OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

The price of the Weekly Observer will hereafter be $10 00 a year, and of the Semi-Weekly $15 00 And in the same proportion for shorter periods than a year.

With great regret we are obliged once more to advance the prices of subscription to the Observer. But for the facts that our subscription list has swelled to more thousands than we can conveniently supply with the limited means at our disposal, and that we desire—as a relief from mechanical labors which have become too great for us—a diminution rather than an increase of our list, we would much prefer to reduce prices, especially at this time of scarcity of money. But a late, very large advance in the price of paper, which increases our expenses many thousands of dollars a year, requires the step. It is true that other expenses have increased and are increasing—telegraphic dispatches, for instance, which cost us several thousand dollars a year—but we would have borne these additions. The additional cost of paper we could not stand at our old and comparatively low prices.

GREAT NEWS!—YANKEEDOM IN A STEW!—It will be seen that, according to late yankee accounts, two great rebel armies, 20,000 each, have suddenly sprung up, out of the ground as it were; that one of them has defeated the Dutch General Seigel and [illegible] captured Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown, the latter only a few miles from the Pennsylvania line, and within alarming proximity to Washington City and Baltimore. Added to these evidences of a strength not dreamed of by Lincoln, something must be amiss in Kentucky, to call for a special suspension of the habeas corpus in that State. If Madam Rumor be not a most unconscionable story teller, something more startling than all these may happen about this time.

From Arkansas also the news is glorious.

But we must expect some evil along with the good. The loss of the Alabama is an untoward event; and there are serious apprehensions for the safety of Atlanta. The last paper from that place complains bitterly that the line of 500 miles of railroad by which Sherman has to get his supplies has not been cut by our cavalry. Perhaps it is not too late yet.

Everywhere else the skies are bright.

If it be true that the yankee Congress has repealed the law by which a man could get off from service in the army by paying $300, it has struck an effective blow in favor of peace. The men of property, and the men of influence, have been enabled by the payment of $300, to keep themselves and their sons out of the army, and thus to throw the fighting upon the poor and the foreigners. Change all this, and subject every man to service, and there will be hundreds of thousands of blatant war men suddenly converted to peaceful notions. The repeal is said to have produced great feeling throughout yankeedom. The rich were indignant, and the poor jubilant.

THE MAILS.—At last we have two Richmond papers by mail, but, provokingly enough, instead of bringing the latest dates, it is the Sentinel of the 23d and 24th ult.—about as valuable as a last year's Almanac.

It seems to us that the Post Office Department and the Petersburg Railroad have been shamefully negligent of their duty to the public in allowing 18 days to pass without any mail whatever, at a time of such intense anxiety. Surely a wagon might have carried the mail across the break in the railroad. If the railroad could not be used at all, the earth roads might and should have been. But the most perfect indifference to the public claims has been manifested.

THE ELECTION.—The election for Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Sheriffs, will take place in the army on Thursday the 28th inst., and in the State on Thursday the 4th of August.

The laws regulating these elections may be stated briefly.

By ordinance of the Convention, ratified 12th May 1862, a citizen entitled to vote for Governor may vote in any county where he may be on the day of election. Sheriffs of counties in the hands of the enemy may compare the polls at any place in the State they may think proper.

By ordinance ratified June 25, 1861, officers and soldiers, entitled to vote if in the State, are allowed to vote in camp. Three free-holders of the company to hold the polls, under direction of the commander of the Reg't. and forward to the Sheriff of every county in which a vote is cast a fair statement of the votes, with the list of voters.

By a subsequent Ordinance the Sheriffs are required to include all such soldiers' votes in their returns, if received within 20 days after they are cast, and shall not make up their returns and declare the result till the 20 days have expired. By act of the Legislature all votes of citizens to be included if received within 13 days after the election in the State.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS.—To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, the Hon. Thos. C. Fuller will, at the request of many citizens, address the people on the state of the country, with particular reference to the action of Congress at its late session.

In consequence of this and other considerations, the proposed meeting in relation to a Monument is postponed till further notice.

NEWSPAPER EXPENSES.—Not being able to procure suitable qualities of glue and molasses to make "composition rollers" for our presses, we ordered some from Nassau, through a friend in Wilmington. The cost is $1,582 88 for a bbl. of molasses and a keg of 44½ lbs. of Irish glue, of which $775 is for freight of the bbl. and keg! The freight is required in advance at Nassau, so that if the vessel had been lost, we should have lost that as well as the goods. Fortunately the ship arrived safely a day or two ago. Before the war the articles would have cost us $40. Inferior articles here now would cost about $3,000.

Thus it is with all printing expenses—from five to forty times, averaging more than ten times, the old rates—whilst even our new prices of subscription will be but five times what they were before the war.

