THE GERMAN WAR.

Cavalry Battle at Saar—The Prussian Lance in Close Contest With the Hussar Swords of Austria.

[Neustadt (July 10) correspondence of London Times.]

A SURPRISE.

The monotony of the march was relieved by a spirited cavalry skirmish in the little town of Saar, which is about six miles to the west of Neustadt. Last night the Austrian Hussars of the regiment of Hesse-Cassel held Saar. The Prussian cavalry was to proceed to-day to Gammy, about a mile in front of Saar, and the Eleventh regiment of Uhlans formed its advanced guard on the march. The Austrians intended to march to-day to the rear towards Brunn, and the Hussars were actually assembling for parade previous to the march when the first patrols of the Prussian Uhlans came rattling into the town.

THE LANCE AND SWORD—AN EXCITING SCENE.

* * * In the market place an exciting contest at once began. The celebrated cavalry of Austria was being attacked by the rather depreciated horsemen of Prussia, and the lance, the "queen of weapons," as its admirers love to term it, was being engaged in real battle against the sword. The first Prussian soldiers who rode into the town were very few in number, and they could not attack before some more came up.—This delay of a few minutes gave the Hussars a short time to hurry together from the other parts of the town, and by the time the Uhlans received their reinforcements the Austrians were nearly formed.

As soon as their supports came up the Lancers formed a line across the street, advanced a few yards at a walk, then trotted for a short distance, their horses' feet pattering on the stones, the men's swords jingling, their accoutrements rattling, and their lances borne upright with the black and white flags streaming over their heads; but when near the opening into the broader streets, which is called Market place, a short, sharp word of command, a quick, stern note from the trumpet, the lance points came down and were sticking out in front of the horses' shoulders, the horses broke into a steady gallop, and the lance flags flattered rapidly from the motion through the air, as the horsemen, with bridle hands low and bodies bent forward, lightly gripped the staves, and drove the points straight to the front.

But when the Prussians began to gallop the Austrians were also in motion. With a looser formation and a greater speed they came on, their blue pelisses, trimmed with fur and embroidered with yellow, flowing freely from their left shoulders, leaving their sword arms disencumbered.—Their heads well up carried the single eagle's feather in every cap straight in the air; their swords were raised bright and sharp, ready to strike as their wiry little horses, pressed tight by the knees of the riders, came bounding along, and dashed against the Prussian ranks as if they would leap over the points of the lances.

The Uhlans swayed heavily under the shock of the collision, but recovering again, pressed through only at a walk. In front of them were mounted men, striking with their swords, parrying the lance thrusts, but unable to reach the Lancer; but the ground was also covered with men and horses, struggling together to rise; loose lines were galloping away; dismounted Hussars, in their blue uniforms and long boots, were hurrying off to try to catch loose horses, or to avoid lance points. The Uhlan line appeared unbroken, but the Hussars were almost dispersed. They had dashed up against the firmer Prussian ranks and they had recoiled, shivered, scattered, and broken as a wave is broken that dashes against a cliff. In the few moments that the ranks were locked together it seems that the horsemen were so closely jammed against each other that lance or sword was hardly used. The Hussars escaped the points in rushing in, but their speed took them so close to the Lancers' breasts that they had not even room to use their swords. Then the Prussians, stouter and taller men, mounted on heavier horses, mostly bred from English sires, pressed hard on the light frames and smaller horses of the Hussars, and by mere weight and physical strength bore them back and forced them from their seats to the ground, or sometimes, so rude was the shock, sent horse and man bounding backwards, to come down with a clatter on the pavement.

THE LANCE TRIUMPHANT.

The few Austrians who remained mounted fought for a short time to stop the Prussian advance, but they could make no impression on the Lancers. Wherever a Hussar made a dash to close three points bristled couched against his chest or his horse's breast, for the Austrians were now in their inferior numbers in the streets to the Prussians, and the narrowness of the way would not allow them to retire for their reserves to charge. So the Prussians pressed steadily forward in an invulnerable line, and the Austrians, impotent to stop them, had to fall back before them. Before they had gone far through the town, fighting this irregular combat, more Prussian cavalry came up behind the Uhlans, and the Austrians began to draw off. The Lancers pushed after them, but the Hussars got away, and at the end of the town the pursuit ceased. One officer and twenty-two non-commissioned officers and privates taken prisoners, with nearly forty captured horses fell into the hands of the Uhlans, as the trophies of this skirmish. Some of the prisoners are wounded, a few Hussars killed, and two or three Prussians were left dead upon the ground.

