

THE LATEST NEWS.

GREAT VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE.

We are indebted to Mr. W. E. Dalton, the operator in this city for the Southern Express Telegraph, for the following highly important dispatch:

MOBILE, Aug. 7, 1862. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 6, says: Heavy skirmishing commenced Tuesday with a large portion of the enemy at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap. One brigade of General Stevenson's force was engaged on our side. The desire was to gain the enemy's rear and cut them off from the Gap. No particulars of the fight. Gen. Raines at last accounts was making forced marches to get into the enemy's rear. Brig. Gen. W. R. Caswell, was this afternoon assassinated by unknown persons near his residence, within six miles of Knoxville.

SECOND DISPATCH.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 7, 1862. After a gallant action of four hours yesterday near Tazewell the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, and is in full retreat. A courier reports that a battery of four guns was taken after being twice repulsed with a loss of 100 men.

Gen. Barton has succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear. Gen. Stevenson being reinforced, flanked Barton's command capturing the Federal army of East Tennessee and the Federal army of West Tennessee.

TERRIBLE BATTLE AT BATON ROUGE.

MOBILE, August 6.—The Advertiser has the following dispatch, dated Jackson, Aug. 6: "I am permitted by Gen. Van Dorn to send you the following: 1 1/2 miles from BATON ROUGE, Aug. 5. To Gen. Van Dorn: "Receiving a dispatch, that the Arkansas would cooperate, I attacked Baton Rouge this morning at daylight, with less than 3000 men, and after a struggle of five hours we drove the enemy from all points to the arsenal and toward the cover of their gunboats, taking a number of prisoners, several flags and a considerable quantity of property.

"Our diminished and exhausted force could not take the arsenal, and the troops almost perishing for water, we have withdrawn 1 1/2 miles from the city, but hope to resume the attack in half an hour. I think our loss has been as heavy as that of the enemy.

"Gen. Clark is mortally wounded. Col. Hunt, 3rd Kentucky, Col. Allen, 4th Louisiana, and others, severely wounded.

"The effective force of the enemy, exclusive of his gun and mortar boats, is reported to us at five thousand strong.

"Signed JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE." It seems the Arkansas did not arrive in time to take part with our land forces, and that, though she passed Baton Rouge, which is thirty miles above Baton Rouge, at twelve o'clock on Monday night.

Four gunboats and the Ram Essex are at Baton Rouge. Orders have been received here to prepare for three hundred wounded.

Gen. Van Dorn has removed his headquarters to this place.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GREENADA, August 6th.—The enemy is reported to be advancing on Senatobia, in three columns, from Memphis—estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 strong. Reinforcements are being sent from this place to Col. Jackson.

Curtis's cavalry attacked a provision train en route to Gen. Parson's, near Austin, Mississippi, a few days ago, and were repulsed, with considerable loss.

A Cairo dispatch, dated the 28th, says: The rebels made a dash at Humboldt yesterday. Our cavalry fled without firing a gun. The rebel cavalry attacked our infantry and killed fifteen, taking some prisoners, and have possession of the town.

Col. Logan hung Mr. Whipple, a wealthy and influential citizen of Jackson, Tenn., on the 29th ult., for piloting Confederate partisans to a bridge which they burned. Logan also burnt the houses of several sympathizers. Dr. Lefkowitz, a Yankee cotton buyer, was captured by guerrillas near Brownsville, last week, with \$25,000 in specie. He has arrived here. Prisoners taken yesterday report that the Yankees have evacuated Baton Rouge, and that Gen. Breckinridge is in possession of the city.

CAPTURED BY THE BLOCKADERS.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 5.—The Charleston papers, of this morning, contain a telegraphic dispatch, dated Savannah, August 5th, stating that the steamer Lodona, Capt. Lambert, from Nassau 31st ult., after entering Oseabow Sound, Monday morning, grounded, and was captured by the Federal blockaders. George Marshall and two pilots, passengers, escaped in a small boat.

