## ORIOIS test dispatch o enemy were ters taken on

1863.—At 6 are had chang-and which the ie 1st and 2d. irits and mas-

rounded; Cois. d Bennett and

hat the enemy riven 3 miles. ported to have s refuse to ba chmond. This ar loss is very nse.

ay night our my from their ted the enemy general fight the yankees

and we took en contending

g the prisoners June 6 .- An om Vicksburg, did condition

of fiour, meal. ien are unani. ourg can never eaths from disthe date our 2.- Enquiver. Ilen .- JACK s just arrived. rg has fallen. this morning

legraph, from 00 Federals. ie Confederate

July 4 .- A heavy fight-

n's cavalry atv Port Iludson nount of com-

OBSERVER. as backed down from the position, that Militia officers ave no right to arrest deserters and conscripts. It is infortunate that he should ever have started the issue,

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1863.

the Chief Justice may not have made any such decision as he was falsely charged with, yet he had made certain "declarations to various individuals." This statement, to the scene of sation much sooner than reinforcement

not at all likely that the Chief Justice will condescend cealing the truth they keep from forfeiting the respect of such of their readers as have no other means of inormation, how is it as to their own self respect?

We have a great respect for the Chief Justice, perreports in regard to the doings of the yankees who were orally and professionally. But we have a far greater at Warsaw on Sunday last. The most reliable are that interest in preserving from unjust reproach and undethe whole expedition combered 1500, of whom only 400 captured the cavalry company of Capt. Wm. K. Sane, Jr., and burnt the Court House and jail, the sword factory, siele \$50,000 from I. B. Kelly and others, 50 nestatements and palpable slanders by which it is attemptgroes from Messrs. C. D and W. E. Hill, and all of ed to hunt down some of the Judges.

'Dr. Herring's. It is reported that they sacked the Fe-The question is becoming seriously entertained, male Seminary, destroying books, &c., and carried off whether Western North Carolina can possibly spare any more men for the army, without entailing extreme suf-fering and privation upon those left at home Salem Press. At Warsaw they fore up a small portion of railroad. which was repaired the next day, cut telegraph wires,

We regret to see articles like this in the Press and all along their route from Newbern. One of the neneither Western North Carolina nor any other secgroes made his escape and was in this place with his tion of the State can spare more men without extreme

They started back to Newbern on Sunday night, leaving behind one drunken fellow, who was taken pri- yea, and disgrace too, that all would endure for generasoner. They appear to have suffered no other loss, tions to come if by any failure to supply men the war soner. They appear to have suffered no other loss. They were pursued by Gen. Martin from Greenville, and by troops from Wilmington, but the former found that a large supporting force had come out from Newthat a large supporting force had come out from Newin old cast-off clothes, and that the wives and mothers should have to drudge over work to which they were

They did not pass Kinston, going or returning, but took the read by Trenton. There appears to have been a lamentable want of energy in dispatching information doors to starve, and heap upon them every insult and took the read by Trenton. There appears to have been a lamentable want of energy in dispatching information doors to starve, and heap upon them every insult and took the read by Trenton. There appears to have been a lamentable want of energy in dispatching information of the movement. It is said that they drove in our indignity that vile natures can conceive. When any killed probably exceeded ours; one of the wounded who pickets on Friday, near Treuton, capturing two or three one feels like complaining that North Carelina has done had been left at Hanover C H informed me that he saw pickets on rivay, user frenco, capturing two or three of them, and yet no notice appears to have been for-warded to Kensnsville. Kinston, Warsaw or Magnolia. After they arrived at Warsaw, it was 20 hours before the for doing no more, glory in it and again bring notice was received here-49 miles. These things ought her offerings to the altar of her country. It may be that everything for them. not to be, and we hope will not be again. If prompt notice had been given, they might have been defeated or captured, and the heavy loss prevented. the shame captured, and the heavy loss prevented. the shame captured is a failed to do their whole duty. The may do that the shame captured is a failed to do their whole duty. The may do that the shame captured is a failed to do their whole duty. The may do that the shame captured is a failed to do their whole duty. The may do that the shame captured is a failed to do their whole duty. The more and have direct the shame shall be a statistic to the shame is a statistic to the shame is a statistic to the shame is a statistic to the statistic to or captured, and the heavy loss prevented. The want of a telegraph to this place, in which the government and State have so large an interest, is strongly illustrated by this whole affair. The people

bearts and their arms or paralyze them.

## The Habeas Corpus.—We see from the letters of Gen. | Fowle and Chief Justice Pearson, that the Chief Justice | FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS. FROM THE 56TH REGIMENT.

BELOW RICHMOND, July 3, 1863. Since I last wrote you I have had little rest day or unfortunate that he should ever have started the issue, if not by official decisions, by declarations made to variaus individuals that such action was unwarranted and without the sanction of law, which became public and amounted in effect to a decision itself. At all events, the very idea, no doubt, created many desertions from the army.— Winston Sentinel.

