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THE STOPPAGE of the enemy's gunboats at Fort Drury, within eight miles of Richmond, is a good thing, so far as it goes, but only so far. If one attack, and that rather a reconnaissance in force than a grand effort, is repulsed, we must not therefore take it for granted that the danger is over, and so relax our vigilance or stop our preparations. That the enemy will return, with every possible appliance, resolved to exhaust all his resources, rather than be baffled or finally beaten off, there can be no doubt; and that they will finally prevail, unless our efforts keep full pace with theirs, no one can doubt. The struggle might as well take place on the narrow plains of the Peninsula, below Richmond, or along the valley of its great river, as any where else. We have a skillful, witty and desperate foe to contend against, whose pride is involved in the capture of Richmond, and who will bring all his resources of force and stratagem to bear for the accomplishment of that object, and it may require all ours to foil him, and if we succeed, we may rest assured that great will be his discomfiture.

It is not with wonder, but with admiration, that we witness the efforts of the enemy to get down, or something of the kind, but no doubt all these contingencies have been anticipated, or will be anticipated by our authorities.

The news from the West is not striking in any way. It is hard to say what is doing there. Apparently we are slightly getting in the rear of the enemy, and are operating on the Lower Tennessee, and may ere long burst down upon Nashville and render Halleck and Buell uneasy in their position. Our friend Jack Morgan came near getting caught not long since. No effort will be spared to take the redoubtable "Jack." But he is not yet taken.

A friend who writes us on business from Corinth under date of the 8th, gives us nothing new, but still his letter cheers us, as it expresses the confidence felt by our troops there—a confidence in themselves, in their commanders, and above all, in their cause.

A New Arm.—We understand that Mr. Frolich, of the Confederate Arms Factory, in this place, proposes to bring to the attention of the Confederate Government a new and efficient weapon in the form of a thirty-six shot Rifled Revolver, capable of doing accurate and efficient service at a distance of 1,400 yards, and throwing a ball of three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It is to be carried on a light wagon, drawn by one horse, the whole gun included, managed by one man. The wagon is to have a bullet-proof shield of sheet iron in the form of a triangle, to defend the man and horse, when in action, from the shots of the enemy's sharpshooters. Loopholes in the screen will give room for the firing of the gun; which can be moved in any direction.

The Revolver may have either one barrel or any larger number, as may be deemed advisable. It will be fitted with a sight or "loop" like that on the Swiss rifle, and will be well adapted to out-post or picket duty, from its long range, accuracy of fire, number of shots and protection of gunner.

While the thunders of war roll around Richmond and the south side of Virginia is measurably exposed to be close at hand when Northern Virginia will again assert its claims to attention, and names and localities familiar to the public in the earlier months of the war, again assume even more than their original importance.

Of course we cannot state the facts upon which we base these predictions, but we think they will be found correct, and that within no very long time.

WE BELIEVE that McClellan has fallen back from his more advanced lines in the Peninsula, and will not give battle so near Richmond, or will await the operations of the gun-boat and mortar fleet in the James River, and the co-operation of Burnside on the south. It seems to us that if he will not attack us, we ought to attack him, for if he is allowed time to cross over to the South side of the James River and join with Burnside, we cannot be in position to meet him near as soon as he can be to attack us on the now undefended side of Richmond. But we forget, newspaper generalship is at a discount, especially since it occasionally has some gleams of common sense.

THE YANKEE SHELL DARIEN.—We learn that two of the Yankee steamers, which have for some time been lying at Doboy, about ten miles below Darien, went up to Darien on Friday morning about daylight, and opened fire with shell and shot on the town, which is partially deserted by the inhabitants. Their shells passed through several of the houses, and their shot passed through the ground in many places, but injured no one. Two or three shot passed through a new hotel. DeLoria's warehouses on the wharf were also considerably injured. One large shell exploded within a few steps of the Court House door, where it seems the enemy believed our pickets were quartered.

