OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

YELLOW FEVER.—It is our unpleasant duty to announce that a case of yellow fever, originated in or near Wilmington, terminated fatally in Lower Fayetteville on Saturday last. The unfortunate subject was Mr. James Madison Worth, son of Dr. John M. Worth of Randolph County. Young Worth had been in Wilmington until within a few days of his attack, which occurred on Saturday the 20th inst. He spent those few days at the Sound. On Monday the 22d he was quite ill; on Tuesday started for this place in one of the boats; arrived on Wednesday, and died on Saturday, the symptoms of yellow fever having been developed on Friday.

The authorities of the town have, we understand, taken measures to restrict communication with the house at which the death occurred, and also to abate nuisances of filth and decaying vegetation, and to purify the atmosphere by burning rosin in the streets at night.

We learn that Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq. of Wilmington, died of the disease a few days ago at Clinton; and that another citizen of Wilmington, whose name we did not hear, died at Lumberton last week.

We repeat the remark made a week or two ago, that there is scarcely any danger of the disease communicating to persons in the interior, unless fed by foul atmosphere caused by inexcusable filthiness of lots or houses. The experience of Virginia in 1855 is clear on this point. People scattered in all directions from Norfolk, where the disease prevailed with great malignity, and a few of those refugees died at various places, but did not communicate the disease to any of the people of those places.

There is no reason, therefore, for any panic in the country, as we believe there is none here.

It is proper to add that there has been no case here but the one above mentioned, any reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Since the above was in type we have received the following:—

MAYORALTY OF FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 27, 1862.

In compliance with the pledge given on Thursday, I have to report that a person who reached this place, sick, from Wilmington, on Wednesday last, died this morning. The attending Physician reports that the disease of which he died showed symptoms of yellow fever. All intercourse with Wilmington has been suspended, and sanitary regulations adopted, by which it is hoped no further cases will be introduced. All our Physicians concur in the opinion that the disease cannot spread in this place, and that persons from the country having business here may come and go, as usual, with impunity.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Mayor.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE OFFICERS IN THE THIRD REGIMENT.—Capt. H. W. Horne of this town, commanding the Cumberland company in this regiment and wounded in the great battle at Sharpsburg, arrived here on Friday last. From him we obtain the following list of casualties:

Field and Staff.—Col. W. L. DeRosset, severely wounded; Maj. S. D. Thruston, slightly wounded; Serg't Major I. T. Clark, do.

Co. A.—Killed, Lieut. A. W. Speight; wounded, Lieut. W. G. Williams, slightly.

B.—Killed, Lieut. Thos. Cowan, Lieut. Gillespie; wounded, Lieut. G. W. Ward.

C—Wounded, Capt. H. W. Horne, slightly; Lieut. N. A. Graham, arm broken; Lieut. W. J. Thurston slightly.

D—Killed, Capt. E. G. Meares; wounded, Lieut. W. S. Bivins.

E—Wounded, Capt. W. T. Ennett.

F—Wounded, Lieut. R. S. Radcliffe.

G—Killed, Capt. E. H. Rhodes, Lieut. W. H. Quince; wounded, Lieut. Anthony Rhodes.

H—Killed, Lieut. D. E. McNair; wounded, Lieut. A. L. DeRosset.

I.—Wounded, Capt. A. Craig, Lieut. R. Gaillard.

K—Killed, Capt. David Williams.

Total: Killed 8, wounded 15. The regiment carried into the battle but 27 officers, of whom but 4 escaped unhurt.

Capt. Horne is unable to give accurate information of the casualties among the men, as his wound made it necessary for him to leave the field, and he started home on the second day after the battle. In his own Co. (C,) they were as follows:

Killed: Privates L. Nowel, S H Manker, R Strickland—3. Wounded: Capt. Horne; Lieut. Graham, Serg't J Strickland, chest, flesh; Privates G Autry, thigh, flesh, Patrick Bane, knee, flesh, J C Medlin, J C Bryan, T Bedsole, A Arnett, J Johnston, W Mason, J Jones, J Rouse, J A Cole, W H Giles, J McDonald, D R McKenon, shoulder, J McLean, do, H Williford—19.

Total killed in the Reg't 50; wounded 205.

From the Robeson "Highland Boys" and the "Cumberland Plough Boys."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR MARTINSBURG, VA., Sept. 20, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: Please state to our friends in Robeson that the "Highland Boys" were in the terrible battle fought in Maryland on the 17th Sept. Our loss was as follows—Killed on the field: Privates John G McNair and Philip M White. Wounded: John I McNeill (since dead,) Jervis L Speights (supposed mortal,) Serg't J P Bethea, A E McNeill, John N McLean, severely, and P McGeachy and A A McLean, slightly. I would state to the friends of the killed, that they died with their faces to the flying foe, and to the friends of the wounded, that they shall have every possible attention.

I am requested by Lieut. McAlister to give the following as the loss of the "Cumberland Plough Boys"—Killed: Lieut D J Downing, Serg't K D Matthews and Privates Bunce Rollins and A L J Cashwell. Wounded: Private Ed Currie, and Private Thornton bruised by a bomb.

I do not know the total loss of our Regiment, (the 24th.) We suffered severely, but drove the enemy over a mile.

