PRINTED EVERY MONDAY. EDWARD J. HALE & SONS, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At \$4 00 per annum, paid in advance.

Price for the Semi-Weekly Observer, \$6 00.

Advertisements inserted for \$1 per square of 16 lines for the first, and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half square (8 lines) 60 cents for the first and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion.

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 sub-scribers for a longer time than is paid for. the paper on this system will please notifyous when making remittances.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

IN THE MATTER OF CARTER-HABEAS CORPUS

The facts are, Carter is thirty-one years of age, he is skilled as a blacksmith and was actually employed in his trade, at the time he was anrolled and ordered into service, to-wit: March 6th 1863, and had been so ac tually employed; working habitually at his trade for the public as his regular vocation for several years before; except from 5th March 1862 to 11th Jan'r 1863 during which time he was in the service of the Conderate States as a Commissioned Officer, 2d Lieut Jr.; he never enlisted or volunteered but was commissioned by the authorities of the Confederate States 5th March 1862, and acted as 2d Lt. Jr. until 11th Jan'y 1863, when by sentence of a Court Martial on a charge of "conduct highly aubecoming an officer and gentleman," he was dishonorably dismissed from the army—the sentence adds "and that his name be returned to the Enrolling Officer for immediate enrollment." He then im nediately came home and set to work at his trade, and has been since so actually employed, working for the public; be has made the affidavis required by the Exemption Act.

McConkle, for Petitioner, submitted the following Argument From the facts disclosed, the Petitioner ought to be discharged, unless there be something, either in his originally entering the military service, or in the action of the Court Martial, which deprives him of the benefit of the "Exemption Act." It may be said that the act of the petitioner in entering the military service, as a of the petitioner in entering the military service as a Commissioned officer for three years, and his subseuent dishonorable dismissal, was a breach of contract on his part from which he could take no advantage. concede that in accepting the commission, there was an undertaking on Petitioner's part to perform, not only the duties of his office, but also to demean himself properly. If the act of Congress had been enacted for the benefit of the persons exempted, then the question would arise "how can a person take advantage of his own wrong?" But in our case no such principle can apply. Although an officer tenders his services for three years

to the Gov't, which are accepted, yet the army reguations recognize his right to resign; vide Army Regulations section 23. The same does not apply to an en-listed man, he can only be discharged from the service by either mental incapacity, or physical inability to perform the duties of a soldier. Upon being enlisted, the eath administered to him is different from that required of an officer upon the acceptance of a commission, (vide Army Reg., sec. 1404.) The articles of war recognize a broad distinction between an officer and er, the former can only be tried upon any charge by a General Court Martial, whilst the latter can, (vide Army Reg. 417, Art. 75. Ibid, 415, Art. 66.) A marked distinction between an officer and soldier likewise pervades the first conscription bill. Troops who had volunteered for a less term than three years were continued in service three years "from the date of their orisioned by the Government and had never been enlisted were not continued in the service nuless re-elected. Had the Act of Congress intended to have embraced them, it would not merely have said to "serve three years from the date of their original enlistment," but also

and from the date of the acceptance of their commissions."

Petitioner did not unconditionally, as an enlisted man does, tender his services for three years, but upon condoes, tender his services for three years, but upon condition he was to occupy the position of a Lieutenant to
which he had been elected. Suppose the Government,
after the organization of the company, had refused to
commission petitioner, it is apparent he would have
been no longer connected with the company, for only
such men as had enlisted or at least had conracted to ensuch men as had enlisted or at least had co-racted to enlist, belonged to the company. His sceiving a Commission was a condition precedent to his entering the
military service. This he discrete and thereby belonged to the service. Now what was the nature of
that commission? A was a trust and confidence reposed in his of the Government,—nothing more; he
had with the approbation of the Conferring Power a
rist to resign that trust on the other hand the Government had a right to dismiss him if he abused the
trust confided to him. Upon the acceptance of an officer's resignation, he becomes a citizen, is liable to conscription, and like other citizens is entitled to the priscription, and like other citizens is entitled to the pri-vileges of the "Exemption Act." There can be no dis-tinction between him and other citizens—he has merely resigned his crust; to treat him otherwise will be equivalent to excluding him from the operations of the Construction