Capt. Hugh's corps, the Liberty Guards, as soon as the approach of the enemy was observed, hastened to Darien to the support of the small picket stationed there, but were unable to reach the place until after the gunboats had left, going down the river, one of them proceeding in the direction of Brunswick. The picket, which occupied a position on the river bank below the town, fired several rounds with their carbines at the steamers as they passed on. At the first crack of the rifles the Yankees on the steamers dropped to the deck where they remained out of sight until the vessels were far out of reach.—Gov. News, 14th.

SYMPATHIES OF SOUND.—It is owing to the sympathetic communication of vibrations, that persons with a clear and powerful voice have been able to break a large tumbler glass by singing close to its proper fundamental note. We have heard of a case when a person broke no fewer than twelve large glasses in succession.

The sympathy of vibration or tendency of one vibrating body to throw another into the very same state of vibration, shows itself remarkably in the case of two clocks fixed to the same shelf or wall. It was known near a century ago that two clocks set going on the same shelf will affect each other. The pendulum of the one will stop that of the other; and the pendulum of the clock which is stopped, after a certain time, will resume its vibrations, and, in its turn, stop that of the other.

These effects are clearly produced by the small vibrations communicated from the one pendulum to the other through the shelf or rail, or plank on which they both rest. It has also been found that two conflicting sounds produce silence, as the two converging rays of light produce darkness.

Virginia not to be Surrendered.—Two gratifying papers were communicated to the Virginia Legislature yesterday—a Message from Gov. Letcher, and a communication from the President of the Confederacy, giving the assurance that the army will not leave Virginia until every man has been exhausted in her defence. The language of the President is clear and emphatic.

We are proud of the spirit of our Governments, Confederate and State, relative to this question of holding and defending this State to the last. The army will not abandon the sacred soil of Virginia. That has been made the battle-ground, and on that must the enemy establish his superiority in fair fight before it will be abandoned to him. The evacuation of the sea-coast positions and cities became a necessity. There was no avoiding it, in consequence of the immense advantage enjoyed by the enemy in the possession of the entire navy of the United States, and the material and mechanical skill for the rapid construction of iron-clad gunboats, while we had neither a navy, nor the material and the mechanical force, to enable us to compete with him in any sense. It is true, we had the Virginia; but, beside her, nothing. Her destruction, and the question it involves, suggests matters of debate which afford neither satisfaction nor benefit now to discuss. Our inability to meet the enemy on the waters is a general question, was clear and indisputable, and the withdrawal from the sea unavoidable.

Second to Virginia is the defence of this city, for manifold reasons, and it is in keeping with the general purpose of both governments that they should resolve to the utmost to defend Richmond. All the means in the power of the State and the Confederacy are pledged to this, and we may be assured that the enemy will not be allowed to gratify the prominent desire of his heart, to hector and demoralize over the inhabitants of this beautiful and beautiful town, until every man in Richmond should take the stand, that though Richmond should fall, there are plenty of battle-fields yet in Virginia to fight for the cause for twenty years. The sentiment is as truthful as patriotic. The Confederate Government assures us that the Old Dominion is not to be given up. God forbid that it should! It will be giving up more than Virginia. The cause would be, indeed, itself well nigh surrendered in that event. The Government is not only just, but wise, in its determination to stand by Virginia to the last.

Richmond Dispatch.

Gen. Jackson's Victory.—Gen. Stonewall Jackson has achieved a great victory over the Yankee General Milroy. We gather from our exchanges the following encouraging reports:—The Lynchburg Examiner of Wednesday says:—Intelligence was received from Jackson's army yesterday, by telegraph, to the effect that Jackson had secured the passes of the Cheat Mountain, and had forced at Franklin, Pendleton county, whereby the enemy's retreat had been cut off. They are represented as being in the most deplorable condition, utterly broken up, having thrown away their arms and are wandering about the mountains without either food or arms. It is said that some five hundred of them were captured on Monday. Large quantities of ammunition taken from the enemy have been sent by Jackson to Staunton. A more utter discomfiture never happened to any army than that which has overtaken Milroy's force.

