OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

A PROBABLE "CHANGE OF BASE."—We are inclined to think that the next battle ground will be in some other direction than the upper Potomac, and much nearer to Richmond. The invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, and even the occupation of Maryland, may be regarded as abandoned for the present. And the Washington City Star of the 22d very distinctly intimates that McClellan, instead of following Lee into Virginia, on a route which would require all his supplies to be transported by land hundreds of miles into a hostile country, will "rapidly shift his line of operations" to some other point. What that point will be, is a question of deep concern. The facility of transportation for troops and supplies by water to Norfolk, and thence to Yorktown and Suffolk, gives strong reason to believe that one or both of these routes may be selected for the next "On to Richmond" movement. It is understood that yankee troops have lately been arriving at those points in considerable numbers. We suppose that our authorities are on the look-out, and will have Lee's army concentrated promptly at any threatened point.

P. S. The accounts by this morning's mail seem to indicate that a battle is imminent, or may already have been fought, at or near Winchester. This may, however, be a feint, to conceal other movements of the enemy.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.—Two days after the incendiary proclamation of the 22d ult., (which we noticed in last Observer,) Lincoln issued another, as follows:—

Whereas, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of the law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection. Now, therefore, be it ordered—

First—That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commissions.

Second—That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

The last vestige of liberty in the so-called United States, is thus swept away! A military despotism is thus inaugurated. Any man is liable to arrest and trial, not by a court and jury, but by a military tribunal. Or, what is perhaps even worse, he may be arrested and confined, without accusation or trial, and with no hope of discharge or trial by means of the writ of habeas corpus, "the great writ of the people's liberty." The people of the North would do better to withdraw their forces from the Confederate States and to turn them against the destroyers of their own rights and liberty.

The object of this extreme measure is to put down opposition at home to the war. That is a good sign for us, for it shows that there must be a powerful party at the North engaged in "giving aid and comfort in various ways" to the South. No slight cause would have induced the adoption of so odious and dangerous a measure.

As to the other proclamation, noticed in our last, the North is very far from being pleased with it. The Tribune indeed says "God bless Abraham Lincoln" for it, and the Times and Philadelphia Press and Washington Republican are pleased; but the more influential Herald seems to us to be rather more against it than for it, evidently waiting to see which side it shall take, while the World ridicules it, and the Journal of Commerce and National Intelligencer and Baltimore Clipper are openly against it, as follows:—

"Mr. Lincoln has yielded to the radical pressure. It is, on the whole, a curious document. * * We have only anticipations of evil from it, and we regard it, as will an immense majority of the people of the North, with profound regret."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

"The subject is one which the loyal men of the border States cannot but believe is not calculated to aid the Union cause, and therefore regret to find it thrust before the public again. No good we believe, will come of its reproduction, and we hope no evil will flow from it; but we think it had better been left alone. *Balt. Clipper.*

The National Intelligencer thinks the proclamation will likely prove equally void of practical effect with that of Gen Hunter, and not "without the suspicion that the President has taken this method to convince the only class of persons likely to be pleased with this proclamation of the utter fallacy of the hopes they have founded upon it. With our well known and oft-repeated views respecting the inutility of such proclamations, it can hardly be necessary for us to say that where we expect no good, we shall only be too happy to find that no harm has been done by the present declaration of the Executive."

From these indications, followed as they have been by even a doubt in the Tribune's "sober second thought," we conclude that Lincoln has not benefitted his own cause at home by this proclamation, whilst here and in other parts of the civilized world he has but intensified the feelings of disgust and contempt and hatred with which he has come to be regarded.

Lincoln's first proclamation has stirred up the bitterest feeling wherever it has been read in the South. In Congress, Mr. Semmes of Lou. has offered a resolution declaring that it "is levelled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious and servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution."

Mr. Clark, of Mo., was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Confederacy a soldier, authorized to put to death every man caught on our soil in arms against the Government.

Mr. Henry, of Tenn., said the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that upon any attempt to execute the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we would hoist the black flag and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.

Mr. Phelan, of Miss., said he had always been in favor of conducting the war under the black flag. If that flag had been raised at Manassas a year ago, this war would have ended ere now.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. Charles M. Hooper, of an Alabama Regiment, has been promoted on the field to a Captaincy, for gallantry in the battle of Cedar Run and the subsequent battles at Manassas. Lieut Hooper is a son of George D. Hooper, Esq , formerly of this State, and a grandson of Charles P. Mallett, Esq. of this Town.

No mail from Wilmington or the South this morning.

MAYORALTY AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Oct. 2, 1862.

Since the report published in Monday's paper, a person (Mr. Newholf,) from Wilmington died of Yellow Fever in the *vicinity* of the town. He came up the river sick and was sent to the country, and did not lodge in town. This and the case reported on Monday are the only cases which have been brought to town or vicinity. *The people are again* assured that there is not the slightest ground for alarm here, and the country people are solicited to continue coming to market as usual. Supplies are wanted to be sent to the relief of the sufferers in our sister town of Wilmington. Prices are high, and it is hoped that no false alarm or timidity will be allowed to prevent the people from bringing in their supplies. ARCH'D McLEAN, Mayor.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

List of Casualties in 3d N. C. Troops, (Infantry) in the Battle at Sharpsburg, Maryland, Sept. 17, 1862.

Staff.—Wounded: Col W L DeRosset, thigh; Maj S D Thruston, arm.

Co A.—Killed: 2d Lieut A W Speight, Privates Jno F Carman, Nathan Butts, J J Dale, Jas H Sugg, Jesse E Hart, Robt Randolph, W H Jones—8. Wounded: 2d Lieut W G Williams, Serg't Henry Grady, hand, Corp'l O J Pate, neck; Privates H D Harper, leg, Wm Bryan, thigh, Hopkin Williams, face, Wm Skinner, head, Jos Hill and B E Mitchel, thigh, Leroy Churchill, Richard Heath and J P Heath, arm, J T Dale, head, Jno Randolph, J D Beamond, Peter Lawrence—16.

