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OBSERVER.

FAVETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 47, 1863.

GOV VANCE. - The papers now issued at Raleigh, the Spirit of the Age and the Progress, award high praise our Governor for his prompt and decided interference in the case of both the mobs in that city. And all the information we have from other sources is to the same effect. But for his great moral and physical courage, unfiringly employed for some days, it is certain that the mischief would have proceeded to a still greater extent Indeed it is not easy to imagine where it would have stopped. He had as little fear of the armed strangers as he had of the furious home crowd who underto retaliate for their outrage Armed with the panoply of the Law, which few offenders are so hardened as to defy in its very presence, there was that in his earnest eloquence—the eloquence that persuades and commands-and in his utter indifference to danger of any kind, that instantly stayed the bands of the deliberate and apparently unimpassioned Georgians as well as of the excited and furious citizens' moh. Personally his sympathies were with neither of the mobs nor either of their victims. Yet be interfered as promptly and decidedly and effectually in favor of the latter as if they had been his dearest friends. He saved from destruction a third printing office whose last previous issue had bitterly and unjustly assailed him. And to induce him to do this he did not need the beseeching appeal which its proprietor is said to have made to him. His generous nature would have scorned to stand by and allew even his bitterest enemy to be wronged.

It is fortunate for the State, doubly fortunate for the sty of Baleigh, that such a Governor, so competent and so brave, so thoroughly respected as the officer and beoved as the man, was there to persuade and threaten. gine the scenes of herror through which Raleigh, and soldier rests on our soil.

"To the efforts of Gov. Vance are we doubtless in debted for the arrest of mob violence in both instances; and our citizens cannot be too grateful for his timely inerference, preventing perhaps fire and bloodshed."

"We trust that we shall have no more such disgraceal scenes in Raleigh: that from this time all persons will guard against everything, in publishing and talk-ing, calculated to arouse ill blood and provoke strife among our people. The liberty of speech and of the press belong to us. Let us firmly refrain from using either for mischievous and dangerous purposes, as we contend for their rights and exercise And let all rerievous words stir up anger.'

common remark, all over the State, -we mean no offence against arbitrary power-for their homes and hearthand hope none will be given by stating what is in everybody's mouth-that the political papers in Raleigh were political evils. Yet no mobs have a right to abate evils. The interval of non-publication of three | the winds or the sea. of them will be wisely and happily employed in sober ility, along with their own peace and the peace of the State, by their course, and that it behooves them at tion may lead to an honorable peace, but, failing in that, rage, grievous as they are, and deeply to be deplored and condemned by all good citizens, will not have been

of Adjutant Mallett, says:

ones. Their names are disgraced forever, and around their memories will forever linger a dark stain that can never be blotted out. Let their fate also be a warning they hold dear. to wives, mothers, sisters, fathers and others, against riting letters to their loved ones calculated to make them unhappy and dissatisfied in the army and cause them to desert. They are in the army, and to abandon their colors is a crime that involves heavy and degrading punishment, and they are almost sure to be arrested, sooner or later. Let relatives at home remember these things, and beware how they act in a manner calculated to induce soldiers to desert.'

The description of the execution which we find in one of our exchanges, is horrible. "Oh my poor mother! of a single conscript that had to be arrested and forced short crops opened a market for him in which he did my poor mother!" was the heart rending cry of one of the offenders, as he knelt to receive the death shot His poor mother! perhaps she was like the misguided wife whose original letter we lately saw, telling her husband to come home at once, as they were about to have a proud of it. It is true that it was once charged (slanpeace meeting in the neighborhood to end the war. And he did come home-a deserter-and the avenger is now little too far-farther than was ever taught by the Obafter him. He too will probably be caught, or killed it server. It was in the Harrison campaign of 1840, we he should resist, and then what will be the feelings of this poor wife!

We learn that recently in one of the Western coun ties a desarter who was apprehended in the very pre- story that sundry Whigesses had for the nonce donned sence of his wife, by troops from Camp Vance, resisted, the bloomer costume, marched up to the polls and deand in the scuttle was badly shot in the shoulder. Sev. posited Jennie Smith's vote in the name of John Smith, enteen others took the hint and forthwith came in and and so on. As we have said, the story was apocryphal. surrendered themselves to Capt. McRae, Commandant unlike that one which came to us about the same time at that camp, near Morganion. Let others follow their example, for the outrages of deserters have become in-

AN INCIDENT AT GETTYSBURG. - In the Observer of the 7th inst., there was a notice of the death of the gallant Adj't Lucas of Charlatte, who died of wounds received at Gettysburg. This called to the recollection of a friend a statement received from some of the officers of the 11th Reg't (Bethel,) of the beroic conduct of Duncan Cameron Waddell, of Pittsboro', then a private in times as much in this market. He has sold Bacon at Company G, of said Reg't. Adj't Lucas was the seventh man who bore the flag: six had fallen, either killed or wounded: when Lucas was shot down Waddell was near him and seized the flag while he stooped to know if he could render him any service; the reply was "I can rise no more. I envy you the glory of bearing the

The notice in the Observer of the 7th says: "When Lucas was shot down, another seized the flag and was shot." This is a mistake. Waddell bore it 50 yards in front of the Reg't and planted it at a fence, to which the Reg't never advanced, being almost immediately ordered to retire, but he escaped unwounded. Private Ivey, who went side by side with him, received a severe wound from which, if living, he must yet be suffering. Young Waddell was soon after taken prisoner and carcried to Fort Delaware, and after near a month's con finement, he has lately returned, having been paroled with several hundred other prisoners. For his gallantry he received the special notice of Col Leaventhorpe, and while a prisoner was elected by his Company their ist Lieutenant in place of the lamented Lieut McDade of Chapel Hill The above, we are assured, may be rerelied on, and forms an additional item of interest from the bloodiest of our harvest fields of glory.

