FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, Sept. 9, 1857. To the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:

When your paper of the 3d inst, reached me, two days ago, I was engaged in investigating the Who commanded at Moore's Creek

fore them what has been written on both sides; I am, with great respect,

us to decide which was the superior. Your correspondent goes into an elaborate argument to show that the Provincial Congress of August 1775

The records of the time which have come down to us, whether in the form of public Resolutions correspondent says, "It is further argued, that therefore he was unfitted for the command. This is an un-

the 29th Caswell's camp was at Long Creek. But carried prisoner to Col. Caswell's (not Lilling-Col. Moore's letter was written on the 28th, and ton's) camp." Such notices show the opinion soldiers under his command," &c., I cannot ad- all the facts connected with it. On the 12th a mit that your correspondent has given the true Resolution was passed in these words: "Resolved. account of it. I do not see the force of the rea- That the thanks of this Congress be given to Col. son assigned, viz: that Col. Caswell and his soldiers Richard Caswell, and the brave officers and solwere thanked because they fought out of their diers under his command, for the very essential own district; while yet no thanks are given to service by them rendered this Country at the Lillington who, (on his ground,) not only battle of Moore's Creek." We are not at liberty fought, but commanded within his district. The to imagine that this Congress, on such an occasion, of Americans travelling in Europe was one (a been intense; I believe, too, that the fears are

Yours, &c.

octure as refers to the point in debate. And, as that the question between us is one of record evihe "followed Lillington" is true only in respect to by pointed to him as such? F. M. H.

established a method of determining priority of rank among the Colonels: which method, he shows, was not that each should in his own district out-rank his peers. Yet his argument that Lillington was the superior officer at Moore's forces in that action. All the Historians who the restrict out of the restrict out of the colonels: which method for private letters, all point to Col. Caswell, as the leading spirit in that engagement. They all, so far as I know, without exception,—mention that action are the commanding Officer of the American action of the times, I may mention that a child born in Duplin, not very far from the place. Creek, and "entitled to command," proceeds simply have written of it, excepting Jones, give the same on the ground that the battle was fought in Life. lington's district. Even if Col Lillington had ors of the day to Col Lillington, mainly on the 700 men somewhere in the Province subject to ground that the field of battle, lying, in his (New his orders, I submit, that this would not entitle Hanover) District, he must have out-ranked Cashim to the command on the ground of numbers: well. The question is one of very secondary though it might have had weight had they all importance, and as no one has impeached the been at the Bridge. Where two occupy the same | valor or skilful conduct of either of them on that camp, it is hardly to be supposed that the leader occasion, is reduced almost to a question of words. Yet as the recent discussion of it has given some cavalry, artillery and infantry, would be required interest to it, I may be-allowed to state what to serve under the leader of a small detachment, seems to me to be the truth about it: and I do so who was in no official respect his superior. Your with no other feeling than a desire to do the jus-

kind reason." Remarking only that the priority to imply any exclusive or peculiar local jurisdic-of Col. Ashe's appointment is but a very small tion, but simply because his men were mainly part of my argument, I must be allowed to say, enlisted there; the other of the Newbern battal-the unkindness is not mine; for the reason is not had been none in my mind, of the inference, or day. They both acted under Col. Moore, who "reason," that he was "unfitted for the command." was their superior as being of the Continental My argument was, that if Col Lillington had line. They were both sent by his orders to Moore's them, as is usual, but descended slowly, with a been chief in command at Moore's Creek, he Creek Bridge. Col. Lillington reached the Bridge would naturally, as a reward for such service, have been promoted: that the promotion of Col. Ashe under the circumstances, was inconsistent with that supposition: in short, that our fathers were not the men to requite such service as is claimed for Col. Lillington, by putting his inferior over his head,—the grossest affront that men in power can offer to a military man. But left force. Lillington had under his power can offer to a military man. But left force. Lillington had under him to be commanded severally the largest month meteors have been numerous ail along the in power can offer to a military man. But, let force. Lillington had under him 150 men and me ask, is not the suggestion of the "stronger reason," which your correspondent brings forward, "that John and Samuei Ashe were both members of Congress," an insinuation full of cruelty to the Lillington's District, rests on no evidence. The of Congress," an insinuation full of cruelty to the memory of both of those brave men, implying that they sought to supplant their Chief: and hardly less cruel to the good name of the Congress, implying that that venerable body could be induced by an underband or sinister influence to disregard the claim which his Leadership on that day must have made for the premotion of Col. Lillington?

