OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1862.

THE NEWS.—Still no renewal of the fight at Richmond. Our loss in the battle of the 31st ult and 1st inst. is now stated by the Dispatch, at 2,500 killed and wounded. The Whig says 3000. And we think from the very long lists of wounded that we find in the Richmond papers, it was at least that number. The official statement of losses in Rhodes's division of about 2400, is, 26 officers and 225 men killed, 46 officers and 783 men wounded. Total 1083. The yankee loss is estimated by the Richmond Dispatch at 10,000. Negroes and deserters from their lines say they buried 4000.

We are very happy to know that Gen. Pettigrew was not killed, but only wounded and a prisoner. His relations in Raleigh have heard from him that he is doing well. Lieut. John Hinsdale, of this town, of Gen. Pettigrew's staff, had a horse shot under him, but was unhurt himself.

Lieut. Col. Long of the 22d is a prisoner, unhurt. And Col. Lightfoot was not killed, as stated.

It will be seen that Maj. Christian of the 23d an estimable gentleman from Montgomery county, has died of his wounds.

The most important news, if true, is of renewed triumphs by Stone-wall Jackson. We give all we have on the subject, and regret that it is only reports.

So also as to reported assassination of Picayune Butler at New Orleans, and of Andrew Johnson at Nashville. The very likelihood of such events may have started the stories.

Col. G. B. Singeltary of the 44th N. C. Reg't. was killed in a skirmish at Tranter's Creek Mill, about 7 miles from Washington, N. C., a few days ago. His brother, Lieut. Col. Singeltary, writes that he had 400 infantry and one or two companies of cavalry; that the enemy had three regiments of infantry, a fine battery and some cavalry; that the enemy's infantry were driven off, but his artillery forced us to retire, with a loss of 15 to 20. The enemy's loss not known. Maj. Hargrove returned to Tarboro' with the troops, shelled on the way by two gun-boats. Col. Singeltary was shot through the brain early in the action. His body was brought off the field by his brother, and conveyed to Tarboro' and thence to Raleigh. He was a son-in-law of Gov. Manly, had served in the Mexican war, and was a lawyer of Pitt county.

LATEST.—The mail, in late, brings us a letter from Raleigh, with various reports about Jackson, the only material one of which is, that Gen. Holmes had received a dispatch at Goldsboro', Saturday 8 P. M., that Jackson had whipped Shields at Strasburg. No particulars.

Col. Singeltary was buried at Raleigh yesterday.

The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday gives accounts of various skirmishes near Richmond, without material loss on our side. The Rowan Battery of our State is highly complimented.

An extra from the Salem Press says that the 21st N. C. regiment was engaged in Jackson's fight at Winchester on the 25th ult. Col. Kirkland was badly wounded, and Lieut. Col. Pepper believed mortally wounded. Capts. Ligon and Hitchcock were killed. The regiment lost 17 killed and 40 wounded. Maj. Wharton writes that the men fought with great gallantry, and won the highest commendation from their General. They captured a Yankee regiment's colors.

THE 5TH AND 23D NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.—We have high military authority for the statement, that "the regiments most distinguished in the battle at Richmond were the 5th and 23d North Carolina." Of the former nothing need be said; it established its reputation on the bloody field of Williamsburg. The latter immortalised itself at Richmond.

The Junior Editor writes from Raleigh, June 6th:—

"I saw about 30 or 40 soldiers, wounded in the late fights, pass through here this afternoon. I heard several say they belonged to the 23d N. C. Regiment. They were nearly all wounded in the arm; and while the wounded members hung useless by their sides, with the well arms the poor fellows had to lift about their baggage and elbow their way through the crowd.

Col. McRae was brought here night before last quite ill. He left his sick bed to repair to the battle field, as did Capt. Benj. Robinson of his Reg't, I understand, and both had to be carried from the field.

THE 6TH N. C. REGIMENT IN THE BATTLE.—From a hastily pencilled letter (on Yankee paper) from Lieut. J. A. McPherson to his father (Alex. McPherson, Esq.) in this county, we extract:—

"Our regiment was thrown in front [Pettigrew's Brigade] and charged across an old field upon the Yankee skirmishers. Two men of the regiment fell wounded. We run the Yankees out of their camps and got every thing they had. They fell back, and with their battery and several regiments of infantry made a bold stand. We charged the battery twice, but were repulsed. The first time our regiment was alone; then Gen. Whiting ordered ours to support a Mississippi regiment in the charge. The 6th went right through the Mississippians and in the front. A portion of the regiment was in an open field in front of 4 batteries strongly supported by infantry not farther than 100 yards from them, and there they stood, fighting the enemy who poured grape, canister and shell into their ranks. We were not supported and had to fall back.

"The regiment has 250 men missing, of whom it is thought 150 are killed and wounded; mostly wounded, very few killed. * * * Lieut. Ray (of Cumberland) was struck by a grape shot, which passed through his coat and knocked him down, but he is not injured."

KINDNESS TO THE WOUNDED.—All accounts, printed, written and verbal, represent the citizens of Richmond as showing the utmost kindness to the hundreds of gallant men thrown upon their care from the late sanguinary battle field. But the kindness is not confined to Richmond. The Ladies Soldiers Aid Society for the Natural Bridge District of Rockbridge county, Va., have asked that 100 of the wounded be sent to their houses during convalescence. The Surgeon General has accepted the invitation. Happy the poor fellows who get thus quartered in that beautiful mountain region.

THE FLOOD.—The damage done by the late immense rains is incalculable. The streams have been higher than for many years past, carrying off bridges, mill dams, fields of small grain, young corn, &c. A letter from Randolph tells us that notwithstanding the damage, the wheat crop will be an average one, and that every thing else is promising.

