THE LATEST NEWS

THE GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE RAM ARKANSAS OFFICIAL AC-

We take the following official accounts of the brilliant achievements of the iron steam ram Arkansas from the Richmond Dispatch of Thursday. The Arkansas is a steamer of 1,200 tons. She was built at Memphis, but was removed from that point, in an unfinished condition, previous to the evacuation by our troops. She has since been completed in the Yazoo river. We sincerely hope that this vessel will not be Tatnalized. The follow ing is a copy of an official dispatch received at the Navy Department Wednesday morning :

VICKSBURG, MISS., July 15, 1862.

To Hon. S. R. Mallory : We engaged to-day from six to eight A. M with the enemy's fleet above Vicksburg, consisting of four or more iron-clad vessels, two heavy sloops-of-war, four gunboats, and seven or eigh rams. We drove one iron-clad vessel ashore, with colors down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel, and damaged several others. Our smoke stack was so shot to pieces that we lost steam, and could not use our vessel as a ram .-We were otherwise cut up, as we engaged at close quarters. Loss ten killed, fifteen wounded, and others with slight wounds.

ISAAC N. BROWN. [Signed] Lieutenant Commanding.

The Government also received the subjoined dispatch from General Van-Dorn, giving some additional particulars of the victory, and bestowing a proper tribute of praise upon the gallant commander of the Arkansas, her officers and

VICESBURG, July 15 .- The sloop of-war Arksusas, under cover of our batteries, ran gloriously through twelve or thirteen of the enemy's rams. gunboats, end sloops-of-war.

Our loss is ten men killed and fifteen wounded. Captain Brown, her commander and hero, was slightly wounded in the head. Smoke-stack of the Arkansas is riddled, other-

wise she is not materially damaged, and can soon be repaired. Two of the enemy's boats struck their colors,

and ran sahore to keep from sinking. Many killed and wounded-glorious achievement for the Navy, her heroic commander, officers, and men.

One mortar bost disabled and aground, is now burning up. All the enemy's transports and all the vessels of war of lower fleet, except a sloop-ofwar, have gotton up steam and are off to escape EARL VAN DORN. [Signed]

Major General Commanding.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

The latest dates from the North leave no doubt that the Yankees are about to resort to conscription to raise their 300,000 men, as they find it utterly impossible to raise the required number by voluntary enlistments, notwithstanding heavy boun ties are offered by the Government and by corporations. It is stated in some of the papers that orders have already been sent on from Washington to some of the State Governers to draft instantly in order to raise their required quota. The Yankee papers say that if McClellan is not reinforced without delay, the "rebels" will soon recover from the effects of the late battles, and will render the capture of Richmond more uncertain than ever. We append an extract trem the New York Express :

SHALL WE HAVE A CONSCRIPTION.

[From the New York Express, July 9.] "To arms !" "To arms !" "To arms !" is today, thealmost unbroken cry of the city journals. "McClellan must have reinforcements," says one, "not two or three months hence, but now." other: If the men are not forthcoming within a given space of time, we must have a conscription:" a third urges public meeting in town and country to stir up the people, and to harry up enlistments. This is no wolf cry. There is reason in it .-There is occasion for it. The emergency is indeed, pressing. Look over the last telegrams. See Curtis, in Arkaners, in full retreat, and calling for reinforcement in vain while "the whole country bordering on the White river is in (Confederate) arms." See Burnside, compelled to withdraw his little scattered army, on the seacoast of North Carolina, in order to save McClellan. Look at the humiliating condition of affairs in General Hunter's Department; contrast the brilliant achievements of our famous Port Royal expedition, last year, with the beggarly fruits it is now bringing forth, -and, if all that is not enough, think of another panic at Front Royal (General Pope's Department) last Monday: then say whether the demand for a general arming of the loyal men of the North is not the demand alike of duty and necessity.

GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS -The last Northern papers announce that the Yankee Government has at last agreed to a general exchange of prisovers. The Richmond Dispatch states that General D. H. Hill, the Commissioner selected by the Confederate Government to conduct the negotiations for an exchange of prisoners, was to visit the enemy's lines on Thursday last, under flag of truce, in pursuance of the discharge of his duties.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The European news by the City of New York is to the 3d July-two days later.

