

THE CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO—THE WOMEN IN BATTLE

The Bristol (Tenn.) Advocate gives some interesting particulars of the capture of Murfreesboro' by Col. Forrest. It says: From thirty to forty of our men were killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. This was done principally by the battery, and from the court-house, in which large numbers of the enemy had taken shelter. Our men broke a hole in the court-house, and were about burning it with its contents, when they learned that the Yankees had a number of the citizens of Murfreesboro' under arrest in a large upper room in order to try them for treason against the Lincoln dynasty. Never were soldiers hailed with more enthusiastic expressions of gratitude and exultation than were the Confederate soldiers hailed by the citizens of the town. Numbers of them, including not a few ladies, joined in the bloody conflict, and with pistols and everything else with which they could fight, assisted in dealing dismay and death upon the hated invaders of their homes and their rights.

It was yet early in the morning when our forces commenced the attack, and many of the ladies of the place could not be restrained from rushing into the streets, with disheveled hair and in their sleeping attire, cheering our soldiers; and when any would fall, or were wounded, they would clasp them in their arms, assisting in bearing them to their homes and ministering to them as to delivering angels, and when our officers would remonstrate, telling them that they were in danger from the shots of the enemy, they would reply that the Lord would defend them, and that it was no greater peril than that to which their gallant defenders were all exposed.

In the jail at Murfreesboro' were several of the daring band of Colonel Jack Morgan, who had been taken prisoners some time ago, when that bold ranger met with his reverse at Lebanon. Our soldiers released them from prison early in the action, and they fought like Spartans till the affair was ended. None enjoyed the victory with a better relish than did these liberated heroes. Among the prisoners we saw Brig. Gen. T. A. Crittenden, of Indiana. He was a sour, beefy, cross-fallen looking fellow, with no marks of manliness and but few of intelligence about his face. We had a short conversation with him at Kingston, where they stood on Friday night. He was evidently an inferior man to some of his Colonels and other officers. The humbugging Government must have put him in position to cause his name as Crittenden, acting upon the principle that the name makes the rose smell sweetly.

The Knoxville Register also contains some particulars of the fight. It says: As Colonel Forrest's command were marching through Cannon county, on their way to Murfreesboro', the citizens crowded the thoroughfares, cheering our gallant men with every demonstration of joy. The ladies everywhere were particularly enthusiastic. Some of the citizens of Cannon had been arrested and were confined in prison at Murfreesboro'. The ladies besought our men, with tears in their eyes, to rescue their husbands and fathers from the hands of the tyrant. One little girl ran up to that old patriot and soldier, Captain Hanev, of the 1st Georgia Cavalry, and wringing her hands, implored him to bring her father back to her again. The old man turned to her, with his whole soul beaming in his face, and exclaimed, while the manly tear started to his eye, "Well, my daughter! I will!" The result proved the truth of his words. The Captain was the first to enter the court-house, where the prisoners were confined—and that child's heart has been made glad by the safe return of the father to the household roof.

As our little army went dashing into Murfreesboro', the whole population were aroused from their slumbers, and rushed to their windows, balconies, and verandas, with every demonstration of delight. Ladies could be seen kneeling in postures of thankfulness to Heaven for the day of their deliverance. As the morning advanced and as the light thickened, the same fair ones were in the streets in spite of the whistling of balls and rain of lead, administering to the wants of our soldiers, filling their canteens with water and their horsebacks with an abundance of provisions. Unheeding the shots from the enemy's guns, they thought only of the comfort of their gallant champions. One lady received a ball through her dress, whilst another had her parrot shot from her hand, the ball passing within two inches of her jeweled fingers. Such heroisms have never been known in the annals of war, and will illuminate to the remotest generation the history of our glorious land.

A company of Federals were in possession of the court-house and were shooting our soldiers in all directions from the windows above. Col. Morrison, (1st Georgia), dismounted three of his companies and ordered them to charge the building, which they did in most gallant style, rushing through the public square to the very doors of the edifice, under a most galling fire of musketry. Conscious that the loss of life to our men would be terrible by attempting to pass up the stairway, the building was immediately set on fire, when the Yankees above bawled out lustily for quarters. The fire was extinguished, the whole company surrendered, and our imprisoned fellow-citizens were happily released. Our Capt. Hanev was the first man to enter the court-house and to receive in his arms the liberated captives.