If then an officer can resign, and return to the walks of civil life, become liable to conscription and entitled to the benefit of the "Exemption act," what effect can it have on the officer who does not so resign, but is deprived of his office by the action of a Court Martial and ordered to be enrolled for abusing the trust confided to ordered to be enrolled for abusing the trust confided to him? The first inquiry is, had the Court Martial a right to pass such a sentence? if not, then can Courts of Common law enquire into the legality of the action of Courts Martial which have exceeded the jurisdiction given? Upon this point the following authorities are conclusive. Gould vs. Grant, 2 H. Bl. 69. The King vs. Suddis, 306. The Court Martial exceeded the juris diction given. The Patitioner was arraigned upon a charge of "conduct highly unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The Articles of War in Army Reg. 417, section 83, declare that upon the conviction of an offi-cer for "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," he shall be dismissed the service. This then was all that he shall be dismissed the service. This then was all that could be done, but they were not content with passing the sentence prescribed in such cases, but attempt indirectly to accomplish that which cannot be directly done, to-wit: a reduction of petitioner to the ranks. Petitioner then returns home. What becomes of him then? He loss the character of the officer, and lapses into the cities, resumes his trade, in Jan'y 1863, and whilst engaged in said trade as required for those claiming exemption was enrolled. What has he done to deprive him of his exemption? Congress did not pass the "Exemption Act" as a favor to any one therein exempted, but its provisions were enacted upon higher ground—that of the public good. Congress supposed the public good required that certain mechanics should be kept at home—that their services would benefit the Government more there than in the Army. It did not require the past history of each mechanic to be inquired into— whether he had ever been an officer dishonorably dis-missed from the service for moral delinquencies? but as in our case the legitimate inquiry to have been by the Enrolling Officer was, "Is he a blacksmith skilled in his trade, habitually engages in working at said trade for the public up to the time of the call for conscripts," if so then he was entitled to exemption not for his bene-At but for that of the public good.

enrollment," does not affect the question of the Petitioner's right to exemption; because the Court had no authority to make it—the sentence fixed by law is dishonorable dismission from service; whether he thereupon became liable to Conscription was a question depending upon the construction of the Conscription and Exemption Acts, which a Court Martial had no right to determine.

The matter being relieved from this objection, comes as it seems to me within my decision of Mills, a shoemaker, Angell, a wagon-maker, and Nicholson, a miller.
So Carter is entitled to Exemption on the ground that he was actually employed at his trade, according to the requirements of the Exemption Act, "at the time he was enrolled and ordered into service," 6th March 1863. The Conscription Acts either do, or do not, embrace Officers of the Army commissioned prior to the enactment

of the Acts, in the event of their leaving the service. either by a tender and acceptance of their resignation, or by the sentence of a Court Martial, the effect of either mode of leaving the service being the same in this point of view. If the Conscription Acts do embrace them, then the Exemption act extends to them likewise: and if the acts do not embrace them, they are not liable to

Conscription by a cashs omissus.

So that, taking it officer way, the Petitioner is not liable as a Conscript, and I am not called on to express an opinion, as to the proper construction of the Conscripwhether there is a. " . Trence between the case of one who like the Petition : never enlisted, but was commissioned without constraints and one who had enlisted, and was afterwards promoted and commissioned, is a question not presented. For the Petitioner by the legal effect of the sentence of the Court Martial being deprived of his Commission fell back to his status as a citizen of the country, and if embraced Such of our old subscribers as desire to take by the Conscription Act is exempted as a Blacksmith not embraced by the Conscription Act was illegally ar-

onsidered that the costs of this proceeding allowed by law to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Montgomery county, according to the Act of the General Assembly, he paid by Col John F. Cotton. The Clerk will file the papers in this proceeding among the papers of his Office and give copies.

The Rights of Conscripts.—We have been permitted to copy (says the Raleigh Progress.) the following letter from President Davis to Gov. Vance, which shows that Conscripts have the right to choose their companies:

RICHMOND, Va., May 22, 1863. His Excellence & & Vance, Governor of North Carolina. Dear Sir: I La received your letter of the 18th inant, and fully the preciate your efforts.

Orders were long since issued to meet one of the ession prevails that Conscripts are not allowed to

elect their own companies. In General Orders No. 82, of 3d November, 1862, Paragraph 2d, Section 5th, it is expressly enjoined on the Commandant of Conscripts in each State that "he will consult the wishes of the Conscripts in assigning them to companies or regiments so far as may be con-sistent with their proper distribution, and will not separate men from the same county, district or parish, if it can be avoided. The same rules will be observed by amandants of Corps in assigning Conscripts to com-

Under this order each Conscript can select his company, (unless it be already full,) and is secure from becibly separated from his friends and neighbors

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS. DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Fort Fisher, 19th May, Serg't Daniel T. McKeithan, of Bladen county, of Capt. George Tait's artillery company, in the 32d year of his

In the hospital at Weldon, April 15th, private James W. Phifer, aged 29, from Iredell county, and a member of Co. B, 42d Reg't N. C. T.

In Concord, 24th ult., Wm. R. Gorman, aged 27, a member of the excellent 4th N. C. Reg't Band In the 2d North Carolina hospital, Petersburg, 3d May, Wm. C. Harris, in the 22d year of his age, of

Cabarrus county, N. C. At Akins' Landing, August 5th, of typhoid fever, Mr. Obediah W. Pearce, of Co. A, 24th Reg't N. C. T.

