

THE LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND AGREE ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS—LORD LYONS DEPARTURE POSTPONED FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS, IN CONSEQUENCE OF LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION—AN ARMISTICE AND MEDIATION PROPOSED—RECOGNITION IF REJECTED.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.

The New York Express says: "Information has been received from semi-official sources in Europe, that France and England are ready to recognize the Confederacy, but are detained at the last moment by order of Lord Lyons."

His Lordship's departure was then fixed for October 25th, and on his arrival at Washington he will positively inform Mr. Seward of the program decided upon by the European powers.

The Express also says: "We are given to understand that England and France have decided upon recognizing the Southern Confederacy if a joint offer of mediation and an armistice, to be proposed to Mr. Seward, be not accepted."

The report of the prospective recognition of the Southern Confederacy, published in the New York Express, is the absorbing topic of conversation here this evening.

The majority of the community, having been so often deceived before, do not attach much importance to the statement, but in official circles it is said to be received with less discredit.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

ADVANCE OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY—DESPERATE FIGHT IN TENNESSEE—MADAM ANNA BISHOP BURNED TO DEATH—GOLD IN NEW YORK.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.

The New York Herald of the 28th, received. It says that McClellan's army is advancing into Virginia.

Dispatches from Cairo say that a desperate fight took place at Waverly, Tennessee, on the 23d instant, in which the rebels were routed, as usual.

Madam Anna Bishop, the celebrated vocalist, was severely burned in St. Paul, on the 13th inst., by her clothes taking fire, from the effects of which she died.

Gold is selling in New York outside of the Board at 131. Holders are not generally disposed to accept these rates. Exchange 145.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA—OUR TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF PLYMOUTH.

The following dispatch was received last night by Gen. Vance from Gen. J. G. Martin:

Goldsboro, Oct. 29.

It is reported by a courier to Wilson that our troops have possession of Plymouth.

Signed, J. G. MARTIN.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.

The New York Herald of the 23d has been received.

News unimportant.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at Brooklyn on the 22d.

The resolutions denouncing the emancipation proclamation, was loudly cheered and adopted.

The Herald urges McClellan to push on to Richmond.

The Board of Brokers, by a very large majority, decided not to allow any transaction within the Board in Gold or demand notes after the 27th inst.

Gold accordingly fell to 129, but the twenty-bushel rush in to buy, and rates advanced to 132.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.

Tidings reached here this evening of the capture in Balls Bay of the steamship Anglia, laden with valuable army stores and bound for Charleston.

When the Anglia left Nassau news had been received there that the Yankees were working night and day on iron clads with the view of attacking Charleston soon.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

A fatal railroad accident occurred on Sunday, the 19th ultimo, between the regular passenger trains on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

The down train, with eleven cars, and the up train, twelve cars, collided one mile below Duck Hill Station. The Grenada Appeal says:

The down train waited its time as prescribed by the rules of the company, for delayed trains, when the signal was given to proceed.

Before advancing a mile, the approach of the up train was discovered by the engineer of the former, who gave the signal to stop, reversed his engine and jumped off.

The conductor and engineer of the train coming North also leaped from their positions. The collision was immediate, and of fearful effect.

The train going South is said to have been moving slowly, while that from the South was running at a high rate of speed, making an effort to reach the station within the prescribed time.

On the down train but one man was killed, and a few slightly injured. The engine was completely wrecked, while the tender was driven into the car in its rear, which was demolished. The injury to the balance of this train was comparatively slight.

But upon the other train the loss of life, personal injuries inflicted, and the destruction of property, was unprecedented in the history of collisions.

The engine had penetrated far into the other, and its tender was piled on top. Two flat cars, behind the tender, filled with soldiers, were completely demolished, the bodies of the unfortunate being almost undistinguishable in the wreck, while the trucks were piled upon each other in the most frightful manner, and the baggage car and first passenger coach being forced on top of the confused mass.

The balance of the train, consisting of five passenger coaches, one sleeping car, and two platform cars, were all more or less injured, but none of them were displaced from the track.

As stated, the two platform cars in front were crowded, as were the platforms of the passenger coaches, with soldiers, who were on their way to their regiments, and were unable to obtain seats.

Nearly all of these were killed or injured. One man was killed by being thrown from a platform car at the rear of the train.

