OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1862.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS.—We have again the pleasure of recording feats of gallantry worthy of our noble soldiers, both on land and water. The gallant defence of Vicksburg was worthy of such an adjunct as the brilliant dash of the ram Arkansas. Oh for a dozen such "monsters," commanded by the Buchanans, the Browns, and other like gallant spirits that abound in our little Navy. Her feat makes us still more deplore the loss of the Merrimac, the Mississippi, and the Louisiana.

Col. Forrest has dealt a telling blow in Tennessee, and Morgan still another in Kentucky, to the prodigious fright of all yankeedom.

The good work goes on gloriously.

MR. BADGER'S LETTER.—We have great pleasure in copying from the Standard the admirable letter of the Hon. George E. Badger to Mr. Ely of New York, about which the public has heard a good deal. The letter is not to Congressman Ely, who was captured at Bull Run, but to a private individual of that name, a lawyer of New York, who has been frequently a sojourner in Raleigh. Nor is it to Mr. Stanly, as falsely stated in some quarters, apparently for a sinister purpose. No one can read the last paragraph of Mr. Badger's letter without a conviction that no correspondence will ever be held by him with one who thus dishonors the great name of Stanly, endeared as that name has been to Mr. Badger by the strongest feelings of veneration, kinship, friendship and affection.

The letter is not merely a vindication of the former Union men—it is a vindication of North Carolina. As such it ought to be, and we hope will be, warmly welcomed by every true man in the State, of whatever former politics. Nor will its influence be confined to the State. It will reach the North, where its plain truths will aid to dispel the illusion which seems to have prevailed there, about a supposed Union feeling in North Carolina. With such testimony, from such a source, and the fighting qualities of those sixty regiments, illustrated on so many glorious fields and now universally admitted North and South, the yankees must be blind, indeed, if they continue any longer to hug that delusion to their breasts.

Stanly is reported to have told the bearer of our flag of truce which visited him in Newbern on the 4th of July, that he had "respectable, high and influential" authority for saying that "a majority, or a large portion, of the citizens of the State were in favor of the Union." Some persons have supposed that Stanly had this unfounded information from a prominent gentleman in the Eastern part of the State. We have reasons for a confident assurance that their supposition is incorrect. Our own impression is, that if Stanly ever had such assurances, they were made to him at the North, before he came to the State. On the day that Stanly made this statement to the flag of truce, the gentleman who has been charged with giving him such information was making a strong and eloquent Southern speech to his neighbors, in which (in reply to charges of unsoundness whispered about against him) he dared any man to insinuate that he was untrue to the South, or in favor under any circumstances of a union with the North, and pledged himself to inflict summary chastisement upon any man who would make the insinuation. We have this fact from an intelligent officer who was present and heard the speech.

PLANS OF THE ENEMY.—About a dozen of Lincoln's Generals were in Washington for consultation on the 14th inst. There are indications that everything else is to be abandoned for the sake of bringing an overwhelming force against Richmond. Fifty thousand it is said must be sent to McClellan and as many to Pope, to advance simultaneously from the Peninsula and the Valley. Jackson may have something to say about Pope, and perhaps interfere with the advance from that quarter.

To effect these reinforcements, large numbers of troops have gone from Nashville. Fredericksburg has been evacuated; and Washington, Baltimore and Newbern are left with a mere handfull of troops. A letter of the 11th inst., published in New York, says that "reinforcements are constantly and rapidly arriving; during two days of last week 10,000 men reached the camp."

Let them come!

YANKEE LOSSES.—As usual, the yankees are endeavoring to diminish the amount of their losses in the late battles before Richmond. After a very general admission of a loss of 20,000 to 25,000, it seems that President Lincoln got up a new story during his recent visit to McClellan. See the following from the Washington Star:—

"The number of Union soldiers killed in the seven day's battles has been reduced to 1,800 or less. Our total loss in the killed, wounded and missing, according to official accounts, which the President caused to be rendered, while recently with the army, was about 11,000. The rebels claim to have 4,200 prisoners, including wounded, and 5,000 of our wounded have already been sent North on steamers. The hourly return of stragglers continues to lessen this estimate of the killed."

Let us see how a plain tale will put down this Lincoln story. Suppose they had 1800 killed, and that 5000 wounded have already been sent North. These make 6800. There were actually in the Richmond prisons on Tuesday last, 7,114 prisoners captured in that series of battles. Total 13,914. What becomes of Lincoln's trumped-up story of "about 11,000"?

RATS DESERT A SINKING SHIP.—Among McClellan's staff for months past, were three French princes. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus records their departure in the midst of the great battles before Richmond, and before the final and bloody fight of Tuesday the 1st:—

"Tuesday, the 1st of July, was not a cheerful day. The prospect was not happy. The Prince de Joinville, always gay and active as a lad, and always where there was battle, had gone. The Count de Paris, heir to the Bourbon throne, and the Duke de Chartres, his brother, the two chivalric and devoted aids to Gen. McClellan, on whose courage, fidelity, intelligence and activity he safely relied; who served with him to learn the art of war, *suddenly, without a previous warning*, took passage on a gunboat and fluttered softly down the river. *Why* did they go? Two officers of the English army, who had accompanied Gen. McClellan to study the art of war, and who had intended to remain with the army until Richmond was ours, announced their intention to depart on the first boat."

