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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept. next. Tuition from $8 to $10 per month *in advance* Board $100 per month, payable *monthly* in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices

There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Books that they may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY, Pres't

July 26 54*10t

Strayed or Stolen.

THE subscriber lost a likely BLACK MARE, under medium size, white spot on her back, caused by the harness, fore feet turns out, and tips her ancles in traveling, recently shod, four years old, and in good order. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said Mare, or any information, so that I get her Address the subscriber at Carrieville P O, Moore County, N. C. KENNETH M. McDONALD

Aug. 10. 58 3tpd

NOTICE.

THE Assessors of the Tax in Kind for Harnett county will be at the following places on the following days, for the purpose of listing the crops of Wheat, Oats, Rye, cured Hay and Wool, products of 1864:

At Johnsonville, Thursday, Aug 25, 1864;
At Barbecue, Friday, Aug 26;
At Turner's Store, Up Lit Riv Dist, Saturday, Aug 27;
At Bunn's Level, Stewart's Creek Dist, Monday, Aug 29;
At Averasboro', Averasboro' Dist, Tuesday, Aug 30;
At B Turlington's, Greve Dist, Wednesday, Aug 31;
At Reuben Matthews' Mills, Neal's Creek Dist, Thursday, Sept 1;
At John Spence's, Hector's Creek Dist, Friday, Sept 2;
At Mrs Arnold's, Buckhorn Dist, Saturday, Sept 3

The Tax payers of the County of Harnett are respectfully requested to meet this notice promptly

HUGH McLEAN, JNO. L. ATKINS, } Assessors.

Aug 18 1864. 60*2:2sw

Confederate Taxes.

I WILL meet the tax payers of the upper District of Robeson County at the following times and places for the purpose of correcting some errors made in the last listing (being the same days on which the assessor of tithes will be there)

At Smith's, August 23d, 1864;
Alfordsville, August 24th;
Wishart's, August 25th;
Howellsville, August 26th;
St. Paul's, August 27th;
Lumber Bridge, August 29th;
Randalsville, August 30th

The Tax-payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish to the assessors correct lists of the following subjects of Taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No. age and sex of slaves " " "
No. Horses, Mules and Oxen " "
No. Ploughs and other farming implements, do.
All other property employed in agriculture.

—ALSO—

No of acres land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No. age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture
No of Horses, Mules and Asses do.
No of Cattle of the Bovine species.
No of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No " " Tobacco.
No bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.
Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.
Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.
Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.
No and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.
Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.
Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art.
All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not.
Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.
Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.
Value of all moneys held abroad; bills of exchange on foreign countries.
Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

D. S. MORRISON, Assessor.

Aug. 15. 58 4sw4t

A few Important Facts
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands
3 Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them
4 They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered Livers.
5 Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners
9 During the last quarter 2 880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3 700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" F S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co.
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J F Stimson
Address,
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" F F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Burbank & Gallaghar,
Shelby, R Pronebenger,
Wadesboro, W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N C.

July 25th 1864 3*6*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1864.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.—The telegraph gave a brief account of the long editorial of the New York Herald, proposing to Lincoln to offer an armistice of six months, to be followed by a Convention of States with a view to peace. The Herald's own article, or at least the material portion of it, is now received, and proves to be only a war measure, a mere scheme to get the advantage of the Confederacy, by continuing to hold such parts of our territory as are now in their possession and by continuing the blockade, thus exhausting our means and resources, whilst they would employ the period of the armistice in preparing for the contest after its expiration. As evidence of the aim of the Herald, we copy the following paragraphs:—

"When, therefore, we urge upon the President to offer an armistice of six months, and call a convention of States, we urge it as a war measure, and we regard it as the best war measure yet brought forward." * * *

"Suppose that the rebel leaders accepted the armistice and agreed to the Convention of States. In that event, the Union would either be restored or the war renewed. Accept the latter hypothesis, and what then? Why we should resume the contest with armies reorganized and reinforced. * * * The South on the contrary, would be weakened. *Our blockade maintained throughout the armistice would prevent them from receiving supplies* * * * *Still holding all our present points of vantage we would recommence hostilities with larger armies with a more united people, with greater vigor and with surer guarantees of success*"

Such views and expectations as the above make it extremely questionable whether our government should consent to an armistice *except with the condition that the yankee armies be withdrawn from our territory.*

The Herald seems to be quite sure that a Convention of States would result in a restoration of the Union—a result which is clearly impossible—and goes on to sketch a programme of other wars into which the country is thereupon to be plunged. Hear it:—

"With a restored Union, prosperity would once more bless the land. If any bad blood remained on either side it would soon disappear, or be *purged by a foreign war.* With a combined veteran army of over a million of men, and a fleet more powerful than that of any European power, we could order France from Mexico, England from Canada, and Spain from Cuba, and enforce our orders if they were not obeyed. The American continent would then belong to Americans. The President at Washington would govern the new world, and the glorious dreams and prophecies of our forefathers would at length be realized."