Very respectfully,

A. A. McIVER,
Capt. Co. G, 24th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

List of Casualties in Co. G, 46th N. C. T., Sept. 17, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Md.—Wounded: Lieuts Skeen, arm slightly; R P. Troy, temple, slightly; R W Stinson, forehead. Privates: Thos Brooks, thigh, slightly; D H Cox, thigh, severely; S Floyd, leg, slightly; M Gordy, leg, severely; L Hunt, arm, severely; Peter Hoyle, face, severely; J O Johnson, hand, slightly; T C Russell, hip, severely; W H Whitney, leg, severely; Z Kinly, missing.

Casualties in the Guilford Grays.—Killed: Capt. Adams, (body cared for,) A F Coble, Leighton Smith, J M Edwards, and Sam'l Young.

Wounded: Serg't C A Campbell, slightly, W D Archer, Henry Crider, Joel McLean, P M Brown, Wm A McFarland, in arm, A W Klutts, slightly, W D McAdoo, slightly, L L Praither, in arm, R L Donnell, in leg.

Lieut. McKnight not hurt, but probably a prisoner.

Adj't Wilson slightly wounded in leg.

Lt. Sloan, sick, and with the wagons.

Greensboro' World.

13th N. C. Regiment.—The Milton Chronicle has the following casualties in this regiment in the battle of Sunday, before the battle of Sharpsburg:—

Lt. Col. Ruffin was wounded but as he did not quit the field, we hope his wound was not of a serious nature. Private Wm. Thompson, of the Milton Blues, was killed, and John Hendrick, George Gordon, Henry M. Long and Jas. Phelps—of the same Company—were wounded.

FROM THE 46TH REGIMENT.—We have seen a letter from an officer of this Regiment (Col. Edward D. Hall's,) dated at Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 21st, in which it is stated that the Regiment lost 69 in killed, wounded and missing in the battle of Sharpsburg. None of the Field or Staff Officers were killed or wounded.

The Reg't was stopping at Martinsburg for a short time to blow and rest, after twenty-one consecutive days of marching and fighting. The writer says, "The fighting at Sharpsburg was awful. Malvern Hill and Gaines's Mill were child's play to it. The Reg't slept on the night of the battle in a piece of woods which had been in possession of the enemy three distinct times. You could walk on the dead bodies for 100 yards in many places without touching the ground. I managed to sleep most of the night, though the groans and screams of the wounded were horrible—I shall never forget it."

Capt. Wm. L. Saunders of Salisbury has been promoted to the Majority, vice Norment, resigned.

It will be seen by notices in to-day's paper that the men have lost their clothes and blankets, and appeal to their friends at home for a fresh supply—an appeal that will doubtless be promptly responded to. The writer asks to have some tobacco sent to him; it is so scarce that he has known men to give $5 a plug for it.

REPORTS OF A DESIRE FOR PEACE.—We copy from the Charleston Courier a remarkable extract from a letter affirming that there is now a strong feeling at the North in favor of peace; that they confess that the object of the war is unattainable; that secret societies had been organized to resist the draft; that the government was afraid to force that obnoxious measure; and that without it hardly 200,000 of the 600,000 men called for could be obtained.

These are most important statements, *if reliable*, and as to that we can only say, whilst our impressions are decidedly adverse to reliance upon them, that the letter is given with apparent confidence by that most respectable paper the Courier. In a paragraph from a New York paper it will be seen that the draft *has been* forced in Connecticut, and that disturbances were caused thereby. This fact is somewhat confirmatory and somewhat contradictory of the letter writer's views—confirmatory so far as it shows that there was danger of popular outbreaks against the draft; contradictory, as it shows that the government was not afraid to enforce it.

We add to the Courier's article and letter, an extract from the letter of the army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, P. W. Alexander. The letter is of an old date (the 9th) but only reached Savannah on the 24th. Its statement of an informal suggestion towards peace, and of Gen. Lee's action upon it, has nowhere else been made, so far as we know, nor contradicted.

On the whole, while we copy the articles as of the current news of the day, we caution our readers against putting confidence in them, until further advised.

WHAT SOUTHERN PEOPLE MAY EXPECT.—A friend has handed to us a copy of the "Continental Monthly Magazine," for last month, published in New York we believe, and picked up in one of the enemy's camps by an officer in our army that whipped them out of the camp. It has various articles on the war, all bitter enough against the South, but one in particular, under the caption, "Rewarding the Army," showing what the South might expect if it should ever prove so foolish and so craven as to allow the North to conquer us—a thing by the way that we regard as utterly out of the question. And because we desire every Southern man to regard it in the same light, do we call attention to this article. It is not a mere ephemeral newspaper paragraph, but a deliberate essay, finding a conspicuous place in one of the higher order of literary periodicals of the North.

The whole aim and tendency of the article is to impress it on the people that the South is to be divided up into small farms, and to impress it upon the soldiers that those farms are to be parceled out among them, as rewards for their services. Of course a great inducement is thus held out to those in the army to fight desperately, and to those not already in, to enlist, and share in the plunder of that South which is supposed to be El Dorado. There has long been an immense "vote-yourself-a-farm" party at the North, but at present the idea is, instead of taking a farm among the wild lands of the West, to take one at the South, with lands cleared and houses built, already to their hands. It is even intimated that though Southrons are to be deprived of their slaves, these Northern settlers will condescend to "employ" them—such is the phrase used in the following extract:—

"The army of the United States at the present day contains within itself the best part of such free labor and intellect as is *needed to reform the South.* * * * When the war shall be over, it is to the army that we should look to revive the wasted South, to farm its exhausted plantations and employ its blacks."