The N. Y. Herald of the 15th inst. has several remarkable articles, one of which is appropriately noticed by the Richmond papers from which we extract elsewhere. The Herald winds up with a furious demand for "putting down" the abolitionists, as the authors of the present troubles and the marplots who in Congress have thwarted the plans for the efficient prosecution of the war. The Herald's object is not to put down, but to hang up, Greeley and his crew, of whom the Herald has the most intense hate. Such a result is not at all improbable. It was predicted a year ago that Greeley would be hanged by a mob from his own office window, and if we beat the yankees in a few more battles, the prediction will probably be fulfilled.

MANASSAS.—This is the anniversary of the Battle of Manassas. We understand from a friend who rose early this morning, that the day broke with one of the most remarkable exhibitions ever witnessed by him. Nearly the entire Northern horizon was of a fiery red color, somewhat resembling the aurora borealis, but with no flashes of light. Is this ominous of the fate of the North, or was there another Manassas fight going on this morning?

The Armory Rifle Guard went up the railroad this morning to celebrate the day by target firing for prizes.

FROM WASHINGTON, N. C.—We have seen a letter from a lady in Washington, N. C., which gives a deplorable account of the condition of things in that town since it fell into the hands of the yankees. Most of the statements are of personal matters, written to a kinswoman, which therefore it might not be prudent to publish; but we make an extract or two:—

"We have been hearing glorious news for several days past, and this morning a federal gunboat came up and brought news that McClellan was returning from Richmond to his boats with only 60,000 men, and it made the yankees so very angry that they threatened if they saw three men talking in the street to arrest and confine them; but thank God! they can't stop the women's mouths. The town has suffered dreadfully from the enemy. I hear that they have taken the furniture from the vacated houses and carried it off on their boats. When the owners return, if they ever do, they will come to empty houses. They are nothing but a band of thieves and robbers. None of us are well, for there is such a stench of yankee and nigger upon us it keeps us sick all the time. You can imagine it is not a very healthy smell."

MCCLELLAN ACCUSED OF TREASON.—The Chicago Post says that in the midst of the excitement in that city on the news of the defeat of McClellan, Mr. Patrick, a well known citizen of that place, declared, on the authority of Mr. Dunham, a responsible and highly respectable merchant and bank president, that within a very short period, "Secretary Stanton had told Mr. Dunham that McClellan was the greatest traitor in the North, and that all the material information obtained by the rebels of Federal movements was furnished them by McClellan's family."

The statement is the more significant from the fact that before the war McClellan was at the head of the great Illinois Central railroad which has its terminus in Chicago, and that therefore he is well known there.

YANKEE VS. NEGRO.—The Northern papers contain accounts of a riot at Toledo, Ohio, between the white and black stevedores, growing out of a competition for work, the blacks working for lower prices. The Irish, to prevent the negroes from working, attacked them with stones, clubs, &c. The negroes, in defence, drew knives and pistols, and considerable shooting and cutting was done. A bystander was killed, and many of the participants injured. Several houses belonging to negroes were demolished.

We wish the parties much joy of their association. The negroes find such warm friends in the abolition regions! Stoned and killed and their houses burnt for daring to do work!

THE HOSPITALS AT RICHMOND.—We have reason to know that many of the hospitals at Richmond are very loosely conducted, that the wants of many of the wounded are but indifferently attended to, and that some if not many of the wounds are shockingly neglected. The want of cleanliness in the hospitals and around them, if continued during the remaining hot months, may produce a pestilence.

The causes of these abuses appear to be an insufficient number of Surgeons and nurses; the fact that too many of the Surgeons have been appointed because of something else than merit; the criminal neglect of some of them to make the best use of all the talent, skill and means at their disposal, however small these are in very many instances; and an improper consumption on the part of some Surgeons and nurses of delicacies intended for the patients.

We allude to this in the hope that the Government may turn its attention to this department (the medical,) said in Richmond to be worse managed than any other.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Richmond, Va., on the 9th inst., at a private residence, James E. Watson, of Chatham, a private in Co. G, 48th Reg't, aged about 22 years.

In hospital at Richmond, on the 9th inst., after a brief illness of fever, William A. McLauchlin, son of Duncan McLauchlin of this county, aged about 20, of Co. K, 26th N. C. Vols. This is the second son of Mr. McLauchlin who has perished by fever in the army, whilst another, Capt. J. C. McLauchlin, to whose company they belonged, had a narrow escape in the late battle at Richmond, being slightly wounded in the head by a fragment of a shell.

We regret to hear of the death, from wounds received in the Richmond battles, of Major Crumpler of the 1st Cavalry, from Ashe county, and Capt. Daniel McDougald of the 15th Reg't, from Harnett county. Both were prominent men in their respective sections—the former a member of the Legislature, the latter sub-elector on the Douglas ticket; both lawyers.

