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.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. Jan'y 1, 1858.

### SIOO REWARD! Take them Up:

DANAWAY from the subscriber, the following negroes, belonging to Charles H. Hicks, of Mississippi:

JOE, a black negro, has large hands and a down look; age about 35 years; about 5 feet 10 inches.

ALLEN, a mulatto; very much knock-kneed; has an impudent counterpasses.

ALLEN, a mulatto; very muca and impudent ocuntenance; age 28 years.

WADE, copper colored; about 5 feet 10 inches; age 22.

ELLICK, a low, black negre, speaks and moves quickly; age 19. Address JOHN G. SMITH,

Wadesborough, Anson, N. C. 87.\*19tpd

## \$150 REWARD.

G. A. DOWNING, NOAH CASHWELL: MARTIN V. B. HAIR, JOHN H. FORT and JOHN

AVERITT.

Of these, the three first, viz: Downing, Cashwell and Hair, have deserted twice. Address, Ivor Station, Va.

JAMES S. EVANS, Capt.

Co. F, 24th N. C. T., Rausom's Brigade.

June 4, 1863.

\$50. Virtually Taxing People for being Sick.
HE Doctor must pay the Government and the patient must pay the Doctor. The indigent families and esor absolutely abandon the practice, so that from and after this date I shall shaim the privilege of advanc-ing four hundred per cent. on the rates established be-

Asheboro', May 7, 1868.

# A RARE CHANCE 8 I wish to change my business I now offer for sale

FOUNDRY. with a full supply of MATERIALS for carrying on the

The Steam Engine now used for the business is in good order, and material a plenty for keeping it so for 10 years to come. Two Extra Steam Engines.

one an entire new one; Turning Lathes, Planeing Machines; Brill Presses.

and other material toe numerous to mention. Also a lot of LUMBER and TIMBER, with a GOOD SAW MILL attached; Small 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.

84-1m=1m

The Star Foundry and Machine Shop TS now in full operation and will be so continued until further notice. Castings of all kinds done at the shortest notice. 'RAILROAD CASTINGS of all kinds, STEAM BOAT WORK, COPPER WORK and MA-CHINE 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. 84-1mem

Cotton Yarn for Wool. HAVING accepted an agency from the Governor of the State, under the direction of Col. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., at Raleigh, to assist in procuring a supply of WOOL to provide clothing for our North Carolina Sol-diers the coming Fall and Winter, we are authorized to exchange Cotton Yarn at the rate of 1 bundle of 5 lbs. for 8 lbs. of Wool unwashed, but free of sand and burs. Any person having Wool to spare can greatly aid our State authorities in their laudable efforts to suetain the cause of our country, and at the same time con-tribute (in many cases) to the comfort of their own friends and kindred in the army, not by making a doriends and kindred in the army, not by making a do-nation, but receive a full equivalent for their wool. It is hoped and expected therefore that a prompt response will be made to this notice, as it is important that the Wool should go into the hands of the manufacturer at an early day, to be made ready for wear by the early Fall.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 80, 1863. GRIND STONES FOR SALE. THE undersigned have taken the Agency for the sale of Messrs. W. B. Farrar & Co.'s Grind Stones, and have now on hand sizes running from 18X2; inches to 6 feet by 11 inches; and can have cut at short notice ANY SIZES wanted. Persons in want of Grind Stones will be a second or stones. will please correspond with the undersigned, who will fill orders promptly and guarantee the quality of the grit as represented.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Fayetteville, May 27, 1863.

To Cotton Planters.

HAVE been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the rate Government within the State of North Caroina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Coiton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent.

ATT OG TIT as stated. Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 24, 1868. [c. D.]

As usual the Blockade

WILL compel us to do what we should have done before this, wait upon yourself and out loose from the
enemy. The proprietors baving started the manufacturing of all kinds of BOBBINS for Factories in the
Southern States, will be able to fill orders at short
notice. Work delivered in Fayetteville, N. C.

Address D. L. KIVETT.

Manchester, Cumberland, N. C. 86-6mpd June 9, 1863.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

# OBSERVER.

# FAVETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1868.

Tun WAR .- There is little to add to the news in our ast from Gen. Lee's army. What there is will be found

seas by Gen. Pemberton, who has again besten Grant's 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.