Such, with a good deal more like it, is the notice artillery held on for an hour or so, when they were rin. taken of the letters of Adjutant General Fowle away also. We captured some 15 prisoners, killed 6 and Chief Justice Pearson, which effectually put a and wounded a number. The only casualties on our and Chief Justice Pearson, which enectually put a side were: Private Tate, Co. H. 24th N. C., killed, and quietus on the frequent outpourings of abuse of the one wounded, each, from the 24th and 49th Several Chief Justice by the Sentinel and its correspondents. were struck without serious injury. About 9 P. M. we Instead of publishing the letters themselves, which returned, reaching the Chickshominy between 12 and 1 would have shown its readers the truth of the matter, where we bivouacked. We returned to camp this more the Seutinel gives its own version of them, affirming The country along the roads is still well sincked with

that the Chief Justice has "backed down," and then renewing the slander in a new ferm, viz: that though boster boxes, &c., &c., de course fit for nothing now. E. J. H., Jr.

> CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE ORSERVER. HANOVER JUNCTION, June 29.

whether true or false, may pass current until duty shall require its disproof, as in the other case. And as it is not at all likely that the Chief Justice will condescend to notice that and kindred slanders propagated through the State Journal, these papers doubtless felicitate themselves with the hope that they will escape contradiction But, even if contradicted, there is a ready or 8 bridges, extending more than 20 miles up and down. source in refusing to publish the truth. What sort of for one regiment to defend. This state of aff was consciences such editors have is a mystery. If by con- doubtless immediately made known to the yankees, and the next day a body of raiders appeared at Hanayer C. II., tore up the road, and proceeding to the R. Bridge on the South Anna, overwhelmed our small guard, hurus the bridge and retired – We had a part of Ca. A. 44th N. C. under the commond of Linut Co. N. C., under the command of Lieut. Col. Hargrove, at the bridge: another Co. (G.) Capt R Bingham, at Tay-lorsville Depot, on Fredericksburg R R. in supporting interest in preserving from unjust reproach and unde-served public edium the JUDICIARY of the State and the of the bridge, about 1206 strong, all eavaly with two country. Allow these yearty managers to break down this branch of the gevernment, and the others would be worthless. It is the main pillar of the edifice. Every good citizen therefore, should frown down the partial 400 cavalry at a ford which had been neglected and statements and palpable slanders by which it is attempt- which a few men might have held against them. They

then charged our rear with cavalry but were repulsed; then dismounting a portion of their force, they charged from all points, completely deluging the little band of defenders, front and rear and flank. Bingham's company held rifle pits about 50 yds out from the river, and when the enemy charged over them they surrendered. sustaining no loss. Co A, however, were scattered around the abutment of the bridge, did not immediately We regret to see articles like this in the Press and other papers in the State. The fact is admitted that Hargrove, disputed the ground for a few minutes most desperately. Col H was knocked down, several of th suffering and privation. But that would be as a drop in the ocean compared with the suffering and privation, namely, 3 killed and 21 wounded, 2 mortally. Th wounds were all at close quarters, with sabre, bayonet dated condition, cut and torn in the scuffle. Meanwhile should have to drudge over work to which they were never before accustomed, than that the detested yankees per bridge of the P & F R R. Some of the yankees re

strongly illustrated by this whole affair. The people here would have no hesitation in establishing one if they could get the wire. We have hope of one from an-other source. Strong preparations for defence were promptly and cheerfully made here, and at Raleigh also we learn. They cannot raise such another and will be obliged to submit to terms of peace. Speak cheeringly, therefore; think cheerfully; let no language of complaint or de-spondency be heard, for the "sounds from home" that reach our brave men in the field either nerve their

madvert on the injustice of compelling Chaplains to "foct it"? Col and Lt Col are each allowed forage for 3 hor-

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Commons, on Monday evening, the order to In the Commons, on Montay evening, the order to publish the correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of War was rescinded, 50 to 42. No reason for this reconsideration appears, but we infer reason for this reconsideration appears, but we infer

ing, syes 47, noes 14. In the Senate, on Tuesday, nothing of interest occurred except the passage of a milita bill reported by Mr. Graham from a select committee, which we publish elsewhere.

The Raleigh papers have no report of the proceedings in the Commonson Tuesday, but Mr. Graham's bill was there substituted for Mr. Sherwood's and then passed. The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday night.