But the North has a stronger motive than even hate of the Southerners for this proposition to locate its army upon Southern farms. *It is afraid of its own army being turned loose upon itself* without employment. See the following extracts:

"It is very doubtful if those who venture to oppose the settlement of our soldiers in the South, will not stir up such a storm of trouble as this country never saw. An army of half a million after a year or two years of battle-life, will not calmly return to its wonted avocations, notwithstanding all that has been said to that effect. A warrant for Western lands, which will possibly bring a hundred dollars, will seem but a small matter to men who have seen unlimited paths to competence in the rich fields of the South. They will not comprehend why the enemy should be allowed to retain his possessions while they themselves have been thrown out of employment."

Again: "To extend these doctrines [free labor, &c. &c.] over the whole continent is a noble mission, and one not to be balked or hindered by foolish scruples or weak pity for a pitiless foe."

Again: "It is more to our interest to reward the army with Southern land-grants than it is even for theirs to accept them."

The writer proposes to begin by settling Texas first, so as to get an ample supply of cotton; and by governing all the other Southern ports as New Orleans is now governed. "But to do all this," says he, "there must be *no flinching.* This is not the time to prate of the 'unrepresented rights' of traitors, or wince at the prospect of reducing to poverty the men who have labored for years to reduce us to utter ruin!"

Perhaps it scarcely needed this warning, but we think it cannot be too often or too earnestly impressed upon Southern people, that they have nothing but evil, nothing but wrong, and robbery, and oppression and insult, to expect from the North, and that the only way to avoid all these is, with the blessing of God, to drive them away, or if they will not go, to give them their coveted farms in spaces of earth six feet by two.

OLD ABE'S GIFT.—We have sometimes heard of dying men who had not a dime in the world leaving immense estates by will to their friends. A like conceit seems to possess the yankee President. He has issued a proclamation pretending to emancipate the slaves of "rebels." He has just as much right to do this as the Emperor of Russia or the Queen of England has, and that is none at all. Even if the slave States were under the government of the United States, the Constitution which he has sworn faithfully to administer gives him no power to do so wicked an act. But he has no right to do even a constitutional act in the Confederacy. It owes him no allegiance, and he knows will pay no respect to his proclamation. It is merely issued in the vain hope that it may do some mischief. But, like all his acts, it is a mistake, calculated only to defeat his object; for it will strengthen the unity of the South and embitter its hostility to the whole vile yankee nation, which thus shows its willingness to do an act injurious to itself and to the world, in the hope that it may be most injurious to us.

Heaven preserve us from any future connection, social, political or commercial, with so malignant a people.

A LETTER FROM SEWARD.—The Northern papers copy from the Glasgow Mail (Scotland) a letter from Wm. H. Seward to the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association, dated Aug. 14th, in which that functionary, with the concurrence of the President and the Cabinet, makes the following outrageously false assertion:

"Nor is the South, as you seem to imagine, altogether insensible or unfaithful. Time, which always subdues passions otherwise uncontrollable, is gradually freeing that region from the terrors of the insurrection, and preparing the way for its return to its constitutional duties, and for the restoration of national unity and peace."

Seward knows, as everybody knows in America, that this is false, and the South has by the events of the war been more and more embittered and more and more determined never again to unite with the North. Doubtless he hoped to deceive these people of Scotland in regard to the state of feeling here; but when he had occasion to speak of the feeling in Europe he knew there was no use to attempt deception, and so he says truly:

"It has been a disappointment to learn that our struggle is at best a matter of indifference to the Governments of Europe, whilst it is generally represented to us that the nations of that continent sympathize, not with us but with the insurgents, and desire nothing less than our National ruin."

LARGE APPLES.—Mr. Wm. S. Johnson has sent us some apples, one of which measured 14 inches in circumference.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, there was nothing of interest in either House.

On Thursday, the Senate passed a bill in relation to Hospitals, a synopsis of which is elsewhere published. The Senate also passed a bill to provide for the coinage of copper tokens. (Authorizes the issue of copper tokens of the value of five, ten and twenty cents each, to supercede the existing shin-plaster nuisance, to be redeemed by the Government at some future time, when the necessity for them ceases to exist.) The House debated the Senate Exemption Bill, Conference Committees were appointed on the Conscript Bills.

On Friday both Houses passed the Senate conscription bill. It is simply an extension of the law to those between 35 and 45. The law is published elsewhere. The vote in the House is published, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Boteler, Breckinridge, Chambers, Chilton, Collier, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Dargan, Dawkins, De Jarnett, Dupre, Elliott, Foster, Freeman, Gardenhier, Garland, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hartidge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcomb, Holt, Johnson, Kenan of Ga., Kenan of N. C., Kenner, Lauder, Lyon, Machen, McRae, Menees, Miles, Moore, Munnerlynn, Pugh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Swann, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright of Texas, and Mr. Speaker—54.

Nays—Arrington, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Bridgers, Chambliss, Clapp, Clopton, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Farrow, Foote, Gartrell, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Jones, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Smith of Ala., Strickland, Trippe, Welch, and Wright of Ga.—29.

PAROLED YANKEES.—A report was given in the Richmond papers of the 25th that Jackson had captured at Shephardstown 300 of the yankees that he had captured and paroled only a week before at Harper's Ferry, and that they were on the way to Richmond. We are glad to state that subsequent papers do not confirm the story; for if such men had been re-captured they would necessarily be executed, for it would be such a breach of faith as the laws of civilized war would require to be punished with death. The story probably grew out of what later accounts state to be a fact, that Jackson captured a few such persons and hanged them up on the same day.