We also regret to learn that Lieut. Angus Shaw, of the "Carolina Boys" from this county, died at the Hospital in Richmond on Friday night last, from wounds in the same battle.

At the Winder Hospital, Richmond, of brain fever, Jacob M. Rogers, in the 19th year of his age, a private in Co. K, (Raleigh Rifles,) 14th Reg't N. C. T.

In Richmond, June 30th, from a wound received in the battle of the 25th, Evan Hilton, of Davidson county, member of Co. K, 48th Reg't N. C. T.

At Fortress Monroe, on the 25th May, Sergeant Wm Peel, Co. G, 13th N. C. T. Also, June 28th, S. H. Russell, Co. I, and R. G. Gentry, Co. A, 47th N. C. T. And on June 30th, Baxter Morris, Co. G, 28th N. C. T.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—The Richmond Whig states that for upwards of ten days there has been a large pile of letters in the city post office, which even a special corps of clerks had not been able to assort and distribute. A detail of soldiers is recommended, by whom the work could be expeditiously done.

NORTHERN SHINPLASTERS.—The yankess have made themselves merry over the shinplasters issued in the South. But they have come to it themselves, and admit that it is a necessity, change being so scarce.

MOORE COUNTY.—A gentleman writing to us on business from Moore adds, "No Johnston men in this section."

☞ TICKETS.—Tickets for Col. Vance may be had at this Office. Price $1 per 1000.

DIVIDEND.—The Merchants Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

Something like a month ago, the Wilmington Journal was in intense distress because of our habit of using plain language in reply to its slanders of the Observer. We took the liberty of advising it of a sure preventive. It acted upon the advice for about three weeks, and manufacturing no falsehoods about the Observer, the Observer had no occasion to trouble it with disagreeable replies. We hoped a permanent cure had been effected; but about ten days since the Journal's disease broke out afresh, and our replies have again distressed it. We can only repeat our advice: let the Journal give up slandering the Observer, and it will not be disturbed by our plain talk. If it act on this for another three weeks only, it is that much gained. One would think it might act on it altogether, for it everlastingly professes to belong to that great party with which the Observer is identified.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Please correct the following errors in the list of acknowledgments from the Cumberland Hospital Association published on Monday last: For J. C. Smith's contributions of sponges, soaps, &c., read J. N. Smith; for $10 from Mrs. Valentine, read $1; the contribution of $100 from Mr. E. J. Lilly, should also have been mentioned as *additional*.

Acknowledgments are further due to Mrs. Julia Williams for $5, Mr. D. W. Ayer $5, Mrs. M. A. Ayer $5, Masters Willie and Sammie Ayer 50 cts. each, Mrs. M. E. Gee $3, Mr. David Gee $2, A Lady $2.

Also to Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. J. C. Smith and Miss Susan Smith for 1 box Hospital Stores, and to Miss C. Smith for Jar of Elder Salve and 2 jars of Balm of Gilead. PRESIDENT C. H. A.

July 22, 1862.

Gen. Huger.—We understand that this officer has been relieved of his command in the army and assigned to duty in Richmond, as Inspector of Ordnance. His division has been turned over to Gen. R. H. Anderson. It is composed of some of the best troops in the service. *Rich. Dispatch.*

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 19th inst.

THE HERALD ON THE GLOOM PERVADING.

The "Herald" says the civil war has cost the U. States $600,000,000, and the "bones of its dead soldiers would make a Golgotha monument higher than that of Bunker Hill." It says:

"In return for this immense outlay of blood and treasure, what have we gained? Are the rebels subdued? On the contrary, they seem stronger than ever. Is the rebellion at its last gasp? It has to-day more soldiers in the field than the Union. Have we succeeded in reviving the Union feeling at the South? Why, every day the two sections drift farther and farther apart; every day we become more and more ignorant of the sentiments of the Southern people; every day that this accursed rebellion is permitted to continue the number of Southern Union men becomes less as the old Union seems more powerless and remote, and the new Confederacy more powerful and successful. What then have we gained? In spite of our brilliant victories, our naval superiorities, our numerous but isolated triumphs, we have practically and in results gained very little and lost very much.

"What, then, shall we do next? Shall we give up the war, disband our army and navy, and let the rebels go in peace? Never! It is too late to think of such a course. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy by our own Government is no longer among the contingencies of this war. The rebels may defeat our armies and capture our capital—these are possibilities—but the rebels can never conquer their independence. The conflict has assumed a new and a sublimer aspect. We have to decide now not whether the rebels can be subdued, but whether the country is to be saved. The question is no longer the putting down of the rebellion, but the salvation of the nation. We are in *cul de sac*, from which our only escape is the suppression of the rebellion by force."

In another article it says, that "this summer's campaign must end this rebellion or that this may be a very long and eventful war." It adds:

"We call upon the government to supply, at once, from our troops in the field elsewhere, an overwhelming army to McClellan and Pope in Virginia, and upon our loyal States to push forward their volunteers or militia. If within two or three weeks we can reinforce our Virginia armies to the extent of a hundred thousand men it may save us a vast amount of human life and a thousand millions of dollars, which may otherwise be required for the suppression of this rebellion. Now is the time for action, if we would save the Union. We can. Let action, then, be the word."