Late in the day Col. Morrison was surprised to see the old hero rushing towards him frantic with joy, and exclaiming "Colonel, I'll be d—d if I haven't taken Gen. Crittenden and all his staff!" "You don't say so, Captain," answered the Colonel. "If I haven't there's no lie in it!" exclaimed the old man, and passed on to new deeds of heroism and of glory.

Another Brutal Order.—The following Order has just reached us. Truly it is "inhuman," and worthy of a "Hessian hound!" To "break bread and eat salt" with gentlemen of the first consideration, and then to murder them in cold blood for the deed, perhaps justifiable, of others, is of the true spirit of the bottomless pit. We do not see what is to prevent this war from becoming one of extermination:

HEADQUARTERS 2d DIVISION, GREEN'S FARM, July 13, 1862. SPECIAL ORDER No. 6. Major William Steadman, commanding 6th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will cause the arrest of five (5) of the most prominent citizens of Luray, Page county, Virginia, and send them to these headquarters with an escort as hostages. They will be held as long as we remain in this vicinity. They will share my table and be treated as friends; but, for every one of our soldiers who may be shot by "bushwhackers," one of these hostages will suffer death, unless the perpetrators of the deed are delivered to me. It is well known that these so-called "bushwhackers" are inhabitants of the district and encouraged in their cowardly acts by the prominent citizens here. You will have a copy of this order with the family of each man arrested by you.

A STEINHEIL, Brig. Gen. Commanding 2d Division. Political Prisoners.—There are now 145 prisoners confined in the old Capitol prison, Washington city. They belong to almost every State in the south.

DARING FEAT—BURNING A FEDERAL VESSEL

PETERSBURG, July 28.—On Friday last some half dozen men attached to the Prince George Cavalry, conceived the idea of destroying one or more of the Federal vessels, which for several days past have literally covered the surface of the river in front of Gen. McClellan's camp. Having procured a boat, (the largest accessible,) Corporal Cook, Thos. Martin, Wm. Daniel, Alex. Dinitry and Wm. Williams, embarked on Coggin's Point about one o'clock Saturday morning, and pulled off quietly for a very fine looking schooner, lying half a mile from the Southern shore. As they neared the vessel, a small dog on board discovered their movements and commenced barking furiously. Two gunboats were lying but a few hundred yards distant, and many steamers and sail vessels in close proximity, but the enterprise had been undertaken, and the brave boys could not think of returning without accomplishing their object. Making fast to the vessel, they endeavored to seize the dog, and stop his mouth by sending him to the bottom, but the animal would not allow a stranger's hand to be placed upon him. His barking had now aroused the Captain of the vessel, who came upon deck, and desired to know the cause of the tumultuous visit. He was answered by Martin, who quickly sprang to the deck of the schooner, that he had come at the bidding of Gen. McClellan, to effect his arrest. The Captain expressed great surprise, declared his innocence of crime, and wished to know what were the charges against him. He was told by Martin that he was not there to decide upon his guilt or innocence, nor to prefer charges of any sort, but to effect his arrest as Gen. McClellan had ordered. The Captain then consented to submit, and manifesting no disposition to resist, was allowed to get into the boat untied. In the meantime the other five soldiers had reached the deck of the vessel, and gone into the cabin. Here they found a straw bed, which was ripped open, set on fire, and the cabin door closed. The party speedily disembarked, leaving the crew behind, who, it is supposed, escaped on the small boat belonging to the schooner. They were not taken because the boat used by the boarding party had a hole near its top, and could carry but seven men. As the surprise party pulled off for the Southern shore, the Captain of the schooner had his suspicions aroused as to the arrest having been made by order of McClellan, and remarked to his captives that the general's Headquarters were not that side of the river. He was told to "hold his peace," that his captors knew what they were about; that they had changed their mind; and intended taking him to a Confederate, instead of a Federal General. The Captain now became greatly alarmed, and besought the clemency of his captors, stating with tears in his eyes, that he had a wife and children in New York, who would be not only deeply distressed at his loss, but greatly impoverished. His tears were quieted by the assurance that he would not be harmed, but that as he was a subject of the Lincoln Government, he must consider his capture as entirely legitimate, and himself a prisoner of war.