The Republican of same date has the following:—The news from General Jackson's command is glorious. After defeating Milroy at McDowell's the other day, he pushed on in pursuit, and has succeeded in routing and dispersing the whole Yankee army. His cavalry has gotten possession of Franklin, the county seat of Pendleton, and also of a gap in Cheat Mountain, so that the enemy's retreat is thought to be effectually cut off. He has captured all their arms, stores and provisions, and scattered their men through the mountains in a starving condition. On Saturday, he took 500 prisoners at one haul, and is picking them up at every turn of the wood. It is confidently believed that old Stonewall will bag the whole of Milroy's army. This information has reached us by private telegrams and letters, which leave no doubt of its correctness.

The Richmond Examiner of yesterday says:—Our guerrilla bands in Northern Virginia have been doing good work. They made, a few days since a descent on Summersville, the county seat of Nicholas county, drove out the chief magistrate, a member of the county seat of Breckinridge county. The Yankees sent out a flag of truce and surrendered unconditionally. The guerrillas took 142 prisoners and all their stores and baggage.

Our men then followed up and took the enemy's stronghold on Cheat Mountain, capturing a number of prisoners, together with all the baggage, and put the remainder of the Federal force to flight. These latter were met by Milroy's Federal army, who, followed by Jackson, were on their way to Cheat Mountain, and reported that locality to be occupied by ten thousand desperadoes. Milroy thereupon stepped, and was attacked by General Jackson, who captured all his trains and artillery and routed his whole force.

From the Petersburg Express.

The fight at Fort Drury yesterday on James river, (Chesterfield side) was quite an exciting affair, and we have good grounds for believing, resulted in a decided repulse to the Lincoln gunboats. A gentleman who was present, informs us that the approach of the Federals was first discovered by our pickets about day light. The fighting was commenced at half-past seven, and was continued without intermission until 11, when the gunboats, entirely satisfied, moved rapidly down the river. The Galena, an iron-clad, but not so formidable as the Monitor, was the only vessel engaged, although the Monitor and three gunboats were present. The enemy fired very rapidly, and did some execution in and about the Fort, but many of the shots went far beyond the works, some of them exploding a mile distant, and others bursting over the torpedoes. The Galena was placed hors du combat by a plunging shot, which entered her upper deck, ranging downwards, and setting her on fire. She proceeded a mile or so down the river, when she was run into shallow water and sunk, to save her from total destruction by fire.

A shot from one of our rifled gun cut a small boat in two, which was swinging from the side of one of the wooden vessels, and sent two men which it contained to the bottom.

As the fleet moved off our sharpshooters who lined the banks of the river for three or four miles, poured their deadly missiles into every port-hole, and at every pilot-house. One pilot was certainly killed, and he was seen to fall at the crack of a sharp shooter's rifle. Other of the invaders, it is thought, were sent to their final account. The high bluffs, thickly covered with undergrowth, afford admirable protection for sharpshooters, and the number, we hear, is to be greatly increased.

Our informant saw a man which was dreadfully mangled and killed, more than a quarter of a mile from the Fort, by the explosion of a shell. The animal had three legs cut off, and its side was torn out.

It is the opinion of several who were present at the bombardment, that the enemy will make another attempt to silence our guns at Fort Drury, and that when he next comes, it will be with mortar boats. The bluffs are too elevated for his gunboats to do much execution. We are pleased to learn that the best spirits pervade our men, and that they are determined to make Old Abe's "on to Richmond" by water, as difficult as have been his efforts to reach our glorious capital on terra firma.