A war with France, a war with England, and a war with Spain, in succession, possibly all at once, in order that "the President at Washington should govern the new world," and those glorious dreams &c., be realized! We beg to be excused. We would much rather fight the malignant yankees, who have done us a thousand fold more wrongs than ever France and England and Spain have done.

PEACE SYMPTOMS.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Bedford Springs, Penn., complains bitterly that a decided majority of the guests at the Springs are secessionists, by blood and sympathy, and that they browbeat and misuse the loyal minority. They had a ball on Lincoln's Fast Day, by way of showing contempt for him.

The New York Tribune says that "two-thirds of the Democrats of the free States are manifesting open and deadly hostility to the further prosecution of the war. They take the side of the rebels with regard to exchanges, killing negro soldiers, army devastations, and almost or quite everything else. Three-fourths of the Democratic journals we open would be read with delight in Lee's camps by all who can read at all. They oppose the draft; they discourage investments in the National loans; they magnify every Union reverse and belittle every Union success, giving the mass of their readers to understand that Jeff. Davis is fighting for Union and Liberty, against the usurpations and atrocities of Abe Lincoln. They clamor for peace, protest against the further prosecution of the war as useless butchery, and denounce the increased taxes as iniquitous and oppressive."

On Lincoln's Fast Day a "Peace Flag," with a white ground, and a dove in the centre, was raised on the Cooper Institute, bearing an inscription, "Peace on Earth; Good Will towards Men." When an advocate of peace raised it he was told that a mob would pull it down; but it floated all day—no mob molested it, but it was greeted with evident signs of satisfaction. At night it graced the stage of the Institute when Lindley Spring, Esq. delivered a Peace Lecture.

YANKEE DESERTERS.—The difficulty of disposing of yankee deserters, real or pretended, has so affected their treatment within our lines as no doubt very greatly to diminish their number. To allow them to go at large, or to put them in the service as soldiers or workmen, was but to hold out inducements to spies to come among us, get information, and carry it away to the enemy. They have therefore usually been committed to prison, where they were a useless burden upon our government. At last a very judicious plan has been adopted of sending them out of the country, by which we get rid of their support and at the same time deprive Lincoln of their services as soldiers.

It will be recollected that some months ago the yankee government caused Lincoln's proclamation offering pardon to those who would lay down their arms to be printed and circulated among our troops. We believe that the expected desertions from this movement were never realized, for our people are fighting for their rights and property, which they are not apt to abandon. It is different with the yankee army, which is made up in large part of foreigners who have no interest in the matter, no rights and property to fight for, and who were in very many cases kidnapped into the service when drunk. Our government has wisely addressed "General Order No. 65" to all such, offering to receive protect and supply them with subsistence until such of them as desire it can be forwarded to some convenient point on the border, from which they may return to their homes. The example of the yankees should be followed by circulating this General Order throughout their camps—a measure which would have been disgraceful if they had not resorted to it first. We think that in this way a vast increase in the desertions may be secured, aided by the constant whippings and terrible slaughter the yankees are experiencing.

DESERTERS CAPTURED.—Some dozen or two of deserters have been captured and sent through this place to the army within the past week or two. Eleven were carried to Raleigh on the 20th from Moore county, and 2 have been captured near Greensboro.

GRANT'S FAILURE.—The reader will be interested in the National Intelligencer's review of Grant's campaign, which is pronounced a failure. His losses in killed and wounded in the battles alone, are stated to have been 78,200, down to and including the springing of the mine, to which must be added the thousands of prisoners taken by us, the sick and dead of disease, the stragglers, and the killed and wounded in various small engagements and repulses and by the everlasting picket firing, Butler's losses at Bermuda Hundreds, Sheridan's and Wilson's in their raids, Hunter's at Lynchburg, and Siegle's in the Valley.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—Our exchanges comment with much indignation upon the Queen's speech, as it is called, though of course prepared for her by her Ministers, in which the war in this country is spoken of as "a *civil* war," and "a friendly reconciliation between the parties" is desired. We can afford to allow this to the English, since a friendly reconciliation—meaning a return to the hated Union—is impossible; and we know, and the world knows, that this is something more than a civil war.