Upon reaching the shore the Captain declared that had he seen his captors approach from the Southern bank, the ruse adopted would not have availed, for he had arms aboard, (Enfield Rifles,) and would have only surrendered with his life. In the passage from the vessel to the shore, not a ray of light, save the lamp in the rigging, was to be seen, and our boys had made up their minds that the vessel would not burn, and that the arrest of the Captain was the only result of their enterprise. But they were soon most agreeably disappointed, for as they ascended the bank, the fire suddenly burst out, and in a few minutes the flames were licking the sides of the vessel from bow to stern. She burned slowly, but brightly, and the flames illuminated the river and the country around for miles. Our informant states that it was quite amusing to witness the commotion among the fleet of Old Abe, consisting of some two hundred steam and sailing craft. Steam was crawling on gunboats and transports, and the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the burning schooner. She continued to burn until the dawn of day, when only such portions as were below the water's edge remained.

The schooner was nearly new, called the Louisa River, and commanded by Captain John A. Jones, of New York. She was 163 tons burthen, loaded with corn and provisions and valued at \$5,000, exclusive of cargo. Capt. Jones was brought to Petersburg Saturday and lodged in jail, where his now remains on the darning of the rebels, and laments over the fortunes of war. Just above the Louisa River, several schooners, it were reported, had a gunboat attempting was considered somewhat imprudent to attempt to burn them. Another batch of vessels lay not far below the Louisa River, but a gunboat was far below the Louisa River, but a gunboat was near these also. Between the destroyed vessel and the Berkeley shore, the water was studded with vessels, but the Confederate force was too small to venture in their midst.

The light from the burning vessel reflected brightly on the north bank of the James, and for miles and miles the tents of the Federal army were distinctly visible. —Express.

Death of Martin Van Buren.—Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, died at Kinderhook, New York, on Thursday the 21st inst., in the eighty-third year of his age. Mr. Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, on the 5th of December, 1782. On the 22d of May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency by a convention of the democracy of the Union, held at Baltimore, Gen. Jackson being at the same time re-nominated for the Presidency. Jackson and Van Buren were elected, and were inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1833. At the next convention of the democracy (held at Baltimore, May 20, 1836) Mr. Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency, with Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice President. The democracy being signally successful in his campaign, Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1837.

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The disease under which Mr. Van Buren has sunk was originally an asthmatic attack, from which he has been suffering for several months, but latterly became a malignant catarrh, which caused great suffering. During the latter days of his sickness his mind occasionally wandered, and he seemed lost to all transpiring events around him. —Richmond Enquirer.

Flesh Wounds.—The following recipe for flesh wounds has proved very efficacious, and is recommended to the Medical Faculty as an experiment. It has been practically tested by an officer in the French army, (now in Richmond,) who was wounded in the arm, and in the space of eight days his wound was healed. It is worth a trial:

Take a linen rag in which cut small holes throughout, dip it in camphor oil, and apply it to the wounded parts. Take finely powdered camphor and sprinkle over the linen—a piece of lint in camphor oil should then be applied over the wound. Bandage the part wounded, and apply twice or three times a day.

Well Named.—The newly-born infant of the Queen of Spain has received 124 names.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ENEMY

Lincoln pretends that he is waging war against the Southern States to restore the Union; and Seward declared some time ago that the restored Union was not to be the symbol of force, but of affection. We suppose that the Spaniel in his own nature made him think that we could be whipped into a love for those who smote us. The Yankee plan for making us like them and long for reunion with them is explained in the New York Times of the 25th inst., in an article from which we copy the opening sentence:

"One remarkable peculiarity was noticed by all in the grand Union-square meeting, and is an evidence, no doubt, of general popular feeling, and that was, that all demands for the most unpunishing punishment of the rebels and for the most vigorous measures toward them, were met with the greatest applause. From every quarter we receive, ourselves, communications urging the most extreme penalties of the law on the treasonable States and communities. A universal confiscation of real estate, so that loyal settlers may occupy the deserted properties, the wasting of rebel fields and harvests, the armed occupation of their houses, and the appropriation of all property, are some of the mildest of the penal remedies recommended. In the meeting before referred to, one of our most benevolent and excellent citizens calmly advised sending all the rebel inhabitants to the South, and occupying their houses with our soldiers. All these strongly expressed feelings are good signs in one respect—they show that the people demand vigorous action, and will sustain the Government in it. They prove that the popular instinct feels that it has been thus far our mistake—the not striking at our enemy's weakest point."