FAYETTEVILLE & FLORENCE RAILROAD.—We direct attention to the proposals for subscriptions to the stock of this proposed road. We are informed by one of the Commissioners that a comparatively small subscription here will secure the grading of the road, as the labor on the route is expected to do much of the work.

A meeting in Moore County, on Saturday last, nominated Col. Vance for Governor, and Alex. Kelly Esq. for Commoner. Proceedings in our next.

We are requested by members of Capt. Starr's Company at Fort Fisher, to say that their friends in Fayetteville would oblige them by sending to them any books of light reading which can conveniently be spared.

☞ Just as we are going to press we are favored with the Wilmington Journal of Thursday, which blackguards us "like all wrath," but not a word about those two contradictory stories of the Journal about Fayetteville, one of which is a gross and never retracted slander. We think we shall have to publish them, side by side, since we can't get the Journal to do it, for it is exceedingly amusing to see into what a rage the bare mention of them throws the Journal, who forthwith likens us to a bull, a hog, and a turkey-cock! Go it, Towser!

We infer from the Journal's hydrophobial symptoms, that the authorities have been after it for giving the enemy information about the Gunboat and the Arsenal.

YANKEE LIES.—In the account given by the Baltimore American of the fight at Front Royal between Jackson and Banks, it is three several times asserted on the authority of yankee soldiers, that our men had a black flag, raised the cry of "no quarters, and bayonetted the wounded as they lay on the field." The American, whilst thus giving prominence to the base lie, first says, "This, however, we are not disposed altogether to credit,' and then winds up with the following to induce its readers to credit the story:—

"After our lines were broken, Col. Kenly directed his men to secure their own safety, and cut his way through the cavalry who had surrounded him. This course on his part gives some colour to the assertion that the enemy had declared his intention of giving "no quarter," otherwise this gallant and experienced officer would, in this last extremity, have been justified in surrendering himself and command as prisoners of war."

The horrors of the war are quite enough to satisfy any ordinarily bad man, without endeavoring to make them more horrible still by such stories as the above, which are calculated, if not intended, to excite to indiscriminate slaughter on both sides. Instead of giving no quarter, it is well known that Jackson took thousands of prisoners, the largest number stated being 4800.

The effect which these stories have at the North is shown by the following letter from Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts:

BOSTON, May 19, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz:

The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please to answer immediately, and state the number you can raise.

L. THOMAS, Adj't Gen.

A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without material for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all pre-occupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practiced with arms and muskets and soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm, and make men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob.

Again: if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill and destroy them by all means known to savages as well as civilized men; will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg; will use their negro slaves against them both as laborers and fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism; but if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are willing to manifest, and let them fight, with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. ANDREW.

We copy this, not only for the purpose of showing that even the highest officials at the North are deceived by these yankee lies, but also, to let our readers see that at least one State is indisposed to go further in prosecuting the war unless the extreme men are allowed to have their way by carrying out Gen. Hunter's emancipation order, which Lincoln has repudiated. The Adjutant General's call is "sudden and unexpected." The Massachusetts "young men are *all pre-occupied with other views!*" Still, the Governor thinks he can raise three regiments "in forty days!!" But the best part of this rich letter is that in which the Governor says that the roads will swarm with multitudes from New England if the President will only let the blacks fight! It is manifest that the yankee swarms have "no stomach for the fight." They want the blacks to do that.

After all, it will come to the worst that the worst yankee can demand. Lincoln and Seward are too politic as yet to let the worst be practiced or known. But if the war should last a year longer they will be ready to go with or even beyond Gov. Andrew. We have to meet all that the most malignant and devilish hate can devise, and we must so meet it as to repel it. Any thing else than a triumph over it would be everlasting ruin and disgrace.

MORE YANKEE LIES.—It will be remembered that Gen. Early flatly contradicted the official dispatch of Gen. McClellan about the fight at Williamsburg. Some of our other Generals may perform a similar service to the cause of truth by correcting his report of the Richmond battle. The mendacious man actually claims a brilliant and complete victory there also! Noticing this the Enquirer says, "Driven from their entrenchments—driven out of their camps—their cannon taken—their tents taken—their stores of all sorts captured—driven among the bull-frogs, and driven back when they tried to come out—500 prisoners taken, and saved from utter rout only because the bog protected them from pursuit—McClellan yet claims a victory! Surely he must be under an extraordinary pressure and necessity to make him thus sink all the instincts of manhood in the misrepresentations of the deliberate and habitual falsifier."

And a correspondent of the Enquirer says,—

"On Saturday a portion of Hill's division (weakened by the permanent detachment of a brigade) drove Casey's division a mile and a half through the swamps and felled timber, captured their fort, rifle pits, large supplies of ordnance, medical and commissary stores, and seven pieces of artillery. Two brigades of Longstreet's heroes were sent to help Hill's division hold the ground; but, before their arrival, prisoners had been taken from Couch's Division, showing that one division had successfully coped with two divisions on their own fortified position. After the accession of Kemper's and Anderson's Brigades (Longstreet's Division) the Yankees were driven a mile farther and three more guns were captured, and now prisoners were taken from three divisions. So that one division and a half drove three Yankee Divisions from their abattis and earthworks, capturing their guns, stores and 500 prisoners. This result is the more remarkable when we reflect that the Yankee Divisions are much larger than our own. Keye's whole corps had been beaten by night-fall on Saturday, by less than one-third of its number of Southern troops. So utterly demoralized was this corps, that Sumner came to its relief that night. On Sunday morning, the veterans of Longstreet's Division under Pickett, Wilcox and Pryor held at bay the fresh troops under Sumner. The three Brigades were ordered by Gen. Hill to draw in their lines. This order Pickett did not receive, and he alone with his magnificent Brigade kept the ground for two hours longer. We leave out of account two Brigades on his left, which remained with him a short time. The lines were purposely drawn in by Gen. Hill to give a concentrated attack upon Sumner, should he offer the gage of battle; but after his morning's experiment, he was satisfied with a desultory firing, whose only effect was to stampede the crowds of citizen plunderers, that, like unclean birds, were swarming around the deserted camp of the enemy.