BEAUTIFUL FLOUR FROM NEW WHEAT.—We return thanks to Noah Gibson, Esq., of Gibson's Store, Richmond county, for a sack of Flour made at his Mills from his crop of new Wheat. Made into bread, it is superior in whiteness and flavor to any flour we have seen within a year, except a sack sent to us some months ago by a county-man of Mr. Gibson's, Presley N. Stanback, Esq., and it is equal to that. If this is a fair sample of the wheat crop just harvested, we may expect an abundance of the "Family" brand during the next twelve months.

"A Subscriber and Citizen" makes statements which ought not to be published without a responsible name, and he withholds his. We would suggest to him to make his complaint openly to the officials to whom he alludes. If the evil complained of can be arrested, that is the way to have it done.

THE SECRET TREASONABLE ASSOCIATION.—Another issue of the Standard has made its appearance, and still not a word from its Editor about the certificate of the Rev. Mr. Churchill and the affidavits of the five other citizens of Chatham. The Standard does indeed attempt to ridicule "the two subsidized organs, the Confederate and Conservative," which, it says, "are still greatly excited about the red string party." It adds:

"We know nothing about this red string party, or any other secret political party. If such a party exists, we do not know it. What is it to us if it does exist? "What is Hecuba to us, or we to Hecuba?"

Well now, it strikes us that if Mr. Holden were a true man,—true to his country and its cause, true to *his* pledge of "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain this war into which *he* voted us,—it would be a great deal to him if such a party does exist. It is a most deplorable thing to find any single traitor in our midst; but to find a secret organization, banded together for the purpose of securing "protection" for themselves and their families and property from the common enemy, and thereby of course singling out those who do not belong to their secret association for destruction by the yankees if they should come here, is enough to call down the indignation not only of every patriot but of every man with a particle of humanity in his composition. With a selfishness rarely equalled, and an indifference to the fate of their neighbors, relatives and friends, never excelled, these conspirators, apprehending that the yankees may possibly reach their places of residence, go to work to make a private arrangement with their country's enemies, to save *themselves and their* property, at the expense of nothing to Mr. Holden!! If it be true (which we do not at all believe) that Mr. Holden "knows nothing" about this party, others have certified and sworn that *they* know of it, that they have been seduced into joining it, but have repented and repudiated it. Is that nothing to Mr. Holden? Why, in 1861 he denounced all such people as fit subjects for the application of lynch law, and threatened them with it. And in 1856, he furiously denounced the 'Know Nothing party," upon no better evidence than he now has of the existence of this "H. O. A." party. *That* was merely a political party, organized in a time of profound peace. *This* is a tory party, organized during war, and proposing to make terms, contrary to the law and the constitution, with the vile enemy with whom our country is at war. And Mr. Holden, all the time claiming to be a patriot, a friend of the State and of the Confederacy, has no solitary word of denunciation for these selfish plotters of treason. Who can resist the inference that Mr. Holden knows that *his friends* are the people who are thus to obtain protection, and that he don't care if all who are *not* his friends are harried and murdered by the invading yankees? We will suppose that there are one thousand or five thousand members of this band of traitors. These Mr. Holden seems willing to have protected by the yankees. "What is it to him" if all others suffer all the horrors which the yankees know so well how to inflict? *He* is safe—no question about that. He is esteemed by the yankees as their friend, and so it is not at all necessary to the protection of his family and property and person, that he should belong to the association. No danger of the yankees hurting a hair of his head. His danger seems to lie in an exactly opposite quarter.

But hear Mr. Holden further:—

"One thing we do know, and that is, if the wit of man has devised a worse party than the Destructive party with Gov. Vance and D. K. McRae at its head, the wit of man is more viciously prolific now than at any former period in history."

And so, according to Mr. Holden, Gov. Vance, and D. K. McRae, and the people that support Gov. Vance, *are worse than the Black Republican party, the worst of the yankees!* Of course Mr. Holden, if that is his opinion, would like to get out of Gov. Vance's administration, and into Lincoln's. Is not that an inevitable inference? We say, let him go and join the party that he likes better, but God forbid that he should be allowed to bring that party here.

Again, the Standard says:—

"It is even stated in the Destructive Journals that a large portion of Gen. Lee's army belongs to this secret association. If this statement be true, and if the association be treasonable in its character, then it is charged by these journals that a large portion of Gen. Lee's army are untrue to the Confederacy."

Will the Standard say what "Destructive journals" have so stated? We believe that no paper has ever said anthing like it. The only allusion that we have seen to Lee's army in connection with this association is the following from the Goldsboro' Journal:—

"A few days ago a private in one of Gen. Lee's regiments, a South Carolinian, called at our office, and informed us that there was no doubt whatever of the existence of this organization. He had evidence conclusive to himself that it was at work in North and South Carolina, *and also in our armies.* In the army of Gen. Lee he knew it to exist. He had seen the ritual, the signs and passwords in print, and he promised to furnish us with a copy, on his return to his regiment."