Advices to the 28th June say that at that period the Emperor of the French appeared to be uneasy in his mind on the subject of Mexico. His energy in sending out reinforcements had drooped, and great uncertainty prevailed in Paris as to his intentions. A letter from Paris, of the 24th of June, says notwithstanding this there is immense excitement at Toulon in consequence of the prepara-tions for the Mexican expedition. One of the local papers assuming that war, no matter for what purpose, is a subject for congratulation, exclaims joyfully, "We are in as great a bustle now as in the good old times of the Crimean and Italian campaigns," The rumor that the French army has retired as far as Orizaba, there to form a basis of operations, is but faintly denied.

The Madrid Constitutionel says that, as the legislative session will not close till the beginning of July, it is probable that General Prim will return in time to give explanations in the Senate on the Mexican affair.

The very latest news informs us that Lord Palmerston had reiterated his declaration against intervention in American affairs just now. There appears to be no further intelligence of importance from Europe concerning the rebellion. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the French people are openly expressing dissatis-tection with the policy of the Emperor in Mexi-

A Spanish paper published in New Orleans has information to the effect that it was not the French army which was recently repulsed by the Mexicans, but only the advanced guard of the army. The main body coming up soon after; the Mexicans were put to flight, and the army marched straight on to the Mexican Capital, and at the last accounts occupied the city.

LATE FROM THE NORTH.

YANKEE PRESS ON THE CRITI-CAL SITUATION.

THE SUPREME DUTY OF THE BOUR.

[From the New York World, July 9th.] Richmond is in possession of the Confederates because General McClellan has not men enough. The people have decided opinions as to where the responsibility for this lack rests; they would have ceased to be freemen if they had not courage to express their judgment of their public servants. A change in the Cabinet would promote enlistments; but if it is not evident by the middle of the month that men volunteer with the requisite alacrity, the Government must adopt vigorous measures and promptly resort to a draft. An additional hundred thousand men in twenty days will throttle the rebellion. If they cannot be had in one way they must in another.

Gen. McClellan must immediately be furnished with men enough to co-operate effectively with Captain Wilkes and take Fort Darling, which is the key to Richmond. Fifty thousand men for garrison duty, to relieve trained soldiers, and another fifty thousand to fill up the decimated regiments, would enable our army to take Richmond within five days after the arrival of reinforcements at Harrison's Landing. Reinforce Mc-Ciellan promptly and adequately, and no subsequent blundering in the War Department can defer the fall of the Confederate Capital, whatever else it may defer or prevent.

The capture of Richmond will not end the rebellion, but it will destroy its prestige. It will have a greater moral effect both at home and abroad than any other possible military event .-We must not expect foreign nations, with their notorious prejudices, to look at the recent occurrences through cur eyes. Regardless of extenua-ting minuties, they will see only the main fact that we marched our finest army against Richmond to take it, and, after a terrible sacrifice of

life, were repulsed.

Diplomacy is powerless to meet the conclusions will draw from this broad fact. The only rebutting argument that will tell in our favor is the actual capture of Richmond. This powerful and entirely conclusive argument should be forthcoming before the opinions of the foreign Powers shall mature into resolves. The results of the late battles will incline them toward recognition. but it is not probable that their action will be sudden. It behooves us to arrest their deliberation in its early stages, and induce them to hold their judgment as to the success of the Confederates in still further suspense. This can be effectually accomplished only by doing without delay what our finest, best equipped, and most vaunted army has thus far failed to do.

MR. LINCOLN CALLED UPON TO ACT. [From the New York World.]

What means this indecision at Washington Why are the people kept in this suspense? Is there to be a change or not? The call for more troops has not yet kindled the first flash of enthusiasm. Distrust weighs like a pall. A sullen gloom is settling upon every heart. The firmest lovalty is staggered. The clearest minds are bewildered in trying to account for the President's hour of the nation's destiny? How is it that Le as the sun above him?

The President cannot act too speedily. The people, who have been invoked to volunteer, are waiting for an earnest of a new and more satisfactory war policy. Had that earnest been promptly given, it would have been responded to is promptly. In the absence of all signs of it, the people are coldly motionless. Of all things, the thing which is most needed in the head of the nation, in this day of trial, is decision, decision, de

VIRGINIA.

From the Courier des Etats Unis. The presumed plans of McClellan are mildly discussed; but people reason in the dark, for no one knows the project of the young General. Some assert that he will soon be master of Fort Darling-the key to Richmond-while others declare that he is thinking of re-embarking, to watch over the safety of Washington. There are great fears on this account. It is apprehended that Jackson may fling himself again, with irresistible impetuosity, upon the valleys of the Shenandeah and Rappshannock, and that he may appear threatening t e banks of the Potomac. It is known, too, that Pope is powerless, for the moment, to make any stand against a serious attack. He has but few at Manassas, and some soldiers in the Valley, who watch the movements of the secessionist detachments left with Ewell by Jack-

THE SOUTHWEST.