The Austrian Troops from Italy.

The arrival of the troops from Italy has given new life to the Austrian army. They are full of confidence, *and are not at all afraid of the needle-gun.* The bearing and look of the men I have seen inspire one with confidence in their power to fight, and their generals are men of experience and skill. Soon they will be called on to show their quality, for if reports be true, the Prussian videttes have been seen within twelve miles of this. The Austrians, however, are in good case to meet them.—They have now had time to rest and get supplies. A great city is at their back. Their cavalry is active on the plains, and Edelsheim, who we were told was missing, is now reported to be giving the Prussians many a *mauvais quart d'heure* on flank and front.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

A German, M. Haussener, has just published some statistics on this subject, from which we extract the following:—

The wars which have been waged from 1815 to 1864 have caused the death of 2,762,000 men, of whom 2,148,000 were Europeans, and 614,000 from other quarters of the globe, which gives an average of 13,800 per annum. These figures do not include the deaths caused by epidemics resulting from war.

The most sanguinary hostilities of that period are these:—The Eastern war of 1856, in which 98,600 men fell, in the following proportions:—56,000 Russians, 98,800 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, and 2,600 Italians. In the Caucasus (1829-60) 330,000 men lost their lives. The revolt in India (1857-59) cost 196,000 lives. The Russo-Turkish war (1820-29) 193,000. The Polish insurrection (1831) 190,000. The whole of the French campaigns in Africa (1830-59) 146,000.—The Hungarian insurrection 142,000. The Italian war 129,870 of whom 96,874 died on the field or from their wounds, and 33,000 from various diseases. The total number of lives lost in Europe during the wars from 1792 to 1815 amounted to 5,500,000, which gives for the twenty-three years an average of 240,434 deaths per year.

THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF GERMANY.

The *Borsen-Halle* of Hamburg—the organ of the great commercial interests of that city—of July 17, has a long article, headed "The Parliament and the Mercantile Interests," from which we extract the following: The astounding occurrences which, almost as in a dream, have upset the whole organization of our great common fatherland, if there was any organization at all, have brought under the immediate notice of the commercial public the question how it is to act in reference to the new state of things which has already begun to result out of the present war. The commercial community of Germany have, by the force of circumstances hitherto, as a rule, *been excluded, both practically and theoretically, from participation in the higher State policy, and even in the work of legislation.* Its field of action has been confined to the coasts, almost half abroad, where they have managed their affairs for themselves. This will now be otherwise. When, as now appears probable, a common representation of the German people is to meet and give expression to the latent feelings respecting the solidarity of the whole nation, then the representatives of German commerce must not stand aloof from the conflicts at the elections as to who is to have the most important voice among the several interests to be represented. Quite apart from the particular political complications of the country, *German commerce must muster strongly at the elections to the first German Parliament,* which will have to decide about its most vital interests, and whose decisions will be valid for a long time to come. All the questions left in abeyance through the confusion and impracticability of the hitherto existing joint government, will have to be settled. Among these, besides the law of customs and tariffs in general, will be *the important questions of internal traffic and trade, of coinage, weights and measures, of banks and railways, &c.* In the hitherto existing separate representative assemblies of the German States the learned professions have chiefly been entrusted with the management of affairs. In the Prussian Abgeordnetenhaus (House of Commons) they outweighed all others, even in numbers, but still more in ability to make themselves heard. The total number of members amounts to 352. Out of these, according to the last elections, there were about 100 landed proprietors or agriculturists, forty merchants and manufacturers, 100 judges, forty officials and forty literary men, professors, doctors, &c. Thus, against 140 men of an independent practical calling, there were 180 who did not represent the material interests of the people; and if we consider that the latter, through their education, have a great advantage over all practical men, we may reckon the proportion as two to one, which clearly proves that all decisions, of whatever nature, were entirely in the hands of the learned professions. * *

The reason why men of business have not been more extensively represented was chiefly this, that they did not consider the large number of assemblies, not even the Prussian parliament, as being able to contribute towards the proper solution of the vital questions affecting modern commerce; the Chambers of Commerce of each did this much more satisfactorily. As long as the Zoleverein or Customs Union lasted, the representatives of Prussia had no more to do with such questions than those of the smaller States. They were under the management of the Diet. * * * In a German Parliament, with a powerful central government, without which it is no use thinking of a united Germany, the matter will be different. Talk will not only be required then, but deeds. The Hanseatic towns must therefore exercise an important influence at the coming elections. In Germany we have hitherto been much too theoretical, and consequently believed that nobody could represent us properly but advocates and professors. * * * It is not eloquence alone, or ability to achieve splendid victories in debate, but practical knowledge, which is the most important qualification of a representation. * * * *To maintain liberty which is a fact, and no rhetorical fiction, requires progress in national well being.* These expressions must by no means be understood as if we preferred people without learning and education. We desire to have clever and educated people, learned in their way, but men whose experience has given them the opportunity of testing their learning in the crucible of practical life. We, therefore, repeat what we have often urged, that commercial education should be more liberal and extensive, particularly in formal matters not to be acquired in everyday life, and which would enable the merchant to cope with the learned gentleman even in debate, by giving him the required unity of thought and action.