The Times claims to express the more moderate sentiment of the North, and disavows association with the radicals and fanatics. Nevertheless, it has reached the ground which Greer and his class occupied more than a year ago. In the Tribune of May 1st, 1861, that worthy held the following language:

"We mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat, but to conquer, to subjugate them. But when the rebelling traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children. The whole coast of the South from the Delaware to the Rio Grande must be a solitude."

The Yankee commander at Fredericksburg, Gen. Pope, is the first to sanction officially and adopt openly this mode of warfare. He exiles from home and "sends further South" all who will not perjure their souls by swearing loyalty to Lincoln. Of course the property from which they are driven will be appropriated by the rebels. He directs his soldiers to support themselves from the means of the people among whom they go—to seize horses, mules, wagons, slaves and whatever else they can use in carrying on the war. All this has been done before, but it is now avowed as the policy of the war, authorized and directed by the Lincoln government. We did not need proclamations to open our eyes to the spirit and character of our enemy, or to enlighten us as to the mode of war they were waging—but for the information of the civilized world, and for the truth of history, we are glad that they are put forth. We shall now stand justified before the nations of the earth, and to posterity for meeting such a foe, like with like, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. It will not be long we trust before we are in the enemy's country, and have an opportunity of applying the policy of their President and their Generals to themselves. If there was ever any doubt about the propriety of pushing our arms across the border, there can be none since Lincoln's new order, and Pope's adoption of it. —Rich. Whig.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—The following letter from Maj. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes to Gov. Clark is published in the State Journal:

PETERSBURG, July 15, 1862. Gov. H. T. CLARK, Your two very excellent and suggestive letters were received and referred to the War Department for the information of the President. I need not tell you how much delighted I would have been to carry out your views, which would have conferred on the soil of our beloved State the brilliant reputation her troops have won in the battles around Richmond. But this great gratification is denied me for having been called to another field of duty I shall relinquish the command of this Department tomorrow.

I beg, my dear sir, to thank you for the kind support you have extended to me in the exercise of this command, and most cordially to congratulate you on the great success of our troops. With fervent regards in Virginia, without the shadow of reproach on any, and the highest and most flattering commendation of all that had an opportunity to act, will always be to us and our children a source of the greatest pride and gratification.

Let us go on then and continue to extend to the wise and good men who control the destinies of our new Republic that noble and generous support which has already placed our State on an eminence that excites the admiration of all who love her.

Would to God all our glory could have been attained without loss, and that our rejoicing had not been clouded by the death of some Colonels and great numbers of other field and company officers and gallant men. We have to mourn the very flower of our army. Stokes, Meares, Lee, Campbell, are names we must cherish. They were my friends, and I should be reluctant to the truth if I did not bear testimony to the chivalrous and devoted patriotism that characterized their lives.

I am, sir, with the most respectful consideration, THEO. H. HOLMES.

The Supply of Salt.—This is a matter which at the present time is of great importance to the people of the South, and it may be interesting to know something with reference to the preparation in progress for obtaining the fall supply. The principal salt works in the South, those of Southwestern Virginia, are now turning out about 3,000 bushels per day, and the company owning the works are improving their facilities for increasing the amount. The States of Georgia and North Carolina are putting up works at the Virginia wells, in order to supply their people. Those of Georgia are nearly completed, and will soon commence operations. The salines are very rich, and are believed to be inexhaustible.

Salt for Distribution.—About 200 sacks of salt, purchased by the City Council of Petersburg, Va., from the Washington Salt Works, arrived in that city Saturday, and has been distributed to the citizens at six cents per pound.

Richmond Dispatch.

Guerrillas Hung.—General Fitch, late Senator from Indiana, now leading a brigade at St. Charles, in Arkansas, has just hung two guerrillas, in pursuance of pledges to do so in case of the murder of any of his men. The first engineer of the Lexington was shot while sitting at a port-hole. General Fitch immediately took two of the citizens of St. Charles and hung them in a public place in the town. —Baltimore Star.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CAMP LEWIS, CONFEDERATE POINT, July 24, 1862. MESSRS. EDITORS.—Afflicted with an itching for the pen and with a fever from an old friend from perishing of very active exercise, I have concluded to send you a few thoughts when perhaps I have nothing to write about. We are still enjoying the cool shade of our beautiful camp—the best of which have no doubt furnished the theme for many a letter to the loved "ones" at home. Youth is poetical—we are poet soldiers, that is we are seeing the soldier's life in many pictures, and we are penning them by a fire from our camp on his couch. This is a perfect fall in our little world now. The Modern Greece excitement is completely over and the blockaders have not favored us with a shot in many days now. Politics is but seldom mentioned. The green tint of excitement and interest which we have got some "greens" and "staters." The rains are disagreeable, as they are generally followed by mosquitoes and snuffles. We are not so much troubled with those dimutive specimens of the kangaroo species of a dark color, with a scaly blade of cornment—dimutively called "hoss"—at Fort Fisher.