We should have regarded the above extract if it had appeared in any other Northern journal, as a slight indication of a peace current; but in the "Herald" it amounts to but a *feeler* of a public sentiment, a sounding to find the depth of Northern feelings, after the recent defeats. "Shall we give up the war, disband our Army and Navy, and let the Rebels go in peace?" asks the "Herald." "Never," it replies.

The "Herald" will be the first paper to shout the cry for peace, as it was the first to sound the bugle blast of war, after the mob had visited its office. Ever active and vigilant, the "Herald," while utterly unprincipled and unscrupulous, is the best barometer of Northern sentiment. Catering to the public, no matter how wicked the popular cry may be, that journal leads all others in quick perception of popular sentiment. Its tergiversations have always been rapid and regardless of all consistency; it has always truly represented the popular excitement of the moment and maintained its course only so long as its daily sales indicated popular approval. But the "Herald" is just now in a fog. The tardiness of volunteering, and the embarrassments that beset the public finances, indicate, if not a change in public sentiment, at least a hesitancy to pursue the war policy that has brought distress to so many hearts and ruin to so many purses. But the "Herald" is not yet satisfied, and hence it adds: "The recognition of the Southern Confederacy by *our own Government* is no longer among the contingencies of this war."

But why make so positive an announcement of the fact that has been reiterated for a whole year by the entire North, unless there were indications of a change in public sentiment? Why not leave, as taken for granted, a question that every man at the North would have answered yea! before the Richmond Battles?

The "Herald" recognizes in the slow response to the call for volunteers, in the evident necessity to resort to a draft, in the transfer of gold from the country, those indications of a change in public sentiment which foreshadow the revolution from the extreme of war to the extreme of peace.

But while these are our deductions from the "Herald's" article, we would not have our people to abate one iota their ardor for a vigorous prosecution of our present successes.

The Cul De Sac.—From having assumed the form and crushing power of the anaconda, the enemy now finds himself, according to the New York Herald, in a *cul de sac*. Bennett very plainly sees the impossibility of subjugating the South, and desires to impress the Northern mind with the same conviction. The reason with him is, that he sees nothing but ruin to the North in the prosecution of a hopeless war—a ruin which he that has never been true to any but himself fears will envelop his own affairs in its wide range. Therefore he would prefer to see it stopped at once. His tactics are well known.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

New York Money Matters.—NEW YORK, July 15.—There is no change in the money market. Call loans range as for some days past, from five to six per cent. Money is abundant enough, but many capitalists seem inclined to wait a day or two before disposing of their means.

Exchange and gold were higher to-day. Bills ranged all the morning from 127¼ to 128½; the last quotation was 127¾ to 128½. Gold opened at 115¼, rose to 116¼, sold at 116⅝ in the afternoon, and closed 116¼ bid. No cause is assigned for the rapid and severe fluctuation in the precious metal. They are probably the fruit of speculation.—*Herald.*

Morgan advancing into Kentucky—Great Consternation—Martial Law declared.—Northern dates of the 16th confirm the recent Confederate successes in Tennessee and Kentucky, but furnish no new particulars. It seems that Morgan continues to advance into Kentucky, and that a great panic has seized the Yankees in that section. The following dispatch shows that the ball is in motion:

CINCINNATI, July 15.—A special dispatch from Frankfort says that Morgan, with less than 1000 men, crossed Kentucky Bend this morning and moved to Versailles, where he now is. Our forces are sufficient for the protection of Frankfort and Lexington. A special dispatch from Lexington says that Gen. Ward assumed command of that city last night, and martial law was declared. No soldier is allowed to appear without a musket, under penalty of being shot down. Gen. Ward's proclamation orders all citizens of Fayette county to report forthwith for military duty.

The Army to Advance.—RICHMOND, July 19.—The army is anxious to advance, and will advance soon; and disgrace will be the portion of every man not in his place when the command "forward!" is given. To assault McClellan in his present position, or to invade Maryland, or to advance against Washington direct, or whatever other campaign the future may develop, we know our army, rested and recruited in numbers and spirits will be ready to follow their General wherever he may lead.

A vigorous prosecution of our present successes we know to be the design and purpose of our authorities; and the ignorance that exists in the public mind as to where the campaign will point, we consider one of the best indications of future success.

Let all be ready "to keep time to the music" that beats for our next campaign.—*Enquirer.*

Foreign Aid.—A gentleman who rode over the battle-field near Gen. Magruder's headquarters, on the 18th of July, informs us that he counted in the field, prior to reaching the woods, 237 dead Yankees, and there was but one of the number that was not born in Europe. The only native Yankee was Col. Woodbury, of a Michigan regiment, who fell shot through the head.

Richmond Dispatch, 19th.

The State of "West Virginia."—In the Yankee Senate, on Monday, the bill for the admission of the State of "West Virginia" was passed after a protracted debate—yeas 23, nays 17.