The Wigwam for the Philadelphia Union National Convention.

The Johnson Club of Philadelphia have pitched their wigwam at the intersection of Twentieth street and Girard avenue. The builder has at work a large force of carpenters, and the building will be completed in ten days. The Convention will assemble on the 14th. A description of the building is thus given in the *News*:

"Its outside dimensions are one hundred and forty-six by one hundred and sixty-five feet. It will be constructed of boards, and will be used as a hall for mass meetings during the coming campaign. The interior will consist of a vestibule, an amphitheatre, two galleries and four ante-rooms. Into the vestibule a door twelve feet wide will open from Girard avenue. A door of equal size will lead to the amphitheatre and lower gallery, and a private entrance will open into the ladies' gallery above. The ante-rooms will be used for committee purposes. At the head of the building will be placed the speaker's desk, and on either side the tables of the reporters. The amphitheatre will be seventy feet by one hundred and forty. From it the galleries will rise in nearly the same manner as the seats in the square for the 4th of July celebration. The capacity of the building will be over ten thousand people. The largest audience ever seen in the Academy of Music could be seated in one wing of the immense galleries. The standing room upon the floor will accommodate three thousand, while there will be seats for seven thousand. The galleries will be supported by iron pillars sixteen feet apart. These will be hung with evergreens and festooned with flowers during the sessions of the Convention. Within a fortnight it will be assembled in the largest building ever known in Philadelphia, excepting the sanitary fair structure."

WHAT INDUSTRY CAN DO.—The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* has the following:

Two young farmers in Albermarle have accomplished, on a farm of three hundred and thirty-three acres, the following results: In the first part of the year two freedmen were hired, but their laziness and unwillingness to peform their duties caused the young farmers to discharge them after a few weeks' trial, and since that time they have performed all the farm labor themselves, except occasionally in harvest the hire of day laborers for a few days. The boys rise by early dawn; one milks the cows, the other feeds and curries the horses, and attends to the hogs and cattle, and, after an early breakfast, perform earnestly whatever work is necessary to be done; their fields have been well raked and plowed, and the result is good crops realized and prospective.—They have reaped from fifteen to twenty acres of the most excellent wheat; are now engaged in reaping seventy acres of oats; have sixty acres of corn in first-rate order; have also reaped several acres of hay; have one acre in Irish potatoes; over one acre of garden vegetables; and have also a plenty of chickens, ducks and turkeys, with all the luxuries and comforts to be found on a well cultivated farm.

A CASE OF "DISLOYALTY."—A day or two since, a Mr. J. W. Wilkins was arrested by the military authorities in Norfolk for displaying a Confederate flag in a tableau, and singing at the same time "Furl that Banner." He was brought to this city and lodged in the Libby. He was released yesterday.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA, ON THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in a letter to a friend, in relation to the Philadelphia Convention, says:

I am satisfied it would be better for all who have occupied the position I did to remain at home for the present, and send others who have been regarded more conservative and better Union men. This, I think, would be more acceptable to the people of the South, and therefore best policy. I feel conscious that I and others who have occupied prominent positions are now as loyal to the government as any other citizens, but this is not the general opinion North. Entertaining these views, I shall not consent to be a delegate; but I shall heartily support the movement and the delegates appointed.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.—CHARLESTON, July 30.—The four prisoners sentenced by a military commission to be hung, and reprieved by the President, and whose attempted liberation on a writ of *habeas corpus* occasioned the recent conflict of authority between Gen. Sickles and the United States District Court, were quietly removed on Saturday night, by a steamer under guard from Castle Pinckny. The military authorities refuse any information concerning their whereabouts.—The impression prevails that they were sent North, out of the jurisdiction of the court.

The following is the conclusion of an epitaph on a tombstone in East Tennessee: "She lived in a life of virture and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit in the full hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of 21 years, 7 months and 16 days. Reader go thou and do likewise."