The position of Milliken's Bend. The position at last in passession of Milliken's Bend. The position seems to have been obtained without bloodshed, but its value cannot be over-estimated It outs off Grant's army from supplies of food and froops, and soon we may expect to hear that Johnston and Pemberton have ended the Vicksburg campaign by a stunning defeat of Grant's army. Grant beaten and Vicksburg safe, and we have struck a blow for peace, the present "situation" consi-dered, more effective than any heretofore inflicted upon the foe. Cheerful as were the feelings inspired by the news from Virginia a few days ago, the whole tenor the Southern news is yet more cheering to-day.

> ASSAULTS UPON THE JUDICIARY .- In our last we of pied a letter of the Adjutant General of the State, and an Explanatory Letter from Chief Justice Pearson which deserved and we hope received the special notice of our readers. We were prevented at the moment from doing more than asking attention to them. They furnish another remarkable exposure of the false and malignant and apparently concerted attacks upon the Judictary of North Carolina. Persons and presses,no friends to the "highest Judicial authority known to the State," and certainly no friends to truth, -wart a story that that highest authority has decided "that mifitia officers have no right to arrest deserters." Instead and misstate facts, conveying imputations upon the loyalty and integrity of the Judiciary and people of justly endure from the people of other States. They

the facts of the case, or, if knowing, suppressing them, have furiously assailed Chief Justice Pearson for admitting certain men to bail. It was known of course that the Chief Justice would not descend to a controversy with such persons, or notice their malignant effusions. And so, as they were aware, they would have had the story all their own way, but for the fact that a tion and instructions, and the latter found it necessary to call on the Chief Justice for the facts, when lo, it appears that the whole Supreme Court had previously marked out the course taken by the Chief Justice, the particulars of it being specially suggested by Judge

Parties .- We do not clearly see the occasion or the oint of the long article in the last Charlotte Democrat, though it seems to be intended as a reply to an friend, we are sure, on a little reflection will excuse us from a discussion of party politics with him or with any one at this time. The occurrences to which he refers have already been talked over calmly and quietly by the Democrat and the Observer, and there is no use in having it over again. They have no connection with the matters to which we referred, -the mischievous assaults upon the Judiciary. If the Demograt has not baserved the course of some papers in regard to the Judiciary of the State, which we think has done all the harm that is sought to be saddled on decisions never made, it is its misfortune, not our fault. The failure to see has certainly not happened because the thing was

CONFEDERATE NOTES OF THE OLD ISSUES .- We underhe country in consequence of the late circular issued by the State Treasurer. Some persons and Sheriffs are under the impression that the latter have been ordered o dealine to receive the old issues in payment of taxes. and some people in consequence refuse to receive them for any thing. This is a mistake. The Treasurer could give no such order, nor can Sheriffs refuse to receive the notes, except in plain violation of the law. The Treauver advised sheriffs not to commence collecting until the Legislature had decided the proper course to be

The Legislature will meet on Tuesday next. We have not a doubt that it will take prompt action to sustain the currency, and as far as possible correct the financiering. In the mean time, there is neither sense dor patriotism in a panic. We shall be glad to practice what we preach by taking as many of the notes in question as people may desire to pay us.

THE ALABAMA AND PLORIDA. - The London Shipping Sazette of the 8d ult., received in this country by the last arrivals from Europe, has news from the Alabama by passengers on the Oneida at Liverpool on the 2d from South America. The Alabama, on May 12th was at anchor off Bahia, where she had gone to land 84 pri-Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in soners, among them the U. S. Consul to Shanghae capprove it and let us own it. If they are not, let us make prove it and let us own it. If they are not, let us make tured on the Dorcas Prince. The officers of the Alaabams stated that since they had been out Captain Semmes had burned seventy-four yankee ships, and had If we can now take Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the in his cabin that number of chronometers. The Cap- one hand, and use up Los's array on the other, the Contain was expecting to be joined by the Florida, Capt. Mathit. And the Oneids, on reaching Pernambuco, found that the Florida had Just left, having been there

An excellent appointment.

See advertisements in to-day's paper, and be ready to pay such of the taxes as are due on the let of July.