They report that a large number of Federal vessels are about the port of Nassau, causing great excitement at that place. The Lodona first attempted to enter Tybee, but was fired into from the Mostello Tower, a shot passing through her cabin. Her cargo is very valuable.

THE YANKEES DRIVEN FROM BATON ROUGE.

MOBILE, August 6.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, yesterday, says: "General Breckinridge this morning attacked Baton Rouge, driving the Yankees from their position. For one hour the musketry was very heavy. There was also heavy firing from the direction of the river, which may have been the guns of the Arkansas, as she was to have cooperated. The Yankees were driven through the city to the river bank."

THE RAPPAHANNOCK LINES.

The Central-train from the West arrived yesterday afternoon at its usual hour. Passengers on the train report nothing new from the lines near Gordonsville.

As the train passed Frederick's Hall, a rumor prevailed that the enemy were between that station and Weller's Tavern, on the road leading to Fredericksburg. On reaching Verdon station, learned that a severe fight was in progress, between the enemy and the forces of Gen. Stuart, at a point some five miles from the station, in Caroline county, and the position of the two forces was such as to warrant the hope that the Federal troops engaged would be the victors.

At Hanover Junction, an absurd report is in circulation that Stuart had been repulsed with the loss of two regiments and three pieces of artillery. As his force consisted solely of cavalry and artillery, those who understood the position of affairs gave no credit to this rumor.

Some seven or eight prisoners were brought down from the junction by the train, who were captured in a skirmish on Tuesday afternoon. They say that the Federal force in the neighborhood consisted of three regiments of infantry, ten pieces of artillery, and 800 cavalry, and state, also, that Burnside is landing at Fredericksburg, with 40,000 men. It is well known, however, that this latter statement, if not wholly untrue, is greatly exaggerated. It is pretty well understood that Burnside sailed from Hampton Road on Monday, with about 10,000, and that he intended to reinforce Pope.—Richmond Dispatch.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF WARR COURT.

Table with columns: For Governor, Senate, For the Commons, Sheriff. Rows list names like Raleigh, Ridgway, Lowry, Wiley, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

GREAT CONFEDERATE VICTORY.—THE CONFEDERATES NOT TO BE CONQUERED.—THE DEMAND FOR INTERVENTION.—MEDIATION RECOMMENDED.—THE LYING BULLETINS OF THE FEDERALISTS, &c., &c.

The mails of the Ena contain English papers to the 16th ult. The extracts which we give below are highly important. The London Post (ministerial) argues disaster to the Federal cause, from the fact the Orleans Prisoners left McClellan's army directly after the week's fight before Richmond. It says, "their return presents itself to the eye of the calm observer in the somewhat pitiful light of that of political and military adventurers, seeking to extricate themselves with as little delay as possible from an unsuccessful speculation."

It adds: "It ought surely to have been the first object of the advisers and guardians of these young Princes to see that, in thus exposing their lives, they did so for some great, clearly defined and genuine cause, with a certain increase of political, not less than of moral weight; and that, whether the side on which they fought should be victorious or vanquished, they should always remain the gainers of increased personal reputation and of augmented political prestige. In what way can it be said that these results have been secured by the part taken by the Orleans Princes in the civil contest on the other side of the Atlantic? Has their presence in the Federal camp given additional strength to the hopes of their partisans, or to the interests of their own family? Have they, it may be further asked, brought any strength to the Federal Government, in whose ranks they have served?—Have the interests of the House of Bourbon been so inseparably associated with the political and commercial tendencies of the Northern as opposed to the Southern States, that the young Princes of that House were justified in gratuitously provoking the ill-will of the Confederate Government by joining the ranks of its opponents? Has it conferred any service on the Government of Washington? May it not, on the contrary, rather facilitate the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, that two Bourbon Princes have ostentatiously been fighting under the General's of President Lincoln? We know that for many months past a strong pressure has been exercised on the Government of the French Emperor from the chief seats of manufacturing industry in France with the view of obtaining from Napoleon III. the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent State. The first principles of common sense must surely teach that the pressure in question would all the more prove successful when the warmest partisans of the Bonaparte dynasty were able to point to the fact that the Princes of the House of Bourbon showed by their acts that they virtually regarded the cause of the North as identical with their own."