B.—Killed: 1st Lieut Thos Cowan, 2d Lieut S Gillespie—2. Wounded: 2d Lieut G W Ward, arm broke, Serg'ts W H Pickett, J J Whaley, S S Carroll, Corp'l H C Sandlin: Privates Robt Sumner, J D Bachelor, J C Bostic, J T Bishop, A B Dale, C Govin, J T Holland, J R Picket, D F Chambers, J J Middleton, B H Sullivan, F M Worley, J N Wilkins, M Jones, H G Lanier, B W Drew, Dan'l Griffin, A Thigpen, J Thigpen—24.

C.—Killed: Privates L Nowel, S H Manker, R Strickland. Wounded: Capt H W Horne, leg, flesh, 2d Lieut N A Graham, arm broke, Serg't J Strickland, chest, flesh; Privates G Autry, thigh, Patrick Bane, knee, D B McKenon and J McLean, shoulder, 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, H Williford—19.

D.—Killed: Capt E G Meares; Privates J Gilmore, W Stokes—3. Wounded: 2d Lieut W J Bivins, ankle, Serg't W H Barr, chest, Corp'l Marion Vann, arm; Privates D J Branch, —— Holmes, W Stine, J Fleming, —— Hart, R W Best, L Kornegay, J Hine, J Garvey, J H Harrell, C O Avery, A Wigs, J Moore, J Neal, S Mills, A Balred, N B Rochelle—20.

E.—Killed: Corp'l W T Everett; Privates Chas Phillips, W R Breese. Wounded: Capt W T Ennett, thigh, Serg't S Mills; Privates J R Marshall and Henry Jenkins, arm; Jerre Hansley, shoulder, S H McCauley, chest, E L Edens, knee, E Porter, ankle, J Bishop, J F Blake, J Breece, W M Brady, S Bullock, W Heady, J E Hobbs, B B Jackson, J R King, S H McCalley, J H McLemore, L S Phillips, A W Phillips, A Richardson, W Thomas, R W Yopp—24.

F.—Killed Privates Miles Potter, J H Hawkins, A H Justice, A B Martin, T Smith—5. Wounded: 1st Lieut R S Radcliff, leg, flesh, Serg'ts H W Potter, hip, J G M Bell, Corp'ls J B Byrd, arm broke, P H Smith, leg amputated; Privates H F Northrup, leg and hip, A W Moore, arm broke, J T Byrd, W H Pickett and T Pavyo, hand, K Britt, C Davis, C H Farrow, J R Phillips, W L Rowe, J E Sheffield, Gibson Williams—17.

G.—Killed: Capt E H Rhodes, 1st Lieut Wm Quince; Privates J Bell, B Davis, J Faison, J Sutton, J Hill, D Oliver, J Hanks, D Currin—11. Wounded: 2d Lieut Anthony Rhodes, leg, flesh, Serg'ts L Avery, O C Hill, Corp'ls W F Covill, J R Young; Privates J C Herring, feet, B F Hogans, J B Rigs, G C Rigs, B Shephard, M Carr, P Aman, E P Eubank, H E Henderson, J E Winbury, J C Herring, W W Woodall—17.

H.—Killed: 1st Lieut D E McNair, Corp'ls J S Buie and J L Pridyen; Privates A Johnston, E V Blizzard—5. Wounded: 2d Lieut Armand DeRosset, arm, Serg'ts J M Sikes, D A Sikes, Z H Loudermilk, head; Privates A Collum, ankle, R Aldridge, J Brown, W H Benson, E G Cobb, J Ellis, H Baldwin, T Jones, J D Lambert, E Needham, M Thornbury, W Butler, C Stout, A G Vuncannon, W Vuncannon, T L Benson.—20.

I.—Killed: Privates E G Jones, Joshua Civils—2. Wounded: Capt Craige, thigh, flesh, 1st Lieut W R Gaylard, leg broke, Serg'ts J C Stone, J S Gorham, Corp'l A Gaylard, chest; Privates J Neal, A Congleton and Thos Cross, thigh, A R Cutler, shoulder, J J Hinton, leg, severe, A Ross, leg amputated, T P Barrow, P M Barnett, J B Davis, W B Ferrell, P Glenn, J Nipper, A A Ireland, D A King, W R Medlin, T L Patrick, G W Ross, J Sawyer, J W Stewart, B S Tingle—25.

K.—Killed: Capt David Williams, Corp'l A G Murray; Privates W W Anderson, T J Bloodworth, H J Bowden, D Moore, L W Ross, A Ward.—8. Wounded: Serg'ts W A Bloodworth, S P Hand, Corp'l W B Player; Privates J H Brown, W J Brown, J B Blake, G H Cowan, Jonas Jones, R M Cowan, J R Garriss, J L Mills, M D Mott, A Giddins, R Giddins, T J Cowan, R Rivenbark, A Ross, J Spence, T J Ramsay.—19.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—The above summary is as accurate as can be obtained at this time, many being left on the field without knowing the extent of their injury.

Very Respectfully, K. A. BLACK,
Ass't Surgeon 3d N. C. T.

Capt. Dowd's Moore County Company, 48th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MARTINSBURG, Sept. 23, 1862.

Casualties of Capt. J. C. Dowd's company, D, 48th Reg't N. C. Troops, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., near Shepherdstown. Killed: J H Keply and Franklin Sullivan. Wounded: Serg't S D Stewart, Privates C Barnhart, Solomon Craven, Burril Deaton, Isaac Freeman, S S Hearn, M T McPhail, J G Morgan, J C Myers, Simon Sanders, H W Stutts, C T Taylor, David Taylor, Eli Wallis and H Williams. Missing: David Paschal, Thos Smith and E F Wauford. The wounds are not very severe on any except Serg't Stewart, who was wounded in the thigh, the bone supposed to be injured. Private B. Deaton's leg was broken above the ankle.