Had our attack begun a few hours earlier, we would have captured Keye's whole corps without difficulty. But the tardy movements of the very troops, which afterwards gave the least assistance, delayed the attack for several hours."

STILL MORE.—At Baltimore it was reported that Burnside had captured Raleigh. And at Fortress Monroe news had been received that the American flag had been raised at Raleigh by the citizens! The Yankee Newbern Progress, we learn, informs the North that our State Convention was still in session, and engaged in discussing a plan of gradual emancipation!! Oh the lying yankees!

At Norfolk, the yankees had it that "in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, the army in Richmond is much demoralized, and a great number of desertions occur daily—that full half the army would desert if they could have an opportunity." Yet they add in the same breath, "The army has been drawn from all parts of the rebel confederacy, and it is intended to make a desperate resistance."

A COINCIDENCE.—On the body of a dead yankee found on the Richmond Battle Field, who appeared to be F. C. Bennett, Qr. Master Serg't 52d Pennsylvania Reg't, a map of that part of Virginia was found. The ball that killed him passed immediately through that portion of the map upon which is situated the very battle ground upon which he was made to bite the dust.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We are under renewed obligations to a friend in Chapel Hill for the account of the late Commencement, which we are happy to insert to-day. The war must not make us forget this time-honored Institution. Long may it flourish, to disseminate learning throughout the Confederate States!

THE COMMENCEMENT OF 1862.

At the University of our State,—the sixty-fifth of the series,—was the most remarkable. The situation of our country is unparalleled, and, as all good men hope, to remain unparalleled. There were only five Trustees present, viz: Mr. Cameron, Judge Battle, Gov. Graham, President Swain and Gov. Manly. There was only one father present to welcome his son from the labours of the four years' collegiate course, and not one mother, sister, or cousin. The graduating class had only twenty four members, whereas one year ago it had ninety nine, and two years ago it counted one hundred and twenty five. To see it graduate there was only one young lady whose residence was not for the time in Chapel Hill, and she heard no music, had no beaux, saw but few friends and even their greeting was "what news did you bring?" Still it is some satisfaction that there was a Commencement, and that amidst the general suspension of labours at such Institutions, the University of N. C. has some work to do in preparing the youth of our country for high stations, in times both of war and of peace.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson preached the sermon before the Graduates from Isaiah I, 18. "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord." After setting forth the propriety of thus beginning the exercises of the occasion with the solemn worship of Almighty God, the venerable Bishop invited those who had just finished one course of service and were ready to begin another, and all others who might hear the invitation, to do as God required of them, reason, argue, meditate concerning what they should do hereafter. Should they seek after wealth, or fame, or pleasure? To these questions a negative was returned, because of the declarations of the word of God, and because of the voluntary confessions of those who had sought these things most successfully. The Bible warned us that these pursuits would result in vanity, and the experience of man is that so they always do result. The preacher then recommended most earnestly as the only proper, reasonable object of pursuit, that heavenly Wisdom whose "ways are ways of pleasantness and all whose paths are peace." Bishop Atkinson is so well known throughout North Carolina that a description of the manner of this sermon is entirely unnecessary. Suffice it to say that it was worthy of one who is admired and loved as one of our most learned, devout, attractive, 'perfect' ministers of the Holy Evangel.

Mr. Rodman's place, as Orator before the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, was filled by the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University. The thanks of the Societies are especially due to Prof. Hubbard for thus contributing to the interest of the occasion on a very short notice. And the thanks of the audience are also due for what one of the most intelligent and experienced of the habitues of Commencement pronounced to be the best address he ever heard in that Chapel. Dr. Hubbard presented an analysis of the motto of the Society which he represented—the love of "Virtue, Liberty and Science." He displayed in striking lights these adornments of human Society as the very excellencies of its life. In themselves they are the noblest objects of pursuit by the young and the truest riches of the old, and by their correlations they illuminate and illustrate each the others. An association devoted to their culture is worthy of the profoundest respect and assists in their attainment by the most powerful of means, the developement of emulation and self-cultivation. In the books on the shelves of its library are found the best thoughts of the best men the world has seen, familiarity with which tends to render perfect the noblest powers of humanity. In the social communion of its members an arena is afforded on which this familiarity can exhibit its richest fruits. Such is a meagre sketch of an essay which none but a scholar who loves scholarship for its own sake, can produce.

Declamation on the part of the Freshman Class was exhibited on Monday night according to the following scheme:

Speech of Spartacus—Wm C. Prout, Granville county.
America, (Phillips)—James A. Hodge, Wake county.
National Glory, (Clay)—John C. Young, Charlotte.
War Inevitable, (Patrick Henry)—Jos. H. Branch, Tallahassee, Fl.
Political Conservatism, (Spencer)—Alvin B. Howard, Iredell co.
Address in behalf of Greece, (Lacy)—Abner H. Askew, Bertie co.
The Splendor of War, (Chalmers)—Wm H. Call, Mocksville.
The pursuit of happiness—Wm F. Parker, Halifax county.

The prize for superiority in this exhibition was generally conceded to Mr. Branch. Mr. Hodge also attracted attention by the liveliness and general propriety of his manner. But Mr. Branch was worthy of high commendation for the spiritedness of his utterance, the justness of his emphasis, and the extent of his sympathy with the sentiments of his author.

The competition on the part of the Sophomore Class was ordered as follows:

Elegy in a Church-yard, (Gray)—Wm. A. Guthrie, Chapel Hill.
Vindication of Character, (Emmett)—Robt C. McRee, Wilm'gton.
"Fuss at fires"—Augustus Van Wyck, Pendleton, S. C.
Character of Napoleon, (Phillips)—Carney J. Bryan, Washington, N. C.
The present Crisis, (Robt Hall)—John M. Johnson, Richmond co.