CALDWELL COUNTY .- A business letter from a gentleman at Lengir says:-

"By reference to the elections held in this county for years past, you will see that the people of this county were by a vast majority members of the old Whig party. They were for the Union until Lincoln's Proclam After that time we were, as one man, for our rights as a people, as a nation, as a separate government. There are a few "faint hearted" among us, and one of them had the presumption to write to the Standard that "nine-

us Independence and Liberty."

An ELOQUENT APPEAL. - The columns of the Observer in the Spring and Summer of 1861 show how greatly we admired the eloquence and ability with which the Raleigh Standard and its Editor, with pen and tongue, urged the people of North Carelina to separate from and fight the yankees "as long as the foot of a federal of the Confederate cause, by the assurance that "so far soldier rests on our soil." Many, beside ourselves, will

With no paltry motive of convicting the Standard of "refreshing" to "the people" who hold the so-called peace meetings and denounce this war for life, liberty cities, or make advances into our territory; for so long as and property, as unholy and wicked and brought on by ecessionists, to read what the Standard thought of all that can entitle them to claim to have succeeded. The real question thon is not whether we can be subjugated ingly we have, from time to time, republished some or appendix believes that possible—but whether we will its sayings. And we samex another article from the Standard of April 24 1861, when it was urging the lieve time reasible. We have but to keep up resistance; Standard of April 24, 1861, when it was urging the

with the unanimous approval of our people, had the satisfaction of voting us into the war he had advocated with so much zeal and ability.

But read the appeal, ye croakers, and take fresh courage. We "can no more be subjugated than the winds or the sea."

From the Raleigh Standard, April 24, 1861

"WE MUST FIGHT!" The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln has left to the peo unconditional submission. The Southern man who would quietly submit to the doctrines enunciated in that document, is fit only for a slave. We do not go behind it as long as this war shall last bored for peace on honorable terms, -we would hail it new, on honorable terms, with prefound satisfaction; but, much as we deprecate war, war must be encountered With a weak or a timid man in his place, who can ima- and must be continued as long as the foot of a federal

indeed the State, might have had to pass? As the strip and navy are in the hands of the old federal government. That government too has a name among the criment. than the South has; and the non-slaveholding States which uphold it have a common head around which to rally in their onset on the South. The latter section A TIME TO PAUSE. -The Raleigh Spirit of the Age has but a small army-indeed, no regular army-and it has no navy. It has one government of seven States. inrecognized among the nations, and eight separat State governments making common cause with the former. But though the odds are against us, they are not near so great as between England and the colonies. The slaveholding States can bring into the field one mil lion of fighting men, as brave as ever charged bayonet. or drew sword. These men can be supported by those nish itself with every article necessary for subsistence, and it wants no luxuries at a time like this. In addition This is admirable good sense. It had come to be a to this our people will fight for Constitutional liberty stones, and, it may be, for existence. Such a people cannot be conquered. They may be overrun—their redoubled force by reason of the financial bearings there country may be laid waste, and their blood may flow like water, but they can no more be "subjugated" than

People of North Carolina! a call has been made for they have been sacrificing their own personal respecta- would keep the battle from our own doors we must unite with Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee in offensive operations. A united and vigorous demonstraence to change that course. If they shall be brought it will place us in line with an adequate force to sustain to a better frame of mind, their losses by the late out- our sister States The Confederate States will perform their whole duty. The legious that conquered at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Contrerss, and Cherubusco, will soon turn their faces nor hward to unite their efforts with their allies of the border States. The constituted authorities of the State have called; let our citizen sol-THE EXECUTION OF TEN MEN. - The Raleigh Spirit of diery answer. They will! One heretofore for peace and Virginia, for the double crimes of desertion and murder just and honorable war. It is a war which could not have been avoided. It has been forced upon us. must fight! Prove yourselves worthy of those who fought "We do hope the melancholy fate of these deluded and fell at the Alsmance and King's Mountain, and of men will be a warning to all others, and put a stop to the crime of desertion from the army. Our blood runs cold to think of the deep heart-anguish which their consider "God and our native land" are on the other. And duct has carried to the hearts and homes of their loved may He who rules in the armies of heaven, and who dis-

> ROBESON COUNTY .- A friend adds to a business lette on the 10th inst .:-

"There is nothing of interest transpiring in this part of the State. The crops will fall quite short of last year's. principles always prevailed, have been and are yet as more duties than cotton, and thus custom house rerue as steel to the Confederacy. There has not been a deserter from this district since the war commensed.