None of the officers or attaches of the road were injured except Mr. Kirby, the conductor of the down train, who received a slight sprain of the ankle in jumping from his train.

None of the regular passengers were injured, with the exception of a few slight bruises. Many of the latter informed us that the concussion was so slight as to scarcely attract attention, and upon examining as to the cause of the stoppage of the trains they were horrified to learn the extent of damage inflicted.

The casualties were thirty-five killed, and between forty and fifty wounded.

FINANCIERING ON A LARGE SCALE.

As an evidence of the faith and stability which the Southern people have in Government securities, we would state that a day or two ago a Georgian went into the Treasury Department and purchased the nice little sum of one million dollars of eight per cent bonds.

THE KENTUCKY TRAINS SAFE.

A letter from a soldier in General E. Kirby Smith's army, written on the 23d ult., states that all the trains are safely through the Cumberland Gap. This makes the valuable stores brought from Kentucky safe beyond all peradventure.

Among them are 40 miles of wagon iron; plundered, 1,000,000 yards of good Kentucky jeans; clothing, boots, shoes, 6,000 barrels of pickled pork; 250 wagon loads of bacon; 15,000 good mules and horses; 8,000 beavers; besides hogs, &c. All worth falling back to protect.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN FLORIDA.

The Gainesville (Fla.) Cotton States, give currency to a report that the "Seminole tribe" of Seminole Indians in South Florida have been persuaded by the Yankees on the coast to commit all manner of depredations upon innocent and helpless men, women and children living near Charlie Popka, a branch of Pea's Creek, in South Florida.

It is said they have murdered four families, and all who could make their escape are flying eagerly before the tomahawk of the barbarous marauders employed by a foe equally as cruel.

FROM THE NORTH.

A CASE OF INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY—AN ENGLISH SHIP BURNED BY A YANKEE CRUISER—THE SPANISH ALCALDE GROSSLY INSULTED.

Private correspondence from Havana relate certain facts, the details of which, if confirmed may involve us in some difficulty with the Spanish, and perhaps with the English Government.

These are the facts, such as they are, communicated to us by trustworthy authority:

On the 8th of the present month, in the merchant ship Blanco, Captain Smith, carrying the English flag, formerly engaged in the trade between New Orleans and Cuba, but sold since the war, to an English house, was coming from Matanzas to Cuba, when she stopped at a port called Matula to take in coal.

She then sailed for Havana with a Spanish pilot on board. When near that place and off Marianna, she saw at a distance an American ship running toward her with all speed. The ship proved to be the gunboat Montgomery, Capt. Hunter.

Unfortunately the Captain of the Blanco became alarmed and instead of waiting for her, attempted to escape. The Montgomery continued her pursuit, compelled her to wear around, and an hour and a half she was burning.

The Alcalde who had watched her movements from the shore, took a boat and with two or three of her men went on board the Blanco, which he hoisted the Spanish flag as a sign that she was under the protection of the Spanish Government.

At the same time Captain Hunter, of the Montgomery, ordered two boats with armed men to go on board the Blanco and to take forcible possession of the vessel.

Once on board the officer in command explained to Captain Smith and to the Alcalde what his mission was, and told them that he had received orders to carry the Blanco away, if possible, if not, to burn her cargo.

Captain Smith and the Spanish official having protested against such proceedings, a quarrel ensued, in which the officer of the Montgomery snatched the Alcalde in the face, and with the aid of his men drove him ashore together with the three Spaniards who were with him.

After this they came back, set fire to the ship and carried away the Cuban pilot, who had been taken by Captain Smith at Matanzas.

When the Spanish Governor at Havana received the account of the affair, orders were given to a Spanish frigate to sail forthwith, and to capture the perpetrators of the deed.

But the Montgomery had disappeared, and at the latest date no trace of her had been discovered.

At the same time despatches were sent to Mr. Toner, the Spanish minister at Washington, giving the details of the matter, which by this time must have been submitted to Mr. Seward.

Although the Spanish papers seem yet uncertain about the name of the vessel which burned the Blanco, our private information leads us to believe that it was the Montgomery.

There is in the town a letter dated October 7th, written by an officer of that ship, stating that she was on her way to Havana, intending to reach there the next day.

No vessel of that name having entered that port on the 10th, the probabilities are that the Montgomery did not reach the port.