Major D. P. Rowe, fell mortally wounded, at the bat-tle of Fredericksburg, May 2d, waile acting as Colonel of the 12th N. C. Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

of Calvin W. Wooley, Esq., of Monrgomery Co. N. C.
The deceased was born the 7th day of August 1814. He had a frail constitution, but was too spirited and He had a frail constitution, but was too spirited and manly to claim an exemption from service. He volunteered in the 44th N. C. Reg't, reached camp on the Saturday previous to the advance of our troops on Newbern. Though wholly unacoustomed to military life and to hardships of any kind, he discharged all the duties devolving upon him promptly and faithfully, throughout the campaign from Newbern till after the falling back of our forces from Washington, and from the representations of many soldiers, they saw very hard times. When the brigade to which he belonged reached Richmond, he was taken sick and sent to the hospital. In a very few days his father reached him and had everything done for him that was in the power of man to do, but all to no avail. Thus has perished another noble youth in defence of his country. Preston was generous, high-toned, intelligent and brave. And during his short service in the army won the admira-tion of his officers and the friendship of his associates. At home no young man could have been more popular. His youth foreshadowed a life of great purity and use-

fulness. His remains were brought home by his afflict ed father, and now quietly rest within sight of his home, while we trust his spirit is in the bright abodes of ever-A FRIEND.

A Card to the Public.

MESSRS. EDITORS: -I see a Card in your paper in reference to myself signed by R. A. Andrews, alreging a fraudulent transaction on my part between us.

This charge is false and maliciously false. I can so establish it. The facts are these: I had purchased a lot of Beeves in the counties of Anson and Montgomery, intending to drive them to Fayetteville for consumption in that market, when R. A. Andrews came to my house for the purpose of buying my beeves, representing him-selt to be a Government Agent, invested with pienary authority either to buy on Government account or press. Having no cause at that time to suspect his representaions, I sold the lot of cattle to him at a very small profit, for much less money to the Government or its Agent than to any private individual. He said at the time of or the use of the Government, but I have it from undoubted authority that he took them to Fayetteville, and butchered and retailed the beef in the Fayetteville Market on his own individual account. At the time of the first transaction between us I took his note for \$1250. Within a few days thereafter he paid me \$1100, alleging at the time neither misrepresentation nor fraud. These beef cattle I had bought on my own account, neither for the Government nor any individual, intending to realize therefrom whatever sum the market would

failing to realize a satisfactory sum from his patriotic action, he now charges deception on me, with a view to norease his profits from my private funds. In conclusion I charge R. A. Andrews with fraud and deception in professing to be a Government Agent to enure to his own private means. Such men should be arrested and estopped from such operations. The mania of the day tends strongly to speculation, but when men like R. A. Andrews are permitted to assume an official po-R. A. Andrews are permitted to assume an embeds sition, they should be handled roughly by the legal authorities of the country and consigned to infamy by the public generally.

WM. J. BOGGAN. the public generally. WM. J. BOGGAN. Clark's Creek, Montgomery Co., June 2. 35*3tpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of G. W. I. Goldston, Dec'd, at June PEARSON, Chief Justice. I am of opinion that the portion of the sentence of the Court Martial, "that his name be returned to the carolling officer for immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated, within the limited time prescribed by Law, otherwise this notice, will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on the first day of JULY next, at the Store house recently occupied by the dec'd, on Hay street in the town of Fayette-ville, his Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of Hardware and Cutlery, Shoes, and a small lot of Salt and other articles which may be on hand, one Carriage and Harness &c. and at the control of the Harness, &c.; and at the same time, at his residence, one mile out of town, known as the Leete place, his Household and Kitchen Furniture and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known at sale.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.

OBSERVER. FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1868.

OUR NEW TERMS. - Several persons who had paid for he Observer just before it became necessary to increase the amount paid and the present price. To save trouble and expense about the matter we mate that we cannot eive such payments. All contracts will be fulfilled as they were made.

During the past ten days we have received many leters remitting money for the Observer evidently mailed to us before the change of prices was made or before notice of the change could have reached the Post offices of the writers. All such persons have been credited at the rates existing when they wrote, for we would rather the paper than give reason for a thought that we had taken "snap judgment" on any one There has now been sufficient time for the notice to reach all our subscribers, and we direct the attention of those sendng money to the new prices according to which meney sent will be credited.