The Yankees warmly contested every inch of ground, and owing to their superiority in numbers, they held their ground for about fourteen hours, when hostilities ceased for the night. The 18th was occupied in burying dead and on that evening our forces fell back on this side of the river. Next morning the enemy attempted to cross, when our batteries mowed them down like chaff, almost blockading the river with them, and drove them back, since which time there has been no decided movement that is known.

Your ob't ser't, J. C. DOWD.

From the Raleigh Standard.

6th N. C. Reg't, Aug. 27—30, Maj. R. F. Webb, commanding.

Company A.—Lt J C Turner. Aug. 29. Killed: Private Jas P Copeland. Wounded: Private Pat Tinnerly, slightly. Aug. 30. Wounded: 2d Lieut Thos A Price, Serg't Pat Sullivan, Corp'l J W Williams; Private Geo Lents, all slightly.

B.—Lieut A K Umstead. Aug. 30. Killed: Private W U Roberts. Wounded: Lieut T L Cooley, severely.

C.—Capt H B Lowrie. Aug. 29. Wounded: Privates K Hicks and Geo H Riley, severely; Jno McKarrall and Jno M Leathers, slightly. Aug. 30. Lieut W G Guess commanding, wounded slightly; Privates Jno W Rasson, Jno Carlton and Jno Kilgrove, slightly.

D.—Lieut Carson. Aug. 29. Wounded: W A Team and Jos L Brittain, slightly; A C Jarrett, severely. Aug. 30. Wounded: Serg't R P Connor, mortally, died since; Privates J A Mitchell, B C Brown, Alex L Berry, severely; J J Stanford, Jas Murray, slightly; Elisha Berry, missing.

E.—Lieut J H Barns. Aug. 29. Killed: Private Jno Collins. Wounded: Lieut W G Turner, severely; Privates Wm Howell and T L Ollis, mortally; J C English, severely; Brice McGee, P B Collins, H R Singleton, slightly; Jos Boon, missing. Aug. 30. Wounded: Privates Jno Fortner and M Wiseman, severely; Wat Singleton and Levi Rose, slightly.

F.—Capt White, severely wounded. Killed: Private Jno Ray. Wounded: T J Minnis, mortally; Corp'l Joe Hamilton, Geo Thompson, C J Pender, J G Freeland, slightly. Aug. 30. Wounded: Serg't Tate and Private E G Thompson, slightly; Jas S Ray, mortally.

G.—Lieut J T Roseboro'. Aug. 29. Wounded: Privates T C Thorpe, C Swisher, J T Spears. Aug. 30. Wounded: Serg't G H Brown; Privates J C Swisher, J F Owens, Chas Ritchie.

H.—Capt J A Lea. Aug. 29. Wounded; Serg't Jno Hutchens and Private A J Thompson, severely; A M Pleasants, slightly. Aug. 30. Wounded: Capt Lea, Lieut S P Hill, Privates R Stubblefield and W S Walker, slightly; Peter McKinney, severely.

I.—Lieut W B Allen. Aug. 29. Wounded: Corp'l W G Clemmons, Privates T L Davis, H Pickard, J W Pickard, severely; W L Moring, slightly. Aug. 30. Wounded: J W Young, Jno Kelly, Wm Burgess, Jno Medlin, L M King, slightly.

K.—Lieut S J Crawford. Aug. 29. Killed. Corp'l C Simpson; Private A King. Wounded: Privates E Malone, H Warren, R Mathis; W J Garrison and C Qualls, missing.

Total—6 killed, 74 wounded, 4 missing.

Capt Tate acted as Lieut Colonel, and Capt York as Major.

6th N. C. Reg't, Sept. 17th, 1862.

Field and Staff.—Maj Webb, com'dg, severely wounded in arm; Capt Tate, acting Lieut Col, in neck; Serg't Maj C Mebane, slightly in face.

A.—Wounded: Corp'l J W Williams, Private R Croker, slightly; R L Elliott, Jas Griffin, Geo Lentz, Serg't J R Swafford, missing.

B.—Wounded: Lieut Ulmstead, Guilford Laws, slightly; Alex Laws and Clem Crabtree severely in face; Rob Ashley, foot.

C.—Killed: Capt Lowrie, Serg't M Markham. Wounded: Lieut Guess, M V Blalock, D C Warren, W D Blalock, Silas Hutchins, severely; Jno L Killgore, mortally; Jas Hutchins, Jas May, Jno Proctor, Jas M Shepard, Jas S Lee, Thos Haley, Jno Turner, Thad Redmond, Jno W Poe, Serg't Turner, Levi Markham, slightly.

D.—Killed: Corp'l A L Potoet; Privates G Stanford, Henry Roseman, L L Hank. Wounded: Lieut Carson, Serg't A W Houck, Corp'l Cook; Privates W L Carson, J D Berry, Chas Branch, Jason McNeely, H Speigle.

E.—Wounded: Lieut Burns, Serg'ts Howell, P A Erwin, and —— Pendley, Corp'l McKinney; Privates R Boon, J H Kipp, John Hutsinger, A F Johnson, John McNeill, L Gilis, J H Rathbone, D R Silvers, E C Wiseman, Wm Watts, Wm Matthews.

F.—Wounded: Lieuts H C Dixon, head, B Y Mebane, slightly, Serg'ts A Tate, severely, J M Dunham, leg; Privates J T Bradshaw, Robt Evans, T R Faucett, Jos G Freeland, Wm Kirkpatrick, S M Lashley, Wm Jones, John Hodge, slightly; W C Lashley, Daniel Sharp, Moses Stanford, severely.