THE LONDON TIMES ON FEDERAL LYING. The London Times, of the 15th ult., is quite startled at the amount of lying done by the Federals (at first) about the week's battles before Richmond. It feels itself "obliged to withdraw all confidence in the veracity of the highest officers in the Federal service." It laughs at McClellan's "bayonet charges on paper."

Gradually, also, the facts of General McClellan's great strategic victories will ooze out, and gradually the facts of that victory of the 27th are now oozing out—for even the American Government cannot destroy truth forever, and must be content with the advantages they gain by putting out a first false impression. Somebody used to say that a lie had done its work if it could live for forty eight hours. In this instance the falsehood has died a very gentle death. On the 2d of July, then, Gen. McClellan was telegraphed by the American Government to have stated that he had lost but one gun and one wagon, and that his admission was caused by a false report put about that General "Stonewall" Jackson had been killed before Richmond. Just, however, to prepare the way for the future, it was admitted that the Federal army had retreated 17 miles. On the 5th of July the old story is still repeated, and it is re-asserted with obstinate persistency that "the Federal forces were not beaten in any conflict."

It is however on this date admitted, as a fact, which it is impossible any longer to conceal, that Gen. McClellan's division was at first overwhelmed, and that twenty-five pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Confederates. Two days later a little more is permitted to creep into public view in New York, and the newspapers are allowed to state, as a Southern version of the Richmond battle, that the Confederates had captured 100 prisoners, had got possession of all McClellan's siege guns, and had taken from him supplies sufficient to last the Confederate army three months. If we compare this last report with the first, we probably see the full effect of the official coloring.

"This is a good example of the way in which a great defeat may be cleverly toned down, and the tidings so gently broken as not to shock an impatient people. It is plain now to the meanest comprehension that McClellan was so thoroughly beaten on the 27th, with loss of guns and baggage, that he would have been driven into the river if his gunboats had not been there to protect him. The Government succeeded in falsifying this fact for a short time, and by so doing boosted the stupid populace over this difficulty in another fool's paradise. But it is only with the scum of the Atlantic cities these tricks can now avail. They can not avert the panic of the New York Stock Exchange, or stay the shippings of dollars which look light in Europe, or delay the departure of the Orleans Princes, deserting to a longer victorious cause, or prevent the people who are being joined together to make demonstrations against the means by which the war is conducted, or check the increasing sentiment that there is neither plunder nor glory to be obtained by the invading army in the Federal service, and that all who go South are doomed to melt away through pestilence, or to fall by the sword. Even in America—credulous and simple as we may there seem to be—when we say so—truth and honesty would, we believe, be the best policy. It is coming rapidly to this, that the greater the victory announced the more terrible will be the defeat believed in, and the President and his War Minister may succeed at last in so mystifying the American public that if they really should gain a great victory, the announcement of it will not excite New York into mourning, and rain all the speculators for a rise in Government stocks.

A DEMAND FOR INTERVENTION.

[From the London Herald.] The subjugation of the Confederates is quite out of the question. Is not this at length the desired occasion for recognizing the claims of the Southern States for Independence? The present moment or never, Earl Russell! The tide is rolling by. You are playing with the straw while the vast raft on which the salvation of both hemispheres of the globe mainly depends is drifting fast to an engulfing, irreparable ocean. For if nobody will interpose, this detestable strife is still likely to continue. The sum total for 300,000 more men does not look like the end. The Confederates are still victors, and they never can be subdued. It would take a new levy of a million of troops to conquer them, and successive millions to keep them down when conquered, if even that were probable. But the whole thing is an impossibility. The Unionists of North America may still be mad enough to go to perdition for an impossible thing. But the sober business Parliament of England, must manage the nation's affairs with common sense, with prudence and humanity, and without any impossibility. This assembly cannot permit a self-willed minister to close the year's sitting without an attempt to put an end to that outlandish death which isstarving our willing work people; their firm resolve may do much in urging a sluggish ministry to find its opportunity for mediation now while American's themselves are beginning to cry aloud for peace, and while recent events have still more fully proved the conquest of the South to be an object altogether unattainable.