COTTON AT THE NORTH .- About three months ago th price of cotton in New York was between 90 and 10 ents per pound. It has gradually gone down to about 50 cents-only a few cents higher than the article sells for here. What has caused this remarkable fall? Evidently nothing else than the facility with which steamers run the blockade, carrying large quantities of cot on to Nassau, from which place the yankees take it to New York Instead of being entirely destitute of that evils you mention, and I do not understand how the great necessary of life, as they should have been before this, they now have no occasion to complain of its want And in return for this mark of Southern kindness in supplying their pressing need, they send us all sorts of manufactures of their own, not even disguised by a pretence of an English mark. We go on as we used to do when they pretended to be our friends, supporting their manufacturers and mechanics and tradespeople; and they in turn are hiring Irishmen and Dutchmen to come over by every ship from Europe to nurder and rob us. It is a strange state of things. Strange that Congress has not put a stop to it. Not a war implements, and without the clearest evidence that yankee owner. It must come to that, and speedily. of the same party with the Sentinel. And we therefore caution our readers who may take a . We were not so fortunate as to see the party appeals

the blockade running across the Potomac to Richmond. way changed its editorial management. It is amazing that this has failed to arrest the attention goods. Confederate notes being the only thing that wift | not be the grumbler. not pass there, is the only thing that the speculators reject, and so they have been sinking constantly while

The newspapers generally abuse the blockade runners, but they are not the parties to blame. Not only is there no law against such a traffic, but it is known that the government has been urged to put a stop to it, and has refused. A military commander at one of the ports where the steamers arrive is known to be strongly opposed to the whole system of indiscriminate importaions, and to have remonstrated against its continuance,

THE DESTRE FOR PEACE. - The Raleigh Standard says, "We verily believe that a large majority of the peo ble in the two sections prefer peace to war, but they are so committed and hampered that even negotiations looking to peace seem to be impossible."

We cannot so well judge about the North, but as t the South we go farther than the Standard, and verily believe that all the people desire peace. But the difficulty is how to secure peace? We do not for a moment mpute to either the Standard or the people the wish to secure what would be but a transient peace at the expense of the rights and interests and honor of the South. And it is manifest that except at such a sacrifice there is no opening as yet for the South to propose peace, or even negotiations looking to peace. The case is different with the North. They can propose peace, and even stop the war, whenever they please. But supposing a majority in that section prefer peace, the governmen is unfortunately in hands utterly opposed to it. And so we think the South has no alternative but to bear into the yankee government a desire to stop the war Nothing but hard knocks will bring Lincoln to terms These, we are thankful to know, our gallant troops con tinue to give-vide Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

But we have by the last papers from the North the strongest indications yet afforded of a determination there to demand peace. Great meetings in New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey have openly declared "fo peace and against the war." This seems to be a beginning in earnest, and it affords a fit and fair opportunity for the formation of a great peace party that may con trol the yankee government, provided the friends peace there be as strong as the Standard supposes; and provided also and always, that our armies continue whin the vankees. These meetings are the manifes result of our victory at Chancellorsville; others will follow those at Port Hudson and Vicksburg. The more Confederate victories the more peace men and peace

STRAMER NORTH CAROLINA SUNK .- Lutterloh's steamer North Carolina struck a snag on her upward trip about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and sunk in shallow water about 10 miles below Elizabeth Town. There were a good many passengers, who suffered no further inconvenience than some fright and detention. The cargo, consisting of about \$6000 worth of salt, was Confederacy by Virginia has manifested itself. For

A RARE INSTANCE.—The bill for our usual supply of printing ink (from W. S. Johnson of Columbia, S. C.) is accompanied by a note calling our attention to the act-unparalleled in these days-that the proprietor has reduced his prices! Is Mr. Johnson a candidate for quarters in the Lunatic Asylum of his beautiful city? exchange of prisoners, on his way to Nassau. or does he really entertain such an old fashioned article

By the way, it is right to say, that his ink is the best we have been able to obtain in the Confederacy, though we need not tell our readers that it is not as good as we

THE MILITIA TO BE CALLED INTO SERVICE -We learn the Rale gh Progress that President Davis has d upon the Governors of the States for troops for al defence; and that Gov. Vance will issue a Proclanation in a few days calling for --- thousand men for purpose. They will be taken as volunteers, if a ent number come forward. If not, a draft will be seled to. They are to be ready by the 1st of August, eve for six months, and not to be carried out of the 6. Their mode of organization, &c. will be found he act passed by the last Legislature, which we copy a to-day's paper. It will be seen that persons between 18 and 45 are liable, except as expressly exempted. Of

ree militia officers, magistrates, and persons who se employed substitutes in the army, are all liable. The object of this movement is said to be, to enable government to send to the great armies the many ps now scattered over the States for the protection particular sections of each State. It is doubtless a mary measure, inconvenient as it may be to many, and as such will be acquiesced in with the accustomed distinction of the people. We must establish our indeall property, liberty and honer.