A gentleman from Middle Tennessee assures us that the report that an entire Federal regiment stationed at Nashville, laid down their arms and refused to do duty any longer, is true. They entered the service to fight "for the Union." As soon as they learned they were deceived, they concluded to quit and did. The regiment was immediately disbanded and the men sent North for fear the defection might spread. It is confidently believed the Federals will evacuate Nashville in a short time. We hope they will not take the military Government with them, as there is a goodly number of his old friends over this way who would like to meet up with him one time more.—Athens (Tenn.) Post.

We are requested to publish this, and to ask our exchanges to copy it, for the sake of the important and it is intended to present.

To the Tobacco Planters of Virginia and North Carolina.

Notwithstanding the large yield of Nitre from caves frequently advertised in our newspapers, the receipts from that source have not been sufficient, and the Government is under the necessity of looking to other sources to meet the demands of the service. It is well known that the tobacco farms of Virginia and North Carolina contain a considerable quantity, which by a very simple process can be obtained from the earth of the barns, and an appeal is now made to every planter to engage in the manufacture of this article, which is so very important to the Government at this time. Experiments in the eastern States have shown that the earth of the barns, and an appeal is now made to every planter to engage in the manufacture of this article, which is so very important to the Government at this time. Experiments in the eastern States have shown that the earth of the barns, and an appeal is now made to every planter to engage in the manufacture of this article, which is so very important to the Government at this time.

Process.—Dipping.—Procure four barrels, with one head in each, as near water tight as practicable. (Four barrels will do but whiskey or molasses barrels are better.) Number them 1, 2, 3, 4. Make three bottoms in them with wire mesh, or a coarse cloth, and divide each into two equal parts. On one side, and should have a split hole as near the bottom as possible, which must be stopped with a wooden stopper about twelve inches after the first water from or drip into some vessel provided for the purpose. The dipping now to be dipped out of the pot and poured into a cloth placed over a tub or barrel, and allowed to strain through into the tub below and become cold. As it is dripping, when a man who is cool-headed and patient must be employed, and returned to the barrels, and the boiling continued until a drop taken up by the end of a stick becomes white or solid when let fall upon cold metal or paper.

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Richard Morton, Captain in Charge Office, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, Richmond, May 8th 1862.

Approval of the process above indicated, and recommending its adoption. GEORGE MASON, Commander, Chief of the Bureau.

From exchanges which came to hand yesterday, we glean the following summary of news and incidents of the war:

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—SPAIN AND THE SOUTH.—The Gainesville (Fla.) Cotton States says:—The Capt. Anderson, of the U. S. S. "Porpoise," is reported to have been captured at Havana for New Orleans, and encountering the blockade of the latter place, was chased for several days, and finally so closely pursued when the Crystal River, that it became necessary to leave the ship. He fled her, and with all the crew escaped to the shore. The ship had a large quantity of powder on board, and blew up when the Yankee launches were within sight behind the hills of her.

Capt. Anderson informed us that he saw in a Cadiz paper at Havana, that Spain had agreed to receive Mr. Root, our Commissioner, on the same conditions that they received the United States Minister. If it is correct, Florida will be proud of her adopted mother, and the Confederate States will stand rebuked for having neglected Spain so long.

The Quincy (Fla.) Dispatch also alludes to the rumor, as follows:—This Captain passed through here a few days since, and had in his possession a Cadiz (Spain) paper of a recent date, in which it was stated that our independence had been recognized by the Spanish Government. That our Commissioner, Mr. Root, was officially received at Madrid as the representative of the Confederate States Government, and that a Commissioner had been accredited to our Government, and was now on his way hither.

While we have very little faith in the continental reports of European recognition, that come to us from various sources, we may state that the impression gains ground at the North that the Government at Washington is in possession of information which it is thought may possibly lead to a cessation of hostilities for the present. A mediation and compromise is hinted at, together with a special message from the President on the subject. Whether the recent visit of M. Mercier to Richmond has anything to do with this "current report," is not stated; but it may be added, in this connection, that the correspondent of the New York Post has been informed "upon excellent authority" that Count Mercier has declared to a distinguished member of the Government his conviction that nothing but absolute submission will bring the South back into the Union. A Washington telegram, however, says that the rumor of proposed intervention is entirely without foundation.