STATE NEWS.

HON. D. L. SWAIN,—THE TEST OATH.—*Messrs. W. W. Holden & Son:—Gentlemen:*—I have read with surprise your reference to me, in your paper of the 28th., as authority for the opinion of Mr. Seward in relation to the test oath. I have no means of arriving at a conclusion on this subject, which are not open to all newspaper readers. My own opinions in opposition to the constitutionality and expediency of this measure have been frequently and freely expressed, orally and in writing, at home and abroad, and, among others, to the Secretary of State.

I had three interviews with Mr. Seward during my visit to Washington in March last, two in his office, confined entirely to matters of business, and a third at his house, whither I was accompanied by two friends from this State, in whose veracity and integrity I have entire confidence. I went by invitation. I conversed with him freely on this occasion in relation to the condition of things in North Carolina. Their hearing was more acute than mine, and what inferences they may have drawn from anything that occurred, I have no means of knowing. No information that you possess on the subject has emanated from me, either directly or indirectly. Yours very respectfully,

D. L. SWAIN.

Chapel Hill, jully 31, 1866.

THE UNIVERSITY.—There are ninety-five students in attendance this session at the University of the State.

CUMBERLAND AND ROBESON.—The crops from Fayetteville to Floral College are unusually poor; corn is yellow and slender, and cotton is scarcely worth tending. There are one or two fine fields of corn and cotton, and it appears that the farmers on these fields used guano. I have never seen poorer crops in Robeson county. In Cumberland they are better—better everywhere than we deserve.

If you are weary of city life, Messrs. Editors, you should visit Robeson. The community named Floral College is all life and gaiety—nothing is dull or tiresome there. If you like to look at pretty girls that is just the place and if you are old batchelors enough to be fond of looking at handsome boys, that is just the spot. If Robeson has not fine crops there are undoubtly a fine stock of gallants. And right gallant they are; could you have joined us in some of those moonlight walks and listened to the rich, mellow voices of Robeson's noble sons, as I did, you would not wish to see the city of oaks in a century—that is if you should chance to be charmed as *I* was.

There has been heavy hail storms in Robeson, splitting the blades of corn, beating down the cotton and ruining the fruits. Heavy freshets, too, are carrying away bridges and doing other damages in that county.

Cor. Raleigh Progress.

CAPITOL GAS WORKS.—The last Legislature made provision for lighting up the Capitol with Gas. We are pleased to see that pipes are rapidly going in. This with the painting and general repairs now going on will soon make our State House one of the very handsomest and most convenient public buildings now in the American country. Our people generally have a laudable spirit of improvement, and in a few years, if we are not oppressed with taxes, the whole country will blossom as a rose.

In our city several splendid brick buildings are now going up where formerly stood only wooden shanties. The scar worn veterans of the South, are as brave in civil life as in war.

God bless the "homes of the brave," and make them "the land of the free."

Raleigh Enterprise.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU CASE.—In the case of Major F. A. Seeley, the prosecution closed to-day. General Whittlesey examined for the defence.

The case of Chaplain George O. Glavis, testimony and argument concluded yesterday. The commission will deliberate on it finally this afternoon and to-morrow.

The case of Major Wickersham will come up next week.

The records of evidence in all the cases are voluminous. The commission will probably conclude the trials of army officers and adjourn within ten or fifteen days. It has awaited the coming of Generals Steedman and Fullerton for several weeks.—*Ral. Progress.*

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—A correspondent of the North Carolina *Presbyterian* says that the Trustees of this College, at the late annual meeting, with great unanimity devised liberal things for the institution over which they have been placed as guardians. The funds of the College are in a much better condition than some of its friends at one time anticipated. The Board felt that they would be safe in adding to the number of able and experienced Professors which they already have in the Faculty. They therefore appointed a meeting on the 12th day of September next, for the purpose of electing two additonal Professors.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—We learn from the Norfolk *Day Book*, that great energy and enterprise are manifested in building up this little city. Several structures are going up and encouraging manifestations of new life and vigor are exhibiting themselves.

GOV. MOREHEAD.—Among the visitors at the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia, are the Hon. John M. Morehead, and nephew, of this State.—The former is said to have been quite unwell from the effects of jaundice, but his health is now improving.

ALFRED STANLY, Esq., an excellent citizen and worthy man, died recently at his residence in Beaufort county. He was a brother of the Hon. Edward Stanly.

PARDONED.—The President pardoned Wm. D. Bethel, of Rockingham county, on the 2d inst.