Virginia does not entirely absorb public attention. The army of Halleck is said to have melted away, no less than that of Beauregard. It is a fact that the Federals have made no progress in Mississippi or Alabama since the evacuation of Corinth. The Generals of Halleck are scattered. Pope commands on the Shenandesh; Lewis Wallace demands a place in the army of the Potomac; the astronomer Mitchell is at Washinging; McClernand is at Corinth; Cook, Nelson and Crittenden, entrenched between Huntsville and Decatur, make no movement; Buell operates obscurely and fruitlessly in East Tennessee; and Grant, almost without soldiers at Memphis, has not sufficient cavalry to prevent the marauders of the South from burning cotton within 20 miles of the town-that is to say, in his rear. THE CALL FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN!

The Governors of the States have responded to be call of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Bradford, of Mary-

"The North has no need to fill its ranks at the point of the bayonet like the South, by means of an audacious conscription, and that its cause will not suffer such a tyranny." If such is the belief of Mr. Bradford, this does not seem to be the general opinion. Many papers indicate conscrip-tion as the only means of procuring sufficient soldiers. The need is in fact so pressing, and the eagerness to enlist so littled marked, that many towns have voted a bounty in addition to that already allowed by Mr. Stanton. The municipal council of Buffalo has voted \$75 per head, payable by the city to every new recuit.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION. From the New York Post. 7

All the signs show that we stand at the grave and serious crisis of our history. The recent intimations from Europe look to speedy intervention in our affairs; and if the foreign Powers hesitate, it is not improbable that the news which the next steamer will take to England will help them to a conclusion. The long delay and extraordinary care in the operations of General McClellan were justified to the world only by the assertion that he meant to make sure of victory; and now t has slipped from him. Manassas and Yorktown lose the poor excuse they had in the light of the results of last week; and that which was before laid to the account of wholesome prudence will bow be charged, and we believe with justice, to plundering and obstinate incompetency.

It is a significant sign of what is going on abroad. that the French Princes, who have for many months been attacked to General McClellan's staff, have left the army, and return to Europe by the next steamer. They would fight for us, but, if we should have war with France, they cannot fight against French soldiers. They see the full significance of the results before Richmond and the effect the news will have in Europe, and they

DEPRESSING INFLUENCE OF THE RETURNED SICK

AND WOUNDED. From the New York World 1

What can the authorities mean by thrusting the sick and wounded of the army before the eyes of the whole community? Instead of providing five or six great hospitals in healthy inland locations for the maimed and enfeebled, it has scattered them all over the country to sadden and depress thespirits of the people. Surely this is not the way to inspire our young men with enthusiasm, or

With conspicuous infelicity the parks have been selected in this city as the depot for the wounded, and there, day after day, in the presence of tens of thousands, may be seen hundreds of poor fel-lows, every one of whom is a melancholy reminder of the horrors of war, and a powerful dissuader to those who may desire to enlist. Let proper arrangements be made forthwith to remove every sick and wounded soldier away from the large centres of population.

RECRUITING -HOW IT GOES.

[From the Philadelphia Press, July 9.] The matter of recruiting for the new army levy beginning to engress a share of public attention, but not to the extent which its importance merits, or which true hearted patriots could desire. There seems to be a withholding of support on the part of the public press. There is not that unity of effort among newspapers throughout the North which yielded such gratifying fruits a year ago -This is unwise, unpatriotic, and wrong. It tends to produce the baleful impression that the fournals which heretofore had lent their whole influence to the Union cause have grown apathetic and selfish because of the governmental restriction upon the publication of war news.

HOW TO PROMOTE ENLISTMENTS. From the New York World.]

Why do not our enterprising recruiting officers call into play some of the agencies employed in other countries to stimulate enlistments? Let the eye and the ear be appealed to. The air should be resonant with trumpets, and drums, and martial music, and every day or two our streets should be gay with processions and small armies with banners. The pomp and circumstance of glerious war, if proper'y presented to the imagination of our young men, will be quite as effectual as a large increase of bounty money, though that should not be and is not neglected. At all events, let this plan be tried. The pocket nerve is not

SPEECH OF HON. BENJ. WOOD, OF NEW YORK.