Our camp has an immense amount of Yopon growing near it—of that species bearing the red berry. Very few persons here seem to care it, as I have not been able to find any one who would buy a sprig of it. It is called by the inhabitants "Plentyery." It has a very pungent taste in the bark, but the odor of the orange tree in the leaves. It is said to possess some medicinal properties, but I cannot speak of them experimentally. Geology is not a subject that interests us, which catches itself peculiarly near North Carolina coast—it is constantly changing. Every fierce wind brings some change in the shore and bottom. Observation will easily show one the causes which have formed that green mass of shell-stone which underlies the Cape Fear region.

As far as agriculture is concerned, I am sure it will be hard to convince some of our friends from my fertile mountains that there exists such a barren in this State as the Confederate Point. Col. Lamb, former of the Quartermaster Department at Wilmington, is now commandant at Fort Fisher. He seems to be a man of good judgment and active movements, though pretty strict.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you, in the name of the Confederacy, for the interest you seem to take in our cause, and to wish you a very happy Fourth of July. Yours, H. of Starr's Light Battery.

OBITUARY.—The officers who prepare lists of casualties in battle are careless in writing names that innumerable errors occur in the printing. Proper names should always be written plainly. In the Virginia papers the name of Hiram Evans is given as among the killed on the night of the 25th June, the first day of the late battles near Richmond, and frequently the name was printed O. H. Jones. Both were errors. The name intended was Orpheus H. Evans, only son of Orson S. Evans, of Onslow county, who fell on picket duty in G. E. 25th Reg't (Col. Vance's), He had been more than a year in service, had gone through the battle of Newbern, unharmed, and had secured the physical and moral virtues of camp life, to perish almost the first day of his arrival in Virginia. When the war broke out he was 18, and was engaged in the study of medicine. He was an intimate friend of a young man who had him under the craven, and he died to illustrate the character of a patriot and hero. In an Address delivered when his company departed, he foretold the result which has made his home so a scene of mourning in the memory of his mother, (Mrs. H. Evans, who fell at the battle of Seven Pines on the night of the 26th June 1862.)

He left his home twelve months ago. A brave and manly boy. And onward went to meet the foe, His father's pride and mother's joy. He was the idol of his hearts, Of his kind ones, all around, And hard it was for us to part, We never had another. Beloved by those he left behind, No foe he had at home. He was ever gentle, good and kind; But oh! the cruel foe did wound. One month ago, with steps light, His month and manly form, From Kingston willingly did go, To meet the host on storm. Few days before he met his doom, A line he sent to his dear dear, "Grieve not for me, beloved at home, For I am dead here!" But on a dark and lonely night, Far, far away from home, Unconscious they were near a fight, Oh! cruel death to him did come. No sister there to bind his wound, Or kiss his manly brow, And darkly cover all around, But friends to find him they did vow. Methinks I see the lonely three, And laid beside the cherry tree Him who did his life's blood yield. I've viewed thee on the Trent, brother, Where last I saw thee stand, When thy white whistles blaw thy mother Take thy parting hand. But my brother's gone, Time there is no more now, Though time with us is dear, He's far from pain and sorrow. Then fare thee well, loved one, Oh! time we'll think of thee; And when we're called from time to come, Oh! may we follow thee. SISTER.