JNO. L. T. SNEAD, Esq., of Somerville, Tenn., a native North Carolinian, proposes to publish a volume of biographical sketches of eminent jurists, scholars and statesmen of this State. The work will be entitled "Gaston and his Cotemporaries," and among other characters sketched will be those of Judges Gaston, Haywood, Taylor, Henderson, Nash, Stanly and Badger. Mr. Snead says that his object is "to rescue from oblivion the names of many distinguished North Carolinians now deceased, who were cotemporaries of the eminent jurist whose name the book will bear."—He will also give notices of many of the living celebrities of our State, and, as Mr. Snead is said to be every way equal to the task he has undertaken, the book will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to our State biographical literature.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—We are indebted to our young friend, E. M. Nadal, for the following list of Confederate dead, buried in the cemetery and elsewhere in this vicinity. Preparations are making, by the Ladies' Memorial Association, to have their graves turfted and marked.

NORTH CAROLINA.—H Culliper, Company E, 17th Regiment; W P Flinchum, H, 53d; Sandy W Myers, C, 1st Regiment Junior Reserves; John Mathers, A, 40th; William Hobbs, H, 67th; H C M, I, 1st J R; W Leatherwood, C, 1st J R; Isaiah Myers, C, 1st J R; S S Linton, B, 17th; Stephen Radford, E, 55th; J P Hemphill, I, 50th; J J Russell, I, 1st J R; N M Wiggs, C, 50th; W Findley, E, 13th Battalion; Lt A B McCullum, C, 3d J R; S M Simmons, I, 36th; W Motley, D, 2d; W M Yates, F, 24th; A M Morton, I, 8th; Green Bell, F, 43d; —— Swoakly, E, 35th; Stephen Taylor, C, 56th; John A Cloer, C, 6th; S R F Edmons, K, 25th; Sergt W A Lang, F, 1st J R; E Edwards, C, 1st Cavalry; S L Smith, C, 5th C; W R Bridges, H, 1st J R; E Lile, I, 1st C; W H Foushee, A, 24th; S M Fletcher, C, 35th; John Boyce, D, 2d; L J Pope, I, 56th; A P Hillbeck, I, 56th; M A Magaha, E, 25th; D McDaniel, G, 49th; Wm Smith, D, 18th; J Sawyer, 3d; B F May, Wright's Battalion; D A Sellers, D, 3d; W Compson, A, 50th; A J Gunter, D, 35th; W C Wilkes, B, 35th; R J Lang, G, 47th; Wm Harriss, K, 50th; H D Vaughn, K, 1st Batt.; Geo Woodard, C, 5th B.; W A Stokes, A, 2d B; J Tutleton, G, 44th; J S Harding, A, 56th; E H Phillips, F, 24th; J S McComons, 7th; L Kikendall, H, 25th; J G Lewis, 25th; N L Glenn, 25th; J Lawson, 53d; J C Reed, 25th; H McClure, 25th; C Smith, 44th; M M Hawkins, 10th; E L Dewsen, 53d; C R Glovesby, Clalborn's Regiment; P Lockey, H, 56th; J W Wilson, G, 61st; J L Gilmore, D, 61st; H Temple, G, 56th; E H Boin, H 61st; H Pope, F, 43d; M Goins, G, 50th; A G Hall, E, 52d; W Hart, B, 44th; W F Guthrie, H, 39d; Asa Blake, 43d; J Edwards, D, 33d; J F Harris, F, 45th; J Jones, D, 50th; H L Newnam, H, 63d; H Harper, B, 63d; Jas Sacher, C, 7th Confederate Regiment; J W Martin, C, 26th; K Thayer, B, 62d; R B Horton, G, 44th; Jas Cordle, D, 52d; Wm Taynie, H, 26th; R L Teer, G, 44th; John Smith, B, 2d Batt; F M Miller, F, 25th; W F Newman, H, 63d; A Bronson, E, 40th; Daniel Jones, E, 44th; A Medlin, H, 47th; J R Russell, K, 53d; G W Lamb, Ellis Light Artillery; W Chesnere, Tart's Battery; J C Crouch, B, 49th; S M Farlan, I, 47th; Jas Thomas, E, 52d; W Roads, D, 56th; Drury Harrell, I, 56th; John McDowell, G, 56th; C B Miller, 49th; E Wood, 39th; J Joyner, A, 47th; W H Hastey, K, 53d; J Vance, 1st; M C Conner, 25th; A O Quinn, 50th; M Landreth, 45th; W Gattis, 50th; J Sankins, Latham's Battery; W P Padgett, 47th; M Saunders, D, 45th; Thomas Smith, 1st; Joseph Essick, A, 46th; G Koonce, K, 61st; R B Lancaster, F, 4th; W Wood, G, 61st; J Lary, H, 1st; T J Trotman, I, 52d; O Spirgel, K, 35th; L T Moore, G, 25th; Allen Baily, K, 45th; W M Turner, A, 47th; Rial A Nelson, A, 2d Batt; David Hagan, E, 52d; J T Edwards, D, 59th; Calvin York, F, 47th; A J Parker, B, 49th.—*Goldsboro' News.*

