latest of many similar complaints of Virginia injustice or neglect. We have heretofore indicated our belief that the neglect was the fault of our own officers, in not making known to the Reporters of the Virginia papers the part which their Regiments bore in the battles. But we were mistaken in regard to some of the Virginia journals. When daily informed, with the name of the officer given, the information is sometimes treated with neglect, and sometimes with insult. For instance, the Dispatch gave conspicuous insertion to gross slander that over 100 of the 6th N. C. Regiment had refused parole, not wishing to return to the Southern Confederacy. This was refuted by Capt. Brookfield, who showed that not 10 had done so; but Capt. Brookfield's card was published in an obscure part of the Dispatch, making no allusion to the imputation on the Regt. But the latest act of injustice and insult is by the Examiner, which, in giving an account of the battle before Richmond, assigns the honorable and perilous position which the 6th N. C. Regt. occupied and maintained with their blood in that battle, to the 6th South Carolina, and then in a second account of the battle, having found out that it was the 6th North Carolina, instead of the 6th South Carolina, it pretends that the regiment was "thrown into disorder, reformed, and led into action by Col. Moore and then put in command of Col. Smith." Col. Moore was, in fact, never in command of the 6th N. C. Regt. We are informed, wrote a respectful note to the Editor of the Examiner, to whom he was personally known, calling his attention to the errors, and stating the facts, but that paper, instead of repairing its wrong, alluded to Col. Moore's and other notes in the most offensive manner. This obliged Maj. Sinclair to pronounce the Examiner's statement "false," over his own name in the Whig.

We have recently seen a letter from an officer of one of our Regiments, in which this remark is made: "I have seen little to admire in Virginia, and it requires a stern sense of duty to bear up against the many acts of injustice which we are called to endure."
The time will come, we hope, when North Carolina and North Carolinians will realize that share of common justice, not to say high commendation, which is now withheld—when they will be honored for allowing that stern sense of duty to control their conduct, rather than disgust at the want of appreciation by those who should be the first to acknowledge their merits.

COL. VANCE.—We have been sorry to see that the Charlotte Democrat, in its zealous advocacy of its friend Col. Johnson for Governor, supposing that Col. Vance would be brought forward as his opponent, anticipated that event by asserting that "Col. Vance was not in the fight at Newbern." It is a bad sign, in the present condition of affairs, that any paper or person, of any party, sets out to abuse or depreciate any true man, as Col. Vance has certainly proven himself to be. Our convictions of duty lead us in the present crisis to uphold every such man, whether we vote for him for Governor or not. We think it doubtful whether Col. Vance will allow his name to be run for, for we have heard that he greatly prefers his present less distinguished and more dangerous position in the field. But whether a candidate or not, his patriotism entitles him to justice. That justice the Democrat itself now obliges to render, though in a grudging sort of way, as follows:

"In saying that Col. Vance was not in the fight, we meant (as we were informed by two gentlemen who were on the field) that he was not under fire—that the position he occupied was out of danger. One of the gentlemen who made the statement to us has since offered to substantiate our statement over his signature, but we do not deem it necessary to produce anything of the kind. We expressly stated that we meant no reflection on Col. Vance, nor did we doubt his gallantry and bravery; but we object to the Standard's concealing stories about Col. Vance and the battle at Newbern for party purposes. That is all."
"P. S.—Since the above was in type, we conversed with an officer who was in the battle, and he thinks our informant was mistaken about Col. Vance not being under fire—he thinks the Colonel was within range of the enemy's balls." It may be that our previous information was incorrect, (unintentionally so, doubt), though coming from a soldier who took an active part in the battle.

In reply to the original statement of the Democrat, the Standard said:—
"The truth is, he fought the enemy for one hour and a half after Gen. Branch left the field. Gen. Branch burnt the bridge while he was fighting, and left him to his fate, surrounded by the enemy. We know this to be so, and will prove it in due time."

QUEST.—Our readers will recollect the article alluded to above, which we copied into the Observer of the 22d inst. Who it is that makes such diametrically opposite statements, we know not. If the Editor of the Wilmington Journal were at Richmond, we would suspect him of it, as he is so like him. And yet it is not like him, for he never retracts his slanders. But, whoever it may be, Gen. Branch is entitled to the benefit of the following recantation:—
Richmond, June 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.—In your paper of May 31st appeared an article on the battle in Hanover, by "Hanover." The author afterwards found that some facts had been unintentionally misstated, and that certain expressions had been used which might, if unexplained, be construed to reflect upon the personal bravery of Gen. Branch, of the 6th N. C. Regt.; therefore "Hanover" requested you, on June 1st, to insert an article explanatory of this first article, and was told by your clerk that the article would appear if possible. Will you, sir, please publish said article if possible, and if not, please publish at least enough to assure the public that "Hanover" is now satisfied that Gen. Branch was on the field before a gun had been fired, and that he ordered all of his forces into position, and did not keep a battery and four regiments idle at his side while the enemy was moving down the Eighth and Thirtieth, as was at first stated.
Gen. R. E. Lee has thanked Gen. Branch for his management on that occasion and for the conduct of his troops; and as the first article, if unexplained, might do injustice to a brave officer, it is hoped that you will at least allow an explanation.
I am, sir, &c.
HANOVER.
Since the above was in type the following has come to hand:—
HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
June 3d, 1862.
BRO. GEN. L. O'B. BRANCH, Commanding, &c., &c.
GENERAL: The report of your recent engagement with the enemy at "Slash Church," has been forwarded by Major-Gen. Hill. I take great pleasure in expressing my approval of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of the position in which you were placed, and of the gallant manner in which your troops opposed a very superior force of the enemy. I beg you will signify to the troops of your command, which were engaged on that occasion, my hearty approval of their conduct, and hope that on future occasions they will evince a like heroic and patriotic devotion.
I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

GEN. PETTIGREW.—The resignation of this gentleman, who was supposed to have been killed in the battle near Richmond, is not less gratifying to his personal friends than, as we confidently believe, it will be influential on the great cause in which we are engaged; for we feel assured that he needs only life and opportunity to become one of the greatest Generals of the age, and should this be protracted he will probably have the opportunity. His supposed death has been the occasion for bringing prominently forward, especially in Charleston, where he had resided for some 14 years, his high character and great merit as a man, and his remarkable devotion to military pursuits, to which his earlier education by no means led him. The Charleston Courier has two long articles on the subject, the first sketching his career, in substance as follows:—
"No brighter, nobler or more gallant spirit has shined in martyrdom on the field, devotion to our cause, than Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew. He entered the old and venerated nursery of his native State after a classical preparation and graduated with distinguished honors from the University of North Carolina in 1847. President Polk, a native of North Carolina, and an alumnus of this University, attended this Commencement with members of his Cabinet and other distinguished citizens. The orator of the Literary Societies was John Y. Mason, Secretary of the State, and 400 or more warriors to France. Among the scientific visitors and guests was Professor Maury, who was so favorably and deeply impressed with the gifts and acquirements of the young graduate that he engaged him for the Mathematical Chair of the Observatory in Washington. 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