As for paroled prisoners, we presume that not one in a thousand would violate his parole, for apart from the danger of capture, recognition and execution, we think there are but few of them who would not prefer to go home, receive their pay, (for which alone most of them enlisted,) and avoid the disaster and disgrace of any more such battles as they have had with the Confederates.

RETURNED.—The Standard announces the arrival in Raleigh of a number of the officers exchanged at Vicksburg. Among them we are glad to hear is our old friend Col. Clark M. Avery, the gallant Colonel of the 33d N. C Troops. Col. Avery has been in a yankee prison since the battle of Newbern, where his good conduct won high commendation. He was captured, we believe, in a generous endeavor to protect or bring from the battle field the body of a wounded friend.

The Colonel's regiment is now in North Eastern Virginia or Maryland, and we suppose he will soon be at its head.

AN URGENT APPEAL.—We copy with pleasure the following appeal of the Surgeon General. It accords with what we have so often of late urged upon our readers, and especially upon the women of North Carolina. At present we can add nothing to the force of Dr. Warren's plea for the sick and wounded:—

An appeal in Behalf of our "Sick and Wounded."—Recent events have added largely to the list of "sick and wounded" among the soldiers from North Carolina. In Richmond, alone, there are more than 2,000 from this State under medical treatment, while at Gordonsville, Warrenton, and on the banks of the Potomac, it is impossible to ascertain their number, though by universal consent it is very large. The necessities of these brave but unfortunate men, demand of the citizens of the State the most prompt and energetic efforts in their behalf, and the past history of our people is a sure guarantee that this appeal will not be in vain. Let Relief Associations be formed in *every County*, so that funds and stores of all descriptions may be immediately and regularly collected, for the benefit of our suffering soldiers. Let the fathers, the mothers, the wives and sisters of these poor unfortunates give themselves to this noble work, without hesitation or delay, and the blessings of thousands will be their recompense. An agency for the distribution of supplies has already been established in Richmond, by the Governor of the State, and another will soon be in successful operation in this city, so that all contributions from our citizens will reach their proper destination if forwarded to either place, to the care of the undersigned. Surely the people of North Carolina will not falter in a work which appeals alike to their humanity and to their patriotism, and in which those who are dearest to them have so deep an interest.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surg. Gen. of N. C.

THE YANKEE KILLED.—A letter published in a Northern paper from the yankee "headquarters of the army of the Potomac, Sept. 21st," says,—

"The work of burying the dead is still continuing. They average about one thousand per day. To-morrow will probably finish it."

About "a thousand a day" for five days! Five thousand dead at Sharpsburg! As the wounded and missing in Sumner's division were more than five to one of the killed, their whole loss at Sharpsburg must have been over thirty thousand.

THE COMING NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Democrats, as we have heretofore stated, have nominated ex-Gov. Seymour as their candidate for the next Governor of the State, on the avowed platform of hostility to the destructive and unconstitutional policy of the Lincoln administration, though not—at least not openly—in opposition to the war upon the South. At the latest dates from New York the Republicans had not nominated their candidate. But the Herald says,—

"*It is understood that the conservative element in the party*—including Mr. Seward and Thurlow Weed—has been defeated and crushed, and that the radicals will rule the roost." Their journals in this city are coming out in very remarkable articles, shaping the issue, and laboring hard to bring the whole party over to their sanguinary and revolutionary views. The Tribune yesterday, for example, presents the bloody programme of extermination of the white race of the South, as did Thaddeus Stevens, a short time ago, in the House of Representatives. The organ of the Jacobins scoffs at "humanity" as sickly sentimentality, and denounces every attempt to restore peace on the basis of the Constitution. To do battle for that instead of exterminating slavery and slaveholders, would be a game not worth the candle."

The Herald takes it for granted that Fremont will be the Republican candidate, and their platform indiscriminate slaughter of the Southern people.

THE ORIGIN OF YANKEE LYING.—A friend has accidentally laid his hand on an old Observer of 1846, in which he finds the following. He thinks Gen. Ampudia taught the yankees to lie, their stories being so like to his; but they did not contract the disease; they had it in a natural way. As an old gentleman once said of his town where it was proposed to establish a quarantine to prevent the importation of yellow fever, "It's no use: we can give them as many diseases as they send."

"*Mexican account of the Capture of Monterey.*—Gen. Ampudia's official account of the battle is received in this country. He speaks of "a brilliant defence, in which the enemy was repulsed with the loss of 1500 men from various posts." To save his men, and the city, from further loss, and because of the scarcity of ammunition and provisions, &c. he consented to the capitulation.

"To show the utter falsity of Ampudia's reasons, a highly distinguished officer of our army, writing in the Picayune, says,—

"Touching the scarcity of ammunition and provisions, which produced such "great suffering," it is only necessary to remark, that more ammunition was captured and surrendered than has been sent from the United States for the use of the Army of occupation since the war began, and that the provisions found in the city have mainly subsisted the citizens and entire American forces ever since the capitulation, now more than two weeks, to say nothing of the amount permitted to be carried off by the Mexican Army."

Prisoners.—21 yankees captured in Eastern N. C., arrived in Richmond on Friday. 70 others arrived from Northern Virginia.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the Potomac.—RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—A soldier who is just from the Potomac region says that the parties of the enemy who have been committing raids in Loudoun and Fauquier have disappeared. During their adventures they visited Middleburg and Upperville, and paroled all the sick soldiers and stragglers whom they found there.