DEATH OF A BRAVE YOUNG SOLDIER.—Departed this life at the Chimborazo Hospital, near Richmond, on the 15th inst., in the 24th year of his age, Sergeant HENRY W. POTTER, of Co. B, 5th North Carolina Regiment. He was the eldest son of William Potter, and grandson of the late Judge Potter, and leaves a father and mother, brothers and sisters, friends and acquaintances in North Carolina and Virginia to mourn his departure. During the bloody engagement at "Cold Harbor," near Richmond on the 27th ultimo, a ball entered his knee, and he fell, calling on his gallant Colonel to testify to his bravery, who highly applauded him for his valiant conduct on that and a previous occasion, having distinguished himself at the battle of "Seven Pines," by shooting down a Yankee officer while in the act of charging on our men. The third day after the deceased was wounded, (it being impossible to procure a conveyance,) he was removed to Chimborazo Hospital, where his leg was amputated, and mortification ensued, which occasioned his death. Here he suffered much for the want of proper attention. A friend from North Carolina called to see him, and noticed him all the comfort in his power to bestow, but he was then rapidly sinking, and the next day—no friend being present to close his eyes in death. His deeply afflicted parents were not apprised of his misfortune on the battle-field until after his death. His mother had a presentiment that he had been wounded in the battle, and hastened to Richmond to come to her dear son. Imagine her surprise and grief on entering the hospital and inquiring for her "wounded son," when she was told that he was no more! He went to a very bad accident, constitution, but he received exposure after the battle of Manassas, and was combed at it so to render him unfit for camp life, and on the 27th ult., (the day he fell in battle,) his health was so feeble that his comrades endeavored to prevail on him to leave the engagement, but he would not leave it until he was shot. He was shot in the breast, and he died in the arms of his mother, who had come to him in the night—besides he expected the hour on hand would be the decisive one, and therefore considered it his duty to every soldier at this important juncture, to rally if possible. Had he lived, he would have been a highly prized comrade, as the writer of this notice is assured by the commanding officer of the regiment.—Rich. Whig.

FROM THE NORTH AND EUROPE

Northern papers of the 25th bring little of interest. The Herald had a report that Seward was disgusted with the threatened radicalism and proposed to retire from the Cabinet. The Times contradicted it. Financial and Commercial.—July 24.—6 P. M.—The money market is without material change to-day. Foreign exchange is lower again, in sympathy with the fall in gold; the quotations are irregular, and fluctuate with the board prices of the precious metals. We quote at the close to-day bankers' sterling bills 129 a 129 1/4; francs 4 85.

The feature of the stock market to-day is the great fall in gold, and the large transaction at the decline. Opening at 11 1/4 at the morning board, it sold down to 11 1/8 at the close. Between the boards it was again lower, and at the second board the transactions were principally at 11 1/4. Just before the close of business, large sales were made at 11 7/8 regular, and more were offered on buyers' option at the same price. Altogether the transactions in gold to-day probably exceeded those of any day since the suspension, the printed sales at the board alone footing up nearly a million of dollars. Silver is quoted 110 a 111. Demand Treasury notes, old issues, are 107 a 107 1/2. Treasury notes, 7 3/4 per cent, sold as high as 102 1/2, and closed at 102 1/4 bid, an improvement of 1 1/4 per cent as compared with yesterday. One year indebtedness certificates are in demand at 95 a 94 1/2, which is also an advance on yesterday's prices. State stocks were quiet but steady at a slight advance, the sales being quite limited. All classes of bonds are better.

New York Dry Goods Markets.—Trade in Dry Goods during the past week, has been extremely active, more so, perhaps, than at any other period during the year. Prices of pretty much all goods have largely advanced. All fabrics are wanted and largely sought after, but the greatest advance is upon Cotton goods, which have improved fully 25 per cent since this time last week. Staple woollens of all kinds are active and advancing. In Flannels and Blankets further speculative purchases have been made, fancy Cassimeres, in desirable styles, have sold quickly, while holders generally are not disposed to press their stocks under the belief that much higher prices will rule as the season advances. All kinds of foreign goods bring more money, while holders generally are disposed to wait until the market becomes more settled. The rapid advance in gold and exchange has unsettled the market. Cotton goods are 20 a 40 per cent higher. Woollens are 10 a 20 per cent, and silks 15 a 25 per cent higher.

Foreign.—CAPE RACE, July 24.—The Etta, which left Liverpool on the 15th, and Queenstown on the 17th inst., passed this point this evening. The fighting before Richmond was eagerly canvassed. Some journals regard it as a great reverse for the North, and reproach the American government for treating it in any other light. Others contend that Gen. McClellan has sustained no serious disaster; is, indeed, practically, near Richmond, and may congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war.