Accident.—Three cars of wounded soldiers, of the passenger train of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, were, thrown down an embankment fifteen feet high, on Thursday evening. A captain had one of his arms broken in two places, and many were severely bruised.—*Rich. Enquirer, 19th.*

Promoted.—Lieut. Col W. L. DeRosset has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 3d N. C. Troops, made vacant by the death of Col. Gaston Meares. A brave man and an excellent officer fills the place of Gaston Meares.—*Raleigh Telegraph.*

More Supplies from North Carolina.—Prof. Richard Sterling, who has previously visited Richmond for the same purpose, again arrived a day or two ago with a large stock of shirts, drawers, pants, linen, bandages, rags, blackberry wine and cordial, liquors, slippery elm bark, soap and other hospital supplies, contributed by the ever liberal and patriotic people of Greensboro', N. C.—*Whig, 15th.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Capture of Murfreesboro'.—Surrender of the other Yankee Regiment there.—RICHMOND, July 19.—The following account of the capture of Murfreesboro' by the Confederates, is from the N. Y. Herald of the 15th inst.

NASHVILLE, July 14, 1862.—The Union forces engaged were the Third Minnesota, Col. Leslie, 800 men; 6 companies of the 9th Michigan, Col. Parkhurst, 350; the third battalion of the Pennsylvania 7th Cavalry, 225; Hewitt's battery, 60 men, convalescents; the 4th Kentucky, 25. In all about 1400 men.

The rebel force consisted of one regiment of mounted infantry, a regiment of Texan rangers, and Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee cavalry—between 3,000 and 4,000, mostly armed with carbines and shot-guns.

Their loss in killed and wounded is heavier than ours. The Pennsylvania 7th lost in killed, wounded and missing, 200 men. The only officers escaped, as far as reported, are Capt. J. F. Andrus, of Company G; Captain C. C. McCormick, and Lt. H. D. Mooney.

The commissary and quartermaster's departments were recently replenished with new clothing, &c., all of which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Capt. Rounds, Provost Marshal of Murfreesboro', and guard, shot nine of the rebels before surrendering.

The rebel Governor, Isham G. Harris and Andrew Ewing, active Secessionists here, were known to be at Beersheba Springs, near Sparta, a few days since, organizing the raid on Murfreesboro', which may, it is apprehended, be extended to the capital of the State.

The public are still in a great state of excitement, many families having left. The Louisville cars were crowded this morning with alarmed cotton speculators and adventurers.

It is reported that Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Col. Forrest, and Col. Rains, of Nashville, commanded the rebel forces at Murfreesboro'. It is also reported that they have taken Lavergne, 15 miles from Nashville, and that Kirby Smith is advancing on Nashville from Chattanooga with 15,000 men.

Murfreesboro' was barricaded by bales of hay, and the Federal shells set fire to many houses. Col. Lester is falling back towards Nashville. Union reinforcements are coming in by special trains. The 28th Kentucky has just arrived. They were cheered as they passed through the streets.

The city is in a great state of excitement. The Secessionists confidently expect the arrival of the rebel forces some time to-night. Batteries have been placed on Capitol Hill and other points.

Col. Leslie surrendered at Murfreesboro' at 4 o'clock P. M., the Minnesota Third and Hewitt's battery included, the latter for want of ammunition.

Georgia and Alabama cavalry and Texan Rangers were engaged in the fight. The 7th Pennsylvania cavalry were partly engaged. Some have reached Nashville and are now on duty.

Gen. T. A. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is a prisoner.

An escaped prisoner reports the 1st, 2d, and 4th Georgia, the 1st Kentucky regiment, and Texan Rangers, and 1,700 mounted infantry, under command of Forrest and Warner, 6,000 in all, advancing on Nashville. The 4th Pennsylvania cavalry and the 74th Ohio arrived from Lebanon last night. Four regiments are coming from Huntsville. A convalescent camp of 150 of the 11th Michigan is still at Nashville, with camp equipage, &c.

Men are lying on the sidewalks asleep, holding their horses bridles in hand, expecting every moment to be called into action.

The Murfreesborough Victory.—Southern Account.—ATLANTA, July 18.—Murfreesborough, Tenn., was recaptured from the yankees on Sunday morning last, by Gen. Forrest's command, killing and wounding some 200 and capturing the balance of the garrison, numbering 1200 or 1500 of them, including five pieces of artillery and all their camp equipage and stores.

The forces on both sides were nearly equal. We learn, however, that there has been an uprising of the people of that section of Middle Tennessee, which bids fair to largely add to the numbers of our forces.

Later.—A gentleman direct from Murfreesborough says that Col. Forrest, with 2000 cavalry, entered that place on Sunday last at 5 A. M. More than 100 yankees were killed and a large number captured—Gen. E. B. Crittenden among the number. Our loss was about 25 killed and some wounded. Col. Forrest burned three locomotives and their trains; also 65 wagons, all laden with stores, and the depot, filled with commissary stores, and captured 465 mules and horses and a battery of 4 brass pieces. The yankee soldiers were paroled, the officers sent to Chattanooga.