G.—Killed: Private Thos Cress. Wounded: Lieuts Roseborough, head, Rothrock, disabled by concussion, Serg't W Cooper; Privates C J Lipe, J B McNeely, J C Barnhardt, J A Barnhardt, H C Johnson, J W Russell, J P Thomason, H Richie, E Upright, D A Sloop, W S Shulibaringer, J S Overcash, Adam Trexler, J M Walker.

H.—Wounded: Lieut Oliver, Corp'l J B Walker, Privates Thos R Garrison, W B Miles, H Malone, J T Wren, severely; P Simpson, slightly.

I.—Wounded: Serg't Gunter, Corp'l Clemens, severely; Lieut Allen, Privates Burgess, Chappel, Holder, Roberts, Corp'l T M Jenkins, slightly.

K.—Killed: Private David Hatchell. Wounded: Solomon Moore, Robt Walker, severely; Anderson Roberts, Sam'l Hatchell, Jno Daily, slightly.

Killed, 8; wounded, 105—total 113.

THE ORANGE GUARDS.—2d Lieut. Jas. A. Graham has communicated to the Hillsborough Recorder the list of casualties in the Orange Guards, (Co. G, 27th Reg't,) in the Sharpsburg battle, viz:—

Killed—Privates W J Hopkins, J I Jackson, and O A Watson.

Severely wounded—1st Lieut J Y Whitted in leg and taken by the enemy; Sergt T C Carmichael, in leg; Privates J N Faucett, in thigh; L Merritt, in stomach; W T Patterson, in leg; W T Shields, in thigh; G A Walker, in arm; G W Woods, in both thighs. Slightly Wounded—Corpl R Richards, in hand; Privates F P Clark, in thigh; C S Cooley, in arm; L Dunnegan, in head; T Hall, in shoulder; J A Hayes, in face; J Miles, in thigh; A N Paul, in arm; J M Sneed, in ankle; W L Terry, in head; D Thompson, in neck; J R Whitted, in shoulder.

Missing—Private J L Cooley.

Lieut. Graham says,

"We have been on the march every day since we left Rapidan Station, that is every day in this month, and several times have continued it all night; were at Harper's Ferry when that post was taken, but our Regiment was not engaged. In the battle at Sharpsburg, Md., we lost nearly 200 men killed and wounded; in our company 3 killed and 20 wounded. Lieut. Whitted fell into the hands of the enemy; and Lieut. Dickson being sick, and Captain Webb absent on duty, I was in charge of the company during the remainder of the fight, and am thankful that I came out unhurt. The regiment took a battery from the enemy, and throughout the action displayed the coolest determination and bravery. Five men of our company, namely: Shields, W. T. Patterson, Merritt, and G. W. Woods, were left in the hospital on the North side of the Potomac when we recrossed, and fell into the hands of the enemy, but our Surgeon remained with them, and they will be well cared for."

Rowan Artillery.—Sept. 17.—Killed: Daniel Misenheimer, Henry Miller, G C Kepley. Missing: W McCrorie, Jos Lyerly, Wiley Earnhart. Wounded: N N Fleming.

Co. K, 46th N. C. T.—Sept. 17.—Killed: Reuben Sigman. Wounded: John Fry, mortally; J L Kistler, and missing; Joseph Gault, badly in head; Joseph Shronce, in thigh, flesh; C R Rinck, in both hands; Wilbern Setzer, slightly; D F Finger, do; J L Hewitt, do; Henry Weaver, John Hobbs, do.

Corp'l Wm P Bolinger accidentally killed by his own gun firing the day after the battle.

Salisbury Watchman.

Casualties at Washington.

From the Wilmington Journal.

CAMP CAMPBELL, Sept. 23d, 1862.

Editors Journal will please insert the following list of wounded and prisoners which fell into the hands of the Federals, in the attack on Washington, N. C., Sept. 6.

R W McCoy, Co. C, 8th Reg't, still living, but dangerously wounded; John Simpson, I, died from wounds, Sept. 19; Standford Clapp, fracture of leg—doing well; Eli Price, flesh wound, arm and leg; Jacob Coe, wounded slightly in hand; Peter Hughes, wounded in leg; George Hughes, seriously wounded, but recovering.

John Proctor, F, 10th, leg amputated—died Sept. 10.

A F Wood, F, 17th, wounded in neck and back—died Sept. 19; Wm Gibbes, K, wounded in face—doing well; J T Pearce, C, fracture of arm; Jno Modlin, bruised by falling chimney; Wm Collins, H, mortally wounded, died Sept. 12th; W W Lextant, G, dangerously wounded in face.

Enoch Wadsworth, B, 10th, wounded slightly in arm and side.

Thos Farmer, a volunteer from Lenoir county, wounded dangerously.

M B Galloway, E, 55th, slightly wounded in head and arm; J P Roach, C, dangerously in side and back; Thos Hall, I, fracture of thigh, doing well; Jno Lewis, G, slightly in head; Bryant Ingraham, in both thighs, doing well.

The wounded were treated with great kindness by the citizens of Washington, and also by the Federals.

The following names, as given me by the Federals, are prisoners unhurt and sent to Newbern:

T Moore, C, 8th.
Joseph Bell, H, 10th.
Capt J C Norman, E Winn, G, 17th.
W W Preeler, F, 44th.
Charles John, Wm McCreele, 40th.
Jesse Winborn, Jno C King, Gray Leggit, —— Smedes, Tucker's cavalry.
Lewis P Walker, Co K, 19th cavalry.
Robin Moore, B; B L White, C; D Price, Joseph Price, G; and James S Hopgood, K, 55th.
George Lameker, company and regiment not given.

The prisoners not wounded were sent to Newbern Tuesday after the battle, before I was permitted to see them, and this list is not thought to be correct, in regard to classification of some of them by company and regiment. S. A. SMITH,
55th Reg't N. C. T., left in charge of the wounded at Washington, and afterwards released under flag of truce.