The professed "neutrality" of England has been further exemplified by a remark of one of the Ministers, Mr. Layard, who said in the House of Commons that England intended at once to recognise Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico: "The policy of England had been to recognize the *de facto* Government—the condition being that the Government should be in possession of their capital; the Archduke Maximilian was at present in possession of the city of Mexico." From which we must infer that England does not consider Richmond the capital of a nation. Never mind, a day of reckoning will come.

THE MILITIA.—This branch of our military forces has won great honor in Georgia during the past month. As an Augusta paper says, "The 'Milish' has ceased to be a term of ridicule or reproach in the army." "They have fought like veterans. Their conduct in battle has elicited the warmest approbation of the commanding General. And even the battle-scarred soldiers, the heroes of a hundred fights, have been struck with admiration by their cool, unflinching valor." Something of this is doubtless owing to the fact that they are commanded by Gen. G. W. Smith, the distinguished officer who resigned his place in the army in consequence of slights by the government, retired to private life in Georgia, but was called forth by its Governor in the present emergency. Twenty thousand Georgians, under his leadership, and that of militia officers who had been serving in the ranks, have swelled the army of Hood, and nobly sustained themselves in some of the severest fights of the campaign.

The Victory at White's Tavern—The officer commanding the Confederate forces on the north bank of the James must be an exceedingly modest person. He is evidently determined to surpass Gen. Lee in brevity and simplicness of statement. His dispatches produced everywhere the impression that the battle at White's Tavern was a trifling affair—a mere advance of the enemy's skirmishers and their repulse. Little attention was paid to the phrase "determined attack."

It turns out that two or more corps of the enemy made a fierce assault on our lines, carried a part of them, and were driven out with heavy slaughter, especially of negroes, and with the loss of six or eight hundred prisoners, colors, etc. This was no small matter, and deserved official notice more pronounced than any we have seen.

Gen Mahone appears to have given so much of his mind to fighting that he has forgotten the art of writing, or rather we have not yet learned to interpret his dispatches. Hereafter we shall study them more closely. We beg, however, to suggest, that when Gen. M. again whips two corps with two brigades, his dispatch would not be considered at all prolix if it mentioned the little circumstance.—*Richmond Whig.*

Perhaps the General's reticence may be explainable: It was only North Carolina Brigades, or rather one Brigade, (Lane's,) and small portions of two others, that whipped the two corps, and killed and captured more than their own number. It is not even pretended that Gen. Mahone was present in person at the fight. If it had been the troops of any other State, especially of Virginia, or if Gen. Mahone had led them, would not the country have been ringing with the gallantry of the deed? We believe that the Whig has not, any more than Gen. Mahone, or indeed any Richmond paper except the Enquirer and the Dispatch, (the latter very briefly,) yet stated what troops it was that did this work. The General falls into the habit of the North Carolina troops of not boasting of their deeds, but leaving others to award them their due praise; and what is everybody's business is of course nobody's, not even the General's.

PATRONAGE.—We always regret to see the Press lower itself by complaining of the withholding of subscriptions or advertisements, either official or individual. As no newspaper has a right to claim anybody's "patronage," so all should feel themselves too independent to ask it, either by direct application or undignified complaint. Such is the present attitude of the Raleigh Standard and its echo. Time has been when the Standard for years enjoyed a monopoly of National and State patronage; it never then complained of this as unjust. The Observer, with a circulation always about equal to the Standard's, never had such patronage and never sought it, and would have felt a sense of degradation at the idea of complaining that it was not given to it. The press is a power in the State just so long as it chooses to maintain its true status; but becomes contemptible when it whines after patronage, growls when the bone is not bestowed, and wags its tail when it is.

A TRIFLING MAJORITY.—The Raleigh Standard consoles itself as follows:—

"The truth is the whole vote cast is not more than 65,000, and Gov. Vance's majority will not reach 40,000. We mean, of course, his *apparent* majority, for no intelligent citizen who is acquainted with the facts, regards the election as having been held in accordance with law. So far as the contest for Governor is concerned, as a general rule there was no election at all."