[From the Richmond Express.]

The following was received by Secretary Mallory last night, and kindly furnished us for publication: DURY'S BATTLE, May 15, 1862.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Sec'y of Navy. Sir: The enemy came up the river at half past 6 A.M. the Galena ahead, the Monitor and a small iron steamer, a side-wheel, and a smaller gunboat following in succession. When about four hundred yards from our obstructions, our batteries opened fire upon the Monitor and Galena. They did not reply until the Galena had placed herself directly athwart the channel. After which she and the Monitor opened a brisk fire, the other vessels keeping under way, and at about 10 o'clock, a gunboat to a mile lower down, and at about 11 o'clock, the opposite shore, that only four or five guns could bear upon them. Our fire was mostly directed upon the Galena, only occasionally paying a compliment to the others.

Several of our shots, at long range, passed through and through them, and they soon dropped out of range. The small iron-clad and the side-wheel gunboats were badly crippled. We turned our attention to the Galena—nearly every one of our shots telling upon her iron surface. At eleven o'clock, A.M., one of the Patrick Henry's eight-inch solid shot passed into her bow port; immediately the smoke rushed out of her ports, showing, evidently, that she was on fire. We gave her three hearty cheers as she slipped her cables and moved down the river. Our pickets heard her captain say to one of the other gunboats, that she was "in a sinking condition."

Our sharpshooters did good service, picking off every man who showed himself. There is no doubt we struck them a hard blow. The last that was seen of them they were steaming down the river.

Every officer and man discharged their duties with coolness and determination, and it would be doing injustice to many if I should mention or particularize any.

Captain Drury and his company fought their guns with great effect.

CASUALTIES.—Seven killed, among them Midshipman Carroll, and eight wounded. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ERN FARRAND, C. S. N., Commanding Post.

From the London Times, April 19. Suffering of the People of England.

The almost incessant rain has abated; the sky is clear and bright; the spring flowers are out in spite of the cold, and the bloom is on every shrub and fruit bearing tree. No far, there never was a pleasanter Easter. But while the seasons run their course there is one season that is not returning. A population of millions is suffering as much as if the sun had repeatedly shorn off half its beams, or nature had suddenly shown signs of decay. A terrible cotton dearth deprives countless hands, through populous districts and crowded cities, of the means of earning bread. It is all the same as if the grain had perished by blight, or the rot by rot; for, though the food is in the country, or within purchasable distances, the means of purchase are not to be found; and the people perish, as was said in the days of "Protection," in the midst of full granaries and piles of provisions. An inscrutable Providence ever varies the dispensation. It was once a fatal year; then it was a bad harvest; then it was an overstocked market; then it was the periodical rebellion of labor against capital. Ingenious men endeavored to forecast the next shape of calamity, and imagined a quarrel with the United States, in which they would attempt to starve us out, and lounce us to terms by withholding their cotton. The Americans themselves grew proud of our dependence. But that has now happened, and neither happened before, nor as much has occurred to any prophet of ill. The cotton crop has been shut up on the soil that bore it by a disruption of the cotton plant; and for once we are the "baser nature" that

Between the past and full increased points Of mighty calamities.

The myriads who a few years ago were reading with the tragic tale of negro suffering and wrong, little thought that they would one day exchange a groan for an actual part in that story. The American abolitionists, having preached to them in vain, now enforce a reluctant consistency, and denounce their slave-grown cotton. The result is a national disaster. It does not seem to abate, and no one can say what part it will come to. For a time there was hope, founded chiefly on the difficulty of supposing that so strange a state of things could last long. The war was to end soon by the mere process of exhaustion. The blockade was to be put at naught. There was to be a European intervention. There might be a circuitous traffic.