Now this says nothing about "a large portion of Gen. Lee's army." The introduction of that phrase is by the Standard—one of Mr. Holden's "honest arts," by which he could give more respectability to the association of traitors by telling the public that "a large portion" of the glorious patriots who are baring their breasts to the enemy, (not basely asking "protection" from him,) belong to the association, and that therefore it cannot be treasonable. That which might mean one, or ten, or one hundred, is insidiously magnified by the Standard into "a large portion of Gen. Lee's army." This has a meaning in it.

In closing this article, we will introduce a statement of the Rev. Mr. Bragg of Raleigh, which we find in the Confederate of Friday last. This Mr. Bragg had been charged by the Confederate as not only a member of the association, but as being engaged in initiating others into it. His card is doubtless intended to save himself from arrest and indictment. But it reveals too little. It confesses to the receipt of certain information from a friend, of a mode by which he could get protection from the yankees if they should overrun this section of the country; but it does not tell the material facts of who that friend was, and what was that certain information. He confesses also that he communicated that certain information to others, but he does not tell who those others are. These are very material facts, and the Rev. Mr. Bragg ought to have made a clean breast of it—told them all. It seems that Mr. Holden has been drawing up papers for Mr. Bragg. We rather think that this card might claim the same paternity; for no man is likely to have written so cautious and artful a paper who had to apply to Mr. Holden to write for him a simple application for a Chaplaincy in a Hospital; and who is so exceedingly stupid as not to see that in order to get protection from the yankees, the yankees must be a party to the plan—in other words, members along with himself of the "H. O. A." Association.

Come out with the whole truth, Mr. Bragg. For the present, we copy his first instalment, as follows:

To the Public.—Recent allusions to my name and conduct, in some of the newspapers of the city, have rendered it necessary that I should come before the public with a statement of facts.

A month or two since I applied to a number of our citizens for subscriptions to purchase a church edifice in Raleigh, for my congregation to worship in. The report has gone out that this edifice was intended as a meeting place for a secret political association to be used for divine worship. Among many others Mr. Holden subscribed to purchase the building, and it has been reported that he was thus aiding said political association. I solemnly declare that this report is utterly untrue. The money was raised for the sole purpose of purchasing the house for divine worship, and it has been used for no other.

It has also been reported that I sought the chaplaincy of one of the hospitals in Raleigh, with a view of being enabled to disseminate certain political sentiments among the soldiers; and that Mr. Holden, who wrote my application for the place, was a party to this effort and purpose. I desired to obtain the place, hoping to be of service to the souls and bodies of our sick and wounded soldiers, and at the same time assist in supporting my family. Mr. Holden has drawn up papers for me before the war, and he drew up this application at my request. Nothing was said to him by me, or he to me, of a political nature in connection with the application. He said he would not sign it, for his name would do me no good.

The facts concerning my connection with a secret political organization said to be in existence in this State are simply these. A friend informed me that he could put me in possession of certain information that would be of use to me and my family, in the event of the enemy overrunning this section of country, and this information was communicated to me, and I have communicated the same information to a few others, believing it would be of benefit to them. But it did not occur to me at the time that in order to receive the protection the information promised, that the common enemy must be in some way connected with the matter, so as to respond to my appeal for this protection. Had I done so, I would not have consented to receive the information. I now see, however, that there must be some criminal combination of the kind, (though none has been communicated to me) and I abjure and denounce it; and shall henceforth have no connection with it. Heaven knows there has never been any design on my part to affiliate with the hated yankee army, or to give them any information that would injure the Southern cause. [illegible] betrayed into this thing by a weak and over anxious desire to protect myself and family. Nothing more, as God is my witness. What the purposes and designs of others are, I know not.

My intimate friends will bear me witness that I have not been wanting in acts of devotion to the southern cause. My only son has been in the army fighting for his country for nearly three years, and entered the service before his age required him to do so, when I could have prevented him. My wife and daughter are constantly and laboriously engaged in one of the Raleigh hospitals, caring for the sick and wounded; and for myself I have done all I could, with my limited means, for the soldiers and my country. And if in taking the above unfortunate steps I have done anything inimical to my government, I pray forgiveness, while I declare all innocence of bad intention. It will be a warning to me, however, in the future.

Humble as I am, my character is very dear to me; and I trust this candid and truthful statement will vindicate me before the world from all intention to do wrong.

I never have meddled in political matters, and if there is a secret political organization here or elsewhere I know nothing of it.

W. N. BRAGG.

The Raleigh Confederate says that the Observer has been "somewhat laggard" in noticing the secret organization. We thought we had sufficiently stated our reasons for refraining for some weeks from noticing the matter. We were aware that the authorities had the subject in charge, and would ferret it out; and we thought, and still think, that it ought to have been confined to the Courts, not the Press. So far as we know this order has been reversed—the Press has done all, the Courts nothing. It is a case for justice. Let the Law vindicate the cause of the country by punishing the leaders of the traitors.