The Globe (Palmerston) treats it as a defeat, and says that McClellan, after seven days' fighting and terrible loss, has achieved the great strategic advantage of establishing himself in a position which he might have reached without any fighting either by land or by sea, at any time he pleased before the attack of the 27th of June.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT WITH RESPECT TO INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On the 18th of July an important and interesting debate occurred in the British Parliament on the following resolution offered by Mr. Lindsay: "That in the opinion of the House, the States which have seceded from the Union of the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established government, and have given such proof of their determination and ability to support their independence, that the propriety of offering mediation, with a view of terminating hostilities between the contending parties, is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of her Majesty's Government."

In supporting the resolution, Mr. Lindsay traced the causes of the secession movement, which he attributed to severe and unjust taxation, owing to the selfish policy of the North, and contended that the first Southern States which seceded sent commissioners to negotiate a peaceable separation, but that Lincoln, in consequence of his own policy, was preparing a secret expedition, and that, in consequence of the seizure of Fort Sumter, he then reviewed the progress of the war, which must confirm every one in the opinion that the restoration of the Union was utterly impossible. In conclusion, he drew a fearful picture of the horrors of war, and urged that, for the sake of humanity, they should be content with the restoration of the Union, and that, as a separation of the Union would be for the benefit of the country.

Mr. Taylor said it was not to be denied the North had recently met with considerable reverses, but he implored the House to abstain from giving its assent to the resolution for intervention. Mr. A. Vane Tempest supported the motion for intervention. He contended that the restoration of the Union was impossible, and that the Southern States would enable them to repel all the efforts of the North to subdue them, and expressed his astonishment that those who professed to abhor slavery could desire to see five millions of people reduced to a subjection which they detested, and would perish before they submitted to it.

After all our neutrality, the Northern States issued us more bitterly than ever, and it was our duty and interest, on the grounds of humanity, to cultivate the alliance of the South. It had always been the policy of this country to recognize the de facto government. We had recognized the rights of all nations to remodel their internal institutions, as a Southern version of the Richmond battle, that the Confederates had captured 100 prisoners, had got possession of all McClellan's siege guns, and had taken from him supplies sufficient to last the Confederate army three months. If we compare this last report with the first, we probably see the full effect of the official coloring.

Mr. Forster believed, however, that the motion, so far from being the war, would rather aggravate and prolong it, and possibly drag us into it; and he earnestly trusted that we would persevere in the principle and policy of entire non-intervention. On the other hand, if we let them alone it was possible the parties might themselves find out that they had undertaken a task too hard for them. "Hear, hear," President Lincoln had called for three hundred thousand more troops. He could not help thinking there was a little more difficulty in getting these three hundred thousand than there was before. "Hear, hear." The sick and wounded men going home, were not going to the front; but if we wished to find President Lincoln his three hundred thousand men, we had only to send out by the next mail the statement that England, in concert with other powers, threatened interference if she did not put a stop to the war. It might be said that this was a war so suicidal, so foolish, so wicked, that we must simply consider how to put a stop to it. But this was not the opinion of the vast majority of the twenty millions of the North, and it would not be our opinion if we were in the same position. The courage and endurance of the South were beyond all praise, but let us threaten them with foreign interference and the result would be the same.

Mr. Gregory warmly supported the course of the Confederates. He alleged that every preliminary which the North commenced the war had utterly failed, whilst the South had shown its determination to maintain its independence.

Mr. Whiteside could not go so far as to say that the South were wrong or the North right; but he did not believe that slavery, and not conquest, was the cause of the war. The conflicting interests of

the North and South rendered the desire of the latter to secede extremely profitable, but that was not the question. The South had seceded for reasons which were perfectly justifiable. It had established and maintained a de facto government, and it had been the practice of this government to recognize the de facto government.