Gen. Lee's army was still near the position reported for the last few days.—*Enquirer.*

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 27.—We could get nothing definite last night from our army. There was a rumor that Stuart's cavalry had a skirmish on Monday near Hagerstown, and that McClellan was falling back towards Washington; but these are mere rumors. From an officer whose opinion is entitled to some respect, we heard that there would probably be no more fighting for some days, it being presumed that our commanders would await the ingathering of the stragglers who are rejoining the army rapidly. All concur in representing the morale of our army to be excellent, and its spirit buoyant to the highest degree.—*Virginian.*

Official Confirmation of the Mumfordsville Affair.—The Enquirer of the 27th publishes Gen. Bragg's official report as follows:—

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 26. }
FROM MUNFORDSVILLE, Sept. 17. }

To General S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp. General.

The garrison at this place surrendered last night without our firing a gun. We got 4,000 prisoners, 4,000 small arms—pieces of artillery and munitions in large quantities.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

An official dispatch from Gen. Jones to Gen. Cooper, dated Knoxville, Sept. 25, gives the above intelligence and adds that Gen. Bragg's courier informs him that up to the 12th inst., about 23,000 Kentuckians had joined Kirby Smith, and they were still coming. The home guard were delivering up their guns as rapidly as they could be received.

A skirmish in Southampton.—Our cavalry pickets in Isle of Wight county were driven across Blackwater river at Franklin, Tuesday last, by the enemy who advanced in force. Col. Marshall was in command of the Confederates on this side of the river, and the bridge was guarded by a 32 pounder, which opened in reply to the enemy's artillery. The fire from our gun was remarkably accurate in aim, and the shell falling amongst the enemy, caused them to beat a very hasty retreat. The enemy lost three killed and several wounded. The enemy in his flight burnt a bridge to prevent pursuit. They are supposed to have numbered 1500.

Pet. Express, 27th.

From Suffolk.—Our advices from Suffolk are to Wednesday night last. The number of troops now in and around Suffolk, is estimated at 17,500. The infantry number 15,000; cavalry 2,500, and there are three batteries of artillery, numbering 17 pieces. The railroad is guarded all through the Dismal Swamp, chiefly by new levies recently raised. The enemy is fortifying four miles this side of Suffolk, and they say they will hold the town at all hazards.—*Pet. Express, 27th.*

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—The notorious Capt. Bond, of Pendleton county, his First Lieut. and five privates of the "Swamp Dragoons," were captured by Capt. McNeill last week, in Hardy county, and sent "on to Richmond." A few days ago, in the vicinity of Romney, some of Col. Imboden's men crossed the track of some of the enemy, capturing two and killing and wounding several others. They obtained nine Yankee horses fully and well equipped, one of the saddles selling for $85, besides some revolvers, sabres, carbines, &c.—*Whig.*

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—The Express has Northern papers to the 23d inst.

They contain Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation in all the rebel States, to take effect Jan'y 1, 1863.

The yankee losses at Sharpsburg were immense. The following is the official statement of loss in one corps, Sumner's:

Gen. Richardson's Division—Killed 212, wounded 899, missing 24. Gen. Sedgwick's Division—Killed 335, wounded 1577, missing 321. Gen. French's Division—Killed 293, wounded 1321, missing 203. Total in Gen. Sumner's corps 5,208.

A correspondent from the battle-field on the 22d, says the Federals were still burying the dead at the rate of 1000 per day, and expected to get through on that day. Gen. Hooker was shot through the foot by a rifle ball, and will not be able for duty for a long time. Gen. Crawford's wound is more serious than expected. Gen. Richardson, wounded in shoulder, will die. Gen. Dana was wounded badly in knee.

The correspondent of the Times says the slaughter was awful, particularly among the officers.

The Herald's correspondent furnishes the following account of Jackson's slaughter of the yankees at Shepperdstown on the 20th:—

Yesterday morning Gen. Martindale's brigade crossed the Sharpsburg ford and formed in line of battle near a bluff, about a quarter of a mile from the ford, and directly on the bank of the river. They had scarcely done this before the enemy emerged in overwhelming numbers from a piece of woods, a short distance ahead and commenced a galling fire of musketry. They then advanced in close column, and the Union troops were ordered not to fire, as it was our own men advancing. This order arose from the fact that the enemy's column was headed by a red hospital flag, and those in the front ranks had on the dress of the Union soldiers. It was supposed to be a party of our men who had previously gone over the river with a flag of truce for the purpose of bringing our wounded soldiers across, who had been made prisoners by the enemy; but when the rebels continued firing and advancing, it became evident that this was a heartless ruse, invented for the purpose of deceiving our men, and to enable them at the same time to get near enough to render their fire effective, without receiving that of our men. At last they were recognized, and, though the rebels numbered five to our one, the gallant fellows returned their fire and would have met the charge bravely (the enemy advancing for that purpose,) had not the regiment which composed the right wing of our little force become somewhat panic stricken. Even after their right was exposed an effort was made to recover it and meet the advancing foe, a regiment being ordered for that purpose; but before this could be accomplished the enemy had turned our right and opened a galling cross fire, doing terrible execution. The order to retreat was now given and in the greatest disorder and confusion our men started for the river, leaving their dead and wounded behind, and followed by the enemy, who shouted and yelled like demons, firing as they ran. They even followed our men into the river, bayonetting and shooting them, while those on the banks continued firing as long as our men were in sight. All the troops who were on the Virginia side were ordered to return with as much speed as possible, as it was not known what force the enemy might have in the neighborhood. In the meantime several batteries had been placed in position on a commanding hill on the Maryland side, and to a short distance to the left of the bluff near which our force was attacked. Shot and shell rained among the enemy; but this did not deter him from following up his victory, for while a man remained in reach of their rifles they continued to fire. Scores of the wounded and dying met a watery grave. A large number of our men were taken prisoners. It is feared that our shells did more harm among our own men than to the enemy, while covering the retreat of our men across the river. Fifteen were under the arch of an old mill. One of our shells burst in the arch, killing and wounding all but one.