From Fredericksburg and Baltimore.—RICHMOND, July 19.—From a gentleman attached to the cavalry service, who reached Richmond last night, we have some interesting news from Fredericksburg. The enemy has entirely evacuated that city, and retired beyond the Rappahannock, on the north side of which he has posted a cavalry picket. The joy of the citizens is unbounded at this sudden departure of their oppressors.

Our informant, before leaving Fredericksburg, met with a gentleman just arrived from Baltimore, from whom he learned that the Yankees have withdrawn from Baltimore all their troops except three regiments of militia. All their available force has also been withdrawn from Washington. The destination of these troops was not positively known, but it was currently believed they had been sent to Gen. Pope in the Valley. *Examiner.*

RICHMOND, July 19.—Our latest report from Fredericksburg is of an interesting character, and indicates a Federal stampede from that point. It is not unlikely that the stores are being removed under the apprehension that our forces design an attack upon that point. From developments which reach us of the movements of the enemy in the Valley of Virginia, and along the line of the Rappahannock, we are warranted in believing there is evident fear existing in the Federal capital that there is to be a change of policy in the future conduct of the war. Time must decide the ground for such apprehension.—*Dispatch.*

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst., by S. Koonce, Esq., Lieut. S. S. CARTER, of Nethercutt's Partisan Rangers, to Miss SALLIE A. HOWLAND, of Morehead City.

On the East side of the Cape Fear River, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. James McDaniel, GEORGE W. McDONALD, Sen'r, to Mrs. ANN BRANCH.

Presbyterian please copy.

DIED,

In this town, on the 17th inst. CHARLES C. SCHERMERHOHN, son of Uriah and Sarah Schermerhorn, aged 1 year 10 months and 13 days.

Near Fair Play, Robeson county, June 7, 1862, Mr. DANIEL SMITH, aged 71 years.

Also, on the 8th, Mr. MALCOM SMITH, brother of Daniel, aged aged 66 years.

On the 19th ult., at his residence in Graham, Alamance county, Mr. ELIJAH CLARK, of Newbern, in the 88th year of his age.

From a wound received in the battle near Richmond on Tuesday, Mr. D. G. JOHNSON. He was a noble, brave soldier, and died rejoicing with the love of God in his soul.

Heroic dead! thy work is done, thy toils are o'er,
You will gaze on the battle-field no more:
No more you will breathe the wearied sigh,
Nor hear the wounded's mournful cry;
Peace, noble heart, peace to thy shade,
No brighter name hath glory made:
Lo, upward now to realms of light
Thy generous soul has taken flight;
There, in the regions of the blest,
From war and tumult calmly rest.
The mortal pang is past,
Jesus has come and borne thee home,
Beyond the stormy blast.
Yes, George, you are gone, our hearts are sadly riven,
Oh may we strive, while here on earth,
To meet our dear friend in Heaven. [Com.

"A Friend" who sent us a notice of a death, should have sent his name along with it. We do not publish such notices without knowing from whom they come.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN A. SPEARS a candidate to represent the counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.
July 21, 1862. 44tEpd

Wanted to Purchase.

1000 BBLS. No. 3 ROSIN.
500 do. " 2 "
500 do. " 1 "
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 21, 1862. 44-2t

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the evening of the 18th inst., a mulatto woman by the name of LUCY. Said woman is about 23 years old, slender frame, *but now quite corpulent*, of ordinary height, and will probably weigh 120 to 140 lbs., short hair, with rather a bony face, and is quite intelligent.

Said woman is probably harbored by her mother, owned by J. A. Worth, and Bill Brinton, a free negro, with whom she has been very intimate. I will pay the above reward of $20 if she is delivered to me or lodged in the Jail of this County, or I will pay $50 if she is taken in any other county and confined in the Jail of the same. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1862. 44-tf

We are authorized to announce D. McCALLUM, of Capt. M. H. McBryde's Company, Fort Caswell, a candidate to represent Robeson county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Being unknown to many of the citizens of the county, and having been incapacitated from active military duty, he expects to meet the citizens at their usual muster grounds. MANY VOTERS.
July 15, 1862. 44*2t

To the VOTERS of SAMPSON COUNTY.

I BEG leave to announce my name before you as a candidate to represent this County in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate. It would afford me very great pleasure to meet with you at the different precincts; but having canvassed the County two years ago, and owing to the peculiar circumstances under which I am placed by the present melancholy condition of our country, attending professionally upon the sick and wounded soldiers daily returning to their homes from the late Richmond battles, I am fully conscious that I can accomplish more good by remaining at home, at least for a time, administering to the wants of those sick and suffering. Should you favor me with an election, I shall endeavor to perform my whole duty as a faithful representative of the people.
Respectfully, C. T. MURPHY.
July 15, 1862. 44*17thA

Messrs. Editors:—You will please announce D. PURCELL McEACHERN, of the "Highland Boys," Co. G, 24th N. C. T., as a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next House of Commons. Mr. McEachern is a young man of excellent deportment and good moral character—a graduate of the University of N. C.—in every respect a high toned gentleman and a good soldier. On the 10th of May 1861 Mr. McEachern volunteered and entered the army then forming for the defence of the country; since that time he has been in the service as a private in the Highland Boys, and among those who endured the privations and hardships of Western Virginia and those who mingled freely in the bloody fights and desperate charges before Richmond.