AN ACT

In Relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence. SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, that are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts. Swc. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen the State for thirty days before such enrolment, ex-cepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of tate. Ministers of the Gospel of the several denomina-ions of the State charged with the duties of counties, burches] and such other persons as the Governor, for pecial reasons may deem proper subjects of exemption. Sec. 3. That all persons above the age of fifty, who hay volunteer for service in said guard for home de-ence, and shall be deemed to belong thereto, and hall be held to service therein, either generally or for hours special duty or expedition as the commanding offi-

officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid. SEC. 5. That members of the Society of Friends,

commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one bundred tollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of his State in that behalf ratified the 12th day of May, 862: Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dol-lars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum f nroney for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. That the said Guards for home defence may e called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrection, either by regiments, battalions, or companies.en masse, or by drafts or volunteers from the same as he, in his retion may direct, shall be under his command. through the officers appointed as herein provided: shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three mouths at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillerv may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accourrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe. SEC 7. That the Governor may furnish to said troops

the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste. destruction or loss of the same. SEC 8. That all laws and clauses of laws coming

called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service. SEC. 10. That this act shall be in force from the date its ratification.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.] Another Raid -Gen. Martin telegraphed Governor

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

atelligence of a renewal of the bloody work in Penn-atelligence of a renewal of the bloody work in Penn-ary: The Battle at Gettysburg Renewed—A Terrible Battle Senere here on Both Sides—The accounts we gave

-Severe loss on Both Sides.—The accounts we gave up the battle at Gettysburg to the morning of Thursday, the 2d instant, when the fighting ceased, for the time, on both sides. It appears that on Thursday about half past four o'clock in the evening, the battle was renewed, our o clock in the evening, the battle was renew. ed, our o clock in the evening, the battle was renew. terrific force, and the fighting had been continuous and was still going on up to the latest advices, the battle having raged for three successive days—Wednesday. Thursday and Friday. A correspondent of the New York Times writing from the battle field near flow. York Times, writing from the battle field near Gettys-burg, thus describes the battle of Thursday:

On Thursday morning there were strong premonitions f an early engagement with the enemy in force, but the day wore away and no positive exhibition was made by the enemy. At 31 o'clock, Gen. Meade had received sufficient

assurances to justify him in the belief that the rebels were concentrating their forces on our left flank, which all felt to be secure under the protection of the invincible Third corps. Our line was immediately strength-ened on that flank, Gen. Sickles' corps being sent to its support, and several batteries from the reserve being brought out and placed in position.

of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, ex-cepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State. Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominacoclness. The rebeis at once made for our flack, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This neecial reasons may deem proper subjects of exemption. Fifth corps' The division of Gen. Barnes being sent to

shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding offi-cers of regiments or companies, according to the usaure of the particular service in question may determine SEC. 4. That the Governor shall cause all persons en-SEC. 4. That the Governor shall cause all persons en-rolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions ac-cording to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions ac-tor officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions ac-conding to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions ac-conding to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field attack is the regular rapid. At thalf past six Gen. Stokes was struck in the right lock by a reserved the stokes was officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions ac-conding to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field attack on the stoke action to the field attack on the stoke action to the stoke actions action to the stoke action to the stoke action to the stoke action the stoke action to the stoke action the stoke action to the stoke action the stoke action to the stoke ac struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so great that amputa-tion became necessary, and it was performed success-fully-the limb being taken off below the knee.

The struggle grew hotter and hotter. The Second orps was called on for sid, and though its own posi-ion was strongly threatened, yet the First division, formerly Gen. Hancock's, flung themselves into the fight with desperation, and after a long and obstinate con-flict, the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way. The re-bels made frequent attempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had Watson's battery in their posses-sion, but it was retaken in a furious charge by Birney's division.

The battle lasted till fully 81 o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the ensaguined victors of that field. Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the field, including a great number of the enemy's dead and wounded. I visited some portions of the line by moonlight, and

can bear personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of Gen. Webb's was found the body of Gen. Barkedale, that once haughty and violent rebel, who craved as a dying boon a cup of water and a stretcher from an ambulance boy. He is literally cut to pieces

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use of artillery. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every bat-tery belonging to the army of the Potomac was more or less engaged. Every one of the reserve batteries was brought into action, the positions for use batteries was brought into action, the positions for use being numer-ous. The enemy also used artillery but not to near so great an extent as we did.

The Battle of Friday .- On the next (Friday) morning,

within the meaning and purview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed. SEC, 9. That the commissions of officers of the Millitia, The third day's battle began this morning at 4 o'clock. It is now 7 o'clock, and a circle of fire of musketry and artillery on the south side of Gettysburg describes the field of contest. The musketry fight is wholly within the woods; the artillery occupies the eminence shorn of timber.