We have to record the deaths of two of our fellow townsmen, Lieut. B. F. Davidson and Capt. H. B. Lowrie, from wounds received in the late battles.

Charlotte Whig.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BIVOUAC NEAR MARTINSBURG, Sept. 23d 1862.

Messrs Editors:—The brave heroes of the 3d N. C. S. Troops, who fell nobly defending their rights and driving the fiends from their homes and their soil, should always live in the memory of the South. No man ever acted more bravely, with coolness and determination to conquer or to die, than the noble hero, Brig Gen. R. S. Ripley, who commanded the Brigade. He was wounded, but happily not mortally, in the neck, but did not leave his command only while I dressed his wound; then like a hero immediately returned to the battlefield. He remarked that the 3d fought like veterans, and he must return to the battlefield; he was willing to stand by such men, and if need be, die with them. The other regiments in the Brigade fought with equal courage and bravery, but my relation with the 3d bringing it under my immediate observation, gives me the advantage and pleasure of being proud of its deeds.

The noble and galllant Col. W. L. DeRosset, at the head of his regiment, while leading his brave boys onward, fell wounded but not mortally. Even then his regiment did not falter, but it made them more desperate to drive the Hessians back. The command then devolved on Major Stephen D. Thruston, who ably and gallantly led his shattered regiment, covered with *blood* and glory, in the best disciplined order. front to front with the yankees quadruple columns, broke their ranks as fast as they could fill them. He was, late in the day, wounded by a bomb, but thanks to Providence he will report for duty in a few days.

Later in the day fell dead by a shell, Capt. David Williams of Co. K, an honest, brave and christian soldier. Also D. E. McNair of Richmond Co., Wm. Quince and T. Cowan, Lieutenants, both of Wilmington, promising and talented young men, always ready and willing to stand and defend their flag and country. Captain Rhodes of Onslow Co., Co G, and Lieut. A. W. Speight, Co. A, also fell dead, gloriously defending their position in the line of Battle. Also the brave soldiers merit the rewards of the good and the blest. It is with melancholy regret we have to record the loss of so many and so good men, but their friends may be assured they fell nobly defending their homes and doing their duty. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved friends, and hope God may give them hearts like Christian Heroes to bear their afflictions like those that have fallen.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP HOLMES, NEAR RALEIGH, Sept. 26, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Gen. Branch was buried at Raleigh to-day with military honors. He was in many respects a noble man and was rapidly becoming an excellent officer. His death has cast a deep shadow of gloom over this community. Thus with the loss of the lamented Miller have two of our best citizens gone down to the grave and two of Carolina's brightest lights have ceased to exist. The fatality among our best and greatest men at present is unprecedented. Truly may we say:

"The great are falling from us, one by one,
Like patriarchs of the forest trees;
The winds shall seek them vainly, and the sun
Gaze on each vacant spot for centuries."

In the account of killed in the last battles I regret to see the name of Robert Walker Anderson of Wilmington. He was a gentleman, a scholar and a christian. Possessed of manly virtues and rare talents, he died as he had lived, noble and honorable. I cannot leave this melancholy subject without paying a slight tribute to the memory of Lieut. Lawrence Stewart of the 18th Reg't, from Richmond county. He fell while gallantly leading his company in one of the most desperate engagements of the war. High-toned, modest and courageous, he was the model of Southern character and Southern chivalry. In him were combined the qualities of the genuine man and patriot. He was kind, generous, sincere in his attachments, and true as the needle to the pole. He was no ordinary young man and he gave undoubted promise of great usefulness and distinction. Although unknown to fortune and to fame, his memory will be revered among his own circle of friends, and they will ever cherish the fond consolation that among all our honored dead, none lived a purer life or died a nobler death than Lawrence Stuart of Richmond.

Conscripts are now coming in pretty rapidly. Capt. McRae is rendering very efficient service in the Western counties in gathering up the conscripts by his mild, firm and gentlemanly course. LONG GRABS.

DELICACIES FOR WILMINGTON.—We are authorized to state, that information having been received here that there is a great want of delicacies for the sick and the convalescent in Wilmington, an arrangement has been made with Mr. J. W. Powers and Mr. Isaac Hollingsworth to receive as gratuities, or to pay the highest cash price for any chickens, butter, eggs, or other articles, for the purchase of which ample funds have been provided by contributions here.

CONGRESS.—On Saturday, the Senate postponed a bill for the organization of a Supreme Court. The House passed a resolution changing day of adjournment from Sept. 30 to Oct. 6.

On Monday, resolutions were referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee advising the President to adopt severe retaliatory measures in response to Lincoln's Proclamation. The House discussed the exemption bill.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, the House bill repealing the commutation clothing law and requiring clothing to be furnished the soldiers was passed. In the House the consideration of the exemption bill was continued.

SALT.—It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer that salt may be had in abundance at the Kanawha salt works in Virginia, which have come into our possession since Gen. Loring drove the yankees from that part of Virginia. The capacity of these works is 3,000,000 bushels per annum, and from 4000 to 5000 bushels is now the daily product, with a large stock on hand.

As to the route the following statement is made:—

"From the Dublin Depot (on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad,) *via* Giles Court House, Raleigh Court House, Fayette Court House, to Kanawha Salt Works, it is one hundred and fifty miles. The roads are in good order, and there is no danger from the enemy in making the trip. The government agents at Dublin have army supplies to send to Kanawha, and will pay hire for wagons to take these supplies out, which wagons can return to the owners loaded with salt, purchased in Kanawha at thirty-five cents per bushel."