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—I have received the following list of the names of Confederate soldiers, interred upon the farm of Mr. Harper, near Bentonsville, N. C. Further information will be given, if desired, upon application to the undersigned:

N Milton, T H Nance, 1st N C Battalion; A B Watkins, 34th Va Regt; J A Methauls, 1st N C Bat; W E Reid, do; S B Pierce, do; J Sowers, do; H Rabury, do; J F Chambers, 40th N C Regt; J R Springfield, 6th Ga Regt; J H Edwards, 2d Tenn Regt; L B Flach, 50th N C Regt; J W Glover, 6th Ga Regt; Lt G W Laimer, 42d Ala Regt.

There are also three graves containing five bodies, names unknown.

R. T. FULGHUM,
Goldsboro', N. C.

August 2nd, 1866.

Capt. R. T. Fulghum, has within a few days past, caused to be placed over the graves of a few of our scattered and unknown dead, neat headboards bearing the following inscription:

Confederate Soldier!
"IGNOTUS SED GLORIFICATUS."

In our opinion, no more appropriate epitaph can be placed over the resting place of these our unknown martyrs. These few words tell all their history.

"Unknown but Glorified!" Glorified here, and we trust in the hereafter.

Goldsboro' News.

The fine promise of the growing crops is having its effect in the preparations making for the fall trade. We notice two first class stores nearly completed, and one or two more closed for repairs. We also learn that Messrs. Shaw and McCabe contemplate building two very fine stores this fall, on the lot adjoining the one now occupied by them.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

THE INSTISUTE FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.—The next session of the North Carolina Institute for the deaf, the dumb and the blind, will commence on Monday, third of September. Arrangements have been made to accommodate an increased number of pupils, and we hope all friends of the Institution will use their exertions in securing the attendance of all the deaf and dumb and blind children in the State. To the parents and friends of pupils already in attendance, we would say send them back promptly at the commencement of the session. It is highly important that you should do this.

Application has been made for the admission of pupils from other States and the Board of Directors have authorized the reception of all who make early application for the next session. The terms of admission are two hundred dollars for a session of ten months. This sum includes the payment for board, tuition, fuel, lights, &c. All applications must be addressed to the Principal at Raleigh, N. C.—*Raleigh Casket.*

IMPROVED RAILWAY FACILITIES.—It gives us pleasure to announce, on good authority, that arrangements have recently been entered into between the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the South Carolina Rail Road and the Georgia Rail Road, by which *through* passenger trains will be run daily between Wilmington, N. C., and Atlanta, Geo. Passengers, baggage and mails will be carried daily between these points without being disturbed or having to change cars. The most luxurious sleeping cars, built expressly for this line, will be in these trains. The cars are both day and night cars. The passenger need not change his place from Atlanta to Wilmington, N. C., and has no trouble about baggage or transfers, besides having a most comfortable bed in the sleeping car.—Passengers going North and taking this route, and also going up the Chesapeake Bay, do not lose a single night's rest from Atlanta to New York, and even to Boston. Through passengers can get in these cars at Augusta or any other point on the route. This admirable arrangement, we learn, went into effect on the 4th inst. We hope this effort on the part of these Companies to add to the comfort of the traveling public will result in a corresponding increase of patronage to their line. The connections of this line are sure and reliable, the Companies having recently added the best and most improved rolling stock to their equipments.—*Charleston Courier.*

FIRE.—A fire broke out on yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, in the distillery of Messrs. Sweet & Dutton, destroying the distillery and some other property to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. No insurance. The parties intend building up again immediately.

Newbern Times, 7th.

We learn that on Sunday night, some party or parties unknown entered the smokehouse of Mr. Alvis Sorrell of this City, and took therefrom his whole supply of bacon for the balance of this year, leaving him only one or two pieces. The house was entered by the use of false keys.

Raleigh Standard, 7th.