Another Relat - Gen. starting the general ware advancing up Vance, yesterday, that the enemy were advancing up the Roanoke with 600 intantry, 300 cavalry, six pieces of the fire-slack and scattering for awbile, and then heavy and continuous-indicates reinforcements of both The men at this hour are in the best of spirits, and he general officers feel confident of the result. battle has been planned and thus far fought by Gen. Meade with equal prudence and courage. Gen Barksdale of Miss, wounded yesterday, is lying dead within our lines. The N Y Tribune, in its editorial summary of the latest news, thus sums up: Our special telegrams give a clear understanding of the momentous events which have taken place at Gettys-burg, Pennsylvania, within the past 3 days. On Wednesday the action was brought on by Gen Reynolds. simply because he thought himself in superior force to the enemy. The action was not general, and was not interded to be so by Gen. Meade. Our forces engaged n that day were repulsed, because overpowered and on flanked, but they subsequently fell back to a position which they held in the rear of Gettysburg On Thursday there was no fighting until 41 o'clock, P. M. At that hour a bloody engagement was commenced, lasting until dark, and resulting in a substantial success to our arms. The battle was commenced by the enemy with errific force. Their entire army was engaged. terday the third day's battle commenced, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the field of contest being on the South side of Gettysburg, and the musketry fighting being wheliy within the woods, while the artillery was posted o minences, from which the timber had been cut. Th attack on this day as on the day previous, was commenced by the rebels, our right being the main poin aimed at. There the fight was unceasing, until the date of our last dispatches from the battle-field-10 o'clock, A. M. Lougstreet's and Hill's corps were said to be engaged there, while Ewell was on the front. The enemy, as well as ourseives, had suffered heavily prominent officers. Prisoners on Thursday reported the death of Geu. Longstreet, and prisoners captured gesterday confirmed the report. 1600 prisoners had up 10 o'clock been sent to the rear, and more were ariving. The result of the day's battle could not then be vredicted

We have received, says the Richmond Examiner, north-own people is the following dispatch from Martineburg

about half MARTINSBURG. July 5. - At 6 P M Saturday, Gen Lee

ed. Ewell's wagons are recaptured."

On Sunday there seems to have been a great and closing battle, of which we hear: --

"MARTINSBURG, July 6.—Reports to-day all concur that there was a beavy fight yesterday, in which we de-feated the enemy and drove him three miles. A wast number of prisoners are reported taken by Gen. Lee. The prisoners refuse to be paroled, and are on the way to Richmond by this place. This has been the bloodiest battle of the war. Our loss very great-the enemy's immense."

[Additional particulars of this battle, making it far more glorious and complete, are in preceding page. At 41 p. m., the enemy sent his first compliments by salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomforta-

> From the North .- MARTINSBURG, VA., July 4 .- The Baltimore Sun of the lst gives an account of Stumt's movements upon Westminster and Pikesville, 7 miles from the city, on Monday last. He captured in Mont-gomery county, on Monday, 1,200 mules and 400 pribacers, and at Westminster he captured and destroyed the Delaware cavalry. The wildest alarm prevails in Baltimore. The milltin are ordered out and the streets barricaded, and the Secessionists threatening.

Gen. Lee has assessed \$350,000 upon York, Pa., giv-ing twenty days to raise it. Forty thousand dollars

had been collected by the citizens. The Baltimore Sun of the 2d July says that Grant has been defeated by Johnston, and his army out to pieces. Banks has arrived at New Orleans with only 5,000 men.

Prisoners arrived from Pennsylvania say that on the 1st and 2d Lee and Meade had a general engagement,

and captured three wagous.

PETERBURG, July 7. — A flag of truce boat was at City Point this morning, No papers were allowed to come. Officers dejected. Capt. Milford states that Sickles is dead.

Paroled prisoners overheard one Federal say at Fortress Monroe that Mcade's army could not be less than sixty thousand killed, wounded and missing.

Funkces Leaving Virginia.—PETERSBURG, July 7.—It is stated that Dix's army passed up the Chesapeakee Bay for Washington or Baltimore Sunday. It is generally believed that Dix's won to Richmond," has been aban-

doned for the present. There is no longer any doubt about the evacuation of Suffolk by the yankees. The last of their troops left on Friday night. Before leaving all the fortifications were destroyed. All the negroes who could be persuaded or forced away, were carried off. There are but 9 negroes left. This information has been received from a gentle-

man who has been in the town since the vandals left. The withdraws! of Dix's army and the evacuation of Suffolk, indicate strongly, we think, that Gen Meade has met with serious reverses in Pennsylvania.—Express. RICHMOND, July 7 .- Information has been received hat the yankees are retreating towards the White House,

Brilliant offair in Western Virginia -- Lynchburg, July 6.- The correspondence of the Republican says that on the 28th of June several hunded yankee cavalry, stationed at Loup Creek, near Gauley Bridge, were at-tacked by about 200 of the 8th Virginia cavalry, and the former were completely routed. We killed 9, cap-tures 60 prisoners, 60 horses, 100 navy revolvers, with rabres, carbines, saddles, bridles, &c., and lost 1 killed, 5 wounded and 15 horses killed.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- July 9. REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour-Market very bare; last sales 37 50 to 42 00. Bacon 95. No other changes.