Extracts from the speech of Hon. Benjamin Wood, of New York, in the House of Represen-

Sir, it is an ineffaceable reproach to those either deluded or wicked men who, in the North, by their unwearied agitation of abolition schemes. have stirred the embers of this strife; it is an eternal reproach to them that, through defeat and victory, throughout every phase of this unhappy struggle, with the grouns of their distressed and tortured country smiting upon their ears, they have clung, and still ching, with unpitying pertinacity, and even with ferocity, to the doctrine that has been the germ of the mischief. With the first exulting shouts of Federal victories they set up the echoing cry of emancipation. With all the energy of fanaticism, with all the subtle all the appliances of cunning, intellect, and paat work to bring about a fair and honorable peace, within its sacred precincts. they have no thought, no hope, no duty, but to propagate their creed, extending its influence ininaction. Why stands he passive in this turning to every nook and cranny of the land, and poisoning the atmostphere of these sacred halls with can fail to heed a necessity which is as notorious its interminable discussion. Openly and in secret, by the agency of the press, the pulpis, and the political rostrum, in the camp, in the city, and in the open field, they are spreading the contagion; they are innoculating the country with its moral pestilence which has already brought us where we are, at the very brink of the grave of

> Sir, to these apostles of Abolitionism will be traced hereafter whatever of evil has befallen, or may befall, our country. They are building its sepulchre with the bones of their slaughtered countrymen. I do believe there are gentlemen within my vision now whose sworn purpose, whose first desire, parmount even to the preservation of Republicantsm, is emancipation. They and their disciples first threw the apple of discord. They first applied the torch, and are now more busy than ever with throwing fresh fuel to the flame. Should history ever trace, which Ged forbid, the record of this country's ruin, that page will seem the strangest to those that read which shall tell of the madness and wickedness of the arch fanatics of abolitionism. In the dark recesses of the temple of infamy, the gloomiest niches will bear the inscription of their names.

But while obstinacy of a blind fanatic, and the promulgate a party creed, and the second to crush tion. That done, I am firm in my belief that hosan opponent and wear the badge of victory, I see no fairer prospect than, at some distant period, reached through seas of blood and heaps of carnage, the forced submission of a crushed and devastated section and the equally unhappy spectacle of a Government triumphant, but exhausted by its triumph, detested by a moiety of those sovereignties that gave it birth, and gazing with horror and remorse upon the desolation it has wrought.

There are gentlemen who will say that the South must be subdued; that every armed Southerner must throw down his weapon and sue for Should a freeman ask so much of his brother

freeman? Would they be worthy of companionship in our fraternity, being reclaimed at such a sacrifice of manly feeling? What would you have them do? Would you have them crouch and cringe and strew their heads with ashes and kneel at your gates for re-admission? They are Americans, sir, and will not do it! No, though Roanoke and Fort Henry and Fort Donelson should be re-enacted from day to day through the elapse of bloody years; they will not do it !-Give them some chance for an honorable return, or you will wipe out every chance, and the two sections, will be twain forever. Yes, sir, you may link to each other with chains, and pin their destinies together with bayonets, but at heart they will be twain forever. They are the children of the same heroic stock, the joint inheritors with ourselves of the precious legacy of freedom; and it seems a sacrilege and an insult to the memories of the past, that so many, sir, should sit in your presence here to day to goad them on to desperate resistance, and so few-alas! so very few-to mediate and restrain.

Already with one year's bitter experience, we have beheld some of the dearest privileges of American citizens wrested from our grasp. And how long, at the same rate, before, upon the convenient plea of necessity, we shall be stripped of his detractors by the brilliancy of his genius, the other rights which heretofore have made us deem liberty now depends on the nod of an official ?-How long, while free born American citizens can be left to languish in Bastiles, beyond the reach of the constituted tribunals of the land and at the mercy of the Executive for their liberation ?-How long, while the press, the guardian of liberty, the friend of the masses, is shackled, gagged, cowed down in sullen silence, or, worze yet, become the minion of a party? How long, while voters are arrested at the polls by military process, and legislators are hurried off to prison before they can assume their sacred fuctions? Howlong while the partisans of the immaculate Abolition party are coining money out of the blood of their countrymen, plunging their arms up to the elbows in the public Treasury? How long, sir, will the people of the North, taxed beyond endurance, robbed and cheated by an ever-craving horde of political hyenas how long will they have a choice between freedom and anarchy, be tween a republic and a despotism? Alas! we still cling to the name of a republic, but have we the reality? It is entirely at the option of one man. or of a council of men, whether the citizen shall breathe in freedom the free air of Heaven. At the "open sesame" of the Executive the gloomy portals of the bastiles Lafayette and Warren gape to receive him. And this is the republic I was taught to love.