We learn that on Thursday last the people at Hays', in this county, were addressed by Moses A. Bledsoe, R. C. Badger, and C. J. Rogers, Esquires. Mr. Bledsoe spoke at Rolesville on Saturday, and was replied to by Capt. J. Q. A. DeCarteret.

Mr. Bledsoe, we learn, confined his remarks almost entirely to the financial condition of the State, and argued the present inability of our people to pay the old State debt.

Ral. Standard, 7th.

JONES' SPRINGS—THE EXERCISES ON THE 8TH.—The following letters, says the Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 6th inst., have been sent us for publication, by the committee of Ladies appointed to make the necessary arrangements for erecting a monument in memory of Miss Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Jones' Springs, Warren co., on the 8th inst. The occasion will doubtless be a most interesting one:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 25, 1866.

Mrs. Jos. S. Jones, Mrs. Col. Heck, and others, Committee: LADIES—I have received your polite note of the 20th inst., inviting me to be present at the Warren White Sulphur Springs on the 8th of August, on the occasion of erecting a monument in memory of the late Miss Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

I thank you for this opportunity you offer me, of which I propose to avail myself, of exhibiting my respect for the great and good father and amiable daughter.

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant,
JONATHAN WORTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24th, 1866.

To Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Heck, and others, Committee: LADIES:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation, on behalf of the citizens of Warren to participate in the solemnities consequent upon the erection of the proposed monument to the daughter of our beloved chieftain, in our recent struggle for separation and independence.

The noble sentiment which actuates your citizens in expressing their high appreciation of his distinguished services, by a testimonial so delicate and touching, is worthy of great commendation.

I thank you for your kind remembrance of myself, and if possible, will be present; but if circumstances prevent, my heart and best wishes will be with you on that occasion.

I have the honor to be, very thankfully,
Your obedient servant,
BRYAN GRIMES.

RALEIGH, July 25th, 1866.

To Mrs. Joseph S. Jones, Miss Brownlow, and others, Committee: LADIES: Your highly appreciated favor of the 17th inst., has just come to hand, and I hasten to acknowledge its receipt.

Need I add, that it will be both convient and pleasant for me to meet the generous and patriotic daughters of Warren, and aid them in erecting their sad tribute to the daughter of our great and illustrious chief, whose plume I have followed under such varied fortune!

Had the men of the South proved as true, unselfish and devoted as her daughters, we would not now be called on to weep for those,

* * * "Who vainly brave
Died for a cause they could not save."

Thanking you for your kind invitation,
I remain,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
WM. R. COX.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—We are authorized, by Jones Fuller, Esq., President of the Convention for this Congressional District, to announce that the Convention will re-assemble in this city on Friday next, the 10th inst., for the purpose of appointing, a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, in place of the Hon. R. B. Gilliam, who will be prevented, by judicial duties, from attending.—*Raleigh Sentinel, 6th inst.*

OBITUARY.

"There is a reaper, whose name is death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between."

The subject of this notice, MCNEIL SHORB, departed this life on the 10th of July, 1866, at Clairvaux, near Emmitsburg, Md., in the 26th year of his age.

He was one of those on whom a kind Providence bestows his choicest gifts. His fine manly form, and high intellectual attainments elicited the admiration and esteem of all who knew him. Of a gay and lively disposition, he ever kept the social circle alive with smiles, when relating, in his accustomed happy manner, the events of the past. At the inception of the late war, being fully persuaded that the South was in the right, he left his home, enlisted in the Confederate army, and thus actuated by patriotic motives, resolved to sacrifice his life upon the alter of liberty. Yet when the South was compelled to succumb, then there was no one left to unfold the "Conquered Banner," he submitted with a dignity becoming the gentleman and soldier. He had many dear friends in the South, whose last and only tribute, if it be but the silent tear, will indicate the bond between friend and friend.

He died a happy death, and the last words which escaped his lips, mirrored the beauty of his trully christian mind. His friends' hearts beat in sympathy, side by side, with those who mourn his death with father, mother, brother, sister. *Resquiescat in pace.*

DIED.

In Sampson county, on the 4th instant, Mr. M. C. BLOUNT, in the 69th year of his age.