"No Virginian can read the message of Gov'r Vance without a sensation of shame. The late General As-sembly of Virginia, after many acts of bad faith and bare been furnishing aid and comfort to the yankees cer, is not allowed food for one. The Apostles walked go on -Raleigh Progress. bad policy, crowned its infamy by a law discrediting and to the Richmond Enquirer and its colaborers in de- but took their time; they were not compelled to make faming North Carolina at home, by a story that the Hon. | forced marches. Frankly said. Let the Examiner add that the Legis-Belford Brown and Mr. Harrison, members of the Lelature of North Carolina unanimously passed a law digislature from Caswell, were in favor of a reconstrucrectly the opposite of that which "crowned the infamy" of the Legislature of Virginia. The Examiner says that the brokers and speculators must have procured the passage of the Virginia law, reconstruction impracticable and undesirable;" and Mr. The enemy the atrocities which he has perpetrated on our which was placed a table, with a box containing the what they were doing." The notes attempted to be discredited are really the most valuable of all the Confedtains, than be joined to Abe and his vandals."

FAYETTEVILLE

GREAT EVENTS -But for the asserted capture of Vicksburg, which we fear is true, we should say, "Great and Glorious Events." The loss of that place is a seri ous blow, but we still have Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, and other defensible points which command the

We give copious details, and wait with anxiety for

The non-action of Gen. Johnston near Vicksburg i

supposed to be owing to his having gone after Banks.

and whipped him, with great slaughter, it is said.

Banks is stated to have gotten back to New Orleans

If Lee should meet with no check, our long cherished

hopes of Peace may soon be realized-which may God

THE YANKEE RAID .- There has been any number of

came to Warsaw, whilst the others remained at or about

Kenansville, where they are said to have surprised and

burned a warehouse with about 25,000 lbs. of govern-

ment bacen. They stole horses, negroes, &c., there and

with only 5000 remaining of his large army.

navigation of the Mississippi. The accounts, imperfect and unofficial though they sre, warrant the belief that Gen. Lee has again, with the blessing of God, achieved a great victory-we are inclined to believe the greatest and most important of his eventful life. If the statements approximate the truth, the "army of the Potomac" is destroyed, and Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia, one or all, will probably fall into our hands. The yankees are, however, sending forward all their troops from Virginis, and can get them

can reach Lee.

the official accounts.

some citizens of Duplin.

master on Monday.

bern, and so the yankees escaped.

USAND PRIlliamsport beeral regiments e cavalry un-d.]

elegram, dated st news, which unday was the II back in the re that he was ed, when Gens-neir right and

paroled, and

v one here offi CHMOND. July

that an offielow, who reick Taylor had ten miles above on that City, ed seven thourleans, and is garrisoned by

and Sunday ght was more heavier than

# Good .- The Richmond Examiner says:

ring forty pri-a Colonel, a ter. He also ousand rations, packs, seventy d mules. n papers bring ounts of the copied. We ording to the as announced er up the deispatches from my has fallen learn trom

to Maryland ade a pretty roads. They thera Centra er Junction. k Haven, and n Galdsboro and Sykesiore, besides the Susquemarter long,

he Northern have made ts in Montfew of them ashington as

nade several nd and about

wers of rain evening and rains, which le Fork and inhabitants have been away, and a crops in low red considertheir wheat the conso-

freshet was nd the Yadeir banks to ge, at lower t time since,

the bridges e been swept

thick yields red by the re favorable. en Press.

of Illinois. t at through

erate issues, for they are payable six months after peace. And therefore the speculators produced the discrediting law, that they might buy them up cheap. The Examiner says with great truth,-

punishment for it. There is no act so intensely selfish at the present inclure as speculation in the currency; there is no crime so abhorrent to the mind, as an effort to put down the

oney by which our armies are maintained in the field, our soldiers paid, and their families subsisted. There uld be no speculation in the Confederate currency, if hose engaged in the practice were not assured of its ntringic value. They know it will be redeemed to the ast dollar. They know that the South would be forev er infamous among nations if it failed to meet its obligations. They know that the property and resources of the South are ample to sustain a much heavier debt They know that the property and resources than this war can possibly entail. They know that direct trade with Europe will relieve us from an annual tribute to the North, which in itself will far more than that a good name for honesty and fidelity to obligations among nations will be worth more to us than any possiasks:-

ble sum which might be gained by repudiation. They know, too, that the latter degrading measure would bring upon us new wars far more burdensome than the has not been able to conquer the weak South, of whose debt incurred for the present war."