The Robeson soldiers, wherever found, and the friends and supporters of the volunteer yet left in Robeson county, are called upon to support him.
MANY SOLDIERS AND VOTERS.
July 14. 44*2t

☞ **To Capt. CONDARY GODWIN**, 31st Regiment, N. C. T.: Knowing that the state of your health, broken down by exposure in the Camp, compels you to leave the service of your country, at least temporarily, we invite you to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff in the County of Robeson, pledging to you, in case you should consent to run, our entire support. We have nothing to say in regard to the other candidates who are now in the field, either of whom we have no right to doubt, would discharge the duties of the office of Sheriff faithfully. But we do think that those who have perilled their lives and broken down their constitutions in serving their country, have higher claims upon the people than those who have remained at home. We have not forgotten that, like the gallant Vance, scorning to besiege the Executive chambers at Raleigh for office, you entered the service as a Private. And while the esteem and confidence of your fellow-soldiers raised you to the command of your Company, the same ostracism which has been practiced against original Union men everywhere in the State has been used against you, even to the extent of destroying the efficiency of your men by withholding from your command arms and equipments, while Regiments and Companies organized subsequent to yours were at once supplied with everything necessary to make them efficient in the field. You have been nearly a whole year in the service of your Country, and strange to say, your Company is not yet armed. Whether this is owing to the fact that up to the publication of Lincoln's proclamation you were known as a staunch Union man, we know not, but we do know that your conduct as a citizen and a soldier since this war commenced, has secured our confidence. The wives and children of our brave volunteers will not soon forget your exertions in their behalf, with your time and means, to furnish them with food, while their husbands and fathers were absent in the field.
SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF ROBESON COUNTY.
July 19. 44-2tpd

We are requested to announce the name of WILLIAM S. NORMENT, (late of the 18th Reg't,) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.
July 17, 1862. 44-te

Fellow-Citizens of the County of Moore:

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the county of Moore. As I feel myself amply qualified to discharge its duties, should I be elected you will always find me at my post, ready and willing to wait upon you. I am conscious that I can give general satisfaction and please the most fastidious.
A. A. MORRISON.
July 4, 1862. 44-3t
Raleigh Standard copy three times and send bill to A. A. M., Caledonia P. O., Moore.

ROBESON AND RICHMOND.

The call for the services of Capt. CHARLES MALLOY in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly, on the part of "Many Citizens" of Robeson, is seen with pleasure and cordially responded to by many, very many citizens of Richmond. Come, Cap. surrender.
July 12, 1862. 44-3tpd

The friends of Dr. JNO. McIVER desire that he should be voted for as a candidate to represent the County of Moore in the House of Commons, at the ensuing election, the 7th August.
July 14, 1862. 43-5tpd

The friends of WM. B. WRIGHT, Esq., desire that he should be voted for as a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly.
June 30. 38te

For the Senate.

WE announce DAVID McNEILL, Esq. a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina. VOTERS.
June 24, 1862. 37-ite

For the House of Commons.

THE friends of Dr. JOHN McCORMICK of Harnett County, will support him at the next August election for a seat in the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.
June 18, 1862. 35-itepd

We are authorised to announce J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.
June 19, 1862. 35-tEpd

Having been solicited by many friends of Cumberland and Harnett, I have concluded to submit my name to be voted for as a COMMONER for the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett. I shall not canvass the Districts, but if elected, I will use my best exertions to legislate faithfully for my constituents, for the State, and for the Southern Confederacy.
ALFRED JACKSON.
June 20. 36itEpd

In accordance with a custom heretofore established between the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, allowing two Commoners to Harnett and the Senator and one Commoner to Cumberland, many Voters in Harnett have solicited NEILL McKAY, Esq., to become a candidate, as one of the Commoners from Harnett; and believing him to be entirely acceptable to the people of Harnett, would ask for him the support of their fellow citizens of Cumberland. MANY VOTERS.
June 19. 35-13tpd

☞ **We are authorized to announce Col. M. J. McDUFFIE** as a Candidate for the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.
July 7. 40-tEpd

We are authorized to announce R. JAMES POWELL of the 52d Reg't N. C. Troops, a candidate to represent Richmond County in the lower House of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.
June 30. 38te

To the Freemen of Cumberland County.

BY request, I again announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Should I be elected I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.
HECTOR McNEILL.
May 31, 1862. 30-te

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 21.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Bacon 32 to 33.
Beeswax 25 to 30.
Cotton—No sales that we have heard of; would bring the rise of 15.
Corn—In demand at 1 50 to 1 60.
Cotton Yarns $2 25; 4-4 Sheetings 30 by the bale; 3-4 Shirtings 25; Osnaburgs 38.
Cotton Bagging—35 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 50.
Flour—Very little coming in; prices firm at 18 50 for Super, $19 for Family.
Hides—Dry 27 to 30; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes (new) 1 25 per bushel.
Molasses—N. O. 2 25 by the bbl.
Nails $16 to $18 per keg.
Rye 2 00. Oats 75.
Rice 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar 50, by retail.
Salt—Sound $10 for 60 lbs.
Spirits—Peach Brandy 4 50; N. C. Apple 4 00; N. C. Whiskey $3.
Spirits Turpentine 25.
Tallow 35.
Wool 40 to 50.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Cotton has risen in New York to 42½ to 43 cents.