Next, touching the letter of Col. Purviance. I had not "forgotten" (as your correspondent asks,) that Lillington and Purviance "were toucher and they have been gathered from a line of the contrary and what was to be done on the Cape Fear. that Lülington and Purviance "were together in the same camp at Rockfish with Cal Moore," &c., and adds: "I have acquainted Col. Caswell with recently published map: From Chiswick to Keuthe same camp at Rockfish with Col Moore, 'Acc., and what was to be one on the cape Fear, for the simple reason that they were Not "together to it the same camp.' Acc. Col. Purviance was not at Rockfish at all during that campaign. He stayed at Wilmington with his troops from about the 9th to the 24th of February, as his letter plainty shows, and doubtless till after the battle. My statement then remains unanswered. Again, in respect to Col. Moore's statement that "The Tories advanced with intrepidity to attack Col. Caswell, who was entrenched.' Acc., your correspondent mistakes the reasoning. The fact of his being "entrenched.' Acc. is an important, though the does not speak of Lillington or in some way have spondent mistakes the reasoning. The fact of his being "entrenched.' Acc. is an important, though the does not speak of Lillington randing to intimate the superiority of either says northing of Lillington, and declares the attack to have been made on "Col. Caswell," certainly indicates his opinion on the cape fear, and what was not the normal and described to the what I have acquainted Col. Caswell, as the college to Col. Lillington is district. Col. Moore, who was above them both, in his yublic dispatch says northing of Lillington. The fact of his being "entrenched." Acc. is an important, though "B." dwells on that alone; but that Col. Moore was above them both, in his yublic dispatch says northing of Lillington, and declares the attack to have been made on "Col. Caswell," certainly indicates his opinion on the question now in discussion. This inference has not been noticed. in discussion. This inference has not been noticed. the chief in command—uses in his account of the In regard to "Caswell's camp" to which Col. action, this noticeable language: "The Tories, led spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Moore says Farquhard Campbell was carried. He meant the camp at Moore's Creek, occupied by the Col. Caswell, who was cutrenched on advantagecombined forces of Lillington and Caswell, as I ous ground." And in another letter to Mr. Harshall show, ere long, when the letters are publishing. ed. It had not "escaped (my) attention" that on Campbell the Tory and Traitor as having been speaks of the transaction as already past. A entertained by the best judges at that time, on mere comparison of dates should have satisfied the question. The action of the next Provincial your correspondent. Finally as to the vote of Congress is, if possible, more conclusive. That thanks by the Provincial Congress, in April, "to body met on the 4th of April, five weeks after Col. Richard Caswell and the brave officers and the battle, -- and were certainly in possession of your example of patience will chide as well as

vote of thanks by the Council was a sufficient ac- "into consideration the state and arrangement of knowledgment of the services of Col. Lillington the militia of the Province." The first thing to at Moore's Creek, it must have been deemed be done was to select six persons, the best fitted enough for Col. Caswell also: and if a special vote for such office, by personal character and military of thanks by the Congress was only just to Cas- skill and experience, to take the chief command weil, the alleged subordinate, surely it was far of the militia in the six Judicial Districts as less than justice to Lillington, the supposed supe- Brigadier Generals. The choice for each District Your correspondent, as if not himself satisfied would naturally fall upon some one residing in said District. But we cannot suppose that in over the whole ground, and to present, if possible, with the reason he has rendered for this strange this first distribution of high honors, the Cona statement of the evidence that should be con- proceeding, has felt compelled to intimate, that gress would overlook him, whose courage and clusive. This I hope ere long to accomplish, the vote of thanks to Caswell and his men may skill had been so recently signalized at Moore's My attention has been drawn, meanwhile, to a have been due to the presence of his troops at Creek, and who had rendered then so great and discussion of the same question in your paper. Italifax I say nothing of the imputation this incalculable service to his country. It would written, as I suppose, by an accomplished towns- casts on the virtue and courage of that Assembly; have been poor encouragement to soldierly virman of yours. I have given this article a very careful examination, and weighed well all its facts.