TREASURER WORTH .- We call attention to the Circuhar of the Treasurer in another part of this paper. We inadvertently omitted to state in our last, that the old issue Treasury Notes, was decidedly recommended

by Treasurer Worth, whose report, with the single exseption to which we referred on the 2d inst., manifests the high financial ability which so admirably qualifies him for his present position. On the policy of continming to receive every description of Confederate notes we preferred the Governor's recommendation; but to Mr. Worth's alternative proposition is the State indebt ed for all the remainder of the measure so wisely,

promptly and ananimously ado; ted by the Legislature. QUEER PROCEEDING .- The Secretary of the Trea-Bury advertises for sale \$5,000,000 of "Cotton Bonds." Bids will be received until the 20th inst., and those whose bids are accepted are to pay up in ten days after notice of acceptance. Mr. Memminger adds that payment must be made "in current Treasury notes, one half,

up his position to some one who will obey them.

Sterling, Campbell and Albright.

at least, of which shall be of issues subsequent to la April, 1863." Appended to and a part of his advertisement is the law authorizing the sale of these bonds which expressly provides that "these bonds shall be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury for all outstanding Confederate States Treasury Notes, at not less than

their par value in said Treasury notes." However anxious Mr. Memminger may be to discredi and make uncurrent his issues of date previous to April 1863, he ought to be willing to obey the laws, or give

ffice, at his r on the 1st

ette, of the invasion of of strength a Powers.

whether high or low. There ought to be some adequate Now if we retaliste for the sake of vengeance, demanding

UNPLEASANT QUESTIONS .- A Baltimore correspondent to christian principles. We have Fast days, we crasef the New York Herald contrasts the present condition | lessly cry to God to "shorten these evil days." we claim of things in Baltimore with what it has been heretofore. Instead of the streets being filled with troops, all march-ing to the South, with the distinct understanding that the ear was to be fought on Southern soil," and "the rabel- ble in the sight of the God we profess to serve and trust hon speedily quelled," the most argent appeals are now being made by the Governor, the Mayor, the City Council, the military authorities, and the newspapers, to the example, because God commands it, not for revenge; in citizens, to turn out and work on the entrenchments short, is only defensible as policy. Is it then good polwhich are being hastily erected for the defence of the city, upon which thousands of men blast one mining the enemy, produced among us? Has it not made the compensate for any possible tax that may be necessary city, upon which thousands of men, black and white, weak strong, confirmed the doubting? has it not awakenare engaged night and day. After telling of all this, he ed an unconquerable resolve never to give up till inde

> "Why is it that all this is necessary? Why is it that, after two years of war, the powerful and wealthy North

Why is it that we are compelled to fortify our own cities against the rebel hordes that are advancing to sack and plunder them? Is the seat of war to be indeed transerred from the South to the North? Are Maryland and Pennsylvania to witness and to suffer the horrors and entire plan of an early collection of the public revenues, and of funding such of the moneys as may be paid in more to the bombarded like Fredericksburg? Is Harrisburg to be pillaged like Jacksonville, in Florida" If the three last questions may not be answered in

be affirmative, it will not be because Maryland and Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Harrisburg have not deserved such a fate.

REFUSED TO BE PAROLED .- It will be observed that he yankee prisoners captured by Gen. Lee refused to be paroled, and were therefore on the march to Richnond. The reason for this may be that they hoped, being so many, to escape, or to be recaptured; or, that

they did not care to be exchanged and put back into the army to go through such another scene of carnage.

The Legislature has very promptly, and very well, accomplished its purposes and adjourned. We copy the two leading and important acts, relating to the currency and the militia.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.-The President's requisition must "take up the cross," use diligently all lawful mea-upon Tennessee is for 6000 men. Gov. Harris has called for them by Proclamation.

The Confederate steamer Florida, Capt. Maffit, was

guns and 50 men. The Florida had destroyed nine A PRIMARY GRAMMAR .- We have received from the author, Charles W. Smythe, A. M., a copy of "Our Own Primary Grammar, for the use of beginners," 72 pages 12 mo., 3d Edition, published at Greensboro' by Messars.

Dividends -The Bank of Charlotte five per cent; and sustain our Gov't in its wise and righteous administrathe Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, eight per cent.

KARUX.

June 30, 1862. Belford Brown and Mr. Harrison, members of the Le-gislature from Caswell, were in favor of a reconstruc-tion of the Union. Both these gentlemen, through the Mich 1 propose to discuss in this. I am pained to Mich 1 propose to discuss in this. I am pained to der. The drawing took place yesterday, in pursuance der. The drawing took place yesterday in pursuance Milten Chronicle, indignantly deny the statement. Mr. which 1 propose to discuss in this. I am pained to of an order from Gen. Winder. The 76 captains in the observe the very general demand of newspapers and in-Brown says "he has uniformly declared that he believed dividuals, that our army of invasion shall retainte on prison was ranged in a hollow square, in the contraining the Harrison fays "he would sooner see his beloved native State in blooi and ruin from the Atlantic to the moun-without exception join in this demand and indignantly first names drawn were the ones selected. They were criticise the course of our wise, humane and christian "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," it is clear ly opposed to the teachings of Christ, may is abhorrow pendence is achieved? It has greatly strengthened us; it has in the same proportion weakened the foe. Sup-pose we adopt their wicked practices, we make ourselves like unto them, and we do all we can to save their sinking cause: we give them a strong motive. This must be so from the nature of Man. It is also the teaching of History. Did the atrocities of the Bri-tish help their cause in the first Revolution? I trow