Among these young gentlemen, Messrs. Johnson and Van Wyck acquitted themselves with credit. But Mr. McRee's declamation was the gem of the occasion. It is seldom that a young man pronounces a speech with so much deliberation, distinctness of articulation, gracefulness of gesture, dignity of carriage, and entire appreciation of his subject.

Of the twenty-four Graduates, twelve delivered Orations on Thursday, in the following order:

The Latin Salutatory—John A. Cameron, Harnett county.
The vicissitudes of Life—Albert B. Gorrell, Winston.
The Crisis and its cause—Arch'd A. McMillan, Robeson co.
Departed Greatness—Thomas S. Armistead, Plymouth.
The die is cast—Boaz W. Young, Wake county.
The influence and dangers of wealth—Arch'd McFadyen, Cumberland co.
The influence and obligations of Professional men—William W Jones, Henderson.
The true Statesman—Thomas J. Hadly, Wilson.
The triumphs of Machinery—John M. McIver, Moore co.
The vanity of Fame—John G. Rencher, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
The Valedictory Oration—James E. Moore, Martin co.

Among the Speeches on Commencement day, the Latin and the Valedictory are generally free from criticism. Of the first it is only required that it be pronounced with a distinct articulation and as if its speaker understood it. Of the latter, all that need be said is that it made the ladies weep. Both of these requirements were complied with at this time. Of the other speeches, those of Messrs. Hadley, Young and McIver drew forth marked commendation.

The twenty-four Graduates of 1862 are as follow:

Thomas S Armistead, Jr, Plymouth; John A Cameron, Harnett Co; Francis M Carter, Carter Co, Mo; Ovide Dupre, St Martin's Par, La; Adolphus L Fitzgerald, Rockingham Co; Albert B Gorrell, Winston; Thomas J Hadly, Wilson; Robert W Haynes, Knoxville, Tenn; Joseph A Haywood, Raleigh; James D Jenkins, Edgecombe Co; William W Jones, Henderson; Frank M Leigh, Columbus, Mi; Edward A Martin, Chapel Hill; Archibald McFadyen, Cumberland Co; John M McIver, Moore Co; Archibald A McMillan, Robeson Co; John K McQueen, Floral College; Walter H Montague, Wake Co; J Edwin Moore, Martin Co; Augustus M Parker, Gates Co; John G Rencher, Santa Fe, New Mexico; T Sidney Scales, Lowndes Co, Mi; Reuel A Stancill, Carrollton, Mi; Boaz W Young, Wake Co.

Among these, the first distinction in Scholarship was assigned to Mr. F. M. Leigh. The second, to Messrs. Cameron, Dupre, Martin, Moore and Young. The third, to Messrs. Fitzgerald, McMillan and McQueen. Mr. Parker was absent from but one recitation in four years. Messrs. Cameron and Parker were never absent during the first three years of their course.

Nineteen members of the graduating class were present to receive their Diplomas and Bibles. Some of these returned from the army to meet their classmates for the last time. Some, among whom was Mr. Leigh, were in such distant service as to be prevented from attending on these interesting exercises. Almost all the class will in a few weeks be among their friends and collegemates where the drum and fife call to duty instead of the college bell, and answer is made to the roll of an Orderly instead of a Professor.

Mr. Argo of Ala. was accounted the best scholar among the ten Juniors; Mr. Quarles of Lou. the second best; and Messrs. Battle and Hines of N. C. the third best. Mr. Battle is the most punctual member of this class.

There were fourteen members of the Sophomore class. Among these, Mr. J. M. Johnson of Richmond co. gained the highest meed for scholarship. The second was won by Messrs. Gilmer, Guthrie and Tate of N. C. Mr Lee of N. C. and Mr Van Wyck of S. C. were considered as of the second rank in the Languages and of the third in their other studies. Mr. Lindsay of N. C. gained the second distinction in Greek and the third in Latin and French. Messrs. Gilmer, Guthrie, Johnson and Tate were the most punctual members of this class.

In the Freshman class, which consists of twenty-six members, the first distinction in scholarship was assigned to Messrs. Parker and Prout of N. C. The second meed was won by Messrs Adams and Hartsfield of N. C.; and the third by Messrs Call, Havens, Howard, McNeill and Purcell of N. C. Messrs F. Bryan and J. Henderson were accounted among the best scholars in History and as of the second rank in Latin and Greek. Mr W. Prout was accounted second in History and Mathematics and third in Latin and Greek. Messrs Call and R. Hodge have not been absent from their duty during the year, and Messrs Askew, Fetter, Havens and Parker only once.

Besides the degree of Bachelor of Arts obtained by the twenty-four Seniors, the "Senatus Academicus" conferred that of Master of Arts on Mr. Stuart L. Johnson, a highly esteemed graduate of the University, who fought hard at Fort Hatteras, got out from Fort Warren, and ran right into Fort Hymen—where he lies in chains for life.

The "Senatus Academicus" conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina, and on the Hon. Matthias E. Manly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of N. Carolina.

After an announcement that the next session at the University would begin on Friday the 16th of next July and a Doxology to Almighty God, the audience in the Chapel was dismissed, thankful that matters were no worse with their venerable and renowned University.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 2D BRIGADE, (GEN. BRANCH'S,)
NEAR RICHMOND, VA., June 4, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please publish the following for the benefit of our relatives and friends at home who are doubtless anxious to learn the particulars of the engagement of the 27th ult., near Hanover C. H., Va., in which the 28th N. C. Reg't (Col. Lane) took part. We are not aware of having lost any member of our company killed or wounded: there are twelve missing, supposed to be prisoners, as they became exhausted during the retreat and were left behind. The names of the missing are as follows, viz: 1st Serg't Isaac Williams, Corp'l Wm. Tippet, Corp'l Elisha Hall, privates J. H. Ballard, Miles M. Ballard, Jno. W. Hall, Angus McAulay, James McCaskill, James A. Redden, J. C. Russell, Calvin Smith and D. W. Waisner.