The Decatur which has been named, is the vessel implicated in this affair.

Last evening we received the positive assurance that the Blanco is an English vessel engaged in a legitimate trade, and that she was coming from Matanzas with a cargo of cotton for Havana.

A SECOND LETTER FROM GENERAL KEARNEY.

Some of the injudicious friends of General Kearney have published a second letter of their dear friend, in some very disparaging comments upon General McClellan. It is as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION, 3D CORPS, Camp Cumberland Landing, May 18, '62.

O. S. Halstead, Jr.—Dear Pet—I present my cousin, Mr. L. Watt Depewster, whom you have already met. Please to put him in the way of obtaining a commission in the regulars, especially in the cavalry. He behaved well at Williamsburg.

McClellan has painfully disappointed even those who expected very little from him—even me who have sifted him from the first. His talents for mathematics do not seem to apply in any one respect. Every calculation of his mind is a stupid, sleepy, failure, or most artless, yet dangerous risk. Still, I never expect to find him introducing a want of play to those who carry out his fighting whilst he stays in the rear. With best regards, yours, PHIL. KEARNEY, Brigadier General Commanding.

COMMANDER M. F. MAURY.

It affords us no ordinary pleasure to State, as we may now do without impropriety, that Com. M. F. Maury has left the Confederate States for Europe, and if no accident has befallen him, is now well on his way over.

The presence of no living sailor in Europe is so well calculated to exert an influence in our behalf as that of this eminent and ardent patriot, and if the policy of keeping unrecognized envoys there is to be adhered to, the fact that Commander M. is added to the number will go far to reconcile those who, with ourselves, had come to doubt the wisdom of the policy.

We do not, as often as we would like, have an opportunity of commending the acts of the Executive, and we therefore the more gladly declare our unqualified approval and gratification in this instance.

We do not know the special mission on which Commander M. goes, nor the country to which he is sent. These will be developed in time.—Richmond Whip.

DEATH OF A NEPHEW OF THE PRESIDENT.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing some of the incidents of the battle of Corinth, gives the following:

At Davis's bridge, on Sunday, the accomplished and gallant Balfour, of Gen. Van Dorn's staff, was fatally wounded. He was observed to suddenly turn deathly pale and dismount cautiously from his horse.

He was asked if he was injured, and replied in the negative. He then walked to the shady side of a house, fell in a reclining position, and drew his revolver. He had been mortally wounded, a Minie ball passing through his bowels; but with a full sense of his injury he coolly resigned himself to his fate, endeavoring to attract as little attention as possible.

He died a few hours after receiving his wound, with unsurpassed coolness and resignation. Major Balfour was a member of one of the most wealthy and influential families of this State, and the nephew of President Davis, and the pride and hope of his family.

He was a gentleman of excellent education, high polish, and was an encyclopaedia of general information, obtained by study and travel.

CLOTHING FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Savannah Republican says: As our correspondent's testimony regarding the suffering in the army had been questioned, and a statement given to the public, on the assurance of army officers, that the Government was abundantly supplied with shoes, clothing, and other necessities and comforts for the army, which would be distributed at a proper time, and that private individuals were making unnecessary sacrifices under a mistaken view of the case, we determined, if possible, to satisfy both the public and ourselves on this subject.

W. accordingly, addressed a note of inquiry to the Secretary of War, who promptly replied by telegraph as follows:

RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1862.

J. R. Sneed.—We desire all the assistance in supplying shoes, blankets and clothing that can be furnished.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

This settles the question; and now, let all the people go to work. Shoes, socks, drawers, vests, neck ties, indeed, clothing of every description, should be made up, as fast as possible, and forwarded to the army.

THE NEXT CROP.—We again urge every farmer to sow a large drop of wheat.

The Milton, (N. C.) Chronicle says the indications are that our planters are calculating on making large crops of tobacco next year, and this in the face of threatened famine.

A PROFITABLE TRIP.—Never, since the war commenced, has there been so grand and profitable a tour made as the one just accomplished by Gen. Bragg.

Just think of it, he has captured from the enemy, and purchased from the citizens together, enough to load a train of wagons forty miles long.

His whole army has full back towards the Gap to protect this valuable train, and it is now safe from capture, Bragg will retire with his army just where it suits him.

The arrival of this train will play smash with the jeans speculation in this country, as it is bringing one million yards of good Kentucky jeans.