has beep their entry in the inst nervinan. I trow not. The harm we should do them measured by the limited track of our armies would not affact their re-sources, would be as dust in the balance. But it would fre their aparbetic soldiers, enlist the services of a new element who are now if not disaffected, certainly very Sanders, in the 60th year of her age. languid in their loyalty to Lincoln. Sirs, I do not doubt, have never doubted, our ultimate

success; but I believe it will be deferred, yea that it has been deferred, by the sins of our people, of which this flerce, vindictive spirit is one. How often has Provi dence interposed, to deprive us of the fruits of victory Witness the recent loss of the splendid ship Atlanta vankee correspondent speaks of what she might and would have accomplished for us, but she was grounded "Providence," he remarks, "interposed to prevent it. might go on to observe how in all our great victories Providential interpositions have came between us and Collegiate I complete results, e. g., the fall of Jackson at the battle Academic of Chancellorsville, the heavy storm of rain day and Primary night, which saved Hooker from capture or destruction. Similar interpositions saved McClellan on the Peninsula. Had we been able to push on after the battle of Malvern Hill, it is now known he must needs have surrendered [Incidental Expenses, his whole army. But space fails me. This war, how-ever originated, is both the result of natural causes, and the militia. It will be seen that Col. N. A. McLean of Robeson is recommended as a candidate for Cougress in this Dis-trict. we shall but defer the day of peace; in other words, we

God Almighty. We should not retaliste then for vengeance, since that would be *wrong*-not for policy, because it would demoralize our own army, weaken their arms by a guilty at Pernambuco May 12th, with the late Federal brig conscience, put us on a level with our enemies, destroy Clarence, which she had captured and armed with 4 our prestige abroad, and stir up an enthusiasm and reso-guns and 50 men. The Florida had destroyed nine lution hitherto unknown to our enemies. Let us then more yankee vessels. The Alabama, Capt. Semmes, sail- see in the moderate and christian course of our Gov't and Generals an evidence of God's favor, in raising up ed from Bahia 21st, and the Georgia, Com. Maury, sailed from Bahia May 22d

KARUX.

tion.

Retaliation -It was announced some time ago that two federal captains in the Libby prison were to be se-Capt. Henry W. Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry

Richmond Whig.

Counterfeit .- A friend has handed us a counterfeit \$3 North Carolina Treasury Note. A description of the counterfeit is unneccessary when we state that no 53 notes have ever been issued by the Treasury. Raleigh Progres.

## DIED.

In this town, Monday morning last, NEILLIE, infant ion of Neill and Martha McPherson, aged 5 months and 26 days. "Saffer little children to come unto me and forbid

them not, for of such is the kingdom of Hesven." Of putrid sore throat, in Moore county, 13th ult , Mr WILLIAM DEATON. He leaves a widowed mother. three sisters, and a brother in the army to mouth their May God biess them in their affliction.

Presbyterian, Ral Staudard, and Bib. Recorder copy. In Robeson county, on the 6th inst. in the 41st year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE ANNE, wife of Mr. Jas. McCallum, and daughter of the late Rev. Dan'i Smith. In Robeson county, 9th May, Mrs. CATHARINE MoNAIR, consort of John MoNair, deceased. She was about 78 years of age. She has been a consistent mem ber of the Presbyterian church for a number of years. In this county, July 2d, LIZZIE, daughter of J. M. and Elizabeth McNeill Carver, aged 8 years, 4 months

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL. NINTH SCHOLASTIC YEAR. ST TERM begins 28th September; ends 24th Dec'r. 2d " ist Jan'y; 3d " Ist April; " 31st Marc " 1st July 31st March TUITION. Collegiate Department, per Session, (13 weeks,)

.. .. Music and Painting, each Latin, French and Drawing, each Board, per Session, (Tuition payable IN ADVANCE by the Term.) Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the Session, but no

deduction will be allowed for the withdrawal of a pupi before the close of the regular Session. Rev. WM. HOOPER. T. C. HOOPER. July 8, 1863. 44-9m

## CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE next session will begin on the 15th of September The department of Music will be under the direc-tion of Mr. A. Bauman, and that of Drawing, Painting and French under Mr. W. J. Myrover. Both of these gentlemen are experienced and competent Teachers. Singing will receive special attention from Mr. Bauman. For terms address Mr. W. J. MYROVER, Fayetteville, N. C., or Rev. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. July 6, 1863. 44-9t

Cook and House Servant wanted. A DDRESS "B," by note at the Observer Office. A July 7. 44-4

A correspondent of the Times, writes from the batfle

field on Friday: The fighting was of the most desperate description on both sides. Our gallant men fought as they never fought before. The fighting was so furious that neither party took many prisoners. We captured about 600 in ne or two charges.