Hopes are freely expressed that more pacific councils will soon prevail at Washington. The London Times is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and treats the matter as a decided rebel victory. It thinks that there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off.

The London Morning Post says:—Affairs approach the crisis which will necessitate some decided course on the part of the Federals. Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators, and the question is—When shall the South be considered to have indicated its right to recognition? It points to the past policy of England in recognizing successful opposition, and says if the North would take the initiative and sail with the current which it cannot stem, neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.

The London Daily News points out what would be the feelings of England if situated like the North, and argues that secession will be crushed out at all hazards. Mr. Foster, in the House of Commons, gave notice that when Mr. Lindsay's motion for the recognition of the South comes up, he will move an amendment, pledging the House to sustain the Government in the policy of non-intervention.

There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of England, and had attracted the attention of Parliament. The sales of cotton yesterday and to-day reach 20,000 bales, inclusive of 14,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet at unchanged quotations.

Gen. Tombs.—We learn from parties just returned from Richmond, that Gen. Tombs has resigned his command with the view of retiring from the army. —Columbus Times. Mobile, Ala., has subscribed, through her citizens and Council, \$17,000 for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The proposition to vote \$300,000, by the City Council of Baltimore, as bounties to new volunteers in Lincoln's army, was defeated in the Second Branch, by a vote of 2 to 6.

The friends of W. B. WRIGHT, Esq., desire that he should be voted for as a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harriet in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly. June 30. 38te

For the Senate. WE announce DAVID McNEILL, Esq. a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harriet in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina. VOTERS. 37-11e June 24, 1862.

Owing to the numerous solicitations of my fellow-soldiers in service, I announce myself a candidate to represent Moore County in the House of Commons, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. JNO. ARNOLD. July 17, 1862.

CAMP LEWIS, VA., July 14, 1862. MR. JNO. ARNOLD.—Dear Sir.—We, reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism and valor, do hereby request you to become a candidate to represent Moore County in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. VOTERS OF CO. H. 46th Regiment N. C. Troops. [A Copy.] These and other similar solicitations I received, but will omit publishing any at the present only the above. July 23. 45-41pd

We are authorized to announce J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Cumberland and Harriet. I shall not canvass the Districts, but if elected, I will use my best exertions to legislate faithfully for my constituents, for the State, and for the Southern Confederacy. ALFRED JACKSON. June 20. 39-31e

WAR NEWS

From the South West.—MOBILE, July 26.—A dispatch to the Advertiser dated Chattanooga, July 26th, says that Col. Lawton, of the 1st Cavalry, arrived to-day with three Yankee prisoners as prisoners, captured near Nashville. Gen. Forrest has burned three bridges on Mill Creek, on the Nashville road, and has engaged with a party of Federals, killing and wounding fifteen, and capturing eight. He is within three miles of Nashville. Great excitement prevails wherever he appeared. The patriotic ladies made his progress a grand ovation along the entire route.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., July 26, says that both fleets have abandoned Vicksburg. The lower fleet having passed Natchez yesterday evening. This ends a two month's siege, during which all the casualties among the Confederates, both naval and military, saw up this three. The damage done to the city amounts to from thirty to forty thousand dollars, to some of which the Federals have thrown fifty thousand shell.

The Louisville Journal says that if the Federal Government does not take speedy action this thousand men cannot hold Kentucky. Brownlow writes to Washington that he fears Kentucky will soon be occupied by the rebels.

McClellan's Army.—It is stated by our papers on the river, that last Thursday evening, found transports crowded with troops, left Harpers landing, and proceeded down the river. Some think that McClellan is evacuating Berkeley Springs vicinity, but we think it much more likely that he is endeavoring to reinforce the Federal Army at Fredericksburg by way of the Rappahannock river.—Pet. Express.

PETERSBURG, July 29.—Observations made yesterday created the impression that McClellan is either advancing his forces into the interior or he is evacuating the position at present held by him. From certain movements on the part of the general belief is that he is gradually and stealthily evacuating. Not one half the usual and other appearances of camp life are discernible that were three weeks ago. It is a noticeable fact, that on some evenings when vessels are counted, they number greatly more than they do the next morning when another count is made.—Express.