Ashe, and Samuel Johnston could be so overlious, above all things, to create an efficient miliand reasonings. It is certainly the strongest presentation I have seen of the argument in favor of Col. Lillington's claim to "the honors of that day," and is both claborate and ingenious: and while I thus do justice to the above and ingenious: and while I thus do justice to the above and ingenious: and hostow it on another. Not so while I thus do justice to the ability of the author of it, I awe him thanks also for his courtesy to however, have I understood the men of that day. me. But, with every disposition to give his ar. But it is enough to say that your Correspondent Person for Hillsboro'; for Wilmington, not Lilgaments all the weight to which they are entitled, is mistaken again in his facts. The truth is that lington but John Ashe; for Newbern Richard I am still satisfied that my position on the subject neither Caswell nor his troops were in Halifax Caswell. Lillington was retained in his former is the true one; and that it can be as well proved previous to the passage of the vote of thanks. rank only, and put in charge of the Sixth Pro-I illis troops were not there at all. The Resolution vincial Regiment. Had Lillington been the first as any other fact in the instery of that day.

of the Congress which authorized the troops to be in command at Moore's Creek, could our Fathers out bringing down several niggers, so thirsty for that all the authorities, the histories, the records, the letters, for the letters, for the letters, for the first half century after the battle, point to Caswell, as the actual commander and the leading spirit in the engagement; and that none of them name Cel. Lillington in that capacity. I intend to give to the public in a few weeks the facts and documents,—some of them as yet unpublished,—on which I rely for the proof of this proposition, and which will relieve investigation, and then to take final leave of a not a member at all. Caswell had been returned to the King of Delhi, and calling on all natives, me. I trust, from any further discussion of it.

In the interim, that your readers may have bedifficulty might have been gotten over,) on the ground of his holding a commission "in the Minute Service." He was re-elected from the same ask you to copy in your paper so much of my P. S. May I suggest to your correspondent county and allowed to take his seat on the 27th, took possession of it and the station, where we in some instances your correspondent seems to dence; and that, thus far, neither he nor any of subsequent movement, we do not know, but on about twenty of us; others are in the pucka (brick past the mess-house, where the guard was drawn have mistaken my reasonings, will you allow me those who concur with him in opinion, has brought the 1st of May the resolution appointing six built) houses that were not burnt, and the fusito set him right in them, and also to correct some forward a single evidence of that sort, belonging errors of fact into which he has fallen?

Brigadier Generals was rescinded, and on the 4th, those formerly appointed to that office were rethose formerly appointed to that office were re- "Every day we have had expeditions to burn I demur then to his interpretation of the de- has referred to any contemporary historian, Eng-I demug then to his interpretation of the despectation of the desp not deny that they sustain the inference that "Caswell obeyed Moore, and followed Lillington;" on any thing else than uncertain tradition. If but the inference has nothing to do with the issue. Lillington had been the commander on that day. That he "obeyed Moore" certainly does not touch or the chief actor in its scenes, would not some was a member, and soon after he took his seat. We have the power of life and death in our hands, ropean troops being seventy-four invalid artillery the question between him and Lillington; and that one, in those fifty years, have mentioned, or clearne "followed Enlington is true only in respect to time; i. e., Caswell came on the ground the day this concurrence, and very likely at his suggestion. What prompted this on his part we can only conneck on the top of a carriage, and when it is that corps." after Lillington; and this accident does not help bard's Address which he requests us to publish: jecture. Certainly the honors and offices so freely showered upon him, by this and later Legislatures, forbid us to suppose that he was now dropped

As a slight circumstance, yet showing the popplace of the action, on the day when the battle father, in honor of him who commanded on that is dated July 4. day. Had the general opinion been at the time that Lillington commanded, the infant would have been named Lillington. That infant, I believe, still survives in the person of Rev. Caswell Brake, a venerable and highly respected minister of the Methodist Church. This, to be sure, is only trudition, but tradition of that peculiar kind which, being contemporaneous with the event, and continued to our time, has, to us, the solid value of almost record evidence.