THE DEMAGOGUE EXPOSED.—The Standard is complaining loudly and constantly of the pay and allowances to the State officers who fill what are termed "shade offices" at Raleigh, and that they are allowed to get their rations at blockade prices. All the blame for this is attributed to Gov. Vance. Well, we learn from the Confederate and Conservative that the allowances to these officers were made by Ordinance of the Convention, *for which Mr. Holden himself voted,* and that Gov. Vance has no power over the subject. He is simply bound to obey the Ordinance.

As to getting rations at blockade prices, it seems that Mr. Holden himself has done that very thing. He is a "shade officer," (State printer,) and thereby keeps out of the army. And he has drawn molasses from the State's stock of blockade goods at blockade prices. It is very likely he has drawn other things, but certainly molasses, thereby, according to his own story, taking it out of the mouths of "thousands of women and children who have not had a bite of meat for months." Hear him:—

"We call on the people to mark the fact, and to bear in mind, while thousands of women and children have not had a bite of meat for months, and are suffering even for bread, that the shade officers who surround Gov. Vance, are not only allowed their salaries, but they are permitted to buy their flour, and bacon, and corn meal, and sugar, and rice, and coffee, [AND MOLASSES.—Obs.] and the like, at very low Government prices."

Oh the wretched demagogue!

"If elected Mr. Holden will bring the administration of the affairs of the State back to that economy, frugality and simplicity which formerly characterized it, and thus save millions to the State in the way of "forage."
Raleigh Progress

Mercy on us! Save millions of dollars to the State in the way of forage? Why what an army of "shade officers," all mounted on horseback, must the State have in its pay. Supposing it takes $1000 worth of forage at present high prices to feed a horse, that would be 2000 horses at Raleigh to make even two millions, supposing it all saved. We rather conclude that the Progress supposed itself to be addressing 2000 asses.

ANOTHER PROP GONE.—Another of Holden's prime favorites, no less a man than the Hon. Bedford Brown, has, we learn from the Conservative, declared himself, in a speech in Caswell county, in favor of the re-election of Gov. Vance.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.—A friend writing us on business from Atlanta on the 4th inst., adds:—

"The 4th of July has come at last, and Sherman has not yet taken the "Gate City," though his cannon are thundering at its gates. While I write, 6 A. M., a continued roar of artillery is and has been heard for more than an hour—the distance hence about 18 or 20 miles.

"We are and have been for days in constant expectation of the great and terrible battle out here. Matters have come to such a point that the collision cannot, by *any kind of strategy,* be postponed many days. We are anxious, but calm. In fact it is surprising to see how, as the opposing armies come nearer, the people's confidence and determination rise with the occasion:

"Oh that God may so direct that in the result we may not be disappointed."

By a private letter from Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, (Capt. McKellar's,) we learn that Robert Capel is among the dead. He was from Richmond county, an amiable and worthy young man.

AN EXAMPLE FOR IMITATION.—Among the acknowledgments of the Cumberland Hospital Association, in the last Observer, of contributions for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, was one for $181 50, which is accounted for by the following letter:

"GRAVELLY HILL, July 4.

Messrs. Editors: I send you $18 .50, to be appropriated to the relief of the sick and wounded N. C. Soldiers in Richmond, Va.

"This money was made by the Young Ladies of Oakland Academy, New Hanover county. Having established a Reading Society for mutual improvement, they determined that while one member read aloud for half an hour each evening, all of the others would sew for the benefit of the Soldiers. At the end of three months the articles made sold for the above amount.

"Cannot the Young Ladies in all our Academies and Seminaries do something for those in whom they are so deeply interested? Respectfully, M. J. B."

What a praiseworthy society! It is not easy to determine whether its primary or its secondary object is most deserving of praise, or will make the most lasting impressions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Exciting News from the North.—RICHMOND, July 9.—The Baltimore Gazette says that Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks have fallen into the hands of the Confederates, who obtained a very considerable amount of booty at those places. Hagerstown, Md., was also occupied by the Confederates on Wednesday last, the 6th inst. The Federal troops retired to Greencastle, Pennsylvania.

Gov. Curtin of Pa. has issued a proclamation calling out 12,000 troops to serve 100 days; and Lincoln has made a requisition upon Gov. Seymour of New York for a similar number.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring martial law and suspending *habeas corpus* in Kentucky.

Gold in New York on the 6th 259.

PETERSBURG, July 9.—The Washington Chronicle of the 6th brings news of great excitement at the North in consequence of the raid by the rebels, who had captured Martinsburg and large quantities of supplies, badly damaged the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Canal, and were believed to have reached Hagerstown, bound on an extensive raid into Pennsylvania. Gen. Ransom is supposed to command the rebel cavalry, and Gen. Early the infantry.

Gov Curtin's proclamation says that the enemies of the Gov't in their desperation are threatening the State with an armed force, in the hope that Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond.

The Chronicle reports that the strength of the rebel force is not known, and that Seigel had saved himself by timely flight.

The yankee Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 5th. Gold 248. Gov. Reeder of Kansas is dead.