In less than twelve months a Whig Government, because it had suited its purpose, had recognized Belgium, and it would not do to say that the civil war was still raging in America, for the Hollanders were on the point of subduing the brave Belgians, and we did more than recognize that Kingdom. In strict conformity with our practice and international law, Lord Castlereagh said Mr. Clay recognized Greece and Spanish colonies in America, and they were supported by Sir James Macintosh, as that recognition was not inconsistent, but in accordance with a strict neutrality.

The United States recognized the Spanish Republic some time before England did, because, as alleged, their interest, of which they were the judges, dictated it, and they would not have threatened to do so, had they not presumed to visit Spain. The Federal Government was not, therefore, entitled to resist a recognition of the Confederate States, which he contended, precedent, practice, international law, and every political and commercial interest required at our hands, in a spirit, not of intervention, but of impartial neutrality.

Lord Palmerston said that there can be but one with on the part of any man in this country with respect to this war, and that is that it should end. The motion points to two things—the mediation and acknowledgment. The right honorable gentleman has laid it down, and I do not dispute that we should be perfectly justified if we saw fit to acknowledge the independence of the Southern States, provided only that that independence had been, in the words which are used, firmly and permanently established. The contention that whatever opinion may have of the recent battles and of the determination of the South to fight to the last for its independence, that practically the contest has not yet assumed a character to justify this country in assuming that the independence of the South is fully established. Some imagine that the acknowledgment of the South would establish a difficult position between it and this country. It would do no such thing, unless followed up by active interference, although neutrality is perfectly compatible with acknowledgment.

No one can be insensible for a moment to the vast importance in this country of a speedy termination of the war. We all know the privations and sufferings which a large portion of the people are now undergoing in consequence of this unfortunate war. On the other hand, it has been well said by the honorable member from Bradford that any attempt to put an end to the war by active and violent interference would only produce still greater privations. There is no instance in history of a contest of such magnitude as that now going on between two nations of the same people. There is said to be nearly a million men in arms on one side and the other, and their mutual irritation and exasperation is admitted by all; and is this a moment at which a successful offer of mediation is likely to be made by either party?

I wish to guard myself against any expression of opinion as to the future. This war has been so contrary to every experience, that he would be a bold man who would venture to prophesy the state of affairs a month in advance. We shall be happy at any time, if an opportunity presents a possibility of doing so with success, to assist in putting an end to this desolating war. I think it had better be left in the hands of the government to judge of the occasion as it arises. He, therefore, hoped that the motion would be withdrawn.

S. Fitzgerald said that Mr. Lindsay had incurred great responsibility in bringing on the motion, and if it was persevered with he should support it. The government were, however, responsible for the most serious responsibility, in the manner in which they were dealing with this question.

After a few words from Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Lindsay withdrew the resolution.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT FOR INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On the day after the debate in Parliament on the motion for mediation in American affairs, the London Times remarked that "every man can see that the time draws nigh when our government will be bound to express its own opinions and the opinions of the public on this calamitous struggle."

"We are but uttering the thoughts of nine Englishmen out of ten, when we say that should it appear that the arm of McClellan has been totally defeated, so as to be totally incapable of resuming offensive operations, then the propriety of treating the Confederates as an independent people may be justly discussed by the British Cabinet."

The Daily News applauds the views of the Prime Minister, which are in substance that the time for mediation has not yet come, and that the most serious responsibility rests upon the government for those who will accept it, and removed from all taint or prejudice and partiality by those who offered it.

The Morning Star says that "nothing short of another Navarro would break the blockade and deliver Richmond, and therefore we have no serious confidence in any proposal of the kind, which would require alike by English honor and international justice."

THE LATEST. Liverpool, July 19, Evening.—The Lord Prime of Ireland, Lord George Bessford, died this morning at Donaghadee.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again asserts that the Emperor is about to offer mediation to America, and says that the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a course.

The Montreal press says: "One thing is certain, the army of the North is crushed on the field by overwhelming numbers; that it had to give up foot by foot several miles of ground; that it has lost guns, prisoners, and stores; and that for the present Richmond is disengaged."

BURNING OF A FEDERAL GUNBOAT—TWO OTHERS AGROUND.