[Hurrah for Alfordsville district! Almost as long as we can remember nearly every family in the district has read the Observer. We have reason therefore to be derously of course) with carrying its Whig principles a believe, when the excitement in favor of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" brought out ail the veters and so swelled the usually unanimous Whig vote as to give rise to a from "Caintuck" or "Holly Shelter," in New Hanover, where the poll keeper refused a vote because he had examined the Revised Statutes and could find no law authorising a Whig to vote!

ANOTHER LIBERAL MAN .- We are informed that Edbushels of corn during the present season at \$1 50 a Pan." bushel, preferring that price from his neighbors at home whose natural protectors are in the army, to four corresponding prices. Our informant says he does not know whether Mr. Spearman will like to see the fact in print. We can't help that. The world is entitled to the benefit of his example.

We hear also of others who have pursued a like patri otic course, but have not the particulars, viz: David Murphy, Erasmus H. Evans, and John C. Smith, of this credit thereof will be due, under God, to men like these, who have souls above the mere contemplation of the

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.] HEADQUARTERS, 10th REG'T (ARTILLERY) N. C. TROOPS, Goldsborough, N. C., Sept. 12th 1863. CIRCULAR.

With profound feelings of regret, the Lieut. Colone mmanding announces to the Regiment and Post the death of Colonel JAMES A. J. BRADFORD.

He died, in the sixtueth year of his age, (more than thirty-six of which had been spent in his country's scrvice,) on Monday the 7th inst., in the town of Fayette ville. N. C., whitner he had gone, three weeks previous ly, in the vain hope of recovery from a protracted ill as of several months' duration.

In the death of Col. Bradford, the Regiment has suf fered an irreparable loss; but it is a cheering thought to know, that his last days were spent among those endeared to him by the associations of many years, who tenderly ministered to his dying wants, and performed r bim the last sad rites of frieudship.

'He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last bat but the remembrance of his manly qualities and noble Roman virtues will long live after him

Explosion .- We learn that one of the buildings at the powder mill near this city, was blown up and destroyed that the Alabamians are cheerful and hopeful. Salisbury is a neat and beautiful place. tenths of us were for peace." We are for peace, but not able to learn any particulars, further than that the acsuch a peace as they would give us. With peace give cident will not stop the operation of the mill.

OUR SITUATION AND PROSPECTS

From the Richmond Whig. Commander M. F. Maury, who has been for some months past in England, superintending affairs of im-portance to the Confederate States, has written a letter Lincoln's Government, unite with the Confederate States, meets the evil prophecies of those who desire the failure to the Landon Times, dated August 17tb, in which he from the prespects of the South locking 'blue,' they recollect the able articles of this character copied from the Standard into the Observer of that day.

were never originer. He recalls attention to the lace that the enemy hold the aggressive and we the defensive side of this struggle. For us therefore to save our property of the contraction of th were never brighter." He recalls attention to the fact selves from being overthrown and subjugated is to win inconsistency, we have thought it would be useful and in this sole object of the war is defeat. In this view, it matters but little if the enemy win battles and take we can keep up resistance, we are defeating them. our failure or inability to resist longer being the only thing that can entitle them to claim to have succeeded. The

appody believes that possible—but whether we will people to separate from the North, unite with the South, and the borders; along the mountains if driven from the and fight out this "just and honorable war." Its appeals plains; by few if unable to command many; and time, itself, will conquer the enemy. They cannot afford to keep logether the armies necessary to hold the places already taken, and push on their aggression. Their indebtedness is already enormous and the bubble of their credit is even now saved from sudden and final collapse only by deceptious statements, and the arts of "shinning" and "kiteing," with which Yankee financiers

But there are causes which, as Lieut. M. shows, will

nations. It has the command of more ready means for York for exportation to foreign countries. Can say one en open all the war? Chicago, and not New Orleans, there is truth in a has been the grand grain market of the West, and, ex cept London, it is the greatest in the world.

There was on the lower Mississippi a large trade it breadstuffs and provisions from the States above. trade was chiefly with the planters of the South. But they have been despoiled, their plantations laid waste, their stock taken away; their houses burned, and they inselves banished. In short, those fighting farmers of the upper Mississippi are likely soon to find out that incoln and his lieutenants and nobody else, who has killed their goose of the golden eggs. Those 'cute Buckeyes," "Suckers" and "Housiers," as the deni ens of Ohio and her sister States are called, are bound efore long to discover this. And will the discovery be more likely to incline their hearts to peace, or to revive in them the war fervor? Not the latter certainly. This disappointment will come upon the farmers with