Sir, it is only the forerunner of what must ininduce them to enter the ranks of the army. - your bayonets, but when you have done so, you as ordinary gunpowder.

will have a bond of air; a-covenant to enforce which will necessitate this Government to assume the functions of a military despotism, and to break which at the first opportunity will be an aim and a purpose on the part of the subdued section. What they have attempted once they will not fail to attempt hereafter, when smarting under the remembrance of defeat, when cherishing the deadly hate that a war to the uttermost will engen-

For the sake of Union now and of union hereafter-not enforced union, but the strong union of willing hearts-let the word of peace go forth; let the hand of reconciliation be extended. Why, sir. I have heard such words of bitter hatred expressed towards these Southerners by Northern lips that I fear it may be already too late ever to renew the bonds of fraternity. Such sentiments I have heard of implacable resentment, of thirsting vengeance, of sectional antipathy, as Hanibal was taught to nurture against Rome; as Rome, in her quenchless jealousy, conceived towards Carthage to the end And the doom of Carthage may be accepted by the South rather than re-union at the bayonet's point.

Sir, I have spoken freely, studying only to make my words an index to my thoughts. My opinions have brought upon me the censure, often most discourteously expressed, of many who differ with me; but for that I care but little. I am content to bide the hour that shall set right before my countrymen. As I have believed the prosecution of this war to be a widening of the gulf that separates the sections, I have earnestly opposed it. I have always looked upon the subjugation of the South as a project whose fulfillment would strike a heavy, perhaps a fatal, blow to true republicanism, and although I will yield to no man in devotion to the Union-although I would make any and every personal sacrifice to restore its glory and integrity-I will never consent, even for the sake of that Union, to yield up the only one that goes to the heart of Young my birthright as a freeman; to sacrifice those principles of self government, those rights of free speech, free thought, and personal liberty, without which Union is but a mockery and a name.

It is not grandeur and extent of territory that I covet as the chief attribute of the government under which I am to live. Were I one of but a single community, insignificant in numbers, but secure in a guarantee of pure Republican administration of affairs, I would be proud of my citizen ship. But the populous as the noble one among whose representatives I have the honor to be. I would detest-yes, sir, in myinmost heart detest, if the holding together of component parts should create a necessity for the assumption of despotic

Self Government is the god of my political idolatry, and the Union is but a temple in which I have worshipped it. Sound that temple be destroyed, I would not forsake the creed, nor would the mighty principle be buried in the ruins. I love and would preserve the temple, for beneath its roof are gathered the treasures of holy past associations; upon its hallowed walls are inscribed arts and intrigues of scheming demagogues, with the names of patriots, from the North and from the South, whose blood has been its cement. But ratronage at their command, even at this event- ther would I have the glorious tabric crumble to ful crisis, when every American brain should be | the dust, than see the spirit of despotism enshrined

I have seen already the silent but lengthening shadow of absolutism creeping into the spot. And when the executive hand, for the first time in and history, was interposed between the citizen ourhis rights, the germ was planted of a danger mightier than rebellion in its most gigantic phase, for I believe encroachments by an Executive to be in itself rebellion against the only sovereignity I acknowledge-the majesty of the people. I believe each step towards absolutism to be more fatal to the welfare of the Republic than any possible act within the power of the citizen to conceive and execute. I will resist every grasp that may be made upon an attribute of sovereignity not heretofore acknowledged to the Chief Magistracy, for reason and instinct, no less than the fearful examples that history has furnished from the ashes of republics, teach me that the first step, unchecked, will not be the last, but only the precursor of those giant strides by which, over the necks of betrayed freemen, ambitious men have mounted to a

We want a Union, sir, of sovereigns, not of subjects; and that our Government shall extend over a vast area to me is of less moment than that t should be purely, strictly, and unequivocally republican, at all times and under all condi-

Sir, I have done. I have only to reiterate my hope and my entreaty that this Congress, which has in sacred c_arge the welfare of our country will adopt some measures which may bring about instinct of a brutal gladiator; the first object is to a cessation of hostilities with a view to negotiatilities will not be resumed.

GENERAL LEE.