The Federal gunboat which got aground near the mouth of Appomattox, Sunday, and into which a Confederate field battery threw 21 shot, was fired yesterday afternoon by the Federals, and when our informant left the vicinity, was in full blaze from stem to stern. All day Monday and yesterday forenoon, the enemy were engaged in endeavoring to lighten her, but their efforts proved unavailing, and they were compelled to consign her to the flames. During Monday night two other gunboats, which had been sent to the relief of the first, got aground and were stuck fast yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when the tide was flood, and unusually high. The chances are that these two will have to be disposed of in the same manner, viz: by applying the torch.

By the way, the gun boat which got aground in the Appomattox, near the Point Rocks about four weeks ago, and which the Yankees were compelled to burn, after vainly endeavoring to get her off, is still to be seen. A plan is now on foot, which will probably secure the whole of her valuable machinery to the Confederate Government.—Petersburg Express.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, aided by competent teachers in all the branches. The school, which will be divided into two sessions, one of six months and the other of twenty weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas. For circular containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address, REV. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, aided by competent teachers in all the branches. The school, which will be divided into two sessions, one of six months and the other of twenty weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas. For circular containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address, REV. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, aided by competent teachers in all the branches. The school, which will be divided into two sessions, one of six months and the other of twenty weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas. For circular containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address, REV. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, aided by competent teachers in all the branches. The school, which will be divided into two sessions, one of six months and the other of twenty weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas. For circular containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address, REV. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, aided by competent teachers in all the branches. The school, which will be divided into two sessions, one of six months and the other of twenty weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas. For circular containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address, REV. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, aided by competent teachers in all the branches. The school, which will be divided into two sessions, one of six months and the other of twenty weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas. For circular containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address, REV. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, aided by competent teachers in all the branches. The school, which will be divided into two sessions, one of six months and the other of twenty weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas. For circular containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address, REV. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Editor of Raleigh Register: Sir:—Will you be kind as to give the following spirited appeal in behalf of our suffering soldiers, a place in your paper? Written with reference to another railroad, it is equally appropriate to this State, and every railroad in the Southern Confederacy. Had I space I could tell of scenes of suffering that I have witnessed on the N. C. R. R. Crowded cars of sick and wounded soldiers, lying in the corners, on the floor between the seats, and calling, for God's sake give me water. But let the following appeal speak for itself, and with it this voice from the "Old North State." The views expressed were promptly attended to by South Carolina. Let the Presidents and Directors of the N. C. R. Roads "go and do likewise." Yours, &c.

July 31, 1862.

A PLEA FOR THE SOLDIERS.

To the President and Directors of the South Carolina Railroad.

GENTLEMEN: Impelled both by duty and feeling, I address this communication to you, trusting to have the evil to which I intend to refer remedied immediately. Our soldiers have for some time past been constantly arriving in Columbia in a sick and suffering condition. They are crowded into an unwholesome small number of cars, and in order to avoid the small trouble of putting in an additional car or two on the track, the poor fellows who have the misfortune to get in last (the seats being already over crowded) are compelled to sit and lie on the floor of the cars, many of them burning with fever and faint with weakness, and this too in mid-summer, when railroad cars are like ovens at the best. Now, add to this, that they only get water to drink on the road as far as Kingsville, and that from thence the cry for "water, water," is unceasing, unanswered, until the sick, fainting, suffering fellows arrive in Columbia. As soldiers are not allowed to leave the cars at all, they are unable at the stopping places to procure it for themselves. One poor fellow gave a negro boy fifty cents to get a glass of water for him; the boy went, but the cars starting immediately after, his money was gone and he was asked. The conductor promised to have a bucket of water brought in, but never fulfilled his promise. Gentlemen, is water so expensive, and are you yourselves so poor, that you are unable to obey the Christian maxim of giving "a cup of cold water to our sick men?" Are you aware that you are out-Yankeeing the Yankees, for even they refuse not the cup of cold water to sick and thirsty travelers, but have, but there are some things a large cooler of ice-water, to be had in each car, and that the passengers are not to be asked to pay for it? Are you unable to do this, or unwilling? If so, I speak for my sisters of South Carolina, and say, that we, the women of South Carolina, request, we demand, that our men be taken proper care of on your railroad cars. They are our soldiers, and shall not suffer if we can help it. From the commencement of the war we have worked, prayed, and weaned, and made sacrifices of every sort and kind for them; but there are some things a woman cannot do. She cannot go on the cars to take care of them, and there is little doubt the consequence has been the loss of many lives of soldiers valuable to the Confederacy. It is as much your duty as President and Directors of the road, to have your passengers taken care of and their comfort attended to, as it is that of a steamboat captain on board his boat to see after his passengers. Conductors should be selected not merely to receive their passengers' money, but to care for their comfort, and at least supply water to drink.