From the West.—The excitement at Louisville is tremendous. A despatch from Jeffersonville, dated the 22d, says that Gens. Bragg and Smith have divided their forces. Smith is to hold Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Bragg advances upon the city.

Bragg has summoned Nelson, in command of the army for the defence of Louisville, to surrender. Nelson refused, and has ordered all the women and children to leave the city at one hour's notice. Thousands of citizens are crossing the river into Indiana. Bragg is some distance from the city, but advancing rapidly.

Commercial.—NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Exchange firm at 129½. Gold 117⅝. Cotton—Sales of 600 bales at 54 cents.

The Wounded.—On yesterday evening about 200 wounded arrived, and 800 more were expected during the night. They are from various recent battle fields, and constitute those who were not seriously hurt.

Enquirer, 27th.

Ran the Blockade.—Yesterday morning the steamer Kate ran the blockade and anchored near Smithville. Our authorities have sent down, ordering her not to come up, as it is reported she has the Yellow Fever on board.

Two schooners approached our bar last night. One of them was chased up the beach, where she grounded, and the blockaders fired on her from three o'clock this morning till after daylight. The blockaders were too far off for our guns to reach them.

The other schooner had 4,500 bushels salt on board, and succeeded in getting in safe.—*Wil. Journal, 26th.*

Broke Jail.—Last night eight prisoners broke out of the jail of this county, by prying out the bars near the windows, and lowering themselves down from the second story, by means of their blankets tied together.

The Sheriff offers a reward of $100 for J. J. Benson, and of $10 for each of the others. Benson was confined on a charge of robbing the mail.—*Wil. Journal, 26th.*

The Health of Town.—We hear of four deaths to-day from yellow fever. No new cases are reported.

Wil. Journal, 26th.

It is known that there have been five deaths in town of yellow fever since our last. We have so far heard of no new cases to-day.—*Wilm. Journal, 27th.*

The Mayor of Charleston has sent a number of Physicians and nurses, and Gen. Beauregard a Physician.

31st Regiment.—This regiment, captured at Roanoke Island, was re-organized at Raleigh last week. Col. J. V. Jordan was re-elected. Capt. E. R. Liles of Anson was elected Lieut. Col. and Maj. J. J. Yeates was re-elected.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: Miss Ann Colvin $10, Miss R J Whitaker $5, A Carolinian $20.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The following is a copy of the Conscription Act passed on Friday by both Houses of Congress.

An Act to amend an act, entitled, "An Act to provide further for the public defence"—approved 16th April 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, to call out and place in the military service of Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 35 and 45 years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not at such time or times legally exempted from military service; or such parts thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary to the public defence; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment; and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are, or may hereafter become, 18 years of age, and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years shall serve their full time: *provided,* that if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons, between the ages herein before stated, he shall call for those between the age of 35 and any other age less than 45; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated; and *provided* further, that those called out under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments from the respective States at the time the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862, was passed; and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, to be officered by the State having such residue, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law; *provided,* that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this, or the act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same; and that in such localities, and during such suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th of April, 1862.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Symptoms of this fever, on its first appearance, are: Slight head-ache and pain striking down the back of the neck and into the spine, attended with much stretching and yawning of the patient; the eyes becoming blurred and inflamed, the pulse increasing as the disease progresses.

Remedy—On the appearance of any of the above symptoms, take a table-spoon full of common salt with water sufficient to dissolve the same, then combine with the salt thus dissolved double the quantity of an ordinary dose of castor oil, and swallow it down without delay. Immediately give the patient a *hot* foot bath, with a handfull of common salt and one-eighth of a pound of mustard in it. Throw a blanket over him and let him remain in the bath for fifteen minutes. Then take him out and wrap him up in blankets, without wiping him, and lay him in a well covered bed and ventilated room. Then apply mustard plasters to the abdomen, calves of the legs and soles of the feet.

If the above dose of castor oil and salt does not operate in one hour, then give an injection, composed of warm soap suds, molasses and any kind of oil, with a wine-glass full of spirits of turpentine in it.

The bowels should be kept gently open with small doses of castor oil.

If the patient should suffer with severe headache, or be flighty in mind, cup him freely on the back of the neck and temples.

The mustard plasters before mentioned should be continually applied until the fever is broken.

Drinks—Cream of tartar water, lemonade, barley water made from the rough barley, and toast water. Not a particle of food of any description should be given the patient until he is entirely free of the fever, which will be the 7th, 9th or 11th day. In the interim you may give him a teaspoonful of arrow root or sago.

After the fever is broke, much caution should be observed in the diet, lest a relapse might ensue, which may prove fatal. Give no solid food. Take a chicken and boil it well down to a broath, and give the broath to the patient—but none of the meat. Also, repeat the hot foot-baths of salt and mustard, above mentioned, three or four times a day until the fever is arrested.