Colored Meteors .- We have no accounts of meteors in this country, during the August meteoric term, but very brilliant and extraordinary meteors were seen in Europe, on the nights of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. They assumed very unusual forms and colors. A scientific watcher at Ostend says: "Many hundreds fell in various directions, but particularly towards S. W. and W., not N. W. as usual. They did not in genbright vellow flame; others were spleudidly crimmonth meteors have been numerous all along the Rhine and in Germany. Such numbers have not fallen since the 10th of August, 1811, nor have

Did you not feel ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit it? That was, is, and ever will be your evil genius! It is the tempter which labors incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with an evil delusion that your husbands deserved your anger, when he really most required your love. It is the cancer which feeds on those unspeakable emotions you felt on the first pressure of his hand and lip. Never forget the manner in which the duties of that calling can alone be fulfilled. If your husband is hasty, teach him. Your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem-your softness subdue him; and the goodnatured twinkle of those eyes, now filling beautifully with priceless tears, will make him all your own.

and no mention is made in it of Lillington, who shows that this was a deliberate Resolution. On Niagara) that, I guess, would squirt it out in every year. Our system doubtless is a great salleged was the commander. If the general the 22d of the same month the Congress took about five minutes"

ATROCITIES IN INDIA.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. We have repeatedly published extracts from private letters from India, some of them detailing the most horrible atrocities by the natives, and others the hair-breadth escapes and terrible sufferings of the Europeans. The English journals continue the free publication of such letters, but most of them are but repetitions of previous narratives, interesting doubtless in the highest degree to the readers of the English papers, so many of whom have relatives and friends at the scene of the conflict. We make a few extracts where new facts or phases of facts are introduced. The fol-

were all over the place, cutting down all natives had been brought there instead of being taken to who showed any signs of opposition. We enjoy the fort, where they were urgently required, and ed these trips very much, so pleasant it was to get out of that horried fort for a few hours. One were attached to a company posted at the Shooss trip I enjoyed amazingly. We got on board a bridge of boats, and not required there. While steamer with a gun, while the Sikhs and Fusileers being escorted by the artillery officer, a shavildar marched up to the city; we steamed up, throwing shot right and left, till we got up to the bad places, when we went ashore and peppered away with our guns; my old double-barrel that I brought

Hindoos, and true believers to massacre all Euro- ury with a view of saving the treasure-nineteen peans, and many poor fellows who had been hid- lacs. On my arrival a sentry fired at me, the ing fell into his hands and were murdered.

marched out, drove the insurgents out of the city, one side, with another volley from a night picket What Mr. Caswell may have had to do with the remained ever since in the collector's house- Alexander's irregulars stood passive. I galloped

we must presume that the change was made with trial is all that takes place; the condemned culpulled away, off he swings."

Perhaps the reader may think the spirit of the writer of the above somewhat disqualifies him for from this office with any design to mortify him, the office to which he has been appointed. No one, however, can wonder at the determination parade, and shot them down right and left! to take vengeance who reads the following from ular judgment of the times, I may mention that the pen of a Clergyman at Bungalore, which we a child born in Duplin, not very far from the give reluctantly and only because it seems necessary in order to a correct idea of the atrocities of mess-room, and three of the officers who escaped was fought was named Caswell, by his delighted which the natives have been guilty. The letter heard their cries as they passed! Poor boys, who

> "We have had an awful time of it, I can assure you, though we ourselves have been mercifully kept from alarm or danger. No words can express the feeling of horror which pervades society in India, we hear so many private accounts of the tragedy, which are too sickening to

"The cruelties committed by the wretches exceed all belief. They took forty-eight females, most of them girls of from 10 to 14, many delisately nurtured ladies, violated them, and kept them for the base purposes of the heads of the insurrection for a whole week. At the end of that time they made them strip themselves, and gave them up to the lowest of the people, to abuse in broad daylight in the streets of Delhi. They then commenced the work of torturing them to death, cutting of their breasts, fingers, and noses, days dying. They flayed the face of another lady and made her walk naked through the street. Poor Mrs. ---, the wife of an officer of the regiment at Meerut, was soon expecting her accouchment. They violated her, then ripped her up, and, taking from her the unborn child, cast it and her into the flames.

"No European man, woman, or child has had the slightest mercy shown them. I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more hellish torments than have been inflicted on our poor countrywomen. At Allahabad they have rivalled the atrocities of Delhi. I really cannot tell you the fearful cruelties these demons have been guilty of-cutting off the fingers and toes of little children, joint by joint, in sight of their parents, who were reserved for similar treatment afterwards.