I earnestly hope and trust this communication will be attended to; if not, one more appeal will be resorted to. You are paid by government—government will we apply. A petition shall be drawn up and sent to every part of the State, to get the signature of every lady in the land to this purpose; let that a heavy penalty be paid for every car found to contain more than a certain number of soldiers. 23. That a heavy penalty be attached to every car found without a sufficient supply of water, night and day, always on hand.

This war has so absorbed the attention of all women, that the name even of the President of the railroad is unknown to me, as well as that of the Directors; I write therefore the more fearlessly and impartially, and trust that not a word more will be necessary from A WOMAN.

"For God and our country."

SKIRMISHING BELOW RICHMOND.

On Tuesday last a body of the enemy, about 3,000 strong, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, drove in our videttes to White Oak Swamp bridge, where they were held in check during the day by the 10th cavalry regiment, under command of Col. McGrover. Some ten of our videttes are missing, though it is believed that most of them will return to camp. Two of the enemy's cavalry were killed by the pickets in their retreat. Yesterday our scouts reported that the enemy had fallen back three miles beyond the bridge. Seven prisoners were brought in by the scouts, and one of them, who seems to be an intelligent man, states that McClellan has not more than 55,000 men; that sickness is slaughtering thinning their ranks, and that on Monday afternoon last three divisions, under command of Gen. Harney, Sedgwick and Hooker, with rations for two days, left Harrison's Landing for the purpose of taking Malvern Hill, which they supposed was held by the Confederates with a strong force. This may explain why our entire picket line was kept in expectation of an attack, so that no reinforcements would be sent to Malvern Hill. The Yankees, however, were somewhat disappointed in their anticipations of a brilliant victory.

With reference to the fight at Malvern Hill, on Tuesday, we learn that our notice of yesterday was in the main correct, our forces having been driven from that position. It is not certain that any attempt was yesterday made to regain the hill by our troops. One report states that a force was sent down, and after a brisk fight was repulsed, whilst another represents that the position was recovered without serious opposition. It is more than probable, from information received late last evening, that our forces are again in possession of the hill.—Dispatch.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, August 6, 1862. General Buckner and Tilghman, Commanders Barron, Lieutenant B. Kennan and other officers, and a large number of private, exchanged prisoners have arrived in this city. General Pettigrew has also arrived in our lines and will reach the city to-day.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, SPERMATORRHOEA, ULCERATIONS OF THE WOMB, &c.—Dr. J. A. CLOPTON, of Montgomery, Ala., will be in Raleigh the first of August, and may be consulted for several days at the Yarrowborough House. He has operated on every kind of piles, and has effected a permanent cure in the most distinguished cases of relief in every instance. Those who may be troubled with Piles, coming down at every action, and bleeding to death, shall be perfectly relieved if they will but submit to his plan. Not one person in ten is confined to his bed. References to the first gentleman and ladies of the State. Jy 30—12

Rags and Paper.

THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY purchases COTTON or LIKEN RAGS at the highest cash price. On hand, a supply for sale of CARTRIDGE PAPER, COTTON WHIPPERS and Common WRAPPERS. Address: H. W. HUSTED, Treas., Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1862. Jy 5—6

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.

OLD HUNT JULIE AT WHITAKER'S.