The vote *is* more than 65,000, and Gov. Vance's majority *will* reach 40,000, and more, as in due time we shall see. But 40,000 majority out of 65,000! that is, 52,500 votes against 12,500! We think this will satisfy reasonable people. Yet it is not what it ought to have been. "It ought to have been unanimous. It should at least satisfy the Standard, which, up to the very day of election pretended that Holden would be elected.

The stuff about no election, and about its not being held in accordance with law, is pitiful. Yet it will have an evil effect at the North and among those in the woods, and may keep them from returning to their duty, for they will be thus deceived into a belief that Holden has been denied a fair chance at the polls. Everybody in North Carolina except these people in the woods knows that such a pretence is in the last degree unfounded.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Capture of Memphis Officially Confirmed!—ATLANTA, Aug. 23.—Official dispatches from General Maury at Mobile confirm the capture of Memphis by Gen. Forrest. The yankee Gen. Washburne and Staff captured with the city.

A raiding force of yankees has appeared at Fayetteville, and the bridge on Flint river near that place was burned this morning.

Scouts report that 7000 yankee raiders with 9 pieces of artillery left Decatur this morning in direction of Covington.

A letter from an officer at Greenville, East Tennessee, says that John Morgan has left that place for Knoxville. Trains [our] run regularly from Bristol to Greenville.

All quiet here.

ATLANTA, Aug. 24.—Enemy's shells burnt several warehouses, 500 bales cotton, &c.

Report of yankee raid not confirmed this morning.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—Scouts report that yankee fleet yesterday hauled up close to Fort Morgan and opened on it. The fort replied and badly crippled 2 vessels. The enemy are landing and picketing on Eastern shore.

A dispatch from Panola says that Forrest arrived there last night. The yankees lost 600. Memphis was completely surprised. Forrest proposed an exchange of prisoners; Washburne refused, saying he would capture him before reaching Panola.

Smith, watching Forrest's movements, hastily retreated from Oxford towards Holly Springs burning C. H., principal business portion of the town, and private residence of Hon. Jacob Thompson. Our forces re-occupy Oxford.

MOBILE, Aug. 24.—Fort Morgan is in the enemy's hands, whether surrendered or evacuated, unknown.

FROM THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

BUNKER HILL, VA., Aug. 8, 1864.

Messrs. Hale:—Since I last wrote you we have again invaded Maryland. Rodes' Division left here on Thursday the 4th inst and marching through Martinsburg crossed the River at Williamsport, and thence on the Boonsboro' Road proceeded four miles. At the same time Breckinridge's corps crossed at Shepardstown and then moved through Boonsboro' round to Williamsport, where all recrossed on the 6th. So it was not a very extensive raid, but doubtless it disconcerted the enemy not a little. We added several weeks' supply to our commissary, and for a rarity our Brigade at least feasted on fine mutton and got a few procured fowls from the neighborhood. It was contrary to our expectations when we started back as we anticipated an extensive raid. Our men do not generally like to cross the River but this time they preferred it to another direction which they had conjectured when they were ordered to be ready to move. Since they have left Richmond they do not care to return to that unhealthy section for the present.

Our cavalry, you have heard doubtless, proceeded after our former move to Williamsport on to Chambersburg, and thence I believe they have returned safe into West Virginia, recrossing at Old Town, having also made a levy on Cumberland and destroyed the public buildings. They had previously burnt Chambersburg as the levy was refused and a very defiant position was assumed by the city. Of this however you will probably have better information from other sources. What may be the effect of this change in our policy remains to be seen: I fear it's result, although the enemy may be more craven than I suppose, and less excitable than ourselves.

Our position here is not considered a good one, as the enemy might easily get in our rear if they should dare.

We had a good rain again on the 6th, and corn looks well notwithstanding the drought. We are still threshing and grinding. The health of our army is excellent and they only need good clothes to make them look all right. Some clothing has been received but only enough to make the rest look shabbier. We still find some friends in this section but they are generally very timid and fearful of the yankees.

I should have mentioned above that Dr. Kerfoot of St James's College was there to confer the rite of Priesthood on a Deacon for Dr. Boyd of Winchester whom the enemy have held for some time.

It is now eight weeks since we left Richmond and we have not rested one whole Sabbath, and many times that has been our longest or hottest day's march. I hope it has always been necessary. X.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, it is reported to me that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them, and others by violent depredations upon peaceful citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Rob't E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore I, Zebulon B. Vance Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws" which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. McPETERS, Private Sec'y, pro tem.