RICHMOND, July 9.—Citizens of Fredericksburg who were carried off as hostages by Grant's orders, after the Wilderness battles, have been exchanged. They left Washington and reached Fredericksburg [illegible] Wednesday. They report that intense excitement [illegible] announcement that 20,000 rebels were approaching that city. Lincoln has called out the militia in the adjoining States. Telegrams from Harrisburg, Pa., reported excitement there in view of a movement by Gen. Breckinridge in the direction of Chambersburg. One report was that Breckinridge had 20,000 men and had whipped Seigel.

Late Foreign News.—The Alabama Sunk.—PETERSBURG, July 9.—The latest foreign intelligence [received through Washington Chronicle 6th] gives an account of a great Naval engagement between the Alabama and the Kearsage (yankee.) The former was sunk. The engagement lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, and occurred 10 miles from Cherbourg on Sunday, June 19.

The Kearsage was commanded by John A. Winslow, who sent a challenge to the Alabama, which was accepted by Capt. Semmes.

The Alabama was disabled by a shot through her boiler, while attempting to board the Kearsage. Capt. Semmes and a portion of his crew were saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Capt. S. was slightly wounded in the hand. He reports his loss 9 killed and 21 wounded. He had left his chronometers, [prizes from yankee vessels] specie and ransom bonds at Cherbourg before going out to fight. The Kearsage was considerably damaged.

Capt. Semmes was landed at Southampton, England, by the Deerhound, where he was tendered a public dinner, which he declined and proceeded to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissioner.

RICHMOND, July 9.—The Herald of the 6th contains details of the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage. The Alabama was in unseaworthy condition. [She had just gone to Cherbourg for extensive repairs.] Capt. Semmes' official report says that the enemy fired into the Alabama 5 times after she had struck her colors. His crew displayed the utmost bravery. His rudder was disabled during the action. The shots which did the mischief struck the Alabama just at the water line, knocked bunkers to pieces, and let the water in which almost immediately put out her fires. A steam tug was sent from Cherbourg by Prefect Martineau to afford assistance to the Alabama, but arrived after all the survivors had been picked up.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, July 9.—All quiet this morning.

PETERSBURG, July 10.—At 5 o'clock on Friday evening our artillery along the whole line opened upon the enemy, and at the same time our men moved and defied the enemy, who sought cover in their entrenchments and replied with artillery. The firing lasted half an hour.

The enemy has made no assault upon our lines for a week past, and the impression prevails that they are drawing off their forces from our front. For several nights the rumbling of artillery and wagons has been distinctly heard all night. The enemy, however, still keep a show of force along our entire front.

All quiet to-day.

Movements of Grant's Army.—RICHMOND, July 8.—It is reported that another large force of yankees is crossing to the north side of the James.

Good News reported from the Trans-Mississippi.—CLINTON, LA., July 6, via Mobile, July 9.—A gentleman of this town just from the other side of the river reports the capture of Little Rock by General Price, with all of Steele's supplies of ammunition and transportation, and all of his army except 4000. Our army is now marching on Fort Smith. The enemy has been driven entirely out of Arkansas except around Helena. He says this news was received officially at Alexandria.

Gen. Kirby Smith has ordered the impressment of half the cotton in the trans-Mississippi Dep't for the purpose of buying military supplies.

The late Operations in Mississippi.—MOBILE, July 8.—Despatches from Jackson, 7th, say that last evening we drove the enemy from our left off the field. The attack was renewed early this morning. The enemy was severely punished, and was closely pursued to Clinton.

Our loss was 150 killed and wounded, among whom are Gen. Gholson, severely wounded, and six Captains killed. We captured 23 prisoners, who report their trains as burnt to facilitate their flight. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

MOBILE, July 8.—The operator at Jackson reports that the yankee force (500 white cavalry and 1500 negro infantry) which moved from Rodney simultaneously with that from Vicksburg, was met at Coleman's X Roads, 10 miles south of Port Gibson, by Col. Wood with 1000 troops of Adams' Brigade, and driven back to Rodney after a sharp fight. The enemy lost 47 killed, and a large number wounded. We captured many horses, small arms and equipments. Our loss 6 killed. Number wounded not known.

From the North.—MOBILE, July 9.—The Register has Northern dates via Senatobia 7th. The return of Wilson's raiders is announced. They are said to have destroyed 60 miles of railroad and burned bridges on Danville road for 20 miles.

Ewell's corps is said to be in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. And Hunter and Seigel have evacuated Martinsburg.

The Herald's Bermuda Hundred correspondent says the armies near Petersburg are taking a last repose prior to girding up for battle.

Sherman's advance is announced as a great success. His army in fine spirits.

Mr. Fessenden has not yet accepted the Treasury Department.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Herald says that immediately after the adjournment of Congress, Lincoln will call for half a million of men. Washburne has issued special orders that citizens shall be taken on trains as hostage guards.