Home Manuracture -See the advertisement of is from Co., who are very largely engaged in

I learn that the Supreme Court has made an imporant and interesting decision"-all the Judges concur ing-on the point of jurisdiction of habeas corpus cas t affirms the right of the Court in Term time, and of each of its Judges and each Judge of the Sur Courts in vacation, to try such cases. This had been sion, by the Secretary of War, who contended that only Judges of the Confederate Courts have juri meh cases. The opinion was delivered by the Chief ustice, after full argument, and I understand is con sidered by the most eminent Lawyers as co the point. There are about 85 habeas corpus es which will, in consequence of this decision, come before the Court during its present Term. cases, now to be heard. I learn that there have been before Judge French, one before Judge Kerr, and one before Judge Shipp. In these three cases the decision against the applicants. This is a fact which has been carefully withheld from the public by the mischiefmaking presses, which have led me to suppose, in the abbeen discharged. Indeed the impression evidently meant to be produced has been, that it was only necesight or wrong, was a foregone conclusion. In this way injuriously affected, out of the State if not in it, by hose whose only apparent motive has been the obtaining of some petty party advantage, by the suppression of truth and the publication of foul slanders against our Judiciary and people. In my opinion the unjust no-Carolina, and the slights she is constantly receiving from them and from the government, are owing almost entirely to the course of a few presses and politicians in the State, who have less regard for her reputation and for the great cause than for the advancement of

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

In regard to desertions from the army, which have ngaged so much of the attention of our excellent Govroor, I hear that they are brought in at the rate of perhaps eight or ten a day: They are generally arrested and brought in by the militis officers, many of whom are thus doing important service in requital for their own ex-emption from conscription. When they fail or refuse to issue the Writ, but the Courts could only set in ferm damage the great cause in which we are all engaged. to perform their duty in arresting deserters in their

diciary, of which I have spoken above. Soldiers have been led to believe that they would be protected by faithless Judges, instead of having stern justice admin-

Rain, rain, rain-I think it has rained every day since I left home, a week ago, and a great deal has fallen within the past 12 hours. The crop prospects are stated to be everywhere good. It will not be news to any one to say that articles of food are high here and in Wilmington, but it may console my Fayetteville readers militia General wrote to the Adj't General for informa- to hear that I think they are higher in both places than

\*We received late last evening a copy of the decision.

CROPS .- A letter from Bennettsville, S. C., says: "The small grain crops are very fine; the corn crop promising; and we will slaughter more than twice the usual amount of pork next winter."

A letter from Tallahassee, Florida; says:-

"Our crops were never better. There will be more orth and hogs raised in this State than can be consumed (i eft in our present isolated condition) in three years.' Isham A. Dumas Esq., of Richmond County, sends us Cotton blooms gathered from his plantation in that

"We are just through saving our wheat, a good crop and the quality excellent; the oat crop is also good; the corn crop in this neighborhood is looking well, and an abundance of it growing, there having been but little nce of it growing, there having been out little

gened early in this month from a trip of sevand the prospect for a heavy corn crop is good, many large planters planting no cotton at all; corn in good condition and maturing rapidly. It looked to me and I heard it so expressed by several intelligent planters, there would be a sufficiency of corn made in that State (Ala.) to serve the whole Confederacy for a twelve month; and as to potatoes, peas, &c. I have never seen anything to equal it. So I hope we shall be so favored with a food crop, that prices will go down so as to be

DECISIVE STRUGGLES .- The N. Y. Tribune believes Vicksburg may lead to decisive results and end the war. We hope so too, but our hopes are founded only on the belief that glorious successes will be achieved by the Confederate armies. A great viotory at Vicksburg and another by Lee may convince the yankees that it is time to quit. But a hundred yankee victories will not make the war a day shorter. Yankee successes will not make them more willing to acknowledge our independence, and until that is done there can be no peace But we only intended to make the following extract from the Tribune, referring to the advance across the

cisive, and that it will not be spoiled by a premature recoil. If the Rebels are, indeed, our masters, let them stration, together with that of Gerieral Grant on Vicksfederacy will be pretty nearly played out. If, on the other hand, the Rebels beat Gr ant and water their borses in the Delaware, routing all the forces we can bring against them, we shall be us der foot, and may as well own it. But remember that every day's march without victories this way from the Potomac, will render them weaker and us stronger. It is probable, therefore, that our Generals will fight 'no decisive battles until they get Lee where defeat will incure his annihilation."

Dividuans .- 5 per cent. by the Bank of Clarendon.