DEVESCE OF THE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY .- In reply to property and peace of Western North Carolina arising from the disaffection of the border of Tennessee and deseriers resorting thither, Gov. Vance has proposed to the people West of the Ridge to arm them for their own defence. Companies are to be formed of non-conscripts. furnished with arms and ammunition by the State, and sworn into the service of the State, but to serve without pay, not to be removed from their own counties without their own consent, and to remain at home except when actually called out for temporary service, to repel invasion, break up and arrest gangs of deserters, preserve order and enforce the laws. In all other respects they will be State troops and subject to the ar-

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS .- The Wilmington Journal, remarking upon an article in the last Observer, says that we are mistaken in classing the Richmond Sentinel among the supporters of Mr. Munford-that it supported Gen. Smith. It may be so; we do not see the sentinel and only judged by what we saw copied from ressel should be allowed to enter one of our ports ex- it into other papers. We refer to the matter because cept with a cargo of the absolute necessaries of life or the Journal appears to think it of consequence. We don't see the point. It in no way affects the view taken sone of them ever saw a yankee port or acknowledged by us of the case, because Munford and Smith are both

fancy to speculate in blockade stocks, that the demands | for Mr. Flournoy to which the Journal refers, and for a not so great as that to which we have heretofore more ling been for secession and Mr. Flournoy a Union manthan once directed the attention of our readers, viz: the The Whig was a Union paper while Mr. Ridgway was effect upon our currency. This is depreciated by every Editor. But the Whig is or was owned by a stock comship's cargo that enters our ports, but more than all by pany, and the proprietors not agreeing with Mr. Ridg-

But all this by the way. We are inclined to hope of the government and to induce it to propose the pro- that the Journal has postponed its purpose of organiz per remedy to Congress. The multitudes of speculators ing a party here on account of the Virginia election in Richmond have been willing to give any price for It ought to do so, for the Virginians have exactly ful-gold, silver, bank notes, or State which to buy yankes and if complaining there must be, the Journal snown

> Unors IN ANSON .- A letter from a subscriber Wadesboro', 6th inst., says: -

"Craps are looking fine in this section. If old Abe thinks of subjugating us by starvation, just let him try its the people of Anson are determined to see him out. Our citizen, with very few exceptions, have turned their attention exclusively to the culture of something upon which our army may subsist. All seem untiring in their efforts in behalf of the soldiers and their depend-A letter from Cedar Hill, June 8, says:-

"We are now cutting wheat. The crop is heavy and the grain of excellent quality. Our corn is small for the season of the year." MONTGOMERY CROPS .- A friend at Troy writes or

"Crops of wheat tolerably good; oats poor; corn small. The oat and corn crop have suffered for rain. Our peo-

ple are working and with good seasons will make quite a support. This we barely did last year owing to the failure of the wheat crop. There is less ground in wheat this year than last but the yield will far exceed that of last. We had some refreshing rain last week but barely enough for corn. This morning is fair and WHEAT IN MOORE -We learn that some wheat har-

vested last week proves to be excellent in quality and large in quantity. CARDIDATES FOR CONGRESS .- Advertisements in the

newspapers request Hon. John A. Gilmer to run for Congress in the 6th, and Col. Phos. I. Faison in the 8d District. The 6th is now represented by Hon. J. R. McLean, and the 3d by Hon. Owen R. Kenan.

THE CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS .- A letter from au officer of this company at its new location at Ivor station, Va. (on the railroad from Petersburg to Norfolk.) says that "the health of the company is excellent."

AN OUTRAGE. - The last vestige of liberty must be gone at the North. At the late great Vallandigham and peace meeting in Newark, New Jersey, while the proceedings were going on quietly, a company of soldiers with fixed bayonets was marched up to the main stand! The indignation was universal and profound and expressed strongly by all the speakers. Finally the sheriff threatened the commanding officer that unless the troops were at once withdrawn he would call out the First Regiment of the National Guard. Soon after which they were marched off.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT PAYS .- For the six months ending Dec. 31st (the first six months during | gan and 128th New York each lost about half their men which letter postage was 10 cents) the Confederate mail receipts were \$1,489,957 87, the expenses \$1,447,317 22, showing a profit of \$42,640 65. During the 12 preceding months the expenses were nore than the receipts by \$1,013,101 43.

VARGINIA TROOPS. -At one time and another much curiosity to know the number of troops furnished the

Vallandigham on the way to Nassau - A friend arrived by this morning's boat from Wilmington, informs us that he saw Mr Vallandigham there yesterday, accompanied by Mr Ould, the Confederate Commissioner for

Heavy Loss.—Monnes, June 9 — The Spanish steamer Salor, from Havana for this port, was lost 45 miles off Boil Point in a storne, on the 26th May. Of the passengers and crew, 42 in number, only 4 were saved. Among those lost were Col. Sharpe, of Gen. Backner's staff. Her cargo was valued at \$500,000.