The Rappahannock Lines.—The Central came through without interruption yesterday, and we could hear nothing to confirm the report, as industriously circulated on Sunday, that the Yankees were threatening another demonstration upon the road. Passengers bring a report that a skirmish took place on Saturday near from Gordonsville, and that the enemy hastily retired after a brief show of resistance. The indications are that a general battle will take place in that direction before many days, as it is now well ascertained that reinforcements are being sent to Pope, the Federal commander, and it is believed that the abolition Government is withdrawing troops from McClellan's army for that purpose.

We learn from Staunton that 24 prisoners were sent to that place on Sunday by Gen. Robertson, and that 45 more were expected yesterday. These men will probably be transferred to Lynchburg to remain until the general exchange of prisoners is effected.—Richmond Dispatch, 29th.

Burnside's Movements.—The rumor has been circulating for some days that Burnside was moving upon Kingston with 7,000 troops. It turns out as we expected, that a Yankee force of one or two thousand advanced as far as Trenton, for what purpose seems not to be known, but they retreated back to Pollockville on the approach of Col. S. Williams' forces. Slight skirmishing occurred, and we regret to learn that several members of our 2d Cavalry were captured by the enemy. Raleigh Standard.

Movements of Troops.—This morning we lay before our readers a dispatch from Mobile indicating a very important movement of the army at Tupelo. Our Government has wisely requested the press not to give publicity to the general movements of troops. With this request we have every disposition to comply; but there is no harm now to grow out of stating that the army at Tupelo has been divided—one portion going into West Tennessee and another to Richmond. We shall not state the movement that is contemplated by that portion of the army going into West Tennessee, after it gets there, only, that a forward movement from there is to take place in the right direction—one that will tell.

Menntine Jack Morgan is raising an army in Kentucky in the rear of the enemy in Tennessee. Thus we expect to bag the whole Federal force in the Volunteer State. Atlanta Confederacy, 27th inst.

Affair with the Enemy in Florida.—The Lake City Columbian has the following: On the 29th ult., five men, including a Lieutenant Capt. Samuel Hope's company, and some fourteen citizens collected by Capt. Jack Mason, managed to decoy seven men, including the Captain and one negro, from the blockading steamer Board regard, lying off Crystal river, and upon their approaching the shore fired upon them from an ambush, killing the Captain and mortally wounding two of the men; the rest were captured. The prisoners passed through our city on Monday last en route for Tallahassee. The Captain's name was David Stearns.

Yankees Begged.—A scouting party, from Col. Harn's command, succeeded in capturing, below Harrisonburg, on Friday last, twenty-three Yankees, and a large quantity of sutler's stores. Three Yankees, captured by the scouts from Ewell's command, arrived in this city last night. Richmond Examiner, 29th.

Promotions in the Army.—Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart to be Major General of Cavalry. Col. Fitzhugh Lee, of the 1st Va. Cavalry to be Brigadier General of Cavalry. Col. Hays, of the 11th Louisiana Regiment to be Brigadier General. Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton has been assigned to the Brigade of Cavalry.—Richmond Enquirer.

The Exchange of Prisoners.—The cartel for a general exchange of prisoners was signed, on the 22d inst., by Major-Generals John A. Dix and D. H. Hill.—Richmond Enquirer.

University of N. C.—We learn that the Fall session of this institution has opened with nearly fifty students.—Biblical Recorder.

A Commissary Blunder.—A short time ago a merchant of Petersburg offered to the Confederate Commissary Department fourteen hundred barrels of flour at eight dollars a barrel, when it was commanding twelve. The Department refused to give it and the merchant kept the stock on hand to dispose of privately. Not many days had elapsed before the Department, being in want of flour which had in the meantime advanced to fifteen dollars, seized the whole stock, and allowed the merchant eleven dollars per barrel. It is this, but one, we presume, of many similar instances of carelessness or ignorance, the Government has been relieved of about \$4,000 without the slightest necessity whatever. Richmond Enquirer.

OF FA... THE... More Atty... Gen Halleck... of the yankee... for the assent... consultation... first act app... from the War... "That mili... gin, South... missippi, Lou... maner, sev... which may... eral comman... proper and... posses milita... tiness or us... On the nee... der for the... as will take... be permitted... sent South... the extreme p... oath and the... carrying lett... treated as a... seizure of all... lately need... In appear... pair of subj... killed and w... make the neg... will not pend... But the mos... stated in the... "Guerrilla... dian, now le... has just hing... do so in case... of the port...