Items from Virginia papers.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 6th says there was a rumor on the streets that Grant was taking water, and that the monitors were slipping down the river. The Sentinel says that Grant is evidently in no condition to assume the offensive, and the longer he remains in his present unhealthy situation, the weaker his army will get.

The Sentinel had received the New York Herald of the 2d inst. On the 1st inst., the fluctuations in Gold ranged from 225 to 284, and sterling exchange from 280 to 300.—*Golds. State Jour., 9th.*

The Enquirer of the 6th copies the following paragraph from the N. Y. Herald of the 30th, as a possible explanation of Grant's failure to attack Petersburg on the 4th:—"A large body of rebels, said to be under the leadership of Gen. Jubal A. Early, are reported to have reached Winchester. Detachments had pounced upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and torn up ten miles of that great thoroughfare of yankee travel and transportation."

The Enquirer adds that "It would be a good joke if the 'large body of rebels' should turn out to be Imboden and Mosby and McNeill, and Gilmer united on a raid."

Incendiarism.—We learn that several mills and other property in Yadkin, Wilkes and Ashe have recently been burnt by incendiaries.—*Salem Press.*

From Richmond.—A gentleman just arrived from Richmond has favored us, says the Wilmington Journal of the 9th, with Richmond papers of the 5th instant. The gentleman says that our troops never were in better spirits or more confident of the result of the campaign. Grant has considerably contracted his lines around Petersburg, having drawn in his left wing. Whether this is to be attributed to depletion by casualties in battle and disabilities by sickness, or to the necessity of sending off troops to other points, or to all of these causes combined, it is difficult to say.

Grant certainly has lost very heavily since crossing to the Southside of the James, and has seen his idea of isolating Richmond and compelling Lee to evacuate Virginia fade away like a dream. The Virginia Central road is in full operation, the magnificent Valley of Virginia, the great grain region of the State, is in our hands, and Richmond and the army are assured of a supply of breadstuffs from that quarter, and can laugh at raids on the Weldon or the Danville road. So much good at least has been effected by Early's movement in cleaning out Hunter and his reprobates. Hampton's cavalry captured at least 1800 prisoners from Wilson's raiders and 17 pieces of artillery, and prisoners are still coming in in squads. The Yankee raiders on this side are badly used up.

Trains run on the Petersburg and Weldon Road as far as Reams' depot, within ten miles of Petersburg. The Richmond and Danville Road it is now thought can be made to operate in ten days.

It is reported by prisoners recently captured from the Yankees near Petersburg, that Grant's army has been reinforced by the 19th army corps, Gen. A. J. Smith, from the trans-Mississippi Department. It is now said, by these Yankee prisoners, to number 30,000 men. If it does, it must consist of all the remnants of Lincoln's trans-Mississippi forces.

Richmond papers of the 6th received yesterday afternoon, bring nothing additional in military movements. [illegible] excitement in the gold market. On the 1st, Gold opened at 245, and went up during the forenoon to 285. The Herald attributes this solely to the resignation of Mr. Chase, and says:

"The announcement in the afternoon that Senator William Pitt Fessenden had been nominated Secretary of the Treasury, and that his nomination had been confirmed by the Senate, and that Congress had repealed the gold bill, brought gold down to two hundred and twenty five. The gold bill forbade the sale of gold unless the party selling it had it actually in hand."

From Georgia. CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, July 8.—There was very heavy firing last night along Gen. Hood's front, caused by an attempt of the enemy to plant a battery to command the river. Our artillery opened on them; theirs replied rapidly, but were soon silenced. The enemy charged Gen. Bates' skirmish line last night and were repulsed. Loss slight. One regiment of the enemy's cavalry endeavored to cross the Chattahoochee yesterday. Our cavalry pickets waited until they got half-way across, when they opened on them and drove them back in great confusion, wounding many horses.

Yankee Wounded.—The number of sick and wounded in the corps hospitals, in front of Petersburg, on Sunday, numbered 6,369, of whom 2,720 belonged to the 2d corps, which was so badly cut up on Wednesday, 22d ult.—*New York Herald, 1st.*

Rations of Lee's Army.—The correspondent of the Columbia South Carolinian thus writes from the trenches at Cold Harbor: "Our rations have not, for two years, been as abundant and satisfactory. We get coffee, sugar, onions, peas or potatoes, bacon and flour, or corn meal. By regiments the men are unanimously voting one out of every three days' issue of rations to the destitute and suffering poor of Richmond. The noble, generous people of Virginia deserve this at the hands of the men of this army; but even in the consciousness of the simple justice of the proceeding, is not the mere statement of the fact full of the loftiest eloquence?"