The Bank of Fayer teville, also, 5 per cent. See ad-The Bank of Wolf his pain' little o bas de my

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON,

Also cobjects in the enjoyments of their right of personal liberty, and for this purpose to inquire by his Courts into the condition of any of his subjects. As this duty of the King in regard to any of his subjects confers on every Court of Record of superior jurisdiction the power to issue the writ as incident to its existence, it follows that the duty of the State of North Carolina in regard to its eligent must confer a like mayor on all of its that the duty of the State of North Carolina in regard to its citizens must confer a like power on all of its Courts of Record of superior jurisdiction, as incident to their existence; for sprely, under our Constitution and Bill of Rights, in which is reiterated the great principle of Magna Charta, "every free man restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof and to remove the same if uniswful, and such remedy eight not to be denied or delayed." The personal liberty of our citizens must be equally as well protected and secured as the personal liberty of the ambjects of the King of England.

Our Constitution veets the legislative power in a General Assembly; the Executive power in a Governor, and the Supreme Judicial power in a Supreme Court; so that the establishment of a Supreme Court, without any

the Supreme Judicial power in a Supreme Court; so that the establishment of a Supreme Court, without any words to that effect, necessarily and as an incident to its existence by force of the Bill of Rights, of the Constitution and the principles of the common law, invests it with power to inquire by means of this great Writ of Right into the lawfulness of any restraint upon the liberty of a free man, and if in establishing a Supreme Court, the Legislature had in express terms denied the Court the power to issue this Writ and prohibited it from so doing, such prohibition would have been void and of no effect.

saue the Writ is confirmed by a consideration of the time, and a free man might be unlawfully impr But perhaps even worse than all that, they do what they can to break down that great bulwark of liberty, that great safeguard of personal and political rights, an honest and intelligent Judiciary, the only recegnized expounders of the Law. It would be difficult to understand what these people are about—for it is incredible that they wish to produce anarchy or to destroy a liberty regulated by Law—if it were not apparent that all these assaults come from a few bitter party men, who have shown a never ceasing determination of fairly set down as caused by the slanders of our Justines. In their duty in arrestating deserters in their duty in arrestating deserters in their duty in arrestating deserters. In their duty in arrestating deserters in their duty in arrestant prought to camp themselves as conscripts. Two instances of the kind of imprisonment, it is enacted by 31 Chas. II, that every Judge of all the Courts of superior jurisdiction, on the application of any person that there is a political in the vacation time, sand a free man might be unlawfully imprisoned of imprisonment, it is enacted by 31 Chas. II, that every Judge of all the Courts of superior jurisdiction, on the application of imprisonment, it is enacted by 31 Chas. II, that every Judge of all the Courts of superior jurisdiction, on the application of imprisonment, it is enacted by 31 Chas. II, that every Judge of all the Courts of imprisonment, it is enacted by 41 Chas. II do not know the number of deserters, either of our Strate from power of five hun

> hundred dollars, any Judge of the Supreme or Se Sourts in the vacation time, to issue the Writ of Corpus on the application of any person imprisoned on a criminal charge or otherwise restrained of his liberty. It is manifest that this act pre-supposes that both the Supreme and the Superior Courts had power in term time to issue the Writ, and the intention was to extend time to issue the Writ, and the intention was to extend the remedy to the vacation. This must be a declaration by the Legislature of the fact that both the Supreme and the Superior Courts had power to issue the Writ, or we must adopt the absurdity, that the Legislature intended to give to a single Judge in vacation a power which the Court did not possess in term time, and we can only account for the fact that while giving this power to the Judges in vacation, the Legislature did not in express words confer a like power on the Courts, upon the ground that it was taken for granted that our Courts, like those in England, already had the power; for under the unrestricted Legislative power of the General Assembly, it not only had the power, but it was its duty by the Constitution and Bill of Rights to confer this power on both the Supreme and Superior

but it was its duty by the Constitution and Bill of Rights to confer this power on both the Supreme and Superior Courts, if the Courts did not already possess it.

2d. Suppose for the sake of argument it was necessary that the power should be conferred on the Supreme Court by statute, we are of opinion that it is conferred by the Act establishing the Court. Rev. Code, chapter 23, sec. 6. It is in these words: "The Courts shall have power to hear and determine all questions of law because the before II have proved to the same and conserved. brought before it by appeal or otherwise from a Superior Court of Law and to bear and determine all cases rior Court of Law and to hear and determine all cases in equity brought before it by appeal or removal from a Court of Equity, and shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction in repealing letters patent, and shall also have power to issue write of Certiorari, scire facial, Habens Corpus, Mandamus, and all other write which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction and agreeable to the principles and usages of

for ones to enable the Court to exercise its jurisdiction rior enes to enable the Court to exercise its jurisdiction, for instance, ad testificandum—to bring a man out of jail to be a witness; and the great Writ of Right, Habeas Corpus cum causa, to bring any citizen alleged to be wrongfully imprisaned or restrained of his liberty before the Court, with the cause of his arrest and detention, that the matter may be inquired of and the party set at liberty if imprisoned against law. This proceeding is original and in nowise connected with or dependent on any other matter over which the Court has jurisdiction.