The Observer attempts to produce the impression that Gen. Barringer published his appeal to deserters in no paper but the Standard, when the Observer knows that the same appeal was published in all the daily papers of this City. We say this, not with the hope that the Observer will do us justice, but for the information of those who might otherwise be misled by that paper.

Raleigh Standard.

We attempted to produce no such impression—nothing in our article justifies such a statement. In fact, however, we never saw Gen. Barringer's appeal in any paper but the Standard, and might not have noticed it there, among the advertisements, but for the Standard's editorial remarks, which we approved of and copied.

FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Petersburg Express, of 22d inst.

The engagement of Friday afternoon on the line of the Weldon Railroad was a severe one, but resulted in no material advantage to us, as far as position was concerned. On Friday night, the position of the yankee army was unchanged on the immediate line of the railroad.

In the engagement, however, the enemy was severely chastised, losing 2200 prisoners, and their loss in killed and wounded is represented to have been very heavy, and to have thickly covered the ground over which our troops charged and fought. Vast quantities of knapsacks, oil cloths, small arms and plunder of all kinds were thrown away by the yankees, much of which fell into the hands of our men.

Our own loss was not inconsiderable. We lost some prisoners and a number of wounded, but a small proportion killed. We are gratified to state that the large majority of the wounded are only slightly injured, and will be able to return to their commands in a few days.

On Friday night our force again fell back on the line of the Railroad, and the enemy threw forward their lines of skirmishers, and again occupied the points occupied Friday night, and most of the road. They at once threw up breastworks, and at the same time continued to strengthen their main line of works on the hills beyond Davis' farm.

Saturday passed without any fighting.

Early in the forenoon yesterday, our line of battle was formed east and west of the railroad, and an advance ordered. The troops moved forward in beautiful order, and the finest of spirits, to the work before them. Over ground on which they had twice fought before, they fought again, and with like success, driving the enemy out of their front line of breastworks, back upon their main line, and capturing 300 prisoners. The enemy did not retire without giving battle, and the ground was hotly contested for the space of an hour or two, before they were forced back. In the meantime, the enemy's artillery was throwing shell and canister at our ranks, and our batteries in the rear were replying. We regret to learn that a number of our troops were killed and wounded by our own batteries, on a portion of the line. The enemy's main works on the railroad were adjudged too strong to attack, and our troops therefore held their second line of entrenchments.

In the meantime, a more important movement was started towards the enemy's extreme left—about one mile west of the railroad. A body of our troops, acting in conjunction with others, was sent down on the Vaughan Road, some three or four miles from the city, to reconnoitre the enemy's position in that direction and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further movements. The expedition was entrusted to a most skillful and gallant officer, with men upon whom he could depend It was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines west to the Vaughan Road, in the direction of Poplar Springs church, and were rapidly fortifying. An effort, we learn, was made to turn their flank and dislodge them, which did not prove successful. The outer works were carried, but the inner were found to be of such great strength, and so heavily armed with artillery as to render their capture a matter of doubt, without great loss of life. Some advantages were gained, we learn, at a considerable cost in killed, wounded and missing, which were subsequently yielded. The loss at this point will probably reach several hundred. The brave Gen. John C. C. Saunders, of Alabama, was killed here while leading his men in a charge.

The position of the enemy, as nearly as we are able to judge, is about this. Their centre rests upon the Weldon railroad, about 3 miles from the city, their right extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem Plank road on the east, and their left to the Vaughan road on the west. Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves, and works of great strength have sprung up like magic. In their rear, on the line of the railroad and on both sides, they have thrown up heavy works to provide against flank movements. At the Yellow Tavern, and the Gurley House, heavy batteries of guns are planted. At every point open to attack, they are strongly fortified. Warren's corps, which first occupied the railroad, have been heavily reinforced within the last two nights. Hancock's and Burnside's corps have reached the road, and now confront our troops, numbering in the aggregate fully 30,000 men.

The yankees have been busy in destroying the railroad, and reports say that the track is torn up to and beyond Reams' Station—a distance of ten miles from the city. Parties from the rear, who arrived in town yesterday, state that the yankee cavalry under the notorious Spear, were engaged in destroying the track one mile beyond Reams' yesterday morning.