No one knows so well as the editor, the unworhy acts to which many public men resort to get hemselves and their exploits before the public -If the public knew what editors know of many prominent men, in this particular, the public would have the same contempt for them that the editor feels but cannot always express. Their impatient haste to get their sayings and doings in print- the petty deceptions they practise-their employment of understrappers to manage for them, they all the time managing the understrappersthese and numerous other unworthy contrivances are resorted to by vainglorious and ambitious men. to make reputation. How often the public is thus imposed upon, the editor could tell, if he would. Especially are these remarks true of the politicians and place hunters, who figured so actively under the old regime. To the credit of our Generals, be it said, that

few have resorted to such means. Men of real merit scorn them. They do great deeds and leave them to speak for themselves. They have the prophetic consciousness that the merited fame will follow -all the more valuable for being unsought. What though it be a little tardy, it will be all the more complete and enduring. Of the many able and patriotic men who are now before us, that General, perhaps, the most distinguished by his reserve, self-respect and true dignity, is General Lee. Whether or not he disdains the praise of his follow-men, he certainly disdains to practise any arts to win it. Like other men, it is to be presumed, he does not object to receiving credit which he deserves. Disparagement, sarcasm and ridicule have made him the mark for many a flying arrow, but it has glanced harmless from his polished shield. Now comes his reward .-Placed in command before Richmond, he quietly formed his plan of action, and we only learned what it was from its rapid and brilliant execution. He has amazed and confounded country. Calm, self-poised, unmoved, he speaks only in his deeds. The moral hero, who met injustice without a murmur, now seems almost to hide from praise. As was said of the Father of his Country-"his modesty is only equalled by his merit." Let other public men imitate his example. If they will practise patience, their reward will surely come. They may rest assured that no arts will enable them to paim of small deeds for great deeds, and get permanent credit unless they merit it.

If in this, the dawn of a new era, the Confederate Press will be but true to its mission, the reign of demagogues and pretender will forever cease .-By the Press they arose, by the Press, let them fall .- Richmond Examiner

Among the Killed.—The New York World states that among the killed in the recent battle before Richmond was Lieutenant Frank, of the Eleventh Regular Infantry, well known as having killed Jackson in Alexandria, at the time Col. Elisworth met his death. He was given the appointment by Lincoln for the deed.

NEW GUNPOWDER .- A new style of gunpowder has been invented by a New Jersey engineer. If ignited in an unconfined mass in an open keg, it evitably be, should the South be crushed into the burns without an explosion, while, if thoroughly Union. You may bring the South to terms with secured by tapping, it explodes with as much force

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.—The Bristol Advonate learns from a gentleman who left this important position a few days ago, that the Yankee army had all left there, and gone to parts un-

Oxford Female College.

LITERARY SCHOOL. THIS SCHOOL COMPRISES EIGHT Permanently organized classes, whose studies ommence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philes phy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections. FINE-ARTS SCHOOL.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting, and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught. MUSIC SCHOOL.

Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Plane, Guitar and Harmonium. Unusual attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music.

Tuition in Elementary Branches, College Classes " Drawing, " Painting, " Ornamental Work. " Music, Board. REMARKS.

All the departments of this school are now conducted by teachers of the highest qualifications. The advantages afforded, the low price of board and tuition, and the health and quietness of the surrounding country, unite in making this a very pleasant retreat for those desiring to devote themselves to

Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Gran

ville, 12 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages. The twenty-third session will commence of the FIRST MONDAY in July, 1862. Oxford, N. C.

DERSONS WISHING TO EMPLOY FE-MALE TEACHERS may consult their interest J. H. MILLS, by applying to je 18—1m

High Point Female Seminary, HIGH POINT, N. C. THE FALL SESSION WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, July 21st, 1862, with the same corps

of Teachers and the same leading characteristics as

heretofore. For information as to the merits of the School, we refer with confidence to our former pat-RATES FOR SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS. Board, at \$3.00 per week, Regular Tuition, lower classes, 12 50 higher classes,

Piano or Guitar Lessons. Wax, Worsted, or Leather Work, TERMS.—Sixty Dollars in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. No deduction for an absence of less than two consecutive weeks. For further information, address

je 11-1mpd OST. ON THE 15th MARCH LAST,

A somewhere on the line of the Central Railroad, Trunk marked "T. L. Lasater, Sergt. Maj. 35th Regt. N. C. T., Pittsboro'." Any information respect ing said Trunk will be thankfully received, or any person leaving said Trunk with W. G. Upchurch, in Raleigh, will be amply rewarded for their trouble .-Information concerning said Trunk will be directed to W. G. UPCHURCH, Raleigh, N. C.

jy 5-4tpd Co. "H," 47th Reg't N. C. Troops.