LATEST WAR NEWS

From Fredericksburg .- RICHMOND, June 9 .- Contrary to expectation, the yankees on yesterday still remained on the south bank of the Rappahannock, at Deep Run. They occupied the angle formed by the creek and the They occupied the angle formed by the creek and the river, and were throwing up a line of entrenchments of a mile in length, extending from Bernard's house up to Deep Run. By aid of a field glass their dirt digging operations could be distinctly seem from the hills above Hamilton's Crossing, but it was impossible to form any correct estimate of their numbers. Beside the ditchers, orrect estimate of their numbers. Beside the ditchers, only about two regiments were visible. On the Stafford hills, just opposite Deep Run, might be seen about a thousand men, apparently cavalry. There had been no skirmishing or cannonading since Saturday.

We see no reason to change the opinion hitherto expressed, that this demonstration of the enemy was designed solely to disconcert or retard some supposed plan of General Lee. That it has been a dead failure is already known to the vankee General

ready known to the yankee General.

Where Hooker, with the main body of his forces now is, is a matter open to conjecture. He may be at Kelley's Ford, thirty miles above Fredericksburg, at Dumley's Ford, thirty miles above Fredericksburg, at Dumfries, on the Potomac, or even so far away as Manassas Junction We would most strongly incline to the belief that he was at one of the latter places, were he not the great "Fighting Joe," and in command of "the finest army on the planet," composed of the victorious veterans of Chancellorsville. But with such a name and such an army he cannot turn his back upon a foc he has always pretented to despise. Wherever he is, we have no fears but that we shall spon hear from him. Even while we write a great battle more have hear hear in in. representations made to him of the great danger to the Even while we write a great battle may have been join-

Official from Gen. Lee -RICHMOND. June 10.-The

CULPEPER C. H., June 9, 1863 .- To Gen. S. Cooper: -The enemy crossed the Rappahannock this morning at 5 o'clock, at various fords, from Beverly's to Kelley's, with a large force of cavalry, accompanied by artillery. After a severe contest till 5 o'clock, P. M., Gen. Stuart drove them across the river. R. E. LEE, Gen.

From Vicksburg.—Jackson, June 6.—via Mobile, June 9.—One yankee gunboat left Red River owing to low water. Pemberton has sent word that he can hold Vicksburg, and for Johnston to take his time to organize and discipline his forces.

The Chicago Times of the 2d says Grant admits a heavy loss and that he has fallen back to the Big Black, where he is awaiting rainforcements from Banks. The

heavy loss and that he has fallen back to the Big Black, where he is awaiting reinforcements from Banks. The Memphis and Charleston railroad has been stripped of troops. Rosecrans is reinforcing Grant via Louisville. All the steamboats at Louisville and Memphis have been pressed for that purpose 4,500 Confederate prisoners had reached Memphis. The officers go to Sandusky, Ohio, and the men to Indianapolis. Gen. Hurlburt has been ordered to prepare hospitals at Memphis for 30,000 wounded. Grant asks Hurlburt for 30,000 men. Hurlburt replied that he did not know where they were to burt replied that he did not know where they were to come from. Their own figures feet up a loss of 50,000

JACKSON, June 8.—A scout just in from Vicksburg eports all working well. The men are somewhat wearied by lying in the trembes and being exposed to the sun, but are in good spirits. Grant is slowly adfancy to speculate in blockade stocks, that the demands of public opinion will be obeyed and the business stopped. Then what will be the value of the stocks in blockade-running companies which people in Charleston are
now rushing to buy at ten times the original cost?

having been seen by anybody: it is exceedingly improbable that the Richmond Whig supported Mr. Flourfeetly confident of the result. Our entire losses during
the series of assaults do not exceed 600. Heavy firing But the evils above alluded to, great as they are, are Mr. Flournoy were of different parties, the Whig hav- of musketry and artillery was heard all day yesterday. a reconciliate Artillery firing going on to-day.

Mostle, June 9.—A private dispatch from Jackson, dated the 8th, says Vicksburg is all right. Kirby Smith is in possession of Miliken's Bend.

Later from Jackson. - JACKSON, June 9 .- Our scouts report the enemy's pickets ten miles deep. Every avenue is apparently closely guarded, and the greatest courage and care is required to reach Vicksburg. Grant communicates with the Federal fleet by signals, the ghts of which were seen last night constantly. The iqual betokens a movement, or a renewal of the assault,

An officer, captured by Grant's pickets but who sub sequently escaped, arrived this morning. He reports the yankee army much depressed by knowing that Gen. Johnston is massing a heavy force in their rear, and that certain death awaits them in front Officers say hat certain defeat or annihilation awaits Grant.