Before this war the South sent annually to England reflection upon the past, if it shall lead to the con-dusion at which the public long ago arrived, that But since the war the crops have been short until now, so short as to give employment to nearly the whole fleet of ships in bringing meat and bread to your people from the Northern States. Notwithstanding the withdrawal from its regular business of the immenamount of shipping which was required annually to ge the southern crops to market, and notwithstanding the loss to commerce of that trade, neither the custom house receipts of the nation, nor its shipping interests, or its dock revenues, show any corresponding falling off in its great business of feeching and carrying by sea. The receipt from the Liverpool docks, from the Bristol the Age, mentioning the execution of the ten men in the Union comes forward to say to you that this is a docks, and from all the docks on the island, show larger figures this year than ever before, and that in despite of

the very considerable reduction in the rate of charges. Now this shows plainly enough that while the trade of the South has disappeared, it has been made up from other quarters, and that more ships have been docked the Southern trade, than ever before. And it is counted for in this way. By a rather singular coinci dence, it so happened that as the markets of the South were shut off from the world, the barvests of France and England fell short, and the cotton ships were refrom the North. As a cottor carry more than two cargoes a year, but as a provision ship from the North she could make five or six trips. Thus dock receipts were increased. Moreover, ham "The people in this (Alfordsville) district, where Whig and eggs, butter and cheese, meat and bread, paid ceipts were also enlarged. Thus, notwithstanding the shutting up of the Mississippi, which the northwestern farmer did not use for sending his grain to sea, your get something for his grain, and by reason of which the North had wherewithal to pay for importations. Hence the Yankees, profiting by scarcity here, have not felt the war as grievously as they are about to do. The full harvest here, in Ireland and in France, and

the like of which has not been known for many years, will mightily reduce the corn trade of the North It i already a losing business, and the grain which is to come will be in the category of coals to Newcastle. Hence I infer that, notwithstanding the opening of the Mississippi, the Northwestern people will find a poorer market than ever for their corn. With the fall ing off of this trade, the New York merchants will be no longer able to pay off their British creditors in grain they will, therefore, have to part with their gold; will go up, and "greenbacks" will come down, and so wake a voice from the lower levels of society that will ter of Eli W. and Margaret J. Hall, aged I year and 8 be trumpet-tongued for peace. To smother that voice even now Mr. Lincoln has to keep an armed force not only in New York and Kentucky, but in Ohio, Indiana and other States. He is even now marching one up into lows, to put down there a cry for peace.

Never were the chances of the South brighter. Al that we have to do is to maintain the defensive, watch our chances, and strike whenever there is an opportuniward Spearman, Esq., of this county, has sold 1800 ty for a good stroke, either with the sword or with the

ly to have occupation for all the recruits his conscrip

n will give in keeping down his own people

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors: - I have been making a raid into the upper regions of our good old State, and the things here seen and heard will no doubt be agreeable to your intelligent readers. Your correspondent left his quiet home bent on the good of his county and the dear interests of a few of his distressed friends. He went to Laurinburgh and having quietly mounted the iron horse, he turned his face to the hill country. He soon arrived at "103" Depot, which is the upper one on the W.C. she hors it all without a murmur, and when the dread & R. R. Road. Here the stage being in waiting, he got aboard and had the pleasure very soon of finding posed, and resigned, and said "I know in whom I have county, and Farquhard Smith of Harnett. If our cause him-elf in Rockingham. Here, as is usual, at the Hotel of his friend Maj. Long he met with good entertainment, and a bed withal. In the morning, having combed his bunch of thread for which he paid \$6. He then took the stage to Wadesboro', which, by the way, is a quiet happy place. The most noticeable matter about town, ed husband and children, that she is "not dead but is the Tannery. Here good sole leather can be bought for \$3 50 per lb., while Tanneries in the neighborhood are charging \$5 for an article by no means equal. Thus may we, in a brief space of country, measure the spirit in her new and happy home around God's throne.

of our people. Thus it is the just and unjust live in close proximity-and yet the rain descends alike upon | emplary christian character, and when death shall sum

scended one degree to a two forse back, for Ausonville We stopped at Bennett's House for the night, and proceeded next morning for Salisbary. On the way we ter thou into the joys of thy Lerd."

noticed in most places that the crops were very promis
Her deeply afflicted sisters and brothers will fully counties. Speculators do not say so, but your correspondent knows. Albemarle, on the route, is a pleasant they run ponderous machinery and make an abundance of copperas and blue stone, both of excellent quality, and sell at the rate of \$1 per pound. On this route your correspondent had an opportunity of conversing with a very intelligent young lady from Mobile, Ala., on her way to her relations in the up country. She reports that the citizens anticipate no danger of the city; and

Your correspondent having concluded his mission to this place, took the train on an especial errand to Raleigh. The way was enlivened by faint glimpses at the | Sept. 10, 1863

towns and villages. I found Gov. Vance-the brave. true-hearted patriot, the able and far-seeing statesman, at the place where the country-loving public servant ought often to be—at his desk. We found him, too, willing to hear and converse upon the grievances of the humblest of his ceuntrymen—willing to propose means and suggest measures for their welfare—and we left.

fain philosophize. He would take occasion to say, that he is a great lover of his country and that he will do no- would be crushed by a blow of the fist of a strong man thing or say nothing that is not actuated by the purest But the barrel of the gun must be borizontal or the

necessary evil—one of the legitimate fruits of the war.