Classical and Military School, SCOTLAND NECK, HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C. M. L. VENABLE, JOSEPH VENABLE, A. M., Principals. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTI-

tution will begin on Monday, the 4th of August Terms per Session of Twenty Weeks : Tuition in Classical Department, \$25 \$25 00 " English Contingent Fee, Board per month (including washing) 12 00 All communications must be addressed to Principals, at Scotland Neck, Halifax Co., N. C.

jy 2-6t Standard copy 6 times. TORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY .- At the annual neeting of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held on the 14th January, 1862, the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the

> DIRECTORS. Henry D. Turner, Raleigh John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. P. Battle, George Little, James M. Towles. James E. Hoyt, Washington, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern. Jos. G. Wright, Wilmington. John M. Jones, Edenton. George W. Charles, Elizabeth City Jos Ramsay, Plymouth. J. W. Harrell, Murfreesborough H. B. Williams, Charlotte. Samuel Watkins, Milton. A. W. Steel, Fayetteville. Joseph White, Anson county Josh. Boner, Salem. A. P. Summy, Asheville,

T. H. Selby, President. Henry D. Turner, Vice do. John H. Bryan, Attorney. Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer T. H. Selby, ex-officio,) John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, This Company has been in successful operation over 13 years, and continues to take risks upon all

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries) upon favorable terms .-Its Policies now cover property amounting to nearly \$4,000,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured. All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, postpaid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y. January 18th, 1862.

ATORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY .--OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.—THIS COMPANY takes risks upon ail healthy lives between the ages of 14 and 60 years-for one year, for seven years, or for life-the assurers for life participating in the profits of the Company. Slaves between the ages of 10 and other rights which heretofore have made us deem ourselves freemen? How long, while personal He has established his reputation forever, and has two-thirds their market value. entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of his All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory DIRECTORS FOR 1861 AND 1862.

Charles E. Johnson. Wm. H. Jones, Wm. W. Holden, H. W. Husted, J. G. Williams, P. F. Pescud, K. P. Battle, W. S. Mason Quentin Busbee. Wm. H. McKee, Everard Hall. Charles B. Root

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Charles B. Root, Executive Committee O. Busbee, For further information, the public is referred to the pamphlets and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. Address

R. H. BATTLE, Sec'y. Raleigh, Jan. 8th, 1862. TWO ABLE-BODIED MEN OFFER Likeir services as substitutes, free from State or Confederate service, well skilled in military tactics, infautry, artillery, cavalry or broad sword exercise.

Prefer the latter, but willing to serve anywhere in any capacity in the Southern Confederacy.

For each, \$1200. Address P. O. BOX 38, jy 2-5tpd

Cotton taken in Payment for Land.

HAVE FOR SALE A TRACT OF LAND Land belonging to the estate of James H. Fitts, containing 640 acres, lying upon the waters of the Roanse River, about four or five miles below St. Tammany, and some 20 miles above Gaston. The most of the Tract lies in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, bordering on Warren county, N. C., adjoining the lands of A. G. Boyd, Capt. Hunt, Dr. William T. Howard and others, and is said to be by those who know it best a very valuable tract of land. It produces well the crops usually grown in this country, Tobacco the crops usually grown in this country, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat and Oats, and I think is well located. being immediately on the waters of the Roanoke, by which all the produce raised on the farm for market might be delivered on the navigation line of boats and landed in market in less than 24 hours, a very great advantage when there is a rise in the market on wheat and tobacco; or, if desired, might be sent along one of the best country roads I ever saw seven miles to Warrenton Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and from thence to Petersburg, Richmond Norfolk or Wilmington, giving the planter a choice of markets after reaching Weldon, N. C. The im. provements on this place are of a very plain, sub. stantial order, consisting of a dwelling house with four rooms and a passage, stables, tobseco barns, and houses for 30 or 40 negroes. The tract has a plenty of wood and water, and cleared lands on it for 15 or 20 hands, and lies in the immediate neighborhood of Nathan Malone, F. A. Thornton, P. Hinton and A. G. Boyd's saw and grist mills.

I should be pleased to sell the above lands immediately, to pay the debts of the estate, and having learned from the principal creditor of the estate that he is willing to take cotton in payment of his dobt. will here state that cotton will be received in payment for this valuable property Persons who may wish to purchase will address me at Henderson, N. Carolina.

je 25-8t The Wilmington Journal, Petersburg Express and the Richmond Enquirer and Dispatch, publish daily ; the State Journal semi-weekly, and the Tarbo. re Southerner weekly. All will publish four weeks, unless sooner ordered to discontinue, and send bill to the advertiser.