"I told you how gallantly our Madras fusileers -J---'s regiment-have behaved; 100 men of them, under Col. Neill, killed 650 mutineers. saw a letter from one of the officers yesterday. He says that no imagination can depict the seenes he witnessed when he arrived at Benares. Al the troops were in a state of revolt. They saved Benares. The whole of the Bengal officers were

ed the rebel regiments in pillaging the houses of the Europeans. The Sikh regiment plied the fatigued fusileers with liquor, and the scene of dirt, drunkenness, and wretchedness baffled all description. The officers of the fusileers went to the Sikh lines and bought up all the liquor they could to prevent the men from getting it, and they bought chests of champagne, beer, &c., at four and eight annas (6d. and 1s.) a bottle. Now hear the indefatigable Col. Neill is beginning to bring about some degree of order, and is hang ing scores and scores of prisoners; but we ge very little official tidings yet. I am longing to hear more; for I do not hesitate to affirm that .each day of delay places all our lives in some jeopardy. I know from the very best authority that the Mahomedans are plotting at this place; but whether they dare rise will depend on how things go on in other places.

A Quencher for Vesuvius .- Among a party most momentous. At Madras the panic has tributed solely his restoration." Yankee) who, unwilling to admit of any superiori- reasonable. We have at Bangalore a strong force, to Col. Moore and his soldiers is utterly irrelavant so gross injustice, as to have publicly awarded to ty in Europe over his own country, would always and the Madras Sepoys have hither proved to Col. Moore and his soldiers is utterly irrelavant so gross injustice, as to have puonely awarded to this issue. That covered the entire campaign, in fact held the command. To have done so, taken to see. In Italy they ascended Vesuvius We allow all our regiments to have their women in the command. To have done so, taken to see. In Italy they ascended Vesuvius we allow all our regiments to have their women in the command. and Thackston, and all who were under arms. under such circumstances, would have been more when that volcano was much disturbed, and he and children with them in their lines, whereas in The vote of the Congress was specifically for "ser. vice rendered at the battle of Moore's Creek,"

But the latter action of the same Congress we have a water privilege in America (meaning and is allowed to visit her for a certain period of the same congress). check on the Sepoys, as they know that, in the

event of their rising, their families are in our

power, but the Begai soldier can roam at will." Lieut. Col. Simpson, in a letter dated at Allihadad, June 27, addressed to Dr. Beattie, of Lon don, gives the following account of the mutiny of the sixth regiment: "I will give you an account of the mutiny

the wretched 6th regiment, which revolted to a man nearly, and deceived their officers, who trust ed them well to the last. So quietly did they keep their councils that we did not expect any thing of the kind until it actually broke out or the night of the 6th of Jane, when I was walking home from the mess. The alarm sounded at 9 lowing passages occur in a private letter from a P. M. I immediately ordered my horse and civil officer of the Government, dated Allahabad, galloped to the parade. On reaching it I found the officers trying to 'fall in' their men. I then rede up to inquire why two nine pounder guns where I had ordered them to be taken. These guns and sixteen men, this guard insisted on taking the gun to the cantonments, and fired on the artillery officer. He sought the assistance of poor Alexander, of the 3d Oude irregular cavalry, who came, and rushing at the guns was killed on the spot. Harwood, the artillery officer, seeing he could not hold the guns, galloped into the fort. But to return to the 6th regiment. The

guard over the guns on the parade fired at me. then saw the corps was in open mutiny, and galloped to the left of the lines, where the havildar major and some of the light company surrounded me, and begged me to seek safety in the fort, or I should be shot I rode, however, to the treasball grazing my helmet. After this I received "At last, when reinforcements came up, we all a regular volley from the guard of thirty men on of thirty men on the other. A guard of poor got seriously wounded and nearly fell, but I managed to spur him to the fort (two miles) without the 6th regiment on duty and turned them out, able to resume operations at the works. leaving the Sikh regiment to hold it, the only Eument began to pour in a few days after, and the

Allihabad, says:

"The officers were at mess when the wretches sounded the alarm bugle to bring them to the Wretched murderers, may they receive their reward! Nine poor little ensigns doing duty with the regiment were bayoneted to death in the had never given offence to any native, nor caused lissatisfaction to the Sepoys. Five officers were shot belonging to the regiment, besides the nine poor boys. Birch and Innes, with the sergeant major, in all 17 military men, many merchants and others, were most cruelly butchered-in all 59 Europeans fell that night by the hands of the murderous Sepoys. The treasury was plundered, the prisoners released from jail, and the work of destruction commenced. The whole station was lestroyed, house after house plundered and fired."