Chatham Railroad.—We are pleased to learn the fine prospects of this important work. One individual has lately subscribed $100,000 to the stock of the company, and the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad have authorized a further subscription of $300,000. The coal of the Deep River valley is found to be of a better quality for blacksmith and foundry purposes than any in the Confederacy, and is necessary to carrying on the workshops of North and South Carolina. The iron ore in that region produce among the best iron in the south, and a company, with a subscribed capital of over $1,000,000, contemplate the immediate erection of new furnaces; and another with smaller capital, is busy at work at Buckhorn Iron Mountain. One rolling mill is in process of erection, and another contemplated; and we believe the Government will be obliged to remove to the Deep River Valley, where ore and fuel lie side by side, some of the most important manufactories of implements of war. The Government, with a wise forecast, is aiding the building of the Chatham Railroad.—*Raleigh Confederate, 9th.*

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—The stockholders held their annual meeting on Thursday last. The receipts from transportation for the fiscal year amount to $1,446,473 75. Deducting expenditures, the amount invested in cotton bonds, the payment on bonds held by the State, and the first dividend of the year of 10 per cent., there was left on hand about $585,000. At the meeting held the day previous, the board had made a 15 per cent. dividend, being 25 per cent. paid for the year, with a large surplus. The stockholders authorized a further subscription to the Chatham railroad of $300,000. The old directors were re-elected, namely: Geo. W. Mordecai, W. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, and J. B. Batchelor. Directors on the part of the State, Geo. Little, R. W. Lassiter, Gen. J. B. Littlejohn.—*Ib.*

MARRIED,

On the 15th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. T. Bland, Mr. DAVID C. TILLMAN to Miss MARTHA E., daughter of S. C. and Elizabeth Arnold, all of Anson county, N. C.

In Carbonton, evening of 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. R. A. STUART to Miss RACHEL ADALINE, daughter of Thos. Rogers, Esq. of Chatham county.

DIED,

In this vicinity, Wednesday evening, 6th inst., JAMES C., infant son of Rev. Duncan J. and M. A. McLemore, aged 1 year 2 months and 20 days.

In Robeson county, June 25th, Miss ANNE, daughter of Peter Smith and sister of the late Rev. Arch'd Smith.

In Bladen county, Friday, 27th May, Mrs. ANNIE DUNHAM, wife of Jas. S. Dunham, in the 58th year of her age. [illegible] grave, suffering much from a painful malady, and welcome, indeed, to her was the summons that bade her enter into "the rest which remains for the people of God." Com.

In Bladen county, June 14, HELEN ANTOINNETTE, daughter of Dr. John S. and Eliza Richardson, aged 13 months. "But Jesus called them unto him, and said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

In Richmond county, about the middle of June, at an advanced age, DANIEL McRAE, Esq. He had been called a short time since to mourn the loss of his son, Adj't Stokes McRae, who died in battle among other brave and true martyrs who have fallen in the service of the country.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 11.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 4 00 to 4 50, Lard 4 00 to 4 50, Rice 65 to 75, Beef 2 00 to 2 50, Beeswax 6 00, Cotton 1 50 to 1 75, Cotton Yarn 18 00 to 20 00 per bundle, [illegible] Sweet Potatoes 10 00 to 12 50, Sugar [illegible] 00 to 12 50, [illegible] 1 40 to 3 00, Tallow 3 00 to 3 50, Wool 4 00 to 5 00.

School Wanted,

ANY time, but the sooner the better, after the present month (July 1864). The advertiser teaches the Classics (Greek and Latin), French and English. He is also competent to teach other branches in the State, and can give good reference.

Address GEORGE PADDISON, Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

July 8 48*3pd

War News.

I, THE undersigned, having left in care of Mr. Furney Simmons, formerly of Jones county, N. C., a very large CARPET SACK, containing four quires of English writing paper, some envelopes and clothing, books, &c. If Mr. Simmons has not given them yet, he will oblige me very much by addressing me at Barclaysville, Harnett county, N. C.; he will also give me his Post Office so I can give him further information by communication. I will also pay charges for the care of said carpet sack if received.

July 2. T. H. SPENCE. 48-2tpd

We are authorized to announce Gen. A. D. McLEAN as a candidate to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly

July 6 48-te

To the Soldiers and Citizens of Cumberland and Harnett Counties.

A. J. BETHUNE, of Co. A, 5th N. C. Cav., is a candidate, and if elected will represent the good people of said counties in the Commons of our next Legislature with what ability he may possess

July 8 48*4tpd

Many Citizens of Cumberland and Harnett counties will vote on the 4th of August next

The Confederate Ticket,

FOR GOVERNOR.

Z. B. VANCE.

FOR THE SENATE,

Randal McDaniel, of Cumberland.

FOR THE COMMONS

Gen. A. D. McLean, Harnett.
J. G. Shepherd, Cumberland,
Col. M. J. McDuffie, do.

July 8 48 tepd

In response to the Card recommending Lt JNO P. McLEAN as a member to the next General Assembly from Harnett and Cumberland, a friend of his, (he being absent with his Regiment,) takes the liberty of saying that he respectfully declines to be a candidate.

July 11 48 1t*1t

The name of JAS. K. LASSITER of Co. A. 5th N. C. Cavalry, is respectfully announced as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. SAMPSON VOTERS

July 6 48*4tpd

To the Voters of Sampson County.