GOLD.—The New York papers are endeavoring to find an excuse for the last rise of gold to 121, and their anticipation that it will speedily go up to 125. Instead of attributing it to the terrible disasters of their army, which is evidently the main cause, and to Lincoln's proclamation which the Herald admits had some effect on the price, they pretend that it is owing to a treasury order authorising the sub-treasuries to receive gold on deposite for not less than 30 days, returnable on ten days' notice with 4 per cent. interest. The object of this order is avowed to be, to raise gold with which to pay interest on the public debt, without obliging the government to go into the market as a purchaser—an avowal which itself shows the straits to which the yankee government is reduced. The effect of the measure will be, says the Herald, to induce depositers to withdraw their money from the banks and deposite it with the government—and that cannot be done without disastrous effects on the banks, in crippling which, the yankees will damage their most potent friends.

YANKEE LIES.—The latest Northern papers put the yankee loss at Sharpsburg at 9,220, and the Confederate loss at more than 10,000.

This is a queer statement, when we remember that in one corps alone, Gen. Sumner's, embracing three divisions, they have already acknowledged a loss of 5,208. We know not how many corps there were in the battle, but probably at least five.

As to the Confederate loss, that is stated, on the authority of Mr. Crocker, who has charge of that department and is just from the field, at from five to seven thousand. We fear, however, that this is an under estimate.

SPECULATION.—Atlanta, Geo., must be the headquarters of the speculators. The papers say there is plenty of salt there, but Liverpool sacks sell for $90 to $100, Virginia 40 cents a pound. Cotton Yarns $7 a bunch; Sheeting 65, Osnaburgs 67½, all by the bale.

Flour had fallen to $34, and Cotton 17.

INDEMNITY FOR OUR LOSSES.—The Mobile Advertiser insists that no yankee prisoner should be paroled; that exchanges should be made so as to get back any of our own captured men; but that after that, every yankee prisoner should be held to be exchanged for negroes of whom they have robbed the South, at the rate of two negroes for every yankee. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 75,000 negroes have been carried off, worth from fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars.

The Advertiser's plan would be a very good one but for one difficulty: The Confederacy cannot feed the prisoners.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In camp, near Drewry's Bluff, Va., Sept. 26, Capt. Benj. R. Williamson, Co. C, 2d N. C. battalion.

In Franklin county, of Sore-throat, 23d Sept., Sydney Wiggins ,in his 21st year, a member of the 55th Reg't.

At the Camp of Instruction of the 33d Reg't, near Gordonsville, Va., on the 3d of Sept. 1862, of brain fever, Neill McLean, of Richmond county, N. C., aged 27 years.

At the Hospital in Petersburg, on the 16th ult., John A. Ferguson, of Moore county, in the 19th year of his age.

On 31st July last, in the hospital in Petersburg, Duncan M. Johnson, in the 47th year of his age, private in Capt. Huske's Company from Moore county.

At Danville, Va., Aug. 13th, Calvin Buie, of Bladen county, aged 27 years, 8 months and 4 days. The deceased, under Capt. R. M Devane, was engaged in the series of battles before Richmond, at which time, and at all others, he discharged his duty faithfully.

On the train near Raleigh, Sept. 16, Capt. J. R. Jennings, Co. G, 11th (Bethel) Reg't N. C. T.

At Manassas, 28th August, George C. Hartman, of Co. F, 21st Regt., about 28 years of age. He was in the first fight at Manassas and then in Jackson's Division was in all the fights in the Valley of Virginia and on the Peninsula up to the great contest at Manassas, where he was stricken down by a ball through his head. He was of Stokes county.

WHOLE SHEET.—The Raleigh Standard, we are glad to see, has found its experiment of a half sheet so inconvenient that it has abandoned it.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. W. Tucker. Lieut. B. RUSH of C. S. A., to Miss ANNIE JOHNSON.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the Northeast.—RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—Intelligence was received yesterday that the Yankees had again advanced upon Warrenton, and that on Friday they had entered it, taken the sick and wounded prisoners, and released them on parole. The news was confirmed by information received in official quarters, and by parties who arrived from the vicinity of Warrenton on the Central train. The telegraph operator at Warrenton left his post at 1 o'clock, on Monday, and at 3 o'clock his Yankee successor attempted to get up communication with Richmond, but was discovered by his peculiar style of operation, and the ignorance he exhibited in attempting to pass himself off as a *bona fide* "rebel."

It was stated by passengers from Winchester, that a large portion of our army was falling back on that place, and that Generals Lee and Jackson were there on Saturday last. The exact movements of the army are unknown; it is sufficient to know that our Generals understand what they are about, and are not obliterating their plans when they are changing their appearances. It required many astounding, and, at the time, inexplicable metamorphoses of position, during the summer campaign, before the enemy could be checkmated, and, yet, all was well.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—Our last advices from our army in Northern Virginia, and the reported movements of the enemy under McClellan, are of an important character, and such as to create the belief that a great battle is impending, if it has not already occurred.

All reports concur in the statement that the enemy, in heavy force, have crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown, and that our own forces, under Gen. Lee, have taken up a strong position, in which to await the approach of the enemy. The enemy are represented to be approaching by the turnpike road leading from Harper's Ferry to Smithfield, in Jefferson county, and from Shepherdstown by way of the Smithfield and Shepherdstown turnpike. Both of these are fine roads, and leading through the heart of Jefferson county. From Shepherdstown to Smithfield the distance is 12 miles, and from Harper's Ferry to the same point is about 15 miles. Another account represents that, in addition to the forces of the enemy approaching from Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown, a heavy column crossed at Williamsport, and were advancing by way of Martinsburg. This town is 12 miles from Williamsport, and about the same distance from Bunker Hill, a village noted in that section for its extensive flour mills. Bunker Hill is 10 miles north of Winchester, and 5 miles west of Smithfield. The country between Bunker Hill and Smithfield is broken and hilly, and for several miles the road runs through heavy pine and oak forests. Nearly midway between these points the road crosses Opequon Creek, a stream which, in high stages of water, is scarcely fordable. Bunker Hill is on Mill Creek, about 2 miles from its junction with the Opequon.