In this city, on the 5th inst., WILLIAM H. SMITH, aged 31 years.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	30 @ 32	MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,	
BEEF CATTLE,		Cuba	50 @ 60
₱ 100 lbs.	8 00 @ 10 00	Sugar house	00 @ 50
BRICKS, ₱ M.	12 00 @ 20 00	Syrup	65 @ 1 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,		NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱	
2nd hand	3 50 @ 4 00	280 lbs.,	
New	4 00 @ 4 50	New Virgin	0 00 @ 8 50
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Tallow	20 @ 25	Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Adamantine	25 @ 28	Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 2 00
Sperm	50 @ 55	Tar, in order	0 00 @ 2 25
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,		Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
Java	40 @ 45	Rosin, pale	5 75 @ 6 25
Laguayra	35 @ 38	do No. 1	4 00 @ 5 50
Rio	25 @ 28	do No. 2	2 00 @ 2 50
St. Domingo	26 @ 28	do No. 3	1 80 @ 2 00
COTTON, ₱ lb.,		Spirits Turpentine,	
Ord. to Mid'g	30 @ 32	₱ gal	46 @ 47
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 33	NAILS, ₱ lb.,	
COTTON BAGGING,		Cut	7¼@ 8
Gunny, ₱ yard	34 @ 35	Wrought	00 @ 00
Dundee	28 @ 30	OILS, ₱ gallon,	
Rope, ₱ lb	20 @ 21	Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
CORN MEAL,		Linseed	1 25 @ 1 50
₱ bushel	1 50 @ 1 55	Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
DOMESTICS,		PEA NUTS,	
Sheeting, ₱ yd	18 @ 20	₱ bushel	1 75 @ 2 50
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 30 @ 2 40	POTATOES, ₱ bush.,	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	00 @ 50	Sweet	0 00 @ 0 00
FISH, ₱ bbl.,		Irish, ₱ bbl	4 75 @ 5 00
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @20 00	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,	
Mac'l, No. 2	18 00 @19 00	N. C. Bacon,	
Mac'l, No. 3	15 00 @17 00	Hams	23 @ 24
Her'gs, East.	6 00 @ 7 00	Middlings	22 @ 23
Do N. C.	10 00 @00 00	Shoulders	21 @ 22
Do do cut	9 00 @00 00	Hog round	22 @ 23
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	8 @ 9	Western Bacon,	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,		Middlings	23 @ 23½
Family	12 00 @18 00	Shoulders	20 @ 22
Superfine	9 50 @10 50	Lard	23 @ 24
Fine	8 50 @ 9 00	Butter	42 @ 45
GLUE, ₱ lb	18 @ 20	Cheese	23 @ 24
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 40	PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.,	
GUANO, Peruvian,		City Mess	35 00 @36 00
Per ton	110 00 @112 50	Thin "	00 00 @34 00
LAND PLASTER,		Prime "	00 00 @33 00
₱ ton	18 00	Prime,	29 00 @30 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,		Rump	28 00 @29 00
Corn	1 10 @ 1 25	SALT,	
Oats	60 @ 65	Alum, ₱ bush.	0 60 @ 65
Peas, Cow	1 35 @ 1 40	Liverpool, ₱ sack, ground,	
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 2 00	cargo	2 25 @ 2 50
Carolina,	13 @ 14	from store	2 75 @ 3 00
HIDES, ₱ lb.,		SUGAR, ₱ lb.,	
Green	4½@ 5	Cuba	14 @ 00
Dry	10 @ 15	Porto Rico	14 @ 15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,		C	16 @ 16½
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 40	B	17 @ 00
North River	1 00 @ 1 10	A	18 @ 00
IRON, ₱ lb.,		Crushed	19 @ 00
English, ass'd.	8 @ 10	SOAP, ₱ lb	10 @ 15
American, ref	0 @ 10	SHINGLES, ₱ M.,	
American, sheer	9 @ 10	Contract	4 50 @ 5 50
Swede	10 @ 12	Common	2 25 @ 3 00
Hoop, ₱ ton	175 00 @	STAVES, ₱ M.,	
LIME, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00	W. O. bbl	30 00 @35 00
from store	2 00 @ 2 25	R. O. hhd	40 00 @50 00
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River,)		TIMBER, ₱ M.,	
Fl'r Boards	20 00 @22 00	Shipping	00 00 @18 00
Wide do	16 00 @20 00	Mill, prime	16 00 @17 00
Scantling	12 00 @15 00	Mill Fair	12 00 @14 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (domestic,)		Mill, inferior to	
Whiskey,		ordinary	7 00 @10 00
Bourbon	2 50 @ 5 00	TALLOW, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	TOBACCO, ₱ lb.,	
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Navy	25 @ 35
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Thursday, Aug: 9, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—Since our last report there has been a steady demand for this article, and parcels have been readily taken on arrival by shippers and distillers at $3 50 for virgin, $3 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts for the week have been small, compared with those of the previous one, the sales footing up only 2,009 bbls., viz:

| | Bbls.