S. KING and others.—Petition for settlement. This cause coming up to be heard, it is ordered that advertisement for six weeks be made for William P Ripley and Bedy Ripley, non-residents, to appear answer and plead at the next term of this Court, of the cause will be heard ex parte as to them. May Term, 1862.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. iy 5-w6w M. Grausman's LARGE CIVIL AND MILITARY

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY RALEIGH, N. C. HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND AM CON. stantly receiving from all parts of the country, arge stock of all sorts of North Carolina Grag Casimeres,

Confederate Gray Cloth, Confederate Blue Cloth. Confederate Sky Blue Cloth-very fine. All sorts of Trimmings for Cavalry and Artiller, Iniforms. Gold Lace, any size.

Confederate Buttons.

Fine North Carolina State Buttons, and a good lot Having in my employment the best Military Cut. ular journeymen Tailors, I am able to guarantee to any officer who wishes any military garment, full satisfaction in Price, Beauty, Durability and Workman.

An Agent of my establishment is constantly travelling, and ready to take measures at any Camp, and the goods will be sent to customers by the Southern Please address, M. GRAUSMAN, Merchant Tailor, Raleigh, January 15th, 1862.

MILITARY GOODS! SUP. GREY AND DRAB MILITARY

50 Overcoats with large capes, price 16, 18, 20 and 22 dollars, all home made. Merino Shirts, Grey and, White, for camp life. 500 Pairs Merino and Shaker Drawers, all sizes, Grey and White, just to hand. 50 Pair Grey, Blue, Drab and Mixed colored Cloth

and Cassimeres, made to measure or sold by the pair or single pattern to suit purchasers. Overcoatings in Beaver, Pilot and Petersham. 40 Dozen sup. White Shirts.

70 Dozen Cassimere, Gingham and Calico fatigue Blankets and Shawls for Soldier's use. Oil Cloth Overcoats, Leggins and Cap Covers Gilt Buttons by the gross.

Gold Braids by the pair. Haversacks by the hundred. 200 Pair Drill Gaiters. Heavy Socks by the dozen. Gloves and Gauntletts.

Pants, Vests and Dress Clothing; a complete assert-T. W. ROYSTON & CO.'S. Petersburg, Va.

DRESH MEDICINES AND TOILET ARTICLES. The Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that after much delay trouble, and expense, ewing to the war, and interruption of trade, he has procured a fresh supply of Medicines, Toilets and other articles in his line, which he has been unable to furnish for some time past -He has to pay CASH for all he buys, and hopes that such of his patrons as do not pay promptly, will take the hint, and that all in arrears, who have not gone to the seat of war to fight for our independence and dearest interests, will pay up their arrearages or a part at least, so that he may be able to meet pressing demands, and keep his Stock replenished.

All orders from the country (unless from prompt and reliable parties,) will go unnoticed, if not accompanied with the CASH or its equivalent.

P. F. PESCUD.

au 17—tf Druggist, Raleigh, N. C. CRACKER BAKERY. FITHE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING BUILT large HARD-BREAD and CRACKER BAKE

RY, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Raleigh and the State, with fresh Crackers of the best quality, such as SODA CRACKERS, BUTTER WATER SUGAR

We are also prepared to furnish the Army and Na NAVY BREAD. PILOT WINE BISCUIT, etc., At the owest market rates. Ca h orders securely packed and promptly attended to.

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MILITARY MEN, ATTENTION. GREAT BARGAINS IN MILITARY CLOTHING, AT T. W. ROYSTON & CO.'S. A LARGE STOCK OF BEST STAFF s, and wold Lace and Braid, and all kill of Military Trimmings to suit the times. Uniforms made to order at the shortest notice, by the best workmen, and cut by the very best artists. Also, a large and attractive assortment of citizens' clothing

all selling off cheap at the Military Bazaar of T. W. ROYSTON & CO. P. S .- Buttons and Lace at Wholesale, at lot T. W. R. & CO.

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the 10th of next July, at the same rates Young Ladies. Please send for Circulars for further information. We do not expect the enemy here.

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15 Boxes Adamantine Candles, 30 " Tallow Candles, 10 Dezen (genuine) Lee & Perrins Worcester

shere Sauce. ALD MINT JULIP AT WHITAKER'S.

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