There is also a country road running from Leetown (between Shepherdstown and Smithfield) to Bunker Hill, which crosses the Opequon about 3 miles below the latter point. This road intersects the turnpike from Martinsburg to Winchester, about a mile north of Bunker Hill. It is more than probable that the column of the enemy advancing from Shepherdstown will take this route. Bunker Hill or Mill Creek, as it appears upon the map, is the same point where General Johnston offered battle to the enemy under Patterson, in June, 1861, our forces remaining in line of battle nearly an entire day, expecting the advance of the enemy from Martinsburg. After our army retired, Patterson occupied the position for several days, passing his time away until the army of the Valley had formed a junction with Beauregard at Manassas, and participated in the fight of the 21st of July.—*Dispatch.*

From the Army of the Potomac.—RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—We have no later news from Gen. Lee's army, except reports of movements of troops; but we may state from trustworthy information which has reached us, that another battle is impending, and will probably take place ere the close of the week. It is understood that McClellan's army is on this side of the Potomac, and *advancing*. All accounts concur in representing our army to be in excellent plight. The officers and men are in fine spirits and "eager for the fray."—*Whig.*

FROM THE NORTH.

MOBILE, Sept. 30.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Senatcha, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 28th, received here, says that nothing important has been received from the North. All quiet along the lines of the Potomac. Private dispatches received in Washington represent matters dull at McClellan's headquarters.

The Chicago Times says that advices from the upper Potomac represent that the Federal troops had made no forward movement, though active operations will not be long delayed. Gen. Lee's headquarters are at Falling Waters. The rebels are concentrating at Winchester, which place is being fortified. The loss at the battle of Antietam is officially stated at 9,220, while that of the enemy exceeds 10,000.

A special telegram from Washington to the Chicago Times says that the rumor that a draft is about to be made has foundation in fact to the extent that the President has determined in case the country does not at once rally under the policy enacted in his emancipation proclamation, that he will enforce a draft till our army reaches one million.

Interesting from Europe.—Through our Northern papers [says the Examiner] we get some later advices from Europe. The news of the result of Pope's campaign had reached Europe, and was eagerly canvassed by the English press. The London Times says the perils gathering round the Federal Cabinet have compelled it to break the official silence it maintained during the ten days of military reverses in the valley of Virginia. The Times remarks that it is only a confusion of terms to speak of the Union army as one of conquest, and continues:

"The whole principle of the war is changed. The first check before Richmond was the prelude of a retreat that has continued till the recoil of the wave has brought the eddies of battle to the very spot on which the first shock of the contending armies occurred. The South has not only repelled the invasion, but is now the assailant. The fighting on the part of the Union commanders is purely defensive."

"They are forced back to the line from which they began the campaign—the great army of the Potomac occupies its first campaigning ground. It may be able to hold the position. The struggle to do so will be desperate, and the last accounts left an attack by the Confederates repelled, but the final and decisive blow has not been struck. The safety of Washington and the existence of the Union Government still depend on the result of a battle."

"This negative result of the whole campaign decides all controversy as to the possible success of the invasion. That chapter in the history of the war is closed. The sword of the North has been tested in a war of conquest, and has broken in its hand."

The Times' city article says the only key to the actual value of the further American news is to be found in the account of prices of securities at New York. The latest statement is, "Stocks inactive," and as money is particularly reported to be easy this would seem to indicate that the battle of Bull Run cannot, by the operators in Wall street, have been regarded as a success. Under any circumstance, the tenor of the intelligence is more unfavorable than ever to the prospect of any early settlement.

The Herald thinks the present the turning point of the war. If the North succeeds in massing its troops around Washington as an impenetrable barrier, the Confederates will have gained but barren victory. If at the close of the second campaign, the Confederates have manifested such superiority as not only to beat off the invaders, but to occupy his capital, the South will have gained its independence.

The Globe speaks of Pope's bad taste in saying the battle was fought on the identical battle field of Bull Run; but if this were so, then since he dates his dispatch Grovetown, which is some miles south of Bull Run, it is clear that the Confederates were between himself and Washington.

The Sun says the Federals got the worst of it.

The Daily News thinks it prudent to await the arrival of the next mail before coming to any conclusive judgment as to the final result of the great action.

Some of the journals give currency to an alleged private telegram that Jackson was within four miles of Washington, and that the greatest alarm prevailed there; but the story was not much credited.

Affairs in Washington.—A Marylander who has reached here from Washington, says that Lincoln rides between Washington and his present quarters at the Soldier's Home, surrounded by his body guard of forty cavalry. For the last two weeks two gun boats have been lying at the Navy yard constantly fired up, ready for exigencies.

It is said that Seward asked Lincoln, after Pope's return to Washington, how many men the Confederates had in the field, and that Lincoln replied "I don't know; but we have had seven hundred thousand, and as our Generals have declared that they have always been beaten by double their numbers, they must have a million and a half!" To which Seward replied "hem."—

The draft is still held over Maryland, although Stanton has publicly stated that they wanted no more recruits from that State, giving for a reason that they have enough rebels in the Northern army already.

The Marylanders, for no cause alleged, are taken from their beds and home and dragged to prison. When the Confederate army effected a crossing, the Marylanders were wild with enthusiasm. The Yanks doubled the guards upon all the roads. A sentinel was found at every town. Travel was entirely interrupted, and nearly all the young men that started were captured, and are now lying in the old Capitol.

When the Confederates crossed the Potomac, a large force, (40 to 50,000,) mostly raw recruits, started from Philadelphia towards Fredericksburg with the view of passing on to Richmond, but they were recalled immediately, from an apprehension that they might be needed to defend Washington.