In addition to the strong character of the fortifications on the enemy's left, which were assaulted by our flanking column, one of the main causes of the repulse was the giving way at a very critical moment of a brigade, which caused considerable confusion and gave the enemy a great advantage. Our troops were compelled to retire after capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers and reaching their strongest works. Col. Lamar, of Florida, was mortally wounded

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy made a strong demonstration on our left, on the City Point road, with a view to ascertain the strength of our forces at that point. The firing of artillery and musketry was very rapid for half an hour. At the same time a heavy shelling was opened by the enemy all along the lines in Prince George, but nothing was accomplished.

From the North Side.—We learn that the enemy have no troops now on this side of the river except Foster's brigade, which guards the pontoon at Deep Bottom.—*Richmond Sentinel, 22d.*

The enemy is still engaged in digging the canal across the neck of land known as Dutch Gap. To those who are acquainted with its topography, this will appear to be a work of no small magnitude, but unless some plan can be devised to put a stop to their operations, it will be accomplished.

Dispatch, 22d.

Losses of the Enemy—The losses of the enemy during the past eight days, in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, are estimated at 5,500 in killed and wounded, and seven hundred in prisoners.—*Enquirer.*

From the Valley.—An official dispatch received here yesterday states that a portion of our force in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah, at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated towards Winchester, burning the hay and wheat-stacks on their route. On the 17th, Sheridan began to retire from his position, was pursued, and two divisions of the 6th corps, with a large force of cavalry, overtaken at Winchester, and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back towards Harper's Ferry.

Richmond Sentinel, 22d.

It is stated (not officially) that Sheridan's entire force in the Valley amounts to 41,000 men. His retirement from our front to Harper's Ferry may be regarded as a prudential measure on his part.

It is reported that on Thursday, the 18th inst., General Early captured five hundred prisoners near Winchester, and was still in pursuit of the enemy.

Dispatch, 22d.

Confederate Steamer Tallahassee.—THOMASTON, ME., August 17.—The rebel steamer Tallahassee yesterday destroyed twenty-five vessels off Matticicus Rock.

BOSTON, August 17.—A dispatch from the American Consular Agent at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, states that six vessels were destroyed by the steamer Tallahassee on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable.—*Baltimore Gazette, 18th.*

THE YANKEE DRAFT.—Out of 500,000 men required by Lincoln's draft, the quota required of New York is 100,000. Gov. Seymour and the people of that State complain that this is an unfair proportion.

From Florida.—From private dispatches, passengers by last evening's train, and letters received at this office, we are enabled to make up a reliable account of the progress and result of affairs in Florida. The news is decidedly cheering, and shows that Lincoln's hireling robbers can never advance out of sight of their gunboats with impunity.

The enemy, after having completely burnt the town of Baldwin, left in the direction of Gainesville. Capt. Dickinson, who was then at the latter place, hearing of their advance, proceeded immediately to meet them, and intended bringing on a fight at Waldo, but the enemy having, no doubt, heard of his intention, made a flank movement and got into Gainesville before the return of Capt. Dickinson, at which latter place an engagement occurred, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of 140 prisoners. The enemy were dispersed, a party going in the direction of Newnansville, who were met by Capt. Williams; he captured 14 men and 40 horses. The remainder left in the direction of Waldo and it was supposed, would be met by Lieut. Col. McCormack, whose command had moved from St. Mark's trestle for that purpose. The supposition at Waldo was that the whole party would be captured or annihilated.

It is supposed that the strength of the Federals in Florida is about 2,500, of which 500 at Jacksonville, 500 at Palatka, 500 at Black Creek and Baldwin—the remainder, 1000, comprising the bodies of raiders, which have been divided, a portion going towards Newnansville, and the rest in the direction of Waldo.

The fight at Gainesville occurred in the streets, many yankees were shot down and killed in, and even under the houses.

The affair was quite creditable to our troops, and reflects honor on Capt. Dickinson, whose name has become famous for bravery, intrepidity and daring in pursuit of yankees and tories. If Dickinson only had a couple of regiments no yankee would live in Florida outside the Everglades.

Savannah Republican, 20th inst.

From Georgia—We are fast beginning to believe that the battle for the possession of Atlanta has been fought and won.

The enemy for ten days past have relaxed their energies, and now make the most feeble assaults against our skirmish line, and no effort to carry our main works. They pushed their lines of fortifications with vigor west until opposite Fort Point, but finding Hood's works everywhere in front, they seem to have despaired of capturing that point, and thus cutting the communications on that side of the city.