I will bring my scattering remarks to a close, by an allusion to the principal "bone of contention" in the upper counties "This I find is soldiers" wages. They say, and with truth, that every thing has gone up but their wages. They say they cannot stand it. Their families are suffering—their affairs running to waste. Some paroled cavalry soldiers were on the cars. They said the horses they started with were taken by the still be horne in mind that we merely suggest the lough to furnish other horses, and report in that time at Headquarters or be considered deserters. And some of der may have been bad.

breadstuffs of Onio and the Northwest had, for years before the war, nearly ceased to pass by New Orleans on the way to market abroad. They went up to the lakes, and so, via canal and rail, to Boston and New Lakes, and the lakes and gaze to the particle of the piece, and (it is contended by the friends of great canal and rail to the rail to the pie offensive purposes in the way of money, men and arms than the South has; and the non-slaveholding States than the South has; and the non-slaveholding States shipload more of American flour had the Mississippi honest men may fear for the consequences—as sure as shipload more of American flour had the Mississippi honest men may fear for the consequences—as sure as extended beyond the bounds of a skirmish, and was not proposed in the way of money, men and arms in the trade pretend that England would have taken a shipload more of American flour had the Mississippi honest men may fear for the consequences—as sure as extended beyond the bounds of a skirmish, and was not proposed in the way of money, men and arms in the trade pretend that England would have taken a shipload more of American flour had the Mississippi honest men may fear for the consequences—as sure as extended beyond the bounds of a skirmish, and was not proposed in the way of money, men and arms in the trade pretend that England would have taken a shipload more of American flour had the Mississippi honest men may fear for the consequences—as sure as extended beyond the bounds of a skirmish, and was not proposed in the way of money. SCOTCH BOY.

Our Prisoners at the North .- The Rappahannock cor-

respondent of the Examiner writes:-"A member of the First Maryland cavalry, who was taken prisoner in Pennsylvania, and has just effected his escape from fort Delaware, brings some painfully interesting particulars respecting the condition of our prison ere confined there, numbering upwards of five thousand. Two hard crackers twice a day, together with four unces of putrid meat, and a scant supply of water, offensively stagmant, constitute the fare of these unwappy men. The prison discipline is brutal and rigorous, and of course, in these circumstances, with no attention paid to cleanliness, and the fort crowded to suffocation, the fortality among the prisoners is very great.

"Of those recently confined in the fort, at least 1.000 have taken the oath of allegiance to the Yankee Government. From these, General Schooff, the commandant I the post, has organized a battalion of cavalry for the United States service. He excludes from this organizaon, which numbers now about 5,000 men. every er who has a wife, or child, or property in the Those who are thus situated, are accepted as uards for the prison, and in that capacity they exceed he Yankees themselves in harshness and severity towards their late companions

"All the arts of persuasion and purchase are used to seduce our men from their fidelity, and failing in these, o enormity of outrage is left unperpetrated.

Deserters Captured -An organized band of deserters, numbering sixty or seventy, was captured in Franklin county, Va., a few days ago, by Capt. Ridgway, the Eurolling Officer of that county, and his guard, assisted by some citizens. Under the lead of an escaped connamed Goodson, the deserters had commenced id committing other depredations, preparing for winter, sort of fort in which they designed to defend themselves, if attacked, against all authority, civil or mili-But their career has been brought to a close. tary. Richmond Whig.

freighter from the South, the same vessel could not and sugar plantations, including a cotton factory, which gion, there is force enough, with the assistance of ar was worked by 300 of his own hands. A railroad thirty- tillery now posted at a proper point, to whip them back one miles long, leading to his factory, had been constructed by himself, with a sufficient relling stock. All the negroes except about one hundred have been taken by the Western train Saturday evening was of rather off by the Federals, his factory ruined, all his plantations desolated, his railroad torn up, and about 5,000 be advancing towards the Virginia line, and a good bags of cotton burnt by the orders of Mr. McGehee to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. His loss | Southwestern Virginia. It was deemed prudent to rein negroes and cotton alone is not less than \$5,000,000.

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1863, by the Rev. os. C. Huske of the Episcopal Church, R. H. GLASS, Miss META SANDFORD, daugnter of John W. Sandford, Esq. of Fayetteville. Wilmington, Raleigh and Richmond papers please copy.

In Tarborough, on the 10th inst., by Ex-Gov. Henry C. Clark, Esq., Mr. DAVID JONES, of Starr's Light Battery, to Miss CINDERILLA SAVAGE.

DIEB.

At the Dobbin House, in Fagetteville, on the 13th inst., after a brief illness, MAGGIE DAWSON, daugh-

At Tuscawilla, Henrico county, Va., on Friday evening, 11th inst., aged nearly six years, THOMAS HEN-RY TAYLOR, son of Capt. Matthew Page Taylor, of the C. S. Ordnance Corps, and the adopted son of Col. and Mrs. Thos. H. Ellis.

In Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, Aug. 27th, 1863, at 94 o'clock P. M., Mrs. CAROLINE AMELIA BROWN, wife of R. F. Brown, Esq. of Wilmington. Mrs. Brown was born in Fayetteville, N. C.,

she spent the first twenty-five years of her life, since which time she has resided in Wilmington, and was esteemed by all who knew her, a consissent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The death of this estimable lady will leave a void

in many hearts, for she was extensively known and loved; but to her foud husband and children the blow will fall with great severity, for they knew her great worth, her sacrificing and self-denying spirit, her many For the last two years her health has been gradually giving way, and frequently she suffered great pain, but

believed. Father into thy hands I commend my spirit." Her walk in life was truly that of a Christian. many acts of kindness to the poor, her sympathy for camp worn locks, he went down to the factory and get a those in distress, her gentleness of disposition and sincerity of manner, endeared her to all who knew her.
It should ever he a pleasing reflection to her bareav man us to appear at the judgment seat of God, may we From this place we quit the four horse stage, and de- he prepared to receive that blessed unction from ou high,

ing notwithstanding the drought prevailed over this realize, that, in the loss of their dear sister, the keysection for the last several weeks. The wheat crops stone of the arch which bound them together as a family were reported to have been excellent all up in these bas forever fallen. God in his mercy grant, that as each successive member composing that circle shall be pondent knows. Albemarle, on the route, is a pleasant summoned to appear before the great tribunal, they little place. Gold Hill is also a quiet little town. Here may be able to say with her, "Thy will be done, O

DISSOLUTION. THE Firm of STEDMAN & HORNE was dissolved by mutual consent on the let day of May 1863. All hose having claims against the firm will please present them for payment. All those indebted to the firm will

please call and settle.

N. A. STEDMAN. W. T. HORNE.

and suggest measures for their welfare—and we left was brought about by an attempt to make a long shot—im feeling as we felt at the ballet box, only with redoubled force, that he is the man for the people
Having gone through the journey, your correspondent of course made all speed home, for there his heart

designed for direct shots at short range, when the weight Your correspondent being a man of great knowledge.

And having yet a little spungy paper at his desk, would stone, or iron; the turret of a monitor would be caved in Your correspondent noticed that the up country is peopled with an intelligent and high-minded people, fixed in their love for their country—and equally fixed in their respect for freedom of speech and of the press.

muzzle depressed. Even in a horizontal position the interior of the bolt and the friction to be overcome cause as much strain on the sides of the gun as any attainable thickness of metal can withstand. But the muzzle being elevated, say fifteen degrees, which is necessary muzzle depressed. Even in a horizontal position the in-The "Tithing law" is by no means as odious to the up-country people as I was led to suppose from the newspaper accounts. The people look upon this as a necessary evil—one of the legitimate fruits of the war.

said the horses they started with were taken by the vankees and they were for home on a thirty days' furelevation of the muzzle as the cause of the bursting; we

But there are causes which, as Lieut. M. shows, will come in aid of time, and must bring the struggle to an end sooner than exhaustion of itself would. Among these are disaffection and a growing peace party among themselves—a better knowledge there of the character and legitimate powers of the Federal Government and of the rights of the States—a growing conviction of the final hopelessness of the undertaking—the pressure of foreign opinion, &c. &c. To these causes Lieut. M. adds another of a more immediate and pressing character, which we allow him to state in his own language:

"The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson was, according to the the final hopelessness which we allow him to state in his own language:

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"The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson was, according to those who are stirring the Northwestern people" the dear ones at home, that many are willing to risk "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred home." The Government must not be small to its defendence. We are informed by the scientific that the substance. We are informed by the scientific that the substance. We are informed by the scientific that the principle of what is known amongst boys as a "spit devil," that is, it is so mixed the intertial of the bolt being so great that an instantane-wing the whole chafge would burst the gun; wishes for it—his determination for it. Who, on his of the powder used in the pressure of the powder used in the pressure of the powder used in the pressure of the pressure of the powder used in the pressure of the pressure up to war, to open the way to market for them. Every English house in the American trade knows that the see his tender partner, in all the confidence of joy and the ball is started without any great strain on the rifler

> portentive of a general movement on the part of Meade's army, or any considerable portion of it The force of the enemy that crossed at Starke's and Kelley's Fords did not exceed two regiments of cavalry, several pieces of artillery, and a few hundred sharpshooting infautry. Our forces fell back. At Brandy Station this force en countered Gen. W. H. F. Lee's brigade of cavalry, and the brigade, after fighting some time, fell back farther, and the skirmishing was kept up through the afternoon. Our forces took 25 priseners, and killed and wounded as many as they captured, it is thought. Our loss is not

> ver 25 men altogether, killed, wounded and missing. Beyond the above, passengers by the Central train last evening could give but few particulars. The enemy had occupied Culpeper C. H., and hold that pertion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. It was also said a demonstration was making, as though the enemy in tended te throw a force across the Rapidan, at a p.i. not mentioned. Latest accounts represent the enemy as having retired

gain across the Rappahannock. Our forces bad fallen back some miles in the direction of Gordonsville The Fredericksburg train brought no news whatever rom the lower Rappahannock, and the report that the sipresent yankee had appeared in force near Falmouth is not confirmed. They were, however, stretched along the Warrenton or Swamp road, falling back

it was said. Such is the situation - Examiner.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15 -In the fight at Brandy Station unday, Gen. Stuart lost two pieces of horse artillery. The enemy has advanced to the Rapidan, and skirmish ng was going on all day yesterday between cavalry and sharpshooters. All quiet on the Rapidan to-day. est but 23 killed and wounded in the artillery duel a Raccoon Ford.