STOCKS.—Confederate bonds are again at par in Richmond—par and interest. North Carolina 6 per cents 109 to 110½; Virginia 100.

TAX LISTS FOR 1861.

IN accordance with the requirements of the 30th Section of the Revised Law, notice is hereby given, that the Tax lists are now ready for inspection.

I also request all persons to inform me of any taxables which may not have been listed.

The names of several persons who have failed to list their Dividends on Bank Stock have been given me. To *all* such I would say, the tax must be paid; and it would save them expense if they would inform me of the amounts of their Dividends; otherwise I will have to resort to the legal mode to ascertain the amounts through the officers of the Banks.
HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.
July 22, 1862. 44-2ti

State Salt for Sale.

I WILL sell at the store of A. M. Campbell on Wednesday next, a lot of STATE SALT, in small quantities.
P. F. ALDERMAN, Com.
July 21. it

☞ **The subscriber would be** pleased to grind, haul to and carry from the Mill, free of charge, at the Mill near the Gas Works, formerly Mr. Hall's. ABEL PAYNE.
July 21, 1862. 1tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 26th, 1862.

IN pursuance to an ordinance of the Convention of this State: I, HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby make known that all officers and soldiers in the service of the State or of the Confederate States who are of the age of twenty-one years and who are citizens of this State, or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and members of the General Assembly in their respective counties; and also for Governor of the State, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States and members of the Confederate Congress for their respective Districts, whenever such election is required by law.

And I do hereby further make known, that three free holders of their respective companies under the direction of the commanding officers of the Regiments to which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, being the 31st day of July for this year; and the said elections, shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State.

The three freeholders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled and shall transmit the same, with the list of voters, to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers of the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional districts, and the said freeholders shall specify accordingly and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different counties above referred to, who shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers, if received within twenty days after they are cast on the day of election as aforesaid.

The elections of this year are for Governor, Members of the General Assembly, and for Sheriffs of the respective counties.

Done at Office, in the city of Raleigh, the day and year aforesaid. 44—1t HENRY T. CLARK.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th inst. a small red bay HORSE, heavy built, black legs, mane and tail, white saddle marks. No other marks recollected. Gait, short pace, short trot, and pace; age about 11 or 12 years.

A person was seen lurking in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, who answers to the following description: 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, well-built frame, about 5 feet 8 inches high; wore a brown frock coat, black cassimere pants, (quite new,) new boots, black neck tie, gray flannel shirt, and gray hat; carried a red carpet sack made of hearth rug with the fringe on.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief, and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse. JAMES S. PLEDGER.
July 15, 1862. 44-2w

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1862.
Elizabeth Loflin, *vs.* W. B. Loflin, John K. Loflin and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Epps, wife of Marvel Epps, and Margaret Burton, wife of Pleasant Burton, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the 1st Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, the first Monday of July 1862.
44*6w] J. S. SPENCER, Clk.

NOTICE.

THE following members of my Company are hereby notified to report themselves to me at Camp near Drury's Bluff, within Twenty days, otherwise they will be apprehended and shot as deserters: Elias Ashworth, John B. Harper, Spain Williams, James King, William Owen, Henry Aumand, James Phillips, Robert Cooper, John Cooper, Wm. Hammond, A. J. Gowins, Miles Floyd, Benj. Floyd, Joseph C. Tadlock, Absalom Jerrald, John Medley, Arch'd M. Webster, Thos. F. Brooksher, Stanton Presnall, John Rodgers, Reuben C. Fessmire, William B. Jerrald and Enoch Manus.
JESSE E. KYLE,
Capt. Co. B, 52d Reg't N. C. T.
July 13, 1862. 44-4t

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 29th of September.

The scholastic year will be divided into two terms: the 1st of 13 weeks, commencing 29th of Sept. and ending 24th Dec.; the second of 27 weeks, commencing 1st of Jan'y and ending July 1st.

Parents and Guardians intending to patronize this School are earnestly requested to apply for circulars containing full particulars in regard to terms, &c., *before* the opening of the School.
Rev. WM. HOOPER, } Principals.
T. C. HOOPER, }
July 17, 1862. 43-t15Jpd

WANTED.

WE wish to purchase immediately, a large quantity of STEEL from 1 to 2 inches wide, ½ to ¼ inch thick. Also old buggy and carriage SPRINGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid at the store of W. H. & T. B. Newbeury, or at our Factory.
NEWBEURY & NEWELL.
July 16. 43-2tipd

NOTICE.

WE wish to give immediate and regular employment to 2 GOOD BLACKSMITHS and 2 GOOD CARPENTERS. We would also contract for CHARCOAL, to be delivered at Blacksmith Shops.
NEWBEURY & NEWELL.
July 16. 43-12tpd