We are destitute of clothing, save one suit each, having thrown down our knapsacks in the commencement of the action. Our troops all fought bravely.

Respectfully, &c. W. D. BARRINGER,
Capt. Comd'g Co E, 28th Reg't N. C. T.

RICHMOND, VA., June 4, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please publish the fall of Capt. Osgood Andrew Lee, Co. I, 27th Regiment Georgia Vols., who fell when leading his company gallantly in the battle near Richmond 31st May, 1862. He was a son of Joseph C. and Helen S. Lee of Robeson county, N. C., aged 26 years 8 months and 24 days. He leaves a wife and three children, with many friends, to mourn his loss. He fell with his face to the foe in defence of our noble cause. He was loved by his company and esteemed by his friends.

BALLARD HOUSE, RICHMOND, June 3, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I left Camp Mangum yesterday on furlough to see the grand battle here and take a part in it. It is uncertain when it will come off now. I hope it may be to-morrow. There has been nothing doing to-day so far. It was reported that the enemy were playing havoc with Drury's Bluff, but this is not confirmed. They are moving in that direction and the next demonstration may be down there. I think their plan now, if it can be carried out, is to occupy Petersburg and take Drury's Bluff and approach Richmond on both sides of the river and try to cut off retreat or reinforcements.

McClellan has in all probability 150,000 men—some think 100,000—but he probably had more and has no doubt been reinforced lately. The engagements of Saturday and Sunday were brilliant and important, but can hardly be considered more than skirmishes. They were not general. Some 15,000 of our forces were engaged with 25,000 or upwards of the enemy. The fighting was severe and the loss heavy on both sides. We captured some 500 prisoners. The 4th, 6th, 22d and 23d N. C. Reg'ts were in the battle on both days. They are said to have fought more gallantly and effectively than any other troops on the field and suffered more.

I shall manage some way to get out among our Reg'ts to-day or to-morrow, though no permits are granted. I have visited several of the hospitals but found few acquaintances. It is difficult to get access to a hospital. There are a great many hospitals and many other buildings are engaged. Some of the wounds are truly hideous to the uninitiated. In the battle a few days ago on the Williamsburg road, some of Branch's Reg'ts were badly cut up—the 18th and 37th suffered mostly. Some 150 or more in each regiment were killed or missing, and many dangerously wounded. The 28th and 12th were in the fight. The loss of officers was heavy. I shall visit the 18th and 28th if possible, and as many other reg'ts as I can, and give you a full list of killed and wounded. The 37th N. C. has been transferred to Gen. Anderson. Of our numbers it may be said that our army is thought to be amply sufficient to meet McClellan's estimated force. The people seem more confident and every thing wears a remarkable appearance of indifference. I have heard no cannonading to-day until a short time ago. I can hear it distinctly now occasionally. It was a mistake about one or two divisions of the enemy being water bound on this side the Chickahominy. The nearest position occupied by the yankees is about 6 miles from the City—perhaps 5 from the corporate limits. We hold but little beyond the Chickahominy. The Chickahominy heads about 10 miles North of here and runs Southeasterly direction into the James some 25 miles or less from here. The nearest part of the stream is about 7 miles Northeast from here.

About the head, and for miles down, it is cleared up, but where the main body of the two armies is, it is a thick muddy swamp about three-quarters of a mile wide. There are very few streams making into it and it had but few bridges.

I saw to-day a steel-pointed ball thrown by the Monitor at the batteries at Drury's Bluff. It is shaped like a pepper box attached to a castor. Both ends are flat, the upper about an inch and a half in diameter, and it widens gradually to the middle, where it is some five inches in diameter, then it comes straight down without any slope till it is some two inches and a half in diameter and continues this size about 4 inches more in length. It is about one foot long. Gen Johnston was not wounded seriously. I learn he was seen in the Army yesterday. President Davis was not commanding in person, but intends to do so in case of a general engagement. If there is a big battle here before I leave I hope I can give you a full account of it.