From Louisiana - WOODVILLE, Miss., June 4 .- Grierson's cavalry, ten thousand strong with 8 pieces of ar-tillery, attacked Col. Logan, at Clinton, La., yesterday enemy threw several shells into the town, killing one

More Rumers-Glorious if True.-Mobile, June 9.-Special to Tribune, Jackson 8th, says there are many nors, the most reliable of which is that Kirby Smith, instead of being at Port Hudson, had taken Miliken's Bend with ten thousand, men and cut off Grant's supplies. It is reported that Jackson's cavalry had cut their way through to Vicksburg. Jackson has evidently done omething. Heavy firing heard from Vicksburg.

Grierson believed to have been driven 5 miles from A my

Clinton, La. The Port Hudson Fight.-The Jackson Mississippian

A surgeon just from Woodville conversed with several confederate soldiers who were in the fight at Port Hudson last week, and he confirms the news of a complete victory to our arms. The soldiers informed him that Gen. Gardner pursued the flying yankees after the repulse at the entrenchments and routed them completely. He also confirms the rumor of Grierson's defeat.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 6th inst. have reached Rich-mond. The Dispatch makes a summary of the news as furnished by the Herald, from which we copy all that s of interest, as follows: -Yankee News from Port Hudson.-The steamship

dorning Star, which left New Orleans on the 29th ult. brings an account of the first day's fighting at Port Hudson. Banks commanded in person, and the fight was still going on at the time of the departure of the Morning Star. The attack commenced on the 27th, and the Herald's correspondent says it has been "one of, if not the bloodiest battle, that has yet been fought on this continent." The Confederate force within the works is estimated at from 10 to 12,000, and the assault is represented by the yankes letter writer as having been at-tended with "terrific slaughter." The attack was made by land and water. Farragut's fleet bombarding the wn while Banks's columns endeavored to storm our

The leading attack was headed by Sherman, who was vigorously repulsed, and had to retire with enormous loss. A negro regiment, which was put in advance, (a cute yankee trick.) lost 600 men out of 900. Sherman ost his leg. Gen. Neal Dow was also wounded, and Cols Clarke, Cowles and Smith were killed. The 6th Michi and the other regiments suffered severely. The Her-ald's correspondent says the yankee loss, in killed and wounded, will reach at least 3000. So much for the beginning of the fight With regard to the second day's fight he says: "We have no definite information regarding to day's operations. The news has been held back until the field is won or lost." This sounds very ominous for the yankees, and goes far to confirm our telegraphic news announcing the final and crushing defeat of Banks.

The Baltimore American of the evening of the 6th

cargo, consisting of about \$6000 worth of salt, was nearly all lost.

The boat is understood to be but little damaged, and will doubtless soon be affoat again.

Confederacy by Virginia has manifested itself. For some reason the Virginia papers have not gratified the curiosity. The late election, perhaps, furnishes a key to the mystery. In the election returns we see the vote of the 64th regiment—no number beyond that re-

in killed and wounded in the ass Gen. Sherman has a compound fracture in one of his legs, received from a Minnie ball. Hopes are entertained that he will recover.

From Vicksburg.—The news from Vicksburg is very meagre. A telegram dated Washington, June 5, (midnight,) states than no official advices from Vicksburg have been received later than those of the 31st of May,

be moving towards Jackson. Another dispatch, from Cincinnati, reports Joe Johnston as advancing in force

We give in full the telegrams concerning the bombard nent of Vicksburg: Caino, June 5.—The dispatch boat, Gen. Lyon, from

Vicksburg, Monday night, has arrived Firing was kept up all of Monday. When the Lyon left, at midnight, a conflagration was going on in the city. Some supposed our shells had set the buildings on fire, while others conjectured that

the rebels were destroying their supplies, preparatory Gen. Grant's numbers and position would be absolutely impregnable in a few days. Particulars cannot be given, but they are of a most cheering character.

be given, but they are of a most cheering character.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A special dispatch from the rear of Vicksburg, dated May 31st, says: The bombardment of Vicksburg continues. All the guns in position opened fire at midnight and continued their fire until daylight. The rapidity of the firing was unparalielled, and it is believed great damage was inflicted.

Twelve rebels were captured at daylight yesterday endeavoring to run our pickets and get into she city. There were 200,000 percussion caps found in their possession. One of them, a boy, came out of the city ten days ago, took the oath of altegiance, and was allowed to go home, five miles back. He will probably be condemned as a spy.

Gen. Joe Johnston is reported to be moving towards lackson, but not in sufficient force to attack us.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—A special dispatch from incinnati to-day to the Bulletin, but entirely discredit-

ed by that paper, says:

"A report is current to-day that Gen. Joe Johnston instead of marching on Grant's rear to relieve Pemberton is advancing on Memphis. The report comes in various shapes, and is somewhat credited."

Great Peace Meeting in New York .- An immense meet ng of the "peace democrats" was held on the 3d in New York. The Herald says it numbered over thirty housand people, and the New York democracy, under Fernando Wood, "have declared en masse in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of peace." an armistice, and separate conventions of the loyal and rebel States," and predicts that this peace platform will be that of all the democracy, and that with it they will carry the Presidential election.