CITIZENS AND FELLOW SOLDIERS: By the Solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the Commons branch of the Legislature of N. C. Being in service, I shall not be able to meet the good people of old Sampson at the precincts, but trust to the kind offices of Friends. My views are well known as being a Conservative. Gentlemen I solicit your votes, with the promise if elected to be awake to your interest.

Yours resp'ly, H. B. COOPER.

To the Soldiers from Chatham County and my Fellow-Citizens:

I AM a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons of the General Assembly of N. C. at the ensuing election. Two years ago, whilst serving you to the extent of my ability in the Confederate army, you had the kindness to elect me to the Legislature, to assign me a post of honor, and in all probability, to save my life. Fully appreciating your kind partiality in elevating me to that office, I have endeavored faithfully and with fidelity to discharge its every duty. On the great questions of civil freedom and constitutional liberty I have stood firmly by the rights of the States and the people, whilst I have rendered to the Confederate government a cheerful assistance in all its just and constitutional measures.

As the state of my health may not allow me to canvass the county, it is proper to inform those who do not know me that I was devotedly attached to the old Union and did all in my power to prevent its dissolution. But when North Carolina severed her connection with the old government, my allegiance to my native State, my duty and my every hope of salvation and prosperity in the future called upon me to defend the soil on which I was born and the Commonwealth of the old North State that had gone so gloriously through the valley of the shadow of death in the war of our Independence. On the miseries and misfortunes brought upon our country by designing politicians both North and South, who loved themselves better than their country and broke up its peace and harmony by appealing to the passions, prejudices and ambition of their own section, I look back with deepest sorrow, and earnestly desire to use every honorable effort to avert still greater calamities.

It was not my intention to leave the service when you elected me two years ago, and I regretted the necessity of having to do so on account of ill health. The friends of my youth were there—brave, gallant spirits of unbounded patriotism and singleness of purpose, and I reluctantly left them with my heart full of gratitude for the many favors they had bestowed upon me and a prayer that they might live long in the glorious land they so much loved.

If re-elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the station in such a manner as to promote your interests and the good of the country. If defeated, I will cheerfully submit to the decision of the people.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WILLIAM J. HEADEN.

July 4 48 2t

Negro Boy at Auction.

ON Thursday the 21st inst., will be sold at Auction, 1 NEGRO BOY 26 years of age, of good character, and accustomed to field labor.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

July 8. 48 3t

HEADQ'RS SENIOR RESERVES, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
FAYETTEVILLE, July 9, 1864.

THE following men between 45 and 50 who were absent at last muster are hereby ordered to appear immediately at Enrolling Office, Cumberland County. They are warned to be no longer derelict:

James Bowdin, Duncan Blue, Burton Biggs, Wm Cowan, John K Campbell, M N Campbell, Jno H Elmore, M Faulk, Abram Guin, Daniel Hall, Benj Lamb, Agar Marsh, Jno McArthur, D Morrison, Peter McLeod, Jesse Musslewhite, James Newcomb, Reddick Price, Arch'd Patterson, B Richardson, Jno A Smith, J M Vann, Rob't Williams, Jno Williford, J J Woodward, Wilson Williams, Mathew Wicker.

By direction En. Off.

W. J. KELLY,
Capt Comd'g "Senior Reserves," Cumberland County.

1t

FRESH SUPPLIES.

SUGAR!
COFFEE!
BLACK PEPPER!
SNUFF!
&c., &c.,

Just received by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

July 9 48 12t

NOTICE.

ON last Thursday my bay mare, with a black mane [illegible], broke loose at Egypt Station, Chatham county. I have not seen her since. I judge that some person has taken her up or stolen her since she got loose. She is of common size, good looking, her mane considerably worn off with the collar; her left eye has been all knocked out, the hair rubbed off of her back. I will pay well for information so that I get her.

HARRIS TYSOR.

Fair Haven, July 2 48-[illegible]

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1864.

M. D. Temples, Adm'r of Allen Temples, dec'd. vs the Heirs at Law of said Allen Temples.

Petition for Sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Wm Temples, Wesley Temples, and the Heirs of Alfred Temples, are non residents of the State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants Wm Temples, Wesley Temples and the Heirs at Law of Alfred Temples, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d Monday in August 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Pittsboro', the 2d Monday in May 1864.

Issued the 28th June 1864.

R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.
By WM. F. FOUSHEE, D. C.

48*6t

Moore Superior Court of Law,
SPRING TERM, 1864.

George S. Cole, Adm'r, vs. Mary Muse, et al.

ON motion it is ordered, that Mary Muse be appointed Guardian for Samuel T. Muse, Mary Ann Muse, David Muse and Effy J. Muse.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John A. Muse has arrived at the age of majority, and further, that he is a non-resident of the State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in Feb'y, 1864. Issued June 30, 1864.

47*6t J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.