The losses, considering the duration of the conflict, are more than usually heavy on both sides. Many of our most gallant officers have fallen.

Late in the evening Gen Meade called a council of his corps commanders, and it was resolved to continue he fight so long as there was any one left to fight.

Dispatches from Gen. Meade .- Gen. Meade telegraphed to Washington on the 2d and 3d that he was attack ed on those days; on the first he "repulsed the rebe at all points;" on the last up to 8 o'clock. "the energy have thus far made no impression upon my position.

He claims 1600 prisoners The Herald of the 4th claims a great victory up t

that date and a greater one to come. Yankee Losses.-The Yankees suffered terribly, ac ording to their own confessions. The list of their killed and wounded, though partial, fills up several columns in their papers. A dispatch says:

Gen. Baxter, of the Second brigade, lost nearly all his staff, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Gen. Robinson; commanding this division, lost most of his staff. He took 2,500 officers and men into the fight, and can report only 896 left. First Brigade-Killed, 76: Wounded 364; Missing

457. Second Brigade-Killed, 102; Wounded, 416 Missing, 342. Third Brigade-Not in action. Total ose, 1,777.

Only one field officer of the Second brigade is left. Colonel Dana, of the 143d, who now commands the rigade, went into action with 2,630 men, and only 853 nen came out of the contest. Among our killed are Brig. Gen's Paul and Zook Among the wounded are Gen's Sickles, Barton, Graham

and Warren. CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS.

The yankee newspapers of the 3d and 4th bring us fundable in four per cents. accounts of the fighting near Gettysburg on the 30th ult., and on the 1st, 2d and 3d inst.—on the last day only to 8 A. M. Of all this series of battles we have only to 8 A. M. Of all this series of battles we have

Col. Neill A. McLean of Lumberton, Robeson county, is re-commended as a candidate to represent he citizens of the 4th Judicial District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

The Colonel is eminently qualified for the position, and many, yea very many, would rejoice to know that ne was in the field. MANY CITIZENS. July 2, 1863. 44-2t

Printing Presses for Sale.

WILL expose to public sale for cash on the 18th July, at the office recently occupied on Green Street, Fayretteville, N. C., Col. P. J. Sinclair's entire interest in the PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES and FIXTURES, &c., employed in publishing "The North Carolinian." Also his interest in the Library, Furniture, Gas Pipe and Fixtures of the Office, and his interest in the house, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection HECTOR MCNEILL, Saff By J. A. JOHNSON, Dep't Shif.

44-12104 June 24.

### Wanted to purchase, a good Cook.

FOR one who can be recommended will be paid. Apply to				
I will be paid. Apply to	JAS	Α.	MAC RA	E.
July 9, 1863.			44-4	t

## Ton Timber wanted for Government purposes.

THE highest market prices will be paid for one million I feet TIMBER, to be delivered at Wilmington, N. C., within one month from date. Those having any on hand, would do well to send it off immediately.

L H. BOWDEN, Agent, C. S. A. Wilmington, N. C. July 9.

12 Barrels Florida Syrup, for ale by C. T HAIGH & SONS. July 8, 1863. 44-3t isie by

## CAUTION.

PERSONS who gave their Notes to S. W. Errant or William Wilson since March 1861 in settlement of heir mercantile accounts in favor of Errapt & Wilson. vill p y the same to me and no one else N. A. McLEAN, Trustee, &c.

Lumberton, N. C., June 29, 1863. 44-2t Wil. Journal copy 2 times and forward bill as above.

## MEDICINES.

LUAL BAL COPAIDA, QUE	NINE;			
Castor Oil, Epson Salts;				hT.
Bine Mass, Coloniel, Aminor Cream Tartar, Spis Nitre;	ais;		1	
Chlor. Potass, Ind. Petass;				
Opium, Camphor, Morphia;		•		
Co. Syr. Sarsaparilla, Senna	÷			
Norwood's Tinct. Vera Virid	e;			
Nit. Silver, Elaterium;				
Veratrine, Selicine, &c.				
or sale by	JAS.	N.	SMITH.	
June 18.			38itf	Ŀ.

Tooth Brushes, ne-tooth Combs, Large Needles. For sale by Pins, assorted sizes. W. N. TILLINGHAST. June 22. 89i2w

## DEPOSITORY, C. S. A., FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent, bonds or etock, until the 1st day of August 1863. After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dased subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock. till the 1st day of August 1863, and after that day are