The question is: Does the Act restrict the power ower to issue the great Writ of Right?

In support of the first construction, it is urged that the words "all other write which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction" show that the write before specified were intended to be of the same kind and must have the effect of restricting the power to write of the inferior sort. Several considerations are urged in reply: In strict grammatical conand necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction" refer to the last antecedent "all other write." so as to make the true reading (supplying the elipsis,) "and shall also have power to issue all other write which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction." This further reply is made: If the intention was merely to give power to issue the inferior write necessary to the exercise of its jusisdiction, (which power every Court fact has, by implication,) it was sufficient to eay, and the Court may issue all such writs as may be ne-

this simple clause immediately following the grant of original jurisdiction to repeal letters patent, comes this formal announcement: "and shall also have power to issue writs of certiorari, scire facias, Habeas Corpus, Man-damus." Why this formal announcement of a substantive grant of power? And why are there four write parti-cularly named, if the object was merely to authorize the Court to issue the inferior sort of Write? In questions of this kind, the Court is not confined to

the narrow field of the import of words, construction of sentences and rules of grammar, but may draw to its aid considerations of a more comprehensive nature, and if due weight is given to the power of the Legislature—its duty—the object in view and the nature of the cubject—the conclusion is irresistible, that it was the intention to give the Court power to issue the great "West

power of the Legislature in respect to the j

ion and utter confusion and chaos, and to give uni-ormity and correctness to decisions involving the lib-rty of the citizen, the necessity of conferring original urisdiction on the Supreme Court to issue the writ and jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to issue the writ and decide on the right was patent; and, if the Statute in question does not confer the power, no reason can be assigned for the omission: unless it was the opinion of the Legislature that the power would attach to the Court as soon as it was established as an incident of its existence, upon the principles of the Common law and Bill of Rights.

On the able argument with which we have been favored by Mr. Strong, he called attention to the fact that the act of Congress, 1789, establishing the Supreme Court of the United States, used nearly the same language as the act of the Legislature establishing the Su-preme Court of this State, and that in the construction of the act of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that the Court cannot incle the writ of Habeas Corpus cum cause except where the writ

is incident to an appellate jurisdiction.

That is true, and it seems to account for the general impression which has prevailed in this State against the power of the Court. The fact that so many applications have been made to the Judges for write of Habear Corascribed to the circumstance that due weight had not been given to the difference between the two Courts in regard to the sources from which jurisdiction may be derived. The Supreme Court of the United States can derive no jurisdiction from the principles of the Common law. Its jurisdiction must rest solely on acts of Congress, and the power of Congress to confer jurisdiction rests on the Constitution of the United States. It can have no power except that which is conferred by the Constitution, and by it the power to establish a Supreme Court is restricted to a court of appellate jurisdiction, except in cases affecting embassadors, &c. Art. 3, acc. 2.

to the Supreme Court of the State. It may derive jurisdiction from the principles of the Common law. The power of the Legislature to confer jurisdiction is enlimited, and there is no reason why it should not, if deemed expedient, have established a Supreme Court with full original jurisdiction, or one with jurisdiction partly original jurisdiction,

inal and partly appellate.

In the Opinion of Judge Marshall, as puris Bollman. 4 Cranch 98, 2 Curtis 24, a full and critical examina-tion is made of the act of Congress, and he comes to the conclusion, that by its true construction it would confer on the Supreme Court jurisdiction to issue the writ of Habeas Corpus cames, but for the fact that it was to be construed in reference to the limited power of Congress. Our sot, on the contrary, is to be construed in reference to the unlimited power of the Legislature, and in this view the Opinion of Judge Marshall strongly supports the conclusion to which we have arrived.