Perhaps the calculations were wrong. Perhaps the stocks were larger, or India more productive. But all these expectations have had their day, and the result is now before us. There is a dearth of cotton. The mills are passing day by day from full time to short time, from short time to closing. The amount of the suffering of working their machinery to no profit, of maintaining those who can give no return. The operatives have exhausted their savings, run out their credit, sold their furniture, and at last sunk their pride, and presented themselves before Boards of Guardians and relieving officers. This, however, is not the most miserable of all. A letter was published some days ago from "A Lancashire Lad," described the sad straits to which the poor factory girls are reduced, and the appeals to which they are driven. There cannot be a heart in these islands that will not feel for a group of girls wanting nothing but a day's work, and reduced to wanting an under to the casual passer-by—"Canst you do something to help us?" Cannot we do something to help them? Were there the least hope of that miserable war in the States ending within the few months that wise men assigned to it, we should be only too glad to let things take their course. But we see no such hope, and have to look the calamity in the face.

In the Union of Ashton-under-Lyne there are now about five thousand receiving relief, compared with half that number in the bad times four years ago, and little more than a third last year. In the Union of Black-burn there are more than ten thousand receiving relief, compared with more than half that number four years ago, and little more than a quarter last year. The Bolton Union is somewhat less dependent on cotton, and millers are only about 25 per cent. worse than last year. In Burnley Union more than twice as many are receiving relief as last year, and a good many more than in the bad times four years ago. In Dury Union there are nearly twice as many "paupers" as there were a year ago; in Corley Union half as many again; in Chorley Union a third more; in Haslingden Union about twice as many; in Liverpool 22,000, against 14,000 last year; in Manchester township near 13,000, or more than twice as many as last year; in Oldham Union three-quarters more than last year; in Preston Union about 11,500, or between two and three times as many as last year; in Rochdale Union twice as many as last year; in Salford Union, three-quarters more; in Stockport Union three times as many. In these Unions alone there are not less than 50,000 more persons receiving relief than there were at this time last year, when our manufacturers were already reducing their produce, and keeping their mills open for kindness rather than profit. These 50,000 persons have been driven from their only employment to the hard necessity of demanding relief ever and above the applicants as a period which might be called one of anxiety and approaching distress. Yet we are assured these 50,000 additional paupers do not at all represent the number made absolutely destitute by the dearth of cotton; and there are behind them many thousands as badly off, who are nothing will induce to come forward and parade their misery to the world.

Now, what is to be done? Leeds suffers; Sheffield suffers; even Birmingham suffers—there are three thousand more "paupers" there than last year at this time. At Coventry there are near three times as many; such Unions as Stoke-upon-Trent and Eccleall Bierlow are suffering considerably. Enterprise is flagging at many other places; for the people do not know how soon the flood may reach them; they ever so much out of the cotton district. But the other day 200 persons were starved to death, or more mercifully suffocated in a mill. With the wives and children, here was about 600 persons thrown on the public benevolence. The details flowed in with scarcely any intermission. Probably a hundred times that number of victims are now suffering only a more protracted form of the same tortures, and we are almost afraid to plead for them, there are so many scruples and difficulties. Has not cotton produced a wealth and an aristocracy of its own? Has it not been stated, without contradiction, that five millions, and, indeed, much more, have been made by this very rise in prices which we call the cotton dearth? Have not some of the mill owners themselves laid up stocks, and then sold them at a great profit—may, even for exportation to New York?

Would that something would inspire a millionaire or two to address themselves to the noble and necessary work of supplying the elements for all these scattered and solitary Adams! But we cannot wait for this. We must look ahead and watch the peril of our course. Here is a fearful mass of destitution that may any day prove too great for the local resources. It may not be too soon adopted by the State, but it may be too late, and meanwhile it must not be forgotten by any whom it may concern.