There are eight or nine forts, stretching from the Potomac, at Washington City, to Beltsville, in Maryland, 13 miles distant. The Yankee forces are still throwing up dirt all around the city.—*Enquirer, 1st inst.*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 30th ult., M. NEWHOLF, from Wilmington, N. C., aged 41 years.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., Mrs. JULIA B., wife of Capt. B. G Bates, formerly of Springfield, Mass. On the 28th ult., Dr. JAS. H. DICKSON, of yellow fever. Also on the 27th ult., JAS. S. GREEN, Esq., Treasurer of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co. Also on the 27th ult., MARGARETTA F., daughter of John G. Beauman, Esq., aged 7 years.

On Wrightsville Sound, of yellow fever, on the 28th ult., Mr. STEPHEN JEWETT, Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 22d ult., JOHN LEAK, infant son of Robert L. and H. P. Steele.

At Matagorda, Texas, AURELIUS C. JONES, about 21 years of age. He entered the Freshman Class at the University of North Carolina, and was in the Senior Class when the war broke out; and, with many of the students, volunteered in the ranks under Capt. R. S. Ashe. He was appointed by Gen. D. H. Hill, after the battle of Bethel, Provost Marshal of Yorktown. When the First Regiment was disbanded, Gen. Hill sent him by mail an exceedingly complimentary letter, recommending him as a good soldier, a scholar and a gentleman. Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 2.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 45 to 50.
Beef on foot 12½. Retail 10 to 15.
Beeswax 50 to 60.
Corn 1 60 to 1 65.
Cotton 20.
Cotton Yarn $4 to $4 50 per bunch.
Copperas—None.
Flour—Family $27, super 26 50.
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 for 50 lbs.
Spirits Turpentine 37½ to 50.
Tallow 50.
N. C. Corn Whiskey $5 to $6. Apple Brandy $5.
Wool 1 50.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Headquarters 54th Reg't N. C. Militia.

COMMISSIONED Officers of the 54th Reg't are hereby commanded to assemble in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday 14th day of October, all Conscripts in their commands, and all soldiers absent from their Regiments without leave, provided with 3 days' rations, ready to proceed to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh.

All officers refusing or neglecting to comply with the above order will subject themselves to the penalties of Court Martial and consequent reduction to the ranks.
WM. McL. McKAY,
Col. 54th Reg't N. C. Militia.
G. H. HAIGH, Adj't.
Sept. 29, 1862.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1862.

THE $50 Bounty will be paid to all men who come into Camp under this call before they leave to join their Regiments.
65- tt] J. G. MARTIN, Adj't General.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his plantation on the West side of Cape Fear, near Gray's Creek P. O., 14 miles below Fayetteville.

There are 191 acres of LAND, 75 of it good farming land and about 50 in cultivation.

There is a new dwelling house, and all necessary outhouses.

For further information apply on the premises.
JAMES M. FOY.
Cumberland Co., Sept. 30, 1862. 65-8tpd

SALT PANS.

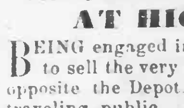
ON the 11th inst., I shall offer for sale 20 SALT PANS.
D. ANDERSON.
Oct. 2. 65-3t

Cavalry Horse for Sale.

I HAVE a No. 1 YOUNG HORSE for sale, suitable for Cavalry purposes. A. McEACHERN.
Randalsville, Sept. 29. 65-3t

STOLEN.

ON Monday night, 29th Sept., my BUGGY and HARNESS were stolen. The Buggy was a wide one in the seat, with green cushions; the Harness common, but nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Buggy and Harness.
Mrs. CAROLINE MILLER,
On the Fayetteville & Southern Plank Road,
Robeson county.
Oct. 1, 1862. 65-2tpd



After this date I will
pay Five Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish. D. MURPHY.
Oct. 2, 1862. 65-

VALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE AT HIGH POINT, N. C.

BEING engaged in other pursuits, we have concluded to sell the very valuable four story BRICK HOTEL, opposite the Depot. This Hotel is well known to the traveling public. It is now being kept by the Misses Barbee; has been well patronized, even to the capacity of accommodations; the traveling custom is very great; besides it is an Eating House (supper and Breakfast,) for the Rail Road travel; it is one of the best Hotels along the N. C. Rail Road, in fact, equal to the best in the State.

As this property is well known, we deem it unnecessary to further describe it. Any person wishing to keep a Hotel, or invest his money profitably, may find in this property an extraordinary opportunity.

This valuable property will be sold at public sale on the 17th day of October next; possession given 1st Jan'y 1863. Terms easy; made known on day of sale.

The Misses Barbee, the present occupants, will sell on reasonable terms the most of the furniture now used in the House. JOHN CARTER.
W. SHEEK.
Sept. 30, 1862. 65-ts

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT HIGH POINT, N. C.

ON Friday, October 17th, 1862, I will sell, to the highest bidder, five lots in the town of High Point, being the premises hitherto occupied by the High Point Female School. On one of the lots is a three-story BRICK BUILDING, containing 24 rooms; six of them 18 by 19 feet each; 9, 11 by 15 feet each; 4, 16 by 15 feet each, and one 33 by 15 feet. The other four rooms are in a wing, which contains also, a private stair-case. There is a two-story porch the full length of each front of the main building. Besides this building, the premises include a good Smoke-house and Pantry; a fine Brick Building containing kitchen, wash-room, ironing-room and clothes room; a servant's Dwelling House with two rooms; a very good stable with 15 stalls; and other necessary out-buildings, besides two wells of the purest water, each furnished with a good wooden pump. The garden cannot be surpassed.

The construction of the main building, as well as its location in the *very heart* of the village, and within 75 yards of the Railroad Station, render it peculiarly adapted for use as a Hotel. The premises include every convenience necessary for such an establishment.

Possession will be given to the purchaser on the 20th of December next.

Terms:—One-third of the purchase money payable on the 24th October 1862; one third April 24th, 1863, and the remainder October 24th, 1863.

By order of the Court of Equity for Guilford County.
S. LANDER, Commissioner.
Sept. 30, 1862. 65ts