They also bring a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes; two hundred wagon loads of bacon, six thousand barrels pickled pork, fifteen thousand good mules and horses, eight thousand beavers, and a large lot of hogs. No wonder Bragg's army fell back to protect such a valuable cargo.

Greenville (Tennessee) Banner, Oct. 20.

GENERAL JOHN H. MORGAN HANGS THE FEDERAL PRISONER MARSHAL OF LINCOLN.

We have upon this subject a reliable authority, that after our army fell back from Perryville, General John H. Morgan dashed into Lexington and hung, in the street, the Provost Marshal of that city. It seems that this dirty tool of Lincoln had notified the mother of General Morgan that she must leave Kentucky, and, in the event of her failing to do so, would resort to some severe measures to make her go.

Her noble son, learning this, resolved that he would take his life at all hazards. This he did, as reported to us by truthful Kentucky gentlemen, in gallant style.

Knoxville Register.

THAT MYSTERIOUS NAME.—A correspondent, in noticing the steamer that was captured by the Admiralty all the English ship builders number the ships constructed at their respective yards, previous to their being named, which is usually done at the launching. The 290 was the 290th ship built at that particular yard, and being designed for foreign orders, she kept the number in lieu of a name.

This is a capital regulation, and should be adopted whenever ships are constructed, for the convenience of designating a vessel under construction previous to her being named, and other good reasons.

DEATH FROM A SPIDER BITE.—The Fredericksburg Herald has the following notice, elicited by the singular death of Captain Williams, of North Carolina:

How uncertain the tenure of man; how varied the causes of death. Man may escape the desolating cannon, the fire of musketry, the thrust and cut of the sword, and yet fall a victim to the bite of a tiny insect!

In glancing at the obituary of Capt. B. R. Williams, Co. 2d N. C. battalion, we observe that the gallant soldier died from the bite of a spider, even while surrounded with all the formidable death-dealing instruments of warfare! Whilst putting on his boots at Drewry's Bluff, where he was stationed, Capt. W. unfortunately shut up a spider in one of them, which by frequent stings, infused sufficient poison into his system to produce death within eighteen hours, despite all the efforts of surgeons to counteract it.

GEN. POLK.—Gen. Polk had a narrow escape from capture at Perryville. At dusk he left his staff and rode up to top of the fire of a Confederate regiment, as he thought, upon our troops.

Seizing the Colonel by the shoulder, he demanded "why he was firing on his friends." The Colonel said that he did not know that he was.

"Who are you?" said Polk. "The Colonel of the 12th Indiana," was the reply.

The General again shook him roughly, and ordered him to cease firing, and before the Yankees found out who he was, he put spurs to his horse and got away.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Donations received for Testaments, Hymn Books and Tracts for the Soldiers:

N. C. Rowan Mills, Dr. Jno F. Foard, \$100; Wilmington, A. Friend, \$20; Montgomery, Co. E. J. B. \$20; Greensboro, Geo. Allen, \$10.65; A. Newberry Refuge, \$5; Sundry Friends, \$4.35; Rockingham, Co. Rev. Thos. H. \$19; Edinboro, Lieut. H. E. Shepherd, 43rd Regt. N. C. T. \$10; Mrs. A. S. \$5; P. R. \$2; Miss M. R. \$10; Dr. E. N. C. Presbyterian; Smithfield, Rev. C. Parker, \$5; Rev. Wm. Close; Sassafras Fork, Rev. A. C. Harris, \$5; Caswell; Mr. Heryden, \$5; Rich J. Smith, \$5; J. Shanks, \$4; A. Fuller, \$2; J. Taylor, \$1; cash \$2; Marion, Thos. N. Faxon, \$2; Wilkes, \$1; R. T. N. C. T. \$20; W. J. Wharton; Kingston, R. C. Hay, and others, \$6; High Point, C. S. H. K. and C. E. S., \$11; Hillsboro, Mrs. M. G. N., \$3; Summerville, A. and J. Small, \$2; Granville, Co. the Soldier's Friend, \$2; A Soldier's Widow, \$2; Mocksville, A. Lady, \$4; by Rev. W. O. Cannon; Warren, Co. A. Surgeon, \$5; by Rev. J. W.; Rev. J. H. Wheeler, \$5; Hemmons, \$5; Sundry Friends, \$12; by Mrs. C. E. Wharton; Kingston, R. C. Hay, by Rev. W. E. Poll; Wake, Co., Saml. Norris, \$4; John Ferrill, \$1; Mary A. Beckham, \$2; by Rev. W. M. Jordan; Children's Fund, \$1.19; by Rev. W. J.; Panther Creek, A. Friend, \$5.50; Olin, Rev. T. B. Reeks, \$2; Warrenton, P. S. Dr. Field's School, \$11.25; by Edr. Church Intelligence; Chatham, Co., Globe Church, \$6; by Rev. J. Moore; Hanks Chapel, \$35.34; by Rev. T. J. Fowler; Kelly's Chapel, \$22.50; by do.; Orange, Co., Damascus Chapel, \$21.35; by do.; Chapel Hill, Sewing Society, Presbyterian Church, \$50; by S. F. Phillips; Lexington, Ladies' Tract Society, \$7; by Mrs. T. King; Raleigh, Sundry Friends, \$210.25; Ala., Centreville, A. Friend, \$5; Old Richmond, N. Scales, \$5. Total, \$673.10.