If castor oil cannot be obtained, give large doses of calomel and quinine, say from forty to sixty grains.

I have used the above remedy with marked success in most of the ports on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coasts of Brazil and Africa; but more especially when in command of the U. S. transport ship "America," during the Mexican war, when most of my crew were down with the fever. And in the fearful epidemic of this disease in Norfolk in 1855, when this remedy was applied, it proved most successful.

JONAS P. LEVY.

YANKEE GROANS.—The New York Times writes the following lamentations over Harper's Ferry and Munfordsville:—

"The surrender of Harper's Ferry was the most disgraceful thing of this war—worse than the rebel surrender of Fort Donelson, for the latter was after a very bloody defence. The recent surrenders of heavy bodies of our army—including that at Harper's Ferry, that at Munfordsville, Kentucky, reported this morning, and others which have recently shamed our flag in the West—are not from failing spirit or want of patriotic devotion. But we cannot complain if in Europe they are interpreted in this manner, and malignant articles written to show that the Northern army is dissolving. Every officer in any way responsible for these infamous surrenders should be punished with the severest penalty allowed by the articles of war."

MARRIED,

In St. Stephen's Church, Goldsborough, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Rev. WM. C. HUNTER, Rector of the Parish, to Miss ANN S., youngest daughter of the late James Griswold.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Moore county, on the 4th inst., by Wm. B. Richardson, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM RILY MUSE to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Samuel and Nancy McIntosh; all of Moore county.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, of an affection of the throat, EMMA, only daughter of Mr. A. H. Delaney, aged 14 years.

In Wilmington, on the 24th inst., of consumption, Mrs. HARRIET, wife of Mr. Wm. Sutton, aged 47 yrs. Also on the 25th inst., Mrs. BARBARY, widow of the the late Wm. A. Heyer, aged about 25 years. And on Friday night, of yellow fever, Mr. LOUIS B. ERAMbert, aged 29.

In Chatham county, on the 19th inst., JOSEPH WALTER, eldest son of Daniel W. and Martha A. Riddle, aged two years, six months and fifteen days.

Hope looks beyond the bounds of Time,
When, what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more. M. A. S.

At the resince of her husband, on Buck Horn, Chatham county, N. C., Aug. 18th, Mrs. ELIZABETH PERKINS. She had been for many years a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South.

At Cardenas, Aug. 30th, on board the C. S. Str. Florida, of Yellow Fever, JOHN LAURENS READ, in the 19th year of his age.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the College Hospital, Lynchburg, Va., on the 25th August, Mr. John F. Cameron, of Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. T., (Capt. Horne,) in the 23d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Moore county, where his remains were interred. He leaves fond parents, brothers and sisters and many friends to mourn his loss. Com.

At Camp Cowan, near Wilmington, Daniel McEachern, Jr., of Robeson county, a member of the Clark Artillery.

On the cars, between Weldon and Raleigh, on Tuesday last, G. W. Hinson, 20th N. C. T. He was supposed to be of Stanly county. His remains were interred in Raleigh and his effects deposited at the Peace Institute Hospital in that city.

At Camp Cowan, near Wilmington, C. J. Bennett, of Clark's Artillery.

On the 24th ult., Lieut. R. B. Lancaster, of Co. K., 27th N. C. T., of typhoid fever, after a lingering illness of several weeks.

On the 28th August, at the Marine Hospital near Wilmington, Lafayette McKendree Veach, aged 23 years, a member of Capt. Lewis' company.

Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of a small school. The applicant must be well qualified, and come well recommended. A liberal price will be paid. For particulars apply to

ALVA SMITH,
Fair Bluff, N. C.

Sept. 23, 1862. 64-3t*3tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 29.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon selling from carts at 45.
Beef on foot 10 to 12.
Beeswax 50 to 60.
Corn 1 60 to 1 65.
Cotton 20.
Cotton Yarn $4 to $4 50 per bunch.
Copperas $1 per lb.
Flour—Family $27 50, Super $27.
Hides—Green 15 to 17; dry 40 to 45.
Iron—Swedes 25.
Lard 35.
Molasses—N. O. $3 per gallon.
Nails $25 per keg.
Onions $3 per bushel.
Rye 2 50. Oats $1 25.
Sweet Potatoes $1 to 1 25.
Rice—7½ to 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75.
4-4 Sheetings 50. Osnaburgs 50.
Salt—Sound 12 50 to $15 for 50 lbs.
Spirits Turpentine 37½ to 50.
Tallow 50.
N. C. Corn Whiskey $5 to $6. Apple Brandy $5.
Wool 1 25 to 1 50.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WANTED,

A TEACHER who can prepare boys and girls for College, to take charge of a small school, at Knoxville, Bladen county. Satisfactory reference will be required. Address D. CROMARTIE, Elizabethtown.

Sept. 26. 1tpd

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a gentleman who can teach Latin, to take charge of a small family school. Testimonials of good moral character required. A moderate salary will be given. J. C. SMITH.

Averasboro', Harnett Co., Sept. 24. 64*4t

SHOES.

MEN'S SHOES, sewed and pegged.
For sale by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept. 29. 64-2t

Notice to Common School Teachers.

THE Committee of Examination of Common School Teachers of Robeson county, will meet in the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 18th of October, to examine Teachers as aforesaid. Also at the same time and place, the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools will meet.

NEILL McNEILL, Chm'n, &c.