Mr. Strong also cited the case of Jones es. McLaurin,

7 Jones 892. That was a seire facias against bail, and the Court decide that it has not jurisdiction, because the scire fuciar as there used is in effect an action debt, in respect to which the Court has only appellate jurisdiction. The question we have before us is plainly distinguishable. The Habeas Corpus sum cause is tetally distinct in its nature from any action at law, or proceeding in the nature of an action, or suit in equity, or indictment, and is put by us on grounds peculiar to

write of Habras Corpus, returnable to the Court, and thereupon to inquire of and decide upon the lawfulness of any restraint put on the liberty of a citizen. This opinion does not affect the question of the jurisdiction of a State Court where the arrest is justified on the authority, or by color, of an act of the Congress of the Confederate States. That question may be the subject

NEGLECT.—An officer in the army sending us for sublication the death of one of his men, which had occurred in a Hospital a mouth ago, asks us to call at-The Surgeons generally, he says, never notify Captains of the deaths of their men in Hospital. A soldier in his company died in a Petersburg Hospital some time ago, and not for two months did his officers know anything of it; and then they ascertained it by going to the Hospital and searching the books to ascertain his whereabouts.

FOR THE OBSERVER The Editors of the Observer will oblige a lady thanked by Dr. Satchwell in his late publication for a considerable donation of Hospital delicacies, by stating that it was a joint contribution of Mrs. W. B. Wright, Mrs. G. W. Williams, Mrs. A. A. McKethan, Mrs. Jos. Utley, Mrs. H. L. Mgrover, Miss. C. Hines.

The next Meeting of the Juvenile Knitting Society will be held on Friday the 26th, at the residence of Mr

From Charleston. - CHARLESTON, June 28. - We learn that there are 8 regiments of the enemy on our coast, between Folly and Seabrook's Island.

In this town, Friday 19th inst., Captain BENJAMIN BUSH, Sen'r, in the 66th year of his age. He was born in New Jersey but had resided in this place for the last 40 years. Modest and unassuming in his deportment he was much respected by all who knew him. At her father's residence, John Q. McPherson, Esq., Mrs. MARY A. WILLIAMS, wife of Mr. Wilson Wil-

In Hillsboro', on the 17th inst, of disease of the heart, JOSIAH COLLINS, of Laks Scuppernoug, Wash-

heart, JOSIAH COLLINS, of Lake Scuppernoug, Washington county, aged 55 years.

In Salisbury, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, FRANK, the dopted son of J. J. and Elizabeth Weisiger, aged 7 years, 3 months and 24 days.

In Wilson, 15th inst., of diptheria, FRANK Almexander, aged 18 years, son of John A. and Sarah Stanly, of Beaufort county.

In Cumberland County, on the 22d of June, Mrs. ISABELLA McGHLL, wife of Archibald McGill, native of Archibald McGill, native of Archibald per control of the control o

John A. McAulay, non of Aulay and Margaret Mc-Aulay, a member of Co. G, 5th Alabama reg't, was born in Montgomery county, N. C., in August 1838, and dis-tof his wounds at the Hospital near Chancellot ellis, 5th

The Yankess again repulsed at Vickebury, with terrible loss.—Jackson, June 22.—On Saturday meralog, at 2 o'clock, the enemy made another furious assault on our lines in the rear of Vickeburg. The action listed until 10 o'clock, a.m., ending in a complete rout of the

Warrenion. It is reported that our forces have taken possession of Union Bluff on the Yasso river.

that our victory was complete. Their troops are much depressed in consequence, and say that Vicksburg has ever been a slaughter pen, and abuse Gen. Grant for undertaking an impossibility.

Fet Another Repulse.—Jackson, June 28.—A bearer of dispatches left Vicksburg on Wednesday, who reports that the enemy made a desperate assault on our centre that day. The engagement lasted four hours. He escaped through their lines during the action. He knows that they were repulsed with heavy loss. When he left there was no loss on our side. He says that the assault was most vigorous, and the rout complete.

terday received from General Johnston a telegram an nouncing that Maj. Gen'l Richard Taylor, commanding a division under Gen. Kirby Smith, had taken possession

of Milliken's Bend. The dispatch does not mention and battle as occurring, and therefore we presume the year kees avacuated the place without a fight. Milliken Bend is a strong position commanding the Mississip river, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg. It being our possession effectually cuts off Grant's supplies.

From Port Hudson.—Osvka, June 21.—A reliable contleman from the vicinity of Port Hudson, report hat Banks has received eleven transports of reinforces ments from Hilton Head, and that he has mustered ou as many as he has received. His present army is 12 to 15,000. The men whose time is out refuse to fight.

A courier from Col. Lyons reports heavy firing
Port Royal every night. Gardner's men are firm.