DESTROYED AT THE NORTH.—The London Leader we copy the following:—Personal.—I have been informed by telegraph, as the Leader goes to press, that it is the intention of Secretary Stanton to prevent the transit of this paper through the mails. Secretary Stanton holds that unfavorable criticism of the conduct of the War Department is calculated to weaken the Administration, and excites an subordinate influence in the army. If Secretary Stanton cannot submit to criticism, and supposes that he is an omnipotent power above and beyond public opinion, I think he is speedily destined to be disabused of this arrogant fallacy.

I will calmly await any coercive measures that may be adopted to vindicate the freedom of the Press from official tyranny, even though it may come from so overbearing and reckless a source as Secretary Stanton.

JOHN CLANCY.

OLD LACE FOR OFFICERS' UNIFORMS. Having more than we need, we will dispose of a few pieces. BALDWIN'S, May 13.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy. Morgan's Late Movements.

Our readers will recollect that Captain (now Colonel) John H. Morgan, recently performed some of his characteristic exploits at and near Pulaski, Giles county, Tenn. What he accomplished there was an incident—a chance accident that arose in his own way, and was by no means the object which he set out to accomplish.

When he set out on his expedition from Lynchburg, he had some 400 men along with him. They were not all fighting men, however, for all their baggage, provender, &c., were carried on pack mules instead of by wagons, and these in charge of the mules went along in that capacity only. When they came into Pulaski, it was a complete surprise. They came charging into town, and capturing the straggling Federals at every point. The son of General Mitchell—a Major in the Federal army—was at a hotel there. He was a prisoner before he knew that any danger was nigh. A battalion of infantry was some few miles off on the road towards Hanoverville. They were sent in haste to come to the relief of their brother Federals then in Morgan's clutches; but Morgan has a way of knowing things unlike that practiced by any one else, and soon knew of the approaching Yankees. He divided his forces into three parties, detached two of them on either side of the road towards Hanoverville, and one down the road to meet them. Soon they were met, and simultaneously the men on either side came up, completely surrounding the Federals, which, when they perceived, they hoisted a white flag and surrendered at once. The whole batch of them had to be turned loose on parole, as Morgan had started to go somewhere else than that point, and had quite a different object in view. The men were opposed to being paroled, but wanted to remain prisoners, so that they would not have to fight against us any more. After burning up cars and trains of Federal property, and doing such other little tricks as is usual for Morgan, he departed on his way.

He went out by Lewisburg and Farmington, in Marshall county, and from thence to Unionville on the Nashville & Charlotte Railroad, which is perhaps some ten miles above Shelbyville, and a few miles above Watraces. There he cut the telegraph wire, and having an operator and a battery along, he telegraphed to the Federal Commander at Nashville that Morgan and his rebel cavalry were advancing on Shelbyville, and to send all the cavalry they had to that point. The object of this was to draw the cavalry down this way, while he made tracks in the other direction to some point where he has an important work to perform. This would no doubt have been successful, but by some means—most likely from some of those whom he paroled at Pulaski, the enemy at Nashville had some clue to his further designs, and were not led astray by this device, which proved very unfortunate afterwards.

After sending this message, he pushed on by Versailles and Eagleville, in Williamson county, leaving Murfreesboro some eight or ten miles to the right, and crossed the railroad at Smyrna, some eight miles above Murfreesboro, and from thence pushed on to Lebanon, in Wilson county, some 25 miles to the east of Nashville, arriving just at night.

In all their travels they passed as Union men, belonging to the Lincoln cavalry, and found no difficulty in doing so. At Unionville, one old gentleman—a good southerner by the by—said, "You need not tell that tale to me; I've seen you before; you're Morgan's men," but no one believed him, till he was about leaving, and they saw that he had cut the wires.