Sept. 24, 1862. 64-2t

Presbyterian copy 2t.

Western Railroad Office,

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 27, 1862.

FOR the purpose of increasing the capital stock of this Company, to enable it to extend the Road from the Coal Fields to the North Carolina Road, the following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners to receive subscribers in their several neighborhoods, viz:

At Gulf—L J Haughton, Brooks Harris, Dr George C Newby and G Washington.

Above the Gulf—Jno J Goldston, James F Rives and Hugh W Dixon.

At Ore Hill—G W Goldston, Dr L W Gorrell and N M Alston.

Above Ore Hill—Dan'l Hackney, A B Marsh and Jas Pace.

At Foust's Mills—Dr H M Foust and Dr J D Graves.

At Franklinsville and vicinity—Isaac H Foust and A S Horney.

At Asheboro'—Jonathan Worth and B F Hoover.

At New Market—Jesse Walker and Joseph Newlin.

At Thomasville—A G Foster and Jno W Thomas.

At High Point—Dr R C Lindsay and Seaborn Perry.

At Salem—Francis Fries and R L Patterson.

At Greensboro'—C P Mendenhall, Peter Adams, Hon J A Gilmer and Jesse H Lindsay.

Instructions will be sent to the Commissioners at an early day by the President of the Company.

64tf J. M. ROSE, Sec'y W. R. R. Co.

To the Citizens of Randolph, N. C.

ON going into the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., on the 17th inst., the men of the 46th Reg't were ordered to throw off their knapsacks and blankets. After the battle they were ordered off in another direction, and lost both clothing and blankets. They will very soon draw winter clothing from the Confederacy, but blankets and socks are very scarce. About 40 men of Co. G, are thus deprived of these indispensable articles, and we are therefore under the necessity of appealing to the generosity of our friends for aid. Any disposed to give blankets or socks will please deliver them to Rev. B. Craven, Trinity College, or to John B. Troy, Esq., Troy's Store, before the 12th October, and they will be promptly forwarded.

O. W. CARR,
Capt. Comd'g Co. G.

Near Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 22, 1862. 64-2t

To Citizens and those having friends in the 46th Regiment N. C. Infantry.

THIS Regiment having been recently engaged in a severe conflict with the enemy, was necessarily compelled to lay aside knapsacks, blankets, clothing, &c. All were lost. The young heroes fought as if inspired afresh by the dew-drops of blood from the tree of liberty. The cold season is approaching, and now fathers, mothers and sisters will you contribute a blanket for the comfort of the soldiers who stand between you and a *heartless foe?* For this little necessity we ask. Then please answer the voice of the Regiment and your country by depositing a blanket at Greensboro' or Goldsboro', N. C., to my care; then those of different sections will please box up the blankets and deliver them at either Depot on or before the 14th of October 1862.

THAD. L. TROY, Agent 46th Reg't.

Sept. 27, 1862. 64-2t

Wil. Journal will please copy twice.

Recruits wanted.

SIXTEEN Recruits are wanted for Capt. Geo. Sloan's Company, now stationed at Kinston, N. C. The usual bounty will be paid for good men.

In my absence during next week apply to A. A. McKethan, Esq.

CHAS. T. GUY, Jr. 2d Lt.,
Co. I, 51st Reg. N. C. T.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27. 64-3tpd

UNION ASSOCIATION.

Mt. Gilead, Sampson Co., Sept. 27, 1862.

INASMUCH as the YELLOW FEVER is prevailing to a considerable extent in Wilmington, and as it is getting scattered in the *country* by so much *traveling*, and thereby the people becoming excited on the subject, and fearing there would not be that cordial reception that we would wish extended to the delegates and visiters; Therefore,

Resolved, That we request the UNION ASSOCIATION *to postpone* its meeting with us from Tuesday after the first Sabbath in October, until Tuesday after the first Sabbath of December 1862.

Done in Conference, Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in Sept. 1862.

HUGH McALPIN, Mod.
64-2tpd] JAS. VANN, C. Clerk.

To the Commissioned Officers of the 63d Reg't N. C. Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to assemble at Asheborough, on Thursday the 9th day of October, prepared to proceed at once to arrest and deliver at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh all Conscripts and Soldiers absent from their Regiment without leave. A failure or refusal to comply with this order will subject the Officer to the penalties of a Court Martial and consequent reduction to the ranks.

By order of Gov. Vance.

J. M. WORTH, Col. 63d Reg't
N. C. Militia.

To the Conscripts and Soldiers absent from your Regiments without leave:

THE Governor has been under the necessity of ordering you brought to the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh. Now, to save you from inflicting lasting disgrace upon yourselves and your county, I command and entreat you to assemble at Asheborough, on Thursday the 9th of October, prepared to go at once to the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh, with three days' rations. Any one failing to come up will be arrested at all hazards and dealt with as a traitor to his country. All Officers and good citizens are expected to assist in executing so just an order.

J. M. WORTH, Col. 63d Reg't
N. C. Militia.

Sept. 27, 1862. 64-3t

LOST NOTE.

HAVING lost a note for Fifty-Six Dollars and Twenty-Five cents, made payable to myself or order, as Administrator of Evan Cain, dec'd, by Thomas W. Devane and John T. Wright. Said Note was dated the 26th day of November, A. D. 1861, and due six months after date. I take this method to forewarn the maker of said Note from paying the same, or of any person trading for the same.

JOHN AVERITT, Adm'r.

Sept. 27, 1862. 64-2tpd