RICHMOND, June 5, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—The big battle is still put off and there has been nothing of importance along our lines. I could not get to camp yesterday on account of the weather. It rained most of the day and every place is so muddy and overflowed that an engagement on the Chickahominy can hardly take place this week. Should it rain no more they may get ready by Sunday. I have been among some of the regiments near the city. In the Richmond papers you can get lists of wounded, though imperfect yet. Among a list of wounded not published yet at the Howard Hospital are C. L. Johnson, 4th Reg't, Co. C, N. C. T.; J. B. Boies, 4th Reg't, from Iredell, badly in the hand; Anderson Green 23d, C, Montgomery, in back by piece of shell. Capt. Ambrose Scarborough, killed Saturday morning in skirmish before battle, also of C, 23d, from Montgomery; and Frank Dumas, in same, killed on Saturday. Maj. E. J. Christian, of Montgomery, 23d, wounded in battle, afterwards died in Hospital. I could not find him. Lt. Nicholson in C, 23d, from Montgomery, wounded in battle and afterwards died in Hospital. In B, 23d, John Holmes wounded in hand. Killed: Jacob Reynolds, Andrew Hyles, Capt. Shuford, (Lincolnton,) In Pee Dee Guards, 23d, from Richmond Co., John W. Covington slightly wounded on breast, in Ligon Hospital. Killed in that Co., John C Ussery, Wm A McKethan; and missing, Parks Chappell. Thos B Ledbetter slight, shot in foot and hit by piece of shell on back. E C Moorman slight; Stephen Webb shot through thigh, flesh wound; Angus Morrison slight; M Scott slight. 18th Regiment Capt. DeVane's Co, S B Toler, (in Ligon Hospital) from Bladen, wounded at joint of the elbow. Capt. DeVane was sick and not in the fight of Branch's Brigade; Lt. Wooten commanded the Co. Killed, T F Prigden, W H Sykes, John McKethan, Alex Andrews, W J Maultsby, Jas Cromarty; and missing M V Sutton. Capt. Sykes of another Bladen Co. also killed. Capt. Norment's Co. from Robeson, 18th, I am informed lost 20 or more in killed, wounded and missing. The Scotch Boys from Richmond, I learn, took 60 or over into battle and lost 34 in killed, wounded and missing. These are thought to be killed: Duncan Gibson, Alex Jones, Andrew Clark, Alex McLauchlin, Murdoch McDuffie and Arch'd McRae. Wounded badly, Hugh S Patterson, Amos Roper, Wm Buchanan jr. Dan'l McKinnon prisoner. 6th N. C. Co. G, Capt. Craige from Rowan—Killed: Sergt John Barringer, Sergt Rufus R Owens, Andrew Gullet, Wm Porter. Capt. Freeland, Orange, badly wounded and taken prisoner. The wounded of these do not appear in the lists published. At Spotswood Hospital, W J Lacock, Co. C, 6th N. C., flesh wound, leg; J G Cockeran Co. I, 16th, in thigh; W P Rees Co. G, 16th, concussion, left arm; M L Hurly I, 16th, fracture of forearm; N J Edney C, 16th, wound in back; Lt. L A Ward Co. I, 16th, hip; Sergt J P Johnson do., right shoulder; J H Hitcher do., left breast; also, Thos Y Whitlock of Davie, 4th, foot—amputated. Killed in that Co: Jas Cook, J Barlow. Also, Lieut. White of Iredell, C, 4th; Capt. Simonton of Iredell, A, 4th, and Lt. Redding E, 4th, killed. E A Morrison A, 4th, wounded in side, slight.

Also, in 23d Reg't, Lieut. Hill, H, from Gaston, in Ligon Hospital, arm shattered. Capt. Hill, of same, mortally wounded—shoulder and thigh. 16 wounded in all in the Co., among them Jas. C. Robinson mortally, and several badly. Capt. Miller, Catawba, died in Hospital. Here is a list of wounded North Carolinians in Banner Hospital never yet published. Not more than half the Hospitals have had their lists published: (See list elsewhere.)

From the appearance of the weather this morning I think I can get out to camp to-day. I may be able to give you more particulars soon. I think I will leave this evening or to-morrow morning if there seems no prospect of immediate engagement. The city is very much crowded, and still large numbers of soldiers flock about the streets and any number of finely dressed officers may be seen any time. *Nous verrons.*

Truly, LONG GRABS.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

More Reported Victories for Stonewall Jackson!—PETERSBURG, June 7.—We are pleased to hear that Stonewall Jackson had a fight at Strasburg on Tuesday, with the forces of Shields and Milroy, whipped them, and captured 705 prisoners. An officer who was in the fight, brought this information to Lynchburg Thursday evening, and communicated it to the Virginian. He also states that Banks, Shields, Fremont, Milroy and Dix, were seeking to effect a junction of their forces to overwhelm Jackson. It is also stated that Dix sent a force up to Charlestown, Va., on Saturday last, which was met and routed by three regiments despatched by Jackson for that purpose. We learn from the Virginian, that there were several gentlemen in Lynchburg Thursday evening, whose statements in the main confirm the foregoing.

A gentleman from Richmond yesterday, stated that there had been despatches received at Richmond from reliable sources, giving accounts of recent successes to our arms under Jackson, but the particulars, if any, we were unable to ascertain. We think it scarcely probable, that gentlemen whose reliability is vouched for by the Virginian, would make such statements to that paper as are given, unless they had substantial reasons therefor.—*Express.*

LYNCHBURG, June 5, 9 P. M.—Gen. Jackson's rear guard, with two pieces of cannon, had a brush with the Yankees near Woodstock, Shenandoah, last Monday. The engagement lasted only one hour.

Gen. Jackson is falling back towards Harrisonburg, having secured all his immense and valuable stores.

This is from a Lynchburg soldier who left Staunton this morning.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, June 7.—All was quiet along the lines yesterday. We believe there was no firing of any moment, except that of picket skirmishing, in which nobody on our side was hurt.

Several private letters, found on the battle field of Saturday last, present us with conclusive evidence that McClellan's forces on the Chickahominy consist not only of his Potomac Army, but of heavy drafts from his variously posted forces on the Confederate coasts, and the armies of the West. It is apparent at once that Richmond is intended to be the prize upon which is staked his last and grandest effort.—*Enquirer.*

Gen. Beauregard's Movements.—RICHMOND, June 7.—Through the enemy's papers, [says the Enquirer] we have their accounts of a falling back by Gen. Beauregard at Corinth. On Thursday morning, the 29th, the enemy opened a cannonade upon Gen. Beauregard's lines. They report having driven our troops from their advanced works. On the next day the enemy entered Corinth, and found that Gen. Beauregard was gone, they know not whither, and had been gone several days!

Beauregard, Price, Bragg, Van Dorn, are names that will command the confidence of our people in any course they may determine upon. The retirement from Corinth was unquestionably for good reason, and has a moral in it that will doubtless be understood after awhile. And it was most admirably executed. The enemy were firing at our banks of dirt, and killing rebels in their imaginations, two days, it is believed, after our army was far away.

Commenting on the news, the N. Y. "Herald" of the 31st ult. says:

"The evacuation of Corinth by the rebel army, under Gen. Beauregard, is announced officially by Gen. Halleck, in a despatch received at the War Department yesterday evening. The advance guard of Gen. Pope's brigade entered the city yesterday morning, and planted the Union flag on the dome of the Court House.