The Herald says: "The platform of the Democracy in the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be peace, and what is more the candidate will be elected, no matter who he is, the principle controlling all other considera-tions. The new President, whatever might have been his antecedents or opinions, will, upon assuming office, be compelled to suspend the operations of the war, pro-claim an armistice, and propose a Convention of all the

The New York Peace Convention .- The Cincinnati commercial, of the 4th, has New York dates to the 3d. At the peace Convention, one of the speakers presented strong resolutions which were passed. The resolutions declare fealty to the Constitution, and state that under that Constitution there is no power to coerce a State by military force. The war is contrary to the Constitution tion, and should cease. The claim of dictatorial and unlimited military power, and the trial of citizens by courts martial, is monstrous and execrable. The resolutions protest against the cowardly, despotic, inh

Legislature of Illinois .- Springfield, ILL., June 8 .-The House has unanimously passed resolu demning Buruside's order suppressing papers, and call-ing the attention of the Government to the infringement of popular rights, and the invasion of the sovereignty of Illinois.

DIED.

In Pittsboro', 2d inst., LEVIN LANE, Esq of New Hanover county, aged 70. Thus after having accomplished his "three score years and tan" has passed sen, a true friend, a devoted husband, an affectionate and generous father, a kind and considerate master. For nearly half a century a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he died as he had lived, a christian, and is now gone, as we feel assured, to enjoy that "rest that remaineth to the people of God." Of the strictest honesty, and of great independence of character, it may be truly said of Mr. Lane that he was without fear and without reproach. His most striking characteristic however was his sincerity—being always what he seemed to be, and although unobtrusive in the afternoon. Logas, 400 strong and several pieces of artillery, drove Grisrson back six miles, capturing two pieces of artillery and killing and capturing 85 prisoners. Our loss two killed and several wounded. The acrowing family it is irreparable.

At his residence, in Anson county, N. C., May 18th, DUNCAN HIVEN, in the 76th year of his age, a native of Scotland

> A RARE CHANCE FOR MEN OF ENTERPRISES

A S I wish to change my business I now offer for sale FOUNDRY.

with a full supply of MATERIALS for carrying on the

business to a large extent, in connection with a large, MACHINE SHOP with all the necessary tools. The Steam Engine now used for the business is in good order, and-mate-

rial a plenty for keeping it so for 10 years to come. Two Extra Steam Engines, one an entire new one: Turning Lathes, Planeing Machines, Drill Presses, Extra Beiting,

and other material too numerous to mention.

Also a lot of LUMBER and TIMBER, with a GOOD SAW MILL attached; S.nall and large Circular Saws, Whip Saws, Mor-ticing Machine, Sash Machines, with all the necessary Cutters to the above Machines

For further information apply to
M. A. BAKER, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Star Foundry and Machine Shop S now in full operation, and will be so continued u further notice Castings of all kinds done at the shortest notice Castings of all kinds done at the shortest notice. RAILROAD CASTINGS of all kinds, SPEAM BOAT WORK, COPPER WORK and MACHINE WORK of all kinds, will receive prompt attention at the Star Foundry in Fayetteville, by

M. A. BAKER, Office on Hay St.,

Opposite the Old Wagon Yard.

June 4, 1863.

A SOLDIER WANTS EMPLOYMENT. THE Subscriber having served 16 months in the 88th

Reg't N. C. T., and having been discharged on account of bad health, is desirous of employment to support his family. He is a House Carpenter by trade, but unable to do heavy work. Could carry the mail, or superintend a small number of hands, or attend to a grocery or Steward at a Hospital, &c.

Little's Mills, N C., June 4. State of North Carolina, RICHMOND COUNTY.

County Court Clerk's Office, May 20, 1868.

Thomas Gibson, Administrator of Duncan M. Carmichael, dee'd, vs. Effy Carmichael and others, Petition to sell Beal Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Hugh G. Lucas and Sarah his wife, John Carmichael, Hugh Carmichael and Archibald Carmichael, Defendants in this chael and Archibald Carmichael, Defendants in this

case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Order that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defend-ants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday have been received later than those of the 31st of May, but that 'a few additional particulars gave rather a more cheerful indication of good results"

A telegram from Cairo, dated also June 5, says that A telegram from Cairo, dated also June 5, says that firing was kept up all of Monday (1st.) At midnight on the same day a candagration was going on in the on the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was reported to the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was reported to the same day a candagration was reported to the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day a candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day as candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day as candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day as candagration was going on in the cluster of the same day as candagration was going on the cluster of the same day as candagration was going on the cluster of the same day as candagration was going on the cluster of the same day as candagration was going on the cluster of the