From Southwestern Virginia. - The Lynchburg Repub can, of Monday, states that a courier from Tazewel pillaging and rebbing the people, breaking open houses | Court House to Colonel May, commanding a body of our troops on their way to a junction with Gen. Wi by laying in supplies of provisions and clothing. It is liams' command, informed him that a body of about 400 I that they had actually erected in the mountains a of the enemy, who had been in Wycming for over four weeks, had reached Burks' Garden, in Tazewell county, and had sent out scouts numbering fifty or sixty man who passed through the Court House in the direction of the Valley, armed only with Colt's revolvers. Their A Heavy Loser.—Edmund McGehee, Esq., about forces. They, however, had returned to the main body eighty years of age, residing near Baton Rouge, La., at Burks' Garden, where they were encamped. The has been stripped of his immense property by the yan-kees. He owned 3,200 slaves and twenty-seven cotton vaders, and without drawing a single man from this reduced, &c.

or to capture the whole concern.
On the other hand, the Virginian says that the news an unfavorable character. The enemy was supposed to move the deposits of the Banks at Abingdon to Lynch-

burg.

From Charleston .- CHARLESTON, SEPT. 14.- The ene my is perfecting his arrangements for a permanent oc cupation of Morris Island, and has erected a telegraph Esq., Editor of the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, to along the whole length of the Island, and is converting Battery Wagner into a powerful work, enlarging the bomb proofs, etc. The Yankees fire occasionally from Battery Gregg on boats plying in the harbor. A Yankee reconnoitering party, including a Chaplain, Lieutenant, telegraph operator and a negro soldier, were captured Saturday on the Savannah Railroad, below this city. They had tapped our wires, endeavoring to

obtain information, but got none. Slow firing continues this morning, mostly from our batteries.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 15.—Weather here is variable, and the equinoctial gale is daily expected. The enemy is building a telegraph line from Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, along the Carolina coast, to Cummings' Point. Our batteries continue to annoy the enemy of casionally. No other firing heard.

From Georgia .- ATLANTA, Sept. 14 .- Advices from the front state that Gen. Bushrod Johnson and Gen Forrest were skirmishing with the enemy near Dalton, on Friday. Gen. Forrest was slightly wounded, but is still in the saddle. The Yankees' advance was at Funnel Hill Friday night. Our forces are concentrating to meet them. It is reported that Gen. Wheeler had a skirmish near Lafayette on Friday, but the enemy being too strong, Wheeler fell back. On Saturday Buckner took three hundred prisoners at McLemore's Gap. A general engagement is thought imminent.

From the North .- RICHMOND, Sept. 15 -Flag of truce boat arrived at City Point to day bringing three hundred paroled and convalescent prisoners, and Baltimore paers of Saturday afternoon. A Telegram from Fortress Mource announces an arrival from Charleston Bar with advices to the ninth. The only allusion to the repulse of the attack on Fort Sumter is that a small boat expe ition left the squadron on the eighth to storm Port Sumfer which was repulsed with a loss of a number killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It is reported that Burnside has tendered his resigna-

New Orleans dates of the 5th say the whole army of ne Gulf are in motion; destination not stated. General Grant, while attending a review, was thrown om his horse and injured internally. lojuries not dangerous.

The City of Manchester, with European advices to the 3d, says it is reported that the French Cabinet had under debate the expediency of recognizing the South, but no lecision was arrived at. Some French journal recommends the seizure of the Florida at Brest

. Exchange Notice .- The following Confederate officers and meu, captured at Vicksburg. Miss., July 4, 1863 "Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, prepared for you from the foundation of the world. En-1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson'

2. The officers and men of Gen. Bowen's division 3. The officers and men of Brig. Gen. Moore's bri 4. The officers and men of the 2nd Texas Regiment

5. The officers and men of Waul's Legion.6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are RO. OULD. hereby so declared. Agent of Exchange.

Railroad Accident. -- MARIETTA, Sept. 14 -- The trains the Assessors of any delicquates they may know of R. W. HARDIE, delicotor. rom Atlanta yesterday morning ran off the track two miles above here No damage was done, but the trains ed with a special train last evening, near Etowah, killing some fifteen soldiers and wounding ferty. The passenger train from Atlanta this morning is delayed here.

4000 LBS TOBACCO, Extra fine. For sale on considering some fifteen soldiers and wounding ferty. The passenger train from Atlanta this morning is delayed here. were delayed, and running out of schedule time, collid-

Reported Death of Gen. Magruder .- Yankes reports from Texas say that Gen. Magruder was killed in Gal-vestou lately by one of his Lieutenants—a Van Dern affair. It is a deserter's tale.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- Sept 17. REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 1 75. Lard 1 75. Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail Beeswax 1 25. Butter 1 75 to 2 00. Coffee \$5 at retail. Cotton Yarn-\$8 to \$15 per bunch. Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Copperas 1 25 wholesale, 1 50 retail. Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 80, Peaches 85 to 40. Eggs 75 per dezen. Extract Logwood \$4 to \$5 per lb.
Flour—Family \$60; Super \$57 50.
Fodder 4 09 per hundred. May \$4. Shucks \$4. Flaxseed \$5 per bu. Grain—Corn 6 30 pr bu. Wheat 16 50. Rye 4 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 8 50 to 4 60, white 5 66.