The news created in this city yesterday quite a breeze of excitement, and every variety of speculation and conjecture as to the present designs and plans of Jefferson Davis and the movement of their armies.

The prevailing idea was, that if Beauregard had abandoned Corinth it was because he had transferred a large proportion of his army to Richmond. There is, too, some plausibility in this theory, if we may judge from recent events and revelations in Virginia. While Gen. McClellan's powerful army is close upon Richmond, and is steadily and solidly approaching nearer from day to day, we find that the rebel leaders in that quarter have contrived not only to maintain all the appearances in front of a superior opposing force and of an impending desperate struggle for their "Confederate" Capital, but that they have also contrived to reinforce very heavily the columns of Jackson, Ewell, Johnson and other rebel guerillas among the mountains of Western Virginia and the Shenandoah.

Another report says that the rebels are falling back to Okolona; but the latest news by telegraph does not seem to confirm it."

The Atlantic Confederacy of the 5th inst. says that Beauregard has fallen back 12 miles to Rienzi on the M. and O. railroad. Our forces have there good water and every advantage of position in a fight.

A despatch from Mobile (June 2) to the Columbus Sun says that during the march there was heavy skirmishing for three days, our side having the best of it. This despatch locates Beauregard at Baldwin, 30 miles from Corinth, and says that Fort Pillow and Memphis have been abandoned. The cotton and sugar at Memphis were burned.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated CHARLESTON, June 5, 1862.

Charleston is now the point of attack, and we will have the enemy upon us probably in a week or two. We are making some exertion to meet them, and trust to defend the city successfully. They have landed within 10 miles of us.

CHARLESTON, June 7.—Nothing authentic was received from James' Island Friday. The enemy are believed to be still on the Island in force, and an engagement may take place at almost any moment. Reports say that the enemy have thrown forward a very large force of pickets in front. Rumors of important movements on foot by our own troops were in circulation Friday evening, and obtained very general credence. It was thought we would have some stirring news to report this (Saturday) morning.—*Courier.*

AUGUSTA, June 7.—The Vicksburg Whig says that it was reported at Mobile that George Brown had killed Andy Johnson at Nashville, and that Brown was also killed!

It was also reported at Vicksburg that Gen. Butler was killed near New Orleans.

The Jackson Mississippian of the 3d says that a small detachment of Lovell's forces attacked the Federals at Baton Rouge Sunday night, killing 21 of them.

FROM WILMINGTON.—We are indebted to Mr. Orrell of Orrell & Dailey's Boat line for a copy of Saturday's Journal.

A private despatch received in Wilmington mentions that all was quiet at Vicksburg on Friday. By an extract from the Chas. Courier we see that serious work is expected there soon, the enemy having landed a much larger force than was at first supposed.

The Journal "had the opportunity of seeing a letter from the Eastern part of the State, giving details of matters and things going on in Newbern, Washington and vicinity, since the arrival of "Governor Stanly," who was to have spoken in Washington on Wednesday, upon which occasion invitations were tried to be put out to get the people to come in to hear him, the Yankee authorities granting passes to go and return.

By all accounts Stanly is greatly disappointed in not finding the Union feeling that he had expected. He is dissatisfied, and wishes he had staid where he was. One of the first things he met in Newbern, is said to have been the skull of the first Gov. Spaight, upon a pole, the Yankee soldiers having violated the graves and vaults, and taken all the iron burial cases they could find to send home dead Lincolnites in. They broke into and committed outrages in the vaults of the Donnell and Spaight families, near Newbern. When Mr. Stanly spoke to Burnside about it, he treated it lightly. Said "that was nothing!"

Mr. Alfred Stanly has been released and is more bitter against the Lincolnites than ever, and even Ed. Stanly is said not quite to like the programme, but makes any number of promises of redress and reformation, none of which will be carried out. He has not the power, even if he had the best will in the world.

The lawless outrages of the Yankee soldiers still continue and even grow worse. But a few days since, a highly respectable gentlemen riding along the road, was ordered by a party of soldiers to dismount. He said he was on urgent business, whereupon the officer in command cut him over the head with his sword, inflicting a serious wound.

Robbery of houses and farms, hogs and cattle, and all manner of depredations, and these without redress, are the order of the day, and are bound to give the lie to Mr. Stanly's honied professions."

The City of Norfolk.—We have later intelligence from Norfolk. The port has been opened, and the people are now receiving supplies. Wool's determination to starve the people of that city, unless they took the oath of allegiance, it seems did not suit the Washington dynasty. The city has been placed within the military jurisdiction of Gen. Dix, who is instructed to let provisions come freely from all the Yankee cities. This, we hear, was attempted clandestinely, but the British consul at Norfolk protested against the raising of the hatches of the first vessel which arrived, giving as his reasons, that the port of Norfolk had been declared in a state of blockade by Mr. Lincoln, and no proclamation from that quarter declaring it opened had come to his knowledge. It is stated that another Yankee vessel heavily laden with provisions, was overhauled at Sewell's Point, by a French frigate, and the Commander sent Lincoln a message, stating that if the Federal government could not enforce the blockade, France would help him. The meaning of this was that if Norfolk was to be opened to Yankee trade, it must also be opened to all neutrals the world over. Hence the revocation of Wool's authority over Norfolk, and the appointment of Dix as his successor. A proclamation, we presume, has already been issued, declaring the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth open, along with those of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans.—*Petersburg Express.*

A NICE SET.—The tories have held a State Convention at Nashville, Tenn., in which the leading spirits were Gov. Andy Johnson and J. R. Hood. The Raleigh Spirit of the Age says that both are runaway apprentices from Raleigh. Andy Johnson absconded from Jas. Litchford, Esq., and J. R. Hood run off from W. W. Holden, Esq., of the Standard, some four or five years ago.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Statesville, on the 28th of May, D. D. Doherty, Commissary Sergeant of the 4th Reg't N. C. S. Troops, in the 27th year of his age.

At Camp Winder, near Richmond, on the 20th of May D. L. Green.

On May 18th, at the Royster hospital, Richmond, Wm. W. James.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledge the receipt of $100 from Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons "for the benefit of the wounded soldiers of North Carolina." Also $5 from Mrs. Vanorsdell. The Association will take charge of all contributions for this patriotic purpose, and maintain a correspondence with Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Surgeon General of N. C. relative to the best mode of their expenditure.

June 9, 1862. M. F. LUTTERLOH, Pres't.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 9.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Bacon 26 to 27.
Beeswax 22½ cts.
Corn 1 15 to 1 20.
Cotton 8 50 to $9
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 3-4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30;23
Candles—Fayetteville mould 85
Flour—Not much coming in. Family would bring $11.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
N. O. Molasses 2 25 by retail.
Nails $15 to $16 per keg.
Rye 2 50. Oats 65.
Rice—4¼ to 4½ cts. by the cask.
Sugars—30 to 35 by retail.
Salt—Sound $10 to $12 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; N. C. Whiskey $2 to 2 25.
Spirits Turpentine 17½.
Tallow 22½.
Wool—None in market.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 4.

Beef Cattle 8 to 12; Beeswax 20; Bacon 27 to 28, hams 28 to 30; Butter 50 to 70; Coffee 65 to 70; Tallow Candles 35 to 37½; Super Flour 11 50; Family $12; Lard 27 to 28; N. O. Molasses 2 25 to 2 50; Osnaburgs 27 to 30; Peas 1 10 to 1 15; Rice 4 to 4½; Sugar 28 to 38; Sound Salt $10 per bushel; Sheetings 26 to 28; Yarn 45 to 50; Tallow 20 to 22.

NOTICE.

I SHALL leave for the 5th N. C. State Troops, Col. McRae's Regiment, about the 15th inst., and will take charge of any letters for soldiers in that Regiment left at my house or the store of Messrs. Ellis.

DANIEL J. PHILIPS.

June 5, 1862. 32-1t

Florence and Fayetteville Rail Road.

UNDER the provisions of an Ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, Books will be opened on the 16th June at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "Florence & Fayetteville Rail Road Co." Shares One Hundred Dollars each.

At the Rail Road Office in Fayetteville.—Under the direction of the General Commissioners, A. A. McKethan, D. A. Ray, A. W. Steel, Wm. McL. McKay and Jno. M. Rose.

At the Red Springs.—Under the direction of Hector McNeill, Wm. J. Stewart, Jas. A. Smith, Dan'l C. McNeill and Col. Alex. McMillan, or any one of them.

At Floral College.—Under the direction of Dr. Neill McNair, Dr. A. D. McLean, Archibald Smith, Edmund Lilly and Col. Alexander Watson, or any one of them.

At Queensdale.—Under the direction of Murdock McRae, D. McLeod, D. McCallum, Jas McRae, Jr., and J. H. McQueen, or any one of them.

At Alfordsville.—Under the direction of John Purcell, Jno. McNair, Sion Alford, Dugald McCallum and Jno. McCallum, or any one of them.

The Subscription Books will remain open for the space of 60 days. When a sufficient sum is subscribed the Company will be organized for the purpose of building the Road.

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. A. RAY,
A. W. STEEL,
WM. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
General Commissioners.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1862. 32tf
Presbyterian copy.

The Annual Meeting.

OF the Stockholders of the Fayetteville Gas Light Company will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday June 12th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M.

June 7. 32-2t

High Point Female Seminary.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

THE Fall Session will begin on Monday, July 21st, 1862, with the same corps of teachers and the same leading characteristics as heretofore. For information as to the merits of the School, we refer with confidence to our former patrons.

RATES PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Board, at $2 50 per week,	$50 00
Regular Tuition, lower classes,	12 50
" " higher classes,	15 00
Piano or Guitar Lessons,	20 00
Wax, worsted or feather work,	5 00

TERMS.—Fifty dollars in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. No deduction for an absence of less than two consecutive weeks.

For further information, address

S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.

June 9, 1862. 32-9t

WANTED,

A HEALTHY WET NURSE, one with a child not younger than 8 months. Apply at the office of Dr. Haigh.

June 9. 1t

SALT PANS.

3 CAST IRON SALT PANS for sale. 5½ feet long 4 feet wide, ¾ inch thick, 6, 8 and 12 inches deep, wooden side.

DAVID ANDERSON.

Eagle Works, Fayetteville, N. C., June 9. 32-2tpd

W. MACINTYRE

OFFERS for sale 95 Weavers SLEYS; 18 pr Window SASH, 18 lights, 9 by 12 Glass. 500 Lbs. Cotton SEIN or Sturgeon Nett TWINE.

June 9. 23-3w

$480 REWARD.

THE above reward of $30 each will be paid for the arrest and confinement in the nearest Jail or Military prison, the following named persons, Deserters from my Company, viz: Willliam Owen, Benjamin Floyd, Miles Floyd, James Phillips, John Cooper, James King, Spain Williams, Henry Aumand, Thos F. Brooksher, Joseph C. Tadlock, Andrew J. Goins, John Medley, Robert Cooper, William Hammond, John B. Harper, Elias Ashworth.

I would notify the public that the above named Deserters are citizens of Randolph County and are lurking about their homes. I also forewarn all persons from harboring or affording any protection whatever to the above Deserters, as I shall strictly enforce the law against them.

JAS. F. FOULKES,
Capt. Co. B, 52d Reg't N. C. T.

June 6, 1861. 32*2w

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having, at September Term 1861, of Harnett County Court, taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of Green Womack, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make immediate payment. All claims against the Estate must be presented duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. DOUGLASS, Adm'r.

Harnett Co., June 6, 1862. 32-3tpd