of the 9th Bengal native infantry, at Meerut, too large a sum tied up in advances to manufact when at an early day a portion of his regiment. mutinied, has been already mentioned. The following narrative of the part he took is from his

own pen: "I was returning from reconnoitering, when

the 7th light cavalry were coming along the road. An immediate pursuit was of course ordered by me, and my thirty-nine troopers tore away at full speed after me. I was just coming up to them, and had already let drive among the murdering villians, when lo! I came upon two hundred of their comrades all armed with swords and some with carbines. A smart fire was kept up at a distance of not more than twenty-five yards. What could thirty-nine do against two hundred regular troopers well horsed and armed, particuarly when walked into by the bullets of a hundred of the infantry? "I ordered a retreat, but my cavalry could not

get away from troopers mounted upon good studbred horses; so we were soon overtaken, and then commenced the shindy in earnest. Twelve troopers surrounded me; the first, a Mahommedan priest, I shot through the breast just as he was cutting me down; this was my only pistol, so was helpless as regards weapons, save my sword this gaarded off a swinging cut given me by No as also another by No. 3; but the fun could ot last. I bitterly mourned not having a couple of revolvers, for I could have shot every man. My sword was cut down, and I got a slash on the ead that blinded me, another on the arm that glanced, and only took a slice off. The third caught me on the side, but also glanced and hit me sideways. I know not how I escaped. God only knows, as twelve against one were fearful odds, especially as I was mounted on a pony bare back. Escape, however, I did, and after many warm escapes too numerous to mention I got back here. Fourteen of my brave fellows were killed, four wounded, six missing; total, twenty-four out of thirty-nine. Good odds, was it not?"

Moore tells a story of a dog which is too good o be true: A gentleman went to bathe, taking his favorite Newfoundland dog with him to mind ais clothes. When he came to the edge of the water the dog did not know him and would not allow him to put them on. Rather a fix for the nude owner of the stupid dog.

The saying of a White Mountain stage-driver to a New Yorker sitting with him: "Is'pose if I went deawn to York I should geawk reaund jest as yeau folks deu up here," is not bad.

## "REDUCED BY DYSPEPSIA TO A MERE SKELETON." CURED BY "BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS."

Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known s any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as folows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton; I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Bærhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been pro-"The events of the next three weeks will be duced by Borhave's Holland Bitters, to which he at-

Sept 12.

London Porter, Edinboro' Ale, just eceived by Aug. 31. S. J. HINSDALE.

The Southern Harmony, and Musical Companion. A further supply just

E. J. HALE & SON.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE: HALIFAX, Sept. 9.—The steamship Europa,

with dates to Friday, the 31st ult., arrived to-day Parliament was prorogued on Friday. The Queen's speech congratulates Parliament on the peaceable aspect of affairs in Europe, and expresses the belief that the stipulations in the treaty at Paris, through the earnest efforts of the contract. ing parties, will eventually be satisfactorily sectled. Her Majesty also alludes with extreme concern to the Indian war, and expresses the day termination to omit no effort to quell the rebellion

The mails from India had arrived. The mais feature of news as given in the government dis patches respecting India affairs, has been fulle

The mutineers still held Delhi on the 14th of July. They had made three additional sorties. but were defeated in each with heavy losses.

Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed at Cawnpers the garrison of which being reduced to familie surrendered to Hena Sahib, who, in violation of his promise, massacred the whole garrison! Cawn. pore was subsequently retaken and re-occupied by Gen. Havrelock. Sahib massacred 240 women and children.

An obstinate battle was fought on the 5th of July before Agea, between the garrison and the Memmush mutineers, numbering ten thousand The British retired with a heavy loss. Several officers were killed.

Two regiments mutinied at Sealkate in Punjauh on the 9th of July, but were subsequently do.

Disturbances elsewhere are in agitation. Only 2.000 effective troops could be mustered before

Spain .- The Mexican Envoy had arrived at Cadiz to embark for home. The new Cuban governor embarks in September. It is said he vill take out the ultimatum of Spain to Mexico Commercial - Sales for the week ending Fri day, 110,000 bales. Speculators 35,000; experters 3,000. Advanced from one eighth to a fourth. Breadstuffs dull.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. Suspension-Heavy Liabilities .- The Reeves & Abbott Company, Railway iron manufacturers.

NEW YORK, Sept 8. Failure of a Jobbing House in New York -Messrs. L. & V. Kirby, a jobbing house of long standing in this city, suspended payment to-day Their liabilities are said to amount to \$500,000 Another letter, speaking of the outbreak at and their assets \$700,000. If the latter are available the house will probably resume payments at an early day.

There was more distrust in the street to-day

than has been observable since Tuesday last. NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 10.

There is no change in the aspect of financial affairs; borrowers are as eager as ever, and the offerings at the banks and the note brokers continue large. The recent sales of grain and flour for export have increased the supply of foreign Exchange, but as yet that is difficult of sale; we understand that this is the principal restraint a: present upon liberal shipments of breadstuffs, as onsiderable orders are yet to be filled.

The failures reported this morning are Messrs. Grant, Saylas & Co., flour and grain commission merchants, and Messrs. Robertson, Hudson & Pulliam, dry goods jobbers. We hear that Mr. Frederick G. Swan, a very respectable dry goods commission merchant, has made an assignment The gallant conduct of Lieutenant de Kantzon, to Theo. Hinsdale, Esq., being cornered by having

The stock market was a little more buoyant at the First Board, but was heavy again at the close, prices for most descriptions being a fraction below the closing rates of vesterday.

information was brought me that five troopers of Messrs. Bowen & McNamee contradict the umor that their store had been sold, and say they have no thought of selling it. The Orleans Bank was thrown out to-day at

the American Exchange .- Jour. of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11. Suspension .- Wm. S. Bell & Co., Bankers, suspended payment to-day.

A MISCHIEVOUS PRACTICE. During a stringency, or crisis, in monetary affairs, such as exist at present, though temporary in its character, persons are too apt to talk incautiously with reference to the financial condition of their neighbors, fellow-merchants, or coaborers in business. Confidence is a tender plant It is the very life-blood upon which society exists, moral as well as physical. Weaken it and distrust supervenes, which spreads like an epidemic, fastening first upon one, and then upon another until, comparatively speaking, devastation ensues Those even in actual health, when a fearful malady is raging, take alarm, and from the very apprehension, finally become diseased and die. The world's good opinion is of vast importance. Our social existence depends upon it. All who are emulous of success, wish to secure, maintain and deserve this public approbation. It is cruel, therefore, without just cause, from sheer thoughtessness or want of caution, to interpose obstacles n the way of this confidence, which, when once shaken, is difficult to regain. The merest whisper, though innocently or otherwise set affoat, may blast reputation, encroach upon innocence, wound virtue, and cause serious results. Too much importance cannot, therefore, be given to the claims of our neighbors upon public confidence.

In a business point of view it is all important Men have been accustomed to repose confidence in the world's good opinion. It is, in fact, a part and parcel of their capital-their stock in trade The customs and usages of society have given them this endorsement, and otherwise, predicated thereon. How sacred then is confidence, and how serupulously cautious should persons be to preserve it, not only with their neighbors but for themselves? An inuendo or whisper may be given out, against even the best institution, banking house, or mercantile firm, in times like these, which, as it spreads from one to another, will increase, destroying confidence by degrees, until very serious and disastrous results ensue, that night otherwise have easily been avoided.

We repeat, with the hope our advice may prove salutary, that too much caution cannot be observed in matters of this kind, especially in times like these, and under all circumstances. No credence should be given to idle reports, whispering inuendos, &e., against persons known as honorable and upright. It is quite time enough to chronicle misfortune when it comes. A very large portion of every business community is dependent upon general sentiment and confidence. It is our duty then to sustain rather than break it down. Baltimore Patriot.

At a railway station an old lady said to a very pompous-looking gentleman, who was talking about steam communication. "Pray, sir, what is steam?" "Steam, ma'am, is, ah!-steam iseh!-steam is steam!" "I knew that chap couldn't ah! tell ye," said a rough-looking fellow, standing by; "but steam is a bucket of water in a tremend ous perspiration!"

Blanks for sale at this Office.

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LOCATION OF The President Company, with Commissioners, limits of the tov tion of the pre limits, through son, crossing H more's corner ( the Turpentine pot grounds, pas thodist Church. Rsq. into Old str and thence thro to the Flour Wa

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"That he lear Judge Wayne a out of the Distric is informed that Judge Wayne at Mr. Cantwell Springs." FREE SUFFRA proclamation mal

to the Observer

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