At Lebanon next morning he was attacked by a very large cavalry force—three times that of his own. He ordered his men to dismount in the streets of the village, and post themselves behind a fence and wait, with good aim drawn on the foe till he should give the word. He let them approach within fifteen steps, when he ordered his men to fire. It is told us, by a gentleman who was in the action, that he never saw as many men "tumbled" at one fire in his life. Every gun brought down a Hessian. They turned and fled precipitately.

Just then the keen eye of Morgan descried in the distance, on the top of a ridge, what he guessed was large reinforcements of the enemy, but could not certainly make out that it was; so he sent forward one of his men to reconnoitre, who quickly returned with the information that overwhelming numbers of cavalry and infantry were approaching—the cavalry at full charge; and as the word was spoken they were almost upon them. Morgan told his men to save themselves as best they could. Those whose horses had not been killed mounted and fled. How many of those on foot escaped is not known—though some did, as they have since joined their chief. There are some sixty or seventy missing, a few of whom are known to be killed and wounded.—The greater part of them went off in a body, and escaped to Sparta, in White county, Tenn.

As Morgan and his men were retreating, they were met by a party of Federals, who mistook them for their own men, and inquired where Morgan was, and why they retreated. They were at once called upon to surrender, which they did, when they found themselves in Morgan's presence. Most of them, however, escaped, as they could not be well kept in a retreat. Among them was Gen. Dumont. This Morgan did not know (he had represented himself as a colonel) till after he had escaped.

Morgan lost that fine dashing black mare of his, which is by no means a small loss. She fell with him in charging down a steep bank, and was disabled. He soon collected a sufficient force at Sparta, and is now on his way to—some place. Before long we shall hear of him again.

General Floyd Promoted by the Legislature. We learn that the General Assembly have appointed General John H. Floyd, Major-General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of twenty thousand men, non-conscripts, for the defence of Western Virginia. The act is important, and it is to be hoped will stir up the spirit of the West, in defence of the mines and railroads which are so important to the South to sustain and defend.—Richmond Dispatch.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 15.—Beef Cattle—None coming to market. Bacon 24. Beans 2 1/2 cts. Corn 1 1/2 to 2. Cotton—Sales at 8 to 8 1/2. Cotton Yarns 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. Cotton Baggings—30 cts. Candies—Fayetteville mold 25. Flour—Family 10 to 12. Super 10 to 12. Hides—Dry 20 to 25. Iron—Swedish 15 to 20 by the quantity. Irish Potatoes—1 to 2 per bushel. Molasses—1 to 2 per gallon by retail. Nails—15 to 16 per keg. Rice—2 1/2 to 3 by the bushel. Sugar 25 to 30. Soap—None coming to market. Spirits—None coming to market. Wool—Unwashed, 35 to 40.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY. INSTRUCTIONS for Heavy Artillery, prepared by a board of officers for the use of the Army of the United States. For sale at WHITAKER'S Book Store, May 17th, 1862.

NAPOLION'S MAGAZINES OF WAR. FOUR COPIES left of the very valuable work. For sale at WHITAKER'S Book Store, May 17th, 1862.

THE COMPANIES WHO LEFT ORDERS for Swords can be furnished next Wednesday, at WHITAKER'S Book Store, May 17th.

THE UNDERSIGNED, poll holder, do hereby certify that at an election held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for the election of Commissioners of Navigation for the said town for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected, viz:—GEO. HARRIS, J. H. FLETCHER, T. C. WORTH, W. M. HARRIS, D. M. FOLYER, C. W. HAWES, J. W. POLLOCK, Inspectors. The Board will meet on Tuesday the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, to organize. Wilmington, N. C., May 5th, 1862. 211-31

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. RICHMOND, May 13, 1862. THE holders of the Interest-bearing Treasury Notes, issued under the Act of Congress, of March 3, 1861, are notified that they are at liberty to retain and circulate said notes after maturity, and that they will continue to bear interest until sixty days after notice shall be given of the readiness of the Treasury to pay the same. G. G. MEMMINGER, Sec'y of Treasury.

May 17-11-3w