Our cavalry are vigorously in the rear of Sherman, tearing up his railroad and capturing his supply trains. The strongest hopes are entertained that this will force Sherman to retreat. He is already represented to be without artillery ammunition, and no doubt his rations are small

Macon Confederate, 19th.

Sale of Negroes—S. A. Harris, Auct'r, on Saturday last, sold Negroes for cash as follows: Boy 18 years old $5,150, boy 11 years $4,100, girl 16 years $4 200, woman 35 years $3 025; girl 16 years (very likely) $5,000, boy 21 years $5,100; man and wife and 2 children aged 7 and 4 years (the man with one eye) $6 500.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Deserter Drowned.—J. L. Smith, of Gaston county, N. C. having deserted from the army (reported to be the 48th Regiment,) reached the North Yadkin river, in Davidson county last Monday night, in company with another man named Smith, a cousin, also a deserter; tied together some rails and attempted to ferry across the river on a float thus constructed. But the raft was broken up before reaching the opposite shore, and J. L. Smith was drowned. His companion sought the nearest house, gave up himself as a prisoner and reported what had happened to his friend.

Salisbury Watchman.

The Settlement of the Danish War.—The arrangement of the Danish question has been confirmed via Copenhagen. Denmark completely cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with Jutland and Euclaves, the town of Ribe excepted. The occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace.

YELLOW FEVER.—The Wilmington Journal contradicts a statement that there were cases of yellow fever in that place. It says that the disease exists in Nassau and Bermuda, and on board some of the vessels from those places now lying at quarantine many miles down the river, with which vessels there is no contact or correspondence save by parties who themselves remain in quarantine.

REDEMPTION OF THE OLD NOTES.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says:—

"It gives us genuine pleasure to say that the operatives of the Treasury Bureau of Columbia are such as will, by October next, have ready for issue a sufficient amount of the new notes to absorb the entire outstanding amount of the old, at the legal rates of two for three. Three full months will thus be given wherein each man who now holds the old issue will be enabled to convert it into its equivalent in the new."

WELL DONE.—A correspondent of the Winston Sentinel, writing from Yadkin county, states that on the 15th inst. Capt. Williams and two of his men were waylaid and attacked by deserters, when a fight ensued and two of the deserters were killed—Ans. Shores and Jim Harrell. They had been sent to camp several times and allowed to escape, carrying off Enfield rifles with them.

The Traitor Cobb.—Hon. R. W. B. Cobb, whom a portion of the good people of Alabama were seduced into electing to Congress, has turned up at Nashville, it is reported, en route for Kansas, or Washington.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, at the residence of Thomas Williams, Esq., on the 21st inst., by P. W. Wooley, Esq., JAMES H. ROBINSON, Esq., of Richmond county, to Miss AUGUSTA E. BOYD, eldest daughter of David A. Boyd.

DIED,

At the Fayetteville N. C. Arsenal and Armory, on Tuesday, Aug. 16th, of continued fever, HENRY C. HOLLAND, of Co. C, 2d N. C. Battalion, and formerly of Kinston, N. C., aged 22 years and 4 months. May he rest in peace.

On the 22d inst., CHARLIE SAMPSON, youngest son of L. C. and Francina C. Jones, aged 1 year within 4 days.

In Rockingham, Richmond Co., on the 4th of June '64, at the residence of Mr. R. T. Long, JOHN THOMAS, infant son of S. Thomas Cooper. The Lord hath said,

"Transient and vain is every hope
A rising race can give;
In endless honors and delight
My children all shall live."

G.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At his father's residence, New Hanover county, N C, on the 16th inst. Murdock M Pires, a member of Co C, 50th N C T, in the 39th year of his age. The subject of this notice had but a few weeks previous to his death reached his home on furlough, where he was taken sick with typhoid diphtheria. All attention was given him by his aged parents and friends, but all without avail. He was a virtuous and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and was much beloved by all who knew him. He was one among the first to rush to our country's call. With brave hearting in his youthful valor against our oppressors, he went forth to battle for the freedom of his dear native land, and though death came ere long and he breathed not his last on the battle-field, he died not the less for his country. He leaves a father, mother, brothers, sisters, relatives and friends to mourn his loss

D J Bryan

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT SIX-PASSENGER STAGE COACH with dock seat, newly tired and painted, and in excellent order. Apply to R L PATTERSON.

Patterson, Caldwell county, N. C

Aug 4. 56*4w4w