Hides-Green 75, dry 1 50. Iren-Swedes 75 to \$1. Leather—Upper \$6 50 per lb., Sela \$6. Liquora—Corn Whiskey \$20 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy \$20; Peach Brandy \$20. Melasses-\$12 per gallon

Nails-\$150 per keg, retailing at \$2 per lb. Onions \$5 per bushel. Potatoes—Irish, \$4 per bushel. Rice 20 cts. by the cask. Sugar-\$2 50 at retail. Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 75 to 1 50. Salt \$20 per bushel. Soap-Family Bar 65 etc. per lb.; Toilet 2 00. Spirits Turpentine 1 25 per gallen.
Tallow 1 25 so 1 50. Woel \$3 to \$4. Corrected by R. L. PERSERTOR.

Principal of a Female High School

WANTED. THE Trustees of the Fayetteville Female High School desire to engage the services of a competent and suitable Teacher to take charge of the School as Principal. The patronage of the town and adjacent country is large enough to keep up the School at all times.

The Trustees invite attention to this notice and will

make liberal terms with a suitable person who is pre-mared to enter soon upon the work. Address pared to enter soon upon the work. Address
E. J. LILLY, President.

Horse, Buggies, Mules and Wagen, AT AUCTION.

N Wednesday the 30th inst , I shall sell at Auction: One pair strictly No. 1 MULES; One team 4 MULES, WAGON and HARNESS; Two BUGGIES and HARNESS, one new, Hickory; One extra HARNESS HORSE JOHN H. COOK, Auot'r.

Pay your Confederate Taxes. Will attend at the office of A. M. Campbell, in the town of Fayetteville, with the Assessors for this District, for the purpose of collecting the listed Taxes, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 1st, 2d,

3d and 5th of OCTOBER, 1863. At David McNeill's on Tuesday the 6th. At Mary's Garden on Wednesday the 7th, At Malcom McMillan's on Thursday the 8th, At B. Culbreth's on Friday the 9th, At H. McNeill's on Saturday the 10th

At Duncan Shaw's on Monday the 12th, At Peter Monroe's on Tuesday the 13th, At Daniel McKinnon's on Thursday the 15th. At the same times and places, I will receive the Tax-es due from Auctioneers, Apothecaries, Butchers, Bakers. Commission Merchants, Cattle Brokers, Distillers, Pedlars, Photographers, Retail Dealers, Retail Dealers a Liquors, Wholesale Dealers, Wholesale Dealers in

iquors. All persons interested are hereby notified that the above Taxes must be paid within the time limited by w, otherwise the heavy penalties imposed will be enferced without regard to persons or property

B. W. HARDIE Dist. Collector for Cumberland. The Assessors for Cumberland County will attend at the above named places, with the District Collector, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind on Whest, Oats, Rye, Irish Potatoes, cured Hay and Fodder, Wool, &c. Persons interested are requested to meet us as above, with statements of their matured crops, amounts pro-

S. T. HAWLEY, A. M. CAMPBELL Assessers for Cumber land.

Sept. 16, 1863 For Rent. THE desirable DWELLING HOUSE on Haymount, recently owned and occupied by T. J. Curtis, Esq.

The lot contains all necessary out-buildings and a most excellent well of water. Possession given 15th October. er. Apply to E. L. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 16, 1863.

64-2ti FOR SALE.

BBLS. N. O. SYRUP: 2 " English Copperas; 5 kegs Cooking Soda; 3 boxes Snuff, Carolina Rell-1 case Fine Smoking Tobacco.

P. TAYLOR. Sept. 16. Pres 1 time.

WANTED.

LADY of experience to instruct in the primary de-A partment of the Richmond Academy and take charge of a small Music Class In order to save time applicants will please enclose testimonials with their applications. Address immediately,

JONA, H. DALLY Rockingham, Rich'd Co., N. C. 64-tf

An Engineer's Level for Sale.

N Monday, the 28th September, at the Court House door, in the town of Lumberton, I will sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of Six months, the above named instrument. a very fine one, with fixtures complete Bond with approved security will be required before it s delivered to the purchaser. R. McNAIR. 64-3tpd

FOR SALE.

A Very superior JACK, nine years old. Apply to E. H. EVANS. Headquarters Home Guard,) Town Dist., 3D Reg't N. C. Militia,

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 6, 1863. TOTICE is hereby given, that there is a regular Drill V every Saturday evening, at Military Green, at 4 o'clock, P. M., of my Company, and all the members are required to be there to drill, otherwise the law will be rigidly enforced upon those that do not attend.

ROB'T MITCHELL, Capt. LOST.

Y soldier's wife, a BLUE PURSE, containing Twenty-D five Doilars in paper and twenty-five cents in silver The finder will please leave it at the store of Jos. A. 64-2tpd Sept. 14.

Kerosene Burning Oil, OR SALE at the Fayatteville Karosena Works; price \$12 per gallon. Purchasers must furnish cans. HENRY E. COLTON. We shall soon be prepared to furnish a very suerior article of Paraffine Lubricating Oil.

61-tf Sept 7, 1863 Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors for this County having completed the I valuation of property and assessment of Taxes, the Lists will remain open for examination for titlesn days from this day. During that time I will attend at the office of A. M. Campbell to hear all complaints and appeaks that Tax payers may make.
At the same time Tax payers are requested to notify

Sept 7, 1863.