THANK OFFERINGS ON SEPT. 18, 1862.

Raleigh Methodist Congregation, \$41.80; do Presbyterian Congregation, \$90; 5th Regt. N. C. T., \$20; by W. J. Potter; Davis, Co., Methodist Congregation at Olive Branch, \$15; by Rev. W. O. Cannon; Lexington, Presbyterian Congregation, \$19; by Mrs. T. King; Wilson, Methodist Congregation, \$35; by Rev. J. A. Cunningham; Warren, Co., Methodist Congregation at Morrow's Chapel, \$20.75; by Rev. L. Shell and T. W. Moore; Lenoir, Calvary Church, \$10; by Mrs. J. W. Vance; Schott's, Calvary Church, \$10; by Mrs. Governor Vance. Total \$345.55.

Each dollar given sends out 1500 papers. Each publication is approved by all the Editors of this City. As donations are received we are enabled to get out daily about 200,000 papers.

W. J. W. Underwood, Agent for the General Tract Agency, Raleigh, N. C., 1862.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, RALEIGH, Oct. 9th, 1862.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of said Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be published showing the Fall distribution to each County.

The amount of the said Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties under the law of the General Assembly.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Secretary of Board.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, President ex officio of Literary Board.

County. Fed Pop. Fall Dis. Deduct for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Alamance, 10,475, \$1,217 69

Alexander, 5,778, \$71 69

Anson, 10,884, 1,265 28

Alleghany, 3,507, 407 59

Ashe, 7,800, 906 75

Beaufort, 12,428, 1,444 76

Beckley, 11,036, 1,282 92

Bladen, 12,473, 1,448 86

Brunswick, 6,954, 805 39

Buncombe, 11,882, 1,381 27

Burke, 8,288, 963 47

Cabarrus, 9,330, 1,084 60

Caldwell, 7,064, 821 18

Camden, 4,492, 522 20

Carters, 7,398, 850 02

Catawba, 12,473, 1,448 86

Catawba, 10,064, 1,169 92

Chatham, 16,007, 1,830 53

Cherokee, 8,958, 1,041 36

Chowan, 5,357, 622 75

Cleveland, 11,495, 1,338 27

Columbus, 7,612, 884 89

Cum gratia, 13,787, 1,603 88

Cumberland, 6,831, 807 87

Curry, 6,406, 744 69

Davidson, 15,371, 1,786 85

Davis, 7,537, 876 17

Duplin, 12,936, 1,503 79

Durham, 13,333, 1,549 94

Foraythe, 11,985, 1,393 24

Franklin, 12,278, 1,311 05

Gaston, 8,431, 980 09

Gates, 10,884, 1,265 28

Granville, 18,992, 2,204 29

Greene, 6,346, 737 72

Guilford, 18,006, 2,162 92

Halifax, 16,201, 1,778 21

Harnett, 7,005, 814 33

Haywood, 6,576, 659 83

Henderson, 8,985, 1,039 28

Hertford, 7,725, 899 29

High, 6,611, 769 22

Index, 13,676, 1,568 63

Jackson, 5,416, 629 81

Johnston, 13,690, 1,591 45

Jones, 4,365, 507 43

Lenoir, 8,158, 948 36