Capture of Yankes Artillery and Baggage, &c.—Jackson, June 22.—Gen. Ruggies, with his cavalry, overtook the raiders near Rocky Ford, in Tallahatchie, to-day, and a severe engagement ensued, resulting in the capture of 30 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, their entire baggage and ammunition train, togsther with a large amount of provisions stolen from the citizens. The encmy's loss in killed is 80; our loss small.

Another Splendid Cavalry Attack .- JACKSON, June 26 -Col Wirt Adams' envalry attacked 400 of the enemy cavalry on Bear oreek, La., near Mechanic ing and wounding 100. Our icus 25 killed and wounde

More Cavalry Fighting. Jackson, June 23.—a patch dated Grenada, 22d, states that on Friday, Chalmers attacked the 2d Illinois cavalry 4 miles south of Hernando, at daylight, killing, wounding and capturing all but one company.

Capture of Yankes Wagone, &c.—From New Orlean

—OSYKA, June 28.—A courier from Kellertown report
that Lyons captured near Clinton, on Saturday, a for
aging train of 62 wagons, 286 mules, 80 yankees, an

A private letter from New Orleans reports terris mortality among the Federals there. All the publi and many of the private houses have been converted it to hospitals.

From Tennesses.—Knoxville, June 20.—Six Regiments of mounted infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery—in all three thousand—attacked this city this morning, Col. Trigg, of the 54th Virginia Regiment, in command of our forces. After a spirited engagement of one hour and a half our batteries drove the enemy from the field, with heavy loss. Our loss was 6 billed and wounded.

KNOXVILLE, June 22.—The raiders left here on Saturday at 10 o'clock, and reached Strawberry Plains at 5 P. M. After a brick fire of half an hour our troops were captured. The enemy paroled 120 prisoners, burned the bridge, depot, buildings, and three or four privat dwellings, and rified others. They then proceeded to New Market, and Mosay Greek Sunday, where the burned the bridge, tore up the railroad track, and of

On Monday, between Mossy Creek and Moorestown they were confronted from the front and rear by the commands of Gens. Jackson and Pegram, and Col-Soot t is rumored and believed that we took all their artil

of 2000 federal cavalry, 500 of whom were negrod driven back from Alexandria, Tenn , 8 miles no of Liberty, by Duke's cavalry, on the 17th. The entropy's loss was 10 killed and a number wounded. N Fight in East Tennessee.—We have a report that a con-iderable battle took place at Big Creek Gap, in East Tennessee, on Friday last, between the forces of Gen. Buckner and the Federal General, Bureside, in which

the enemy are said to have been repulsed twice with heavy loss.—Richmond Disputch, 28d. Suffolk Reported Evacuated and Destroyed - RIGHMOND, June 23 - It is reported that Suffolk was evacuated and burnt by the yankees yesterday.

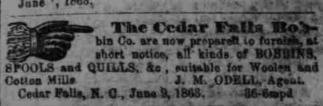
The Consederate Navy -Avother Confederate steam out, but was pretty thoroughly searched by the Eng Lord Clyde while lying at Cardiff .- Dispatch, 28d.

# CHANGE OF TERMS.

We have just received and to day begin to use a lo of printing paper at so very large an increase over the last previous price as to oblige us to change our terms of subscription. This last increase of price will add to our annual expenses, for the single item of paper, about \$6,000. And how long before there will be another inpresse in the price of paper we cannot tell, the present being the fourth advance in fifteen months. Of course we cannot afford to lose \$6,000 by continuing to print the paper at the recent prices. We must either hore prices or reduce the size of the paper. To the half sheet system we have a strong repugnance; but in anticipa tion of such a rise in the price of paper we have been endeavoring to purchase an additional supply of the smaller sized type we use, so as to be able to reduce the size of the paper one-fifth without diminishing the quantity of reading matter in it. In this we have not suo seeded. There is no other alternative than to increase the price of subscription, which will be, on and after this date, \$6 a year for the Semi Weekly, and \$4 a year

for the Weekly Observer. Money received by mail will be credited at the nar prices, but will be promptly returned to any one whe may be dissatisfied therewith.

June 1, 1868.



# MISTAKE MADE.

ON leaving the cars at Warsaw last Thursday night; I picked up the wrong VALICE and left my own in the cars. I did not notice the mistake until the cars had been gone two hours. I would be glad to get mine and the owner can procure his which I have